



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 5 April 2018

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Norway Fokstumyra



Designation date	6 August 2002
Site number	1189
Coordinates	62°07'41"N 09°16'18"E
Area	1 799,00 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

Fokstumyra is a vast mire area located in the Dovrefjell mountains, on the boundary between southern and central Norway. The area is composed of large open mires, a number of smaller pools, streams and rivers. On the ridges the vegetation is mainly of open upland birch woodland. The lime-rich mires and pools support demanding plant species.

A total of 168 bird species have been recorded at Fokstumyra, an impressive number for a wetland site in the uplands. The area is mainly important as a breeding site for wetland birds such as divers, ducks, waders. There are also birds of prey associated with wetlands, such as the hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* and the short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*. Other breeders are the ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (VU) and the common crane *Grus grus*. The area is important as a staging site in spring and early summer for birds waiting for breeding sites higher up in the mountains to become free of snow and ice. There are also considerable movements of birds through the valley in autumn.

The site is part of the larger Dovrefjell National Park.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Ellen Haakonsen Karr
Institution/agency	Norwegian Environment Agency
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2005
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Fokstumyra
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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 No change to area

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? No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The Ramsar Site was equal with the old border of the Fokstumyra Nature Reserve (785 ha). The reserve was expanded in 2002 (increased to 1030 ha) and 2004 (increased to 1799 ha). Consequently also the Ramsar Site has been extended and is now identical with the new boundaries of the reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Oppland
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Oppdal (50 km north) and Lillehammer (130 km south)
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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):	1799
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries 1796.53

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Alpine
Other scheme (provide name below)	2. Northern boreal zone, slightly continental section (Nb-C1)

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Biogeographical regions of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005
2. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss)

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

Other reasons

A particularly representative example of an alpine wetland system in north-west Europe, with large wet mires on flat ground and drier mires on sloping ground, divided by moraine ridges with open upland birch woodland, and with some shallow and relatively nutrient-rich pools.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities










- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Fokstummyra has large populations of ducks, waders and raptors that are characteristic of large wetland areas in the lower mountainous regions of southern Norway. In addition, typical lowland species such as the Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* and the garganey *Anas querquedula* have bred in the area, while other lowland species such as the common pochard *Aythya ferina* are seen sporadically. Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as *Botrychium boreale*, *Gentianella tenella* and *Primula scandinavica* (NT). The rich mires host a number of demanding orchid species.

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






























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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Botrychium boreale</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as this species.
<i>Botrychium simplex</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	
<i>Carex heleonastes</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Rare species (NT on National Red List), which is dependent on nutrient rich mire types.
<i>Chamorchis alpina</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Relatively rare and demanding species, connected to the lime rich mire nature type in the area.
<i>Hygrohypnum norvegicum</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Known from older records.
<i>Meesia longiseta</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	There are older records of five red-listed mosses from the Fokstua area. Fokstummyra is given as the location for this species.
<i>Primula scandinavica</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as this species.

Species listed under Criterion 3 which are not yet included in the Catalogue of Life:
 Gentianella tenella, Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as this species.

Referred to the Norwegian Red List 2015.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark; SkyLark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	This species is probably breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	This species is observed in the area, and might be breeding.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2016		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(app. 15-16 pairs) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(2-4 pairs in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 3: Observed in some years.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	This species visits from time to time.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention Emerald Network	(1 pair in 2016) Criterion 4: The area is mainly important as a breeding site for this species. Fokstumyra is one of the most important sites in the southern part of the country for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3: Rare species that sometimes use the site as a staging area.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(45 ind. registered in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	(3 pairs in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU. Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species is regularly observed at the site, and it is known to breed here in good rodent years.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU. Emerald Network.	(3 pairs in 2005) Criterion 4: Important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck; Oldsquaw	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: staging site for this species, as well as a possible breeding site.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention. Emerald Network.	(4-5 pairs in 2005) Criterion 4: This species breeds here, and has shown a positive upward trend in the reserve.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon; Black-throated Loon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(1 pair in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention. Emerald Network.	(2-3 pairs in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	(10-25 pairs in 2016). Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter; White-winged Scoter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species. Breeding couple registered in 2016.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Regularly observed as a staging species, possibly breeding.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Regularly observed, possibly breeding.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN. Emerald Network.	Criterion 4: staging and breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(4 pairs in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(33 ind. observed in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		5 pairs in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species, numbers vary somewhat between years.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	(3 pairs in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
Others																		
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	<i>Stephanopachys substriatus</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as CR	Observed in the past, but the situation for the species is uncertain.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Referred to the Norwegian Red List 2015.
 Notes on the state of different Groups of birds (from report 2016):
 Ducks: no drastic changes since last update, except for a small decline in breeding Eurasian Wigeon compared to earlier years.
 Waders: total number of birds high compared to earlier registrations, but with some variations within the group. The common crane seems to increase in numbers, while the European golden plover have decreased somewhat in the last years compared to earlier.
 Gulls and terns: Breeding population of the mew gull varies somewhat between years, but 2016 was a good season for the species. The black-headed gull is in decline nationally, and this trend is noticeable here as well.
 Birds of prey and owls: 2016 was not a good year for rodents, and this affects the breeding of these birds. No breedings confirmed this year.

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
Rich fens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Characterized by lime-rich waters supporting demanding plant species.	One of the mire types in the area. Supports demanding plant species, and is in combination with the other mire types in the area important for the birdlife

[Optional text box to provide further information](#)

Rich fens: Nature type described in the Emerald Network.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Fokstumyra is characterised by large, flat continuous areas of mires with low birch-covered hills and partly birch-covered moss and heather moors, with smaller boggy woods, rivers, streams, pools and willow scrub *Salix* spp. The area has a variety of mire types, but flat mire expanses of Lime-rich mire, supporting demanding vegetation, as well as areas with more intermediary vegetation, dominate. There are broad belts of vegetation dominated by *Carex rostrata* and *Equisetum fluviale* in many of the pools. During spring floods the lower parts of the mires are under water. Open birch *Betula pubescens* ssp. *czerepanovii* woodland grows on the moraine ridges. Here there are mats of various species of lichen in the genera *Alectoria*, *Cetraria*, *Cladonia* and *Stereocaulon*.

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

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 > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Bryum longisetum</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT.
<i>Dicranum spadicum</i>		
<i>Tortula leucostoma</i>		National Red List: Considered as DD

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper				In the 1800's and early 1900's the area was known as an important breeding site for Broad-billed Sandpiper.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose				Important grazing area for the species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan				Possibly breeding in the area.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

The climate is continental with very little precipitation (around 400 mm p.a.), cool and short summers and extremely cold winters.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- 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.

Most of the mires drain into Folla, although in the far west of the reserve the water runs into the river Gulbrandsdalslågen. The catchment area is 124 km² and consists of mountains north and south of Fokstumyra.

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Peaty soils dominate in the vast areas of mires, whereas there are mineral soils along the moraine ridges with upland birch woodland.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

Much of the mires are under water during spring floods in late May/early June, and the pools are then larger than normal. There are also a number of temporary pools in spring. Water conditions are relatively stable in summer.

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

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 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different site itself.

- 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

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Only one family at Fokstugu farm is resident within the catchment area which is used for overnight accommodation, and is traditionally run as a sheep farm. There are meadows and grazed land beside the farm. There is also some sheep grazing in the outby areas, and there are large flocks of the wild reindeer Rangifer tarandus.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Large mires such as this are important water reservoirs. They provide stability in water drainage in the watercourse by acting as reservoirs in drought periods and as flood barriers during snow melt and periods of heavy precipitation.

Fokstumyra is Norway's oldest, and perhaps also best known, protected areas, and an important part of the country's conservation history. Fokstugu farm has for centuries been used as a transport station for travellers over the Dovrefjell mountains, and many of the pioneering zoologists and botanists stayed there during fieldwork. The railway station building at Fokstua, which lies within the reserve boundary, was protected as a listed historical building in 1999. There are 5 huts within the reserve that were traditionally used during harvesting of lichens for use as animal fodder.

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
Other public ownership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

within the Ramsar site: Both private and state (railway company and common ground).

in the surrounding area: Mainly common ground.

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

County Governor of Oppland

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

County Governor of Oppland (not one person in particular)

Postal address:

P.O. 987, N-2604 Lillehammer

E-mail address:

fmoppost@fylkesmannen.no

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
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

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	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site:

The building of the Dovrebanen railway line across Fokstummyra in 1916-1917 resulted in draining of the nearby mires, and the threatened species broad-billed sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* and the great snipe *Gallinago media* disappeared from the area after construction, and other species declined in numbers. The many visitors to the area disturb breeding birds close to the footpath and the observation tower, and any increase in visitor numbers or additional visitor facilities may be negative for the area. Any additional visitor facilities would need to be carried out carefully so as not to disturb breeding birds.

in the surrounding area: None are known.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Landscape Protected Area	Fokstugu		partly
Nature Reserve	Fokstumyra		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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

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

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

Fokstugu farm is used as a visitor centre for the reserve, and a bird observation tower has been erected in the southern part of the reserve. A 7.5 km circuit walk through the southern part of the reserve starts at Fokstua station and passes the observation tower. An information brochure has been prepared in three languages (Norwegian/English/German).

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Studies of breeding birds at Fokstumyra have been carried out since the mid-1980's. Intensive ringing has been carried out during the previous two autumn migration periods near Fokstua station on the reserve boundary.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Henriksen S and Hilmo O (2015) Norwegian Red List of Species 2015 – methods and results. Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, Norway

Botanical and management plans:

Fiksdahl, B. & Hoff, K. 2005. Forvaltningsplan for Fokstumyra. Fylkesmannen i Oppland, miljøvernnavd. Rapport 03/05: 1-39 + vedlegg. (In Norwegian – management plan for Fokstumyra).

Østbye, T. 1987. Fokstumyra naturreservat. Vegetasjon og fugl. Resultater fra feltarbeidet 1986 og sammenstilling av eldre observasjonsmateriale. Fylkesmannen i Oppland, mva. Rapp. nr. 9/87: 1-80. (In Norwegian – a summary of bird and plant observations at Fokstumyra up to 1986).

Birds:

Barth, E. K. 1954. Fokstumyras ornitologiske historie. Fauna och flora 49: 36-61. (In Norwegian – on Fokstumyras ornithological history).

Barth, E. K. 1964. Supplement til Fokstumyras fuglefauna. Sterna 6: 49-74. (In Norwegian – a supplement to the birdlife of Fokstumyra).

Kværne, M. 1968. Fokstumyras fuglefauna 1964-1967. Sterna 8: 49-64. (In Norwegian – on Birds at Fokstumyra 1964-1967).

Kistefos Skogtjenester AS. 2016. Fokstumyra naturreservat 2016. Overvåking av hekkebestander av prioriterte fuglearter. (In Norwegian - Monitoring of priority bird species)

Løvenskiold, H. L. 1982. Fokstumyren. S. 152-156 i: Suul, J. (red.) Norsk Ornitologisk Historie. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening 1957-1982. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening. Trondheim. 168 s. (In Norwegian – on the ornithological history of Fokstumyra).

Østbye, T. 1996. Fokstumyra - vår mest klassiske fuglelokalitet. Vår Fuglefauna 19: 157-160. (In Norwegian – on the birds of Fokstumyra).

Østbye, T. 2005. Fokstumyra naturreservat. Fugleregistreringer 2005. SNO Rapport x-2005. (In Norwegian – on bird observations at Fokstumyra in 2005).

Geology:

Sørbel, L., Carlson, A. B., Kristiansen, K. J. & Sollid, J. L. 1988. Kvartærgeologisk verneverdige områder i Oppland fylke. DN-rapport nr 4-1988: 1-97. (In Norwegian – on geologically important areas in Oppland).

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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Fokstumyra (Lars Stadelakken, Norwegian Environment Agency, 26-07-2007)



Bird Tower in Fokstumyra (Tom Schandy, Norwegian Environment Agency, 30-05-2006)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation