Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 24 June 2025
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2003

Latvia

Pape Wetland Complex

Designation date	27 March 2003
Site number	1386
Coordinates	
Area	51 777,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The Lake Pape area is unique in the diversity of ecosystems concentrated in a relatively small territory, including coastal lagoon lake, oligo-mesotrophic waters, natural eutrophic lake, coastal dunes and raised bogs. Area is considered an internationally significant breeding, migrating and wintering site for birds and is included in the list of Important Bird Areas in Europe. The narrow strip of land between Lake Pape and sea is a major "bottleneck" for migratory birds as well as thousands of bats.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Nature Conservation Agency
Postal address	Baznicas Street 7, Sigulda, Latvia, LV-2150

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Postal address	Peldu Street 25, Riga, Latvia, LV-1494

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2009
To year	2019

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Pape Wetland Complex
Unofficial name (optional)	Pape

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	☐
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	☐
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

Initially, the borders of the Ramsar site overlapped with the borders of the Pape Nature Park (also Natura 2000 site). Currently the borders of the Ramsar site coincide with the borders of the Pape Nature Park, except the western border (most of the coastal marine area of the Ramsar site Pape Wetland Complex was included in the marine protected area Natura 2000 site “Nida-Pērkone”, thus being excluded from the nature park to avoid overlapping (amendments in the regulations defining the borders of nature parks, 2011).

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	The area is located in Nicas and Rucavas Municipalities
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Nica, Rucava, Liepaja

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ◉ No ○

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 51777

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 51773.11

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	Boreal biogeographical region

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

EEA

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	Lake Pape is a typical representative of coastal lagoon lakes - remnants of Littorina Sea, precursor of the Baltic. It is unique, as are all the other lakes of similar origin on the eastern coast of the Baltic. This wetland plays a substantial hydrological, biological and ecological role in the region, identified both as Important Bird Area and Natura 2000 site.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	700000
Start year	1988
End year	1990
Source of data:	Celmiņš, 1998
Optional text box to provide further information	Monitoring of wintering water birds in 2018: Pape Nature Park - Cygnus olor (36 individuals), Cygnus cygnus (4 individuals), Anas crecca (1 individuals), Anas platyrhynchos (321 individuals), Aythya fuligula (2 individuals), Melanitta fusca (1 individuals), Bucephala clangula (59 individuals), Vanellus vanellus (31 individuals), Monitoring of wintering water birds (2020) in marine protected area Natura 2000 site “Nida-Perkone” - Bucephala clangula (52-2147 individuals), Clangula hyemalis (89 individuals), Cygnus olor (2-36 individuals), Gavia arctica (20-60 individuals), Gavia stellata (20-60 individuals), Larus argentatus (85-1090 individuals), Larus marinus (2-51 individuals), Larus ridibundus (0-2 individuals), Melanitta fusca (0-742 individuals), Melanitta nigra (4-295 individuals), Mergus merganser merganser (457-2317 individuals), Mergus serrator (18-285 individuals), Phalacrocorax carbo (5-3668 individuals), Podiceps cristatus (0-2196 individuals)

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Dianthus arenarius*	☑	☐	☐		☐	EU Habitats Directive Annex II	EU Habitats Directive
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Linaria loeselii*	☑	☐	☐	NT	☐	EU Habitats Directive Annex II	EU Habitats Directive
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Liparis loeselii*	☑	☐	☐		☐	EU Habitats Directive Annex II	EU Habitats Directive
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Najas flexilis*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	EU Habitats Directive Annex II	EU Habitats Directive
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Najas tenuissima*	☑	☐	☐		☐	EU Habitats Directive Annex II	EU Habitats Directive

Linaria loeselii 848 ind. (EU Habitats Directive)

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Barbastella barbastellus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	EN	EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Castor fiber*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	VU	EU Habitats directive (Annex V)
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	2			NT	☑	☐	EN	EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lynx lynx*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	EN	EU Habitats directive (Annex IV)
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Myotis dasycneme*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	EN	EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alosa fallax*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	VU	EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
ARTHROPODA / MALACOSTRACA	*Astacus astacus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		EU Habitats directive (Annex V)
CHORDATA / CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	*Lampetra fluviatilis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	VU	EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Rhodeus amarus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	VU	EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salmo salar*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		EU Habitats directive (Annex II)
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Acrocephalus paludicola*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑		EU Bird directive (Annex I)
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	20000		1.67	LC	☐	☐		Roosting in autumn Criterion 6: albifrons, NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser fabalis*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	20000		1	LC	☐	☐		Roosting in autumn. Criterion 6: albifrons, NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Spring migrations
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Spring and autumn migrations

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

important for reproduction of birds

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands	☑		EU Habitats Directive
4030 European dry heaths	☑		EU Habitats Directive

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	☑		EU Habitats Directive
7110* Active raised bogs	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6270* Fennoscandic lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands	☑		EU Habitats Directive
9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	☑		EU Habitats Directive
9010* Western taiga	☑		EU Habitats Directive
2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region	☑		EU Habitats Directive
2190 Humid dune slacks	☑		EU Habitats Directive
2130* Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila areanaria (white dunes)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
1170* Reefs	☑		EU Habitats Directive
2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
7230 Alkaline fens	☑		EU Habitats Directive
9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with Picea abies	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6230* Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
9020* Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus) rich in epiphytes	☑		EU Habitats Directive

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
9080* Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods	☑		EU Habitats Directive
91D0* Bog woodland	☑		EU Habitats Directive
91E0* Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
2320 Dry sand heaths with Calluna and Empetrum nigrum	☑		EU Habitats Directive
7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	☑		EU Habitats Directive
7210* Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	☑		EU Habitats Directive
2140* Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	☑		EU Habitats Directive

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

A sluice is built on the stream connecting Lake Pape to the Baltic Sea (built in 1966, with a purpose to diminish rapid changes in the water table and to limit spring flooding in the surroundings of the lake). The sluice system decreased the run-off through the lake and the water exchange between the lake and the sea, promoting eutrophication and overgrowing in the lake. The site management plan for Pape Nature Park proposes the establishment of a spillway that would regulate the water table fluctuations in the lake (was not built until 2014).
Eutrophication is mainly caused by nutrient run-off from agriculture in Pape polder and forestry resulting in overgrowing reeds and merging of reed beds in Lake Pape. Additional nutrient inputs from Rucava sewage waters via Paurupe stream.
Nida Bog is largely drained (drainage established in the past, still functioning) and extended in the recent years into new areas). In the bog, there is peat extraction (supposed to expand in the forthcoming years). Drainage and polderisation have also affected the agricultural and forest lands surrounding Lake Pape (in the past).
Intensification of agricultural activities (plowing, afforestation) is the main threat to habitats and species related to low-intensity agriculture; lack of grassland management (loss of wetland and meadow habitats and decline of related biodiversity) is currently a minor problem.
One of the visible changes over the last years is the expansion of built-up areas (including the appearance of illegal constructions over the last decade, mostly summer cottages).
Increasing tourism pressure on coastal dune ecosystem is being observed; poorly regulated visitor/tourist use of the area for recreational purposes (coastal dune area, especially in Pape and Nida villages).
Spreading of invasive plant species in dune habitats (Rosa rugosa, Gypsophila paniculata) cause undesirable changes in the structure of dune vegetation, outcompeting native species, including rare plants. There is a lack of management and eradication measures. Spread of invasive moss species Campylopus introflexus is observed in Nida Bog (potential threat also for dune ecosystem).
Lack of understanding and respect for the regulations and rules in the nature park by the visitors causes some damage, especially in the summer season. Municipalities and governmental institutions lack the capacity to enforce nature regime rules and laws resulting in insufficient control and increasing anthropogenic pressure.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters	Reefs	1	28441	Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores	Costal sand dunes and inland dunes	2	105	Representative
K: Coastal freshwater lagoons		3		Representative

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	2	761	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools	Alkaline fens, Calcareous fens	4	119	Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils	Northern Boreal alluvial meadows	4	50	Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands	Active raised bogs	1	1085	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		Representative		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands	Transitional mires	4	44	Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands	Bog woodland	3	186	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oakhornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	6
Grasslands (EU habitats)	218
Wooded dunes	792
European dry heaths	2
Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with Picea abies	6
Western taiga	123
Fennoscandian decidous swamp forests	112
Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	34

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Aira praecox*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Alyssum montanum gmelinii*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Carex buxbaumii*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Carex heleonastes*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Centaurium littorale*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Cladium mariscus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Corallorhiza trifida*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Cotoneaster scandinavicus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza baltica*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza incarnata*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza maculata*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Drosera intermedia*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Eryngium maritimum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Festuca altissima*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Filago minima*	
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	*Fossombronia foveolata*	
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	*Frullania tamarisci*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Gentianella amarella*	
MARCHANTIOPHYTA/JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA	*Geocalyx graveolens*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Hedera helix*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Huperzia selago*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Juncus balticus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Juncus capitatus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Juncus gerardii*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Juncus squarrosus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Lathyrus japonicus maritimus*	
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	*Leucobryum glaucum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Lycopodium clavatum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Lysimachia maritima*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Montia fontana*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Myrica gale*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Najas marina*	
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	*Neckera complanata*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Orchis mascula*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Plantago uniflora*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Platanthera bifolia*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Radiola linoides*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ranunculus bulbosus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Sanguisorba officinalis*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Schoenus ferrugineus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Silene borysthenica*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Spergularia salina*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Spinulum annotinum annotinum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	*Taxus baccata*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Tragopogon heterospermus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Trichophorum cespitosum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Viscum album*	

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	*Campylopus introflexus*	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Gypsophila paniculata*	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rosa rugosa*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Sambucus nigra*	Potential	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

Leucobryum glaucum 2 localities

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Aglia tau*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Apatura iris*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Aristotelia coeruleopictella*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Barbastella barbastellus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Canis lupus*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus nitens*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Catocala fraxini*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Chalcophora mariana*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Coenonympha hero*				Pop. size 30-50 ind.
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Conisania leineri*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Cucullia balsamitae*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Dytiscus latissimus*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Epidalea calamita*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Eptesicus nilssonii*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Eptesicus serotinus*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Euphydryas aurinia*				Pop. size 0-10 ind.
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Euphydryas maturna*				Pop. size 30-50 ind.
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Lacerta agilis*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Lasius fuliginosus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Lepus timidus*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Limenitis populi*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Lopinga achine*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Lycaena dispar*				Pop. size 30-50 ind.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Martes martes*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Mustela putorius*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis brandti*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis daubentonii*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis mystacinus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Myotis nattereri*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Necydalis major*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctalus leisleri*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctalus noctula*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Oedipoda caerulescens caerulescens*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Osmoderma eremita*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Papilio machaon*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Parnassius mnemosyne*				

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates fuscus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pipistrellus nathusii*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pipistrellus nathusii*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Plecotus auritus*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Protaetia acuminata*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Rana arvalis*				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	*Rana temporaria*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Saturnia pavonia*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Vespertilio murinus*				
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Clausilia dubia*				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salmo trutta*				
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Segmentina nitida*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Aegolius funereus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas acuta*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas crecca*	1			wintering 1 i
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*				wintering 76-321 i
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anser anser*				wintering 0-4 i
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anthus campestris*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Aquila chrysaetos*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Aquila clanga*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Aquila pomarina*				Pop. size 0-2 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ardea alba*				Pop. size 0-1 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Asio flammeus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	2			wintering
CHORDATA/AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Branta leucopsis*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Bubo bubo*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Bucephala clangula*				wintering 60-120 i
CHORDATA/AVES	*Calidris alpina schinzii*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Caprimulgus europaeus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Charadrius hiaticula*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Chlidonias niger*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ciconia ciconia*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ciconia nigra*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cinclus cinclus*				

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus aeruginosus*				Pop. size 15-20 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus cyaneus*	1			wintering 1 i
CHORDATA/AVES	*Circus pygargus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Columba oenas*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Coturnix coturnix*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Crex crex*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	4			wintering
CHORDATA/AVES	*Cygnus olor*				wintering 36-112 i
CHORDATA/AVES	*Dendrocopos leucotos*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Dendrocopos medius*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Dryocopus martius*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Emberiza calandra*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco columbarius*				Pop. size 0-2 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco tinnunculus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ficedula parva*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Galerida cristata*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gavia arctica*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gavia stellata*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Glaucidium passerinum*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*				Pop. size wintering 2-4 ind.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Hydroprogne caspia*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Jynx torquilla*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lanius collurio*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lanius excubitor*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lanius minor*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Larus minutus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Limosa limosa*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Locustella luscinioides*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lullula arborea*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lyrurus tetrix*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Mergellus albellus*	1			wintering
CHORDATA/AVES	*Mergus merganser*	7			wintering
CHORDATA/AVES	*Milvus milvus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Panurus biarmicus*				

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	*Perdix perdix*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pernis apivorus*				Pop. size 0-2 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Phalacrocorax carbo*				wintering 0-1 i
CHORDATA/AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*				Pop. size 0-10 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Picoides tridactylus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Picus canus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pluvialis apricaria*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Podiceps auritus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Polysticta stelleri*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Porzana parva*				Pop. size 0-20 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Porzana porzana*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Remiz pendulinus*				Pop. size 5-10 p.
CHORDATA/AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	6			
CHORDATA/AVES	*Sterna paradisaea*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Sternula albifrons*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Sylvia nisoria*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tadorna tadorna*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tetrao urogallus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tetrastes bonasia*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tringa glareola*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tringa totanus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Upupa epops*				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Potential	No change
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Trachemys scripta elegans*	Potential	No change
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Arion lusitanicus*	Potential	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, hot summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres) -1

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) 1

Entire river basin ☐
Upper part of river basin ☐
Middle part of river basin ☐
Lower part of river basin ☑
More than one river basin ☐
Not in river basin ☐
Coastal ☑

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Baltic Sea, Venta river basin

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Organic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
No available information ☐

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	☐	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☐	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown ☑

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Mesotrophic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Oligotrophic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Unknown ☐

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☑

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Peat	Low
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	
Wetland non-food products	Timber	

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ◉

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☑
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

About 48 % of the terrestrial area both in Ramsar site is privately owned. 39 % are owned by state, and 7 % are municipality lands.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Nature Conservation Agency

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Dace Samite, Director of the Kurzeme Regional Administration, Nature Conservation Agency

Postal address: Baznicas Street 7,
Sigulda, Latvia, LV-2150

E-mail address: pasts@daba.gov.lv

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Tourism and recreation areas	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage			☑		☐	

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Mining and quarrying			☑		☐	

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Gathering terrestrial plants			☐		☑	
Logging and wood harvesting			☐		☑	

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities			☑		☐	

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use			☑		☐	
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion			☑		☐	
Unspecified/others			☑		☐	

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☐	No change
Unspecified			☑		☐	

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Nida-Perkone		partly
EU Natura 2000	Pape		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
marine protected area	Nida-Perkone	https://www.daba.gov.lv/lv/nida- perkone	partly
nature park	Pape	https://www.daba.gov.lv/lv/pape	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Pape		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

<no data available>

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented

Other:

All terrestrial area of the Ramsar site overlaps with the protected nature area nature park “Pape”. The nature park is both a protected nature area approved in the national legislation acts and protected area of European Union importance (Natura 2000 site). The borders, functional zones and protection regime are defined in the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers “Individual Regulation on Protection and Management of Nature Park “Pape”” (No. 706, issued in 28.09.2011.).
Since 2010, most of the marine area of the Ramsar site is in the protected marine area “Nida-Pērkone” (also marine Natura 2000 site). In order to avoid overlapping of both protected areas, the marine area was excluded from nature park “Pape”. The borders and protection regime is defined by the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers “Regulation on Protected Marine Areas” (No. 17, issued in 05.01.2010.).

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented

The main subjects of monitoring were the following:
- wintering water birds;
- invertebrates;
- plants;
- fish

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Anonymous 2013. Rucavas novada teritorijas plānojums 2013.-2025.gadam. http://www.rucava.lv/index.php/ter-plan
Račinskis E. 2004. Important Bird Areas of European Union importance in Latvia. Riga, LOB.
Anonymous 2007. Dabas parks “Pape”, dabas aizsardzības plāns. Grupa93, Pape.
Anonymous 2009. Aizsargājamās jūras teritorijas “Nida-Pērkone” dabas aizsardzības plāns. Biedrība “Baltijas vides forums”, Rīga.
Celmiņš A., 1998. Putnu pavasara migrācija jūrā pie Papes 1988.-1990. Atskaite Soil&Water
projektam, Būtiņģes naftas termināla ietekmes ekspertīzei.
Pape Nature Park Fund, www.pdf-pape.lv
Pasaules dabas fonds, www.pdf.lv

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Pape Lake from the southern shore (*Agnese Priede, 22-06-2013*)

Pasture on the eastern shore of Lake Pape, restored semi-natural grassland (*Agnese Priede, 22-06-2013*)

Dry grassland in Pape village, western shore of Lake Pape, traditional way of collecting reed for roofs (*Agnese Priede, 22-06-2013*)

Cygnus cygnus in Pape Lake (*Andris Soms, 01-02-2023*)

The grazing of grasslands along the shores of Lake Pape (*Andris Soms, 27-04-2023*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2003-03-27