

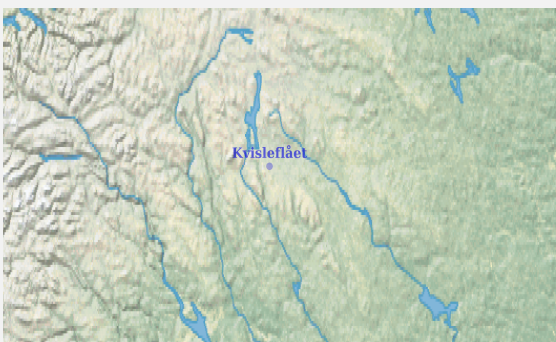


Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 March 2018

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

Norway Kvisleflået



Designation date	6 August 2002
Site number	1193
Coordinates	61°48'25"N 12°06'11"E
Area	5 682,00 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 site is a large, flat mire area bordering Sweden in Engerdal. Several large and flat mire expanses occur, although it is more typical with poorer small mires and low pine-covered knolls. Birch *Betula* grows at the edge of the mires as well as along rivers and streams. The area is dominated by numerous small pools and ponds. Within the mire, a series of moraine ridges run south-east to north-west. In the southern part, we find old forest of mainly spruce and some birch.

Kvisleflået is an important area for wetland birds, with 20 – 30 breeding species recorded. The mosaic landscape is ideal for the greenshank *Tringa nebularis* and the whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*. After the ice melts in spring several duck species stage on route to upland breeding sites around the reserve. Several regionally uncommon species breed, or are suspected to have bred, in the reserve including the whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*, the bean goose *Anser fabalis*, the broad-billed sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* and the jack snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*.

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
Postal address	P.O. Box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway
E-mail	post@miljodir.no
Phone	+47 73 58 05 00

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

From year	2004
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Kvisleflået
---	-------------

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
-------------	---

Boundaries description

The Ramsar Site is equal with the border of the Kvisleflået Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Hedmark
--	---------

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Engerdal
---	----------

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):	5682
----------------------------------	------

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

5684.25

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Boreal
Other scheme (provide name below)	2. Northern boreal vegetation zone, transitional zone (Nb-OC)

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 ecosystem services provided

Other reasons














- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification


























- 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>Amylocystis lapponicus</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	
<i>Chaenotheca laevigata</i> 	Lemon-twist stubble lichen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Chaenotheca phaeocephala</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Crustoderma dryinum</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Cyphelium inquinans</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Cyphelium karelicum</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Diplomitoporus crustulinus</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Gloeophyllum protractum</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Laurilia sulcata</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Perenniporia subacida</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	
<i>Skeletocutis chrysella</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Skeletocutis odora</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Skeletocutis stellae</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	

Protection status is given according to the National Red List 2010.

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>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal; Eurasian Teal	<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"/>		(10-20 pairs) Criterion 4: This species breeds at the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input 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"/>		Criterion 3: This species is observed from time to time in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<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: This species breeds at the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	<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"/>		(10-20 pairs) Criterion 4: This species breeds at the site.
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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: This species is recorded during the breeding season and may breed occasionally.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<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 3 & 4: This species breeds here. Nesting by Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> in 1991 was the first record in Hedmark county.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	<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: CR	Criterion 4: This species has been known to breed in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon; Black-throated Loon	<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"/>	1			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(1 pair) Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
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"/>	3			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(2-4 pairs) Criterion 4: This species nests here.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	<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				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(1-3 pairs) Criterion 4: This species nests here.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack 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 3 & 4: The species is regularly observed, and probably breeds on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	<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"/>		(15-20 pairs) Criterion 4: This species breeds at the site.
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	Criterion 4: This species is recorded during the breeding season and may breed occasionally.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Poecile cinctus</i>	Gray-headed Chickadee; Siberian Tit	<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"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3 & 4: This species nests here. Western limit of its range.

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>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	<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"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(5-10 pairs) Criterion 4: Common breeder on the site.	
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"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(10-15 pairs) Criterion 4: This species breeds at the site.	
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"/>			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: This species breeds on the site.	
Others																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	<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"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Eurasian Lynx	<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"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear; Grizzly Bear	<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"/>			LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Protection status is given according to the National Red List 2015.

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Characteristic for the area is a mosaic of small nutrient-poor mires, and low pine-clad knolls, as well as large open mire areas such as at Storkjølen and Rådløskjølen. The vegetation varies from nutrient-poor mire/intermediate mire vegetation, low pine woods on the moraine ridges and willow Salix- swamp woodland with some birch Betula along rivers and edges of mires. A substantial part of the forest is old forest/natural forest, With a very high diversity of nationally Red-Listed fungi and lichen species connected to this forest type. In places there are areas of wet mixed woodland with characteristics resembling ancient woodland. The many pools in the area are important for birdlife, although they have little aquatic vegetation. The birdlife includes a good representation of breeding waterbirds - albeit in small numbers.

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 >> L: Permanent inland deltas		0		
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		0		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		2		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		0		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Alectoria sarmentosa</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Antrodia albobrunnea</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Antrodia xantha</i>		National Red List: Considered as LC
<i>Bryoria nadvornikiana</i>	Spiny gray horsehair lichen	National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Chaenotheca subroscida</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Chaetoderma luna</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Chaetodermella luna</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	Fence-rail clad lichen	National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Crustoderma comeum</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Cystostereum murrayi</i>		National Red List: Considered as LC
<i>Fomitopsis rosea</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>		National Red List: Considered as LC
<i>Hypogymnia bitteri</i>	Bitter tube lichen	National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Inonotus leporinus</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Letharia vulpina</i>	Wolf lichen	National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Microcalicium ahlneri</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Odonticium romellii</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Phellinus kamahi</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Phlebia mellea</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Pseudographis pinicola</i>		National Red List: Considered as LC
<i>Pseudomerulius aureus</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Skeletocutis borealis</i>		National Red List: Considered as DD
<i>Trichaptum laricinum</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT

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>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo				Possibly breeding at the site. National Red List Status: NT
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover				Possibly breeding on the site.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank				Possibly breeding on the site.

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 slightly continental with rather a lot of precipitation (ca. 700 mm p.a.) and relatively warm, but 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.

The mire belongs to the catchment area Dalelven, and it drains into the river Dalelven in Sweden.

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)

Peat soils dominate in the large areas of mires, although the moraine ridges with pine Pinus sylvestris woodland contain mineral soils.

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 surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

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

The water levels in the mire areas is rather permanent and stable. 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.

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

Mesotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

Most of this is nutrient poor basement granite as well as some areas of Cambrosilurian bedrocks in the south-west.

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

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

Forestry is important in the area.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	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	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low

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.

Some berry picking (in particular cloudberry) takes place, as well as hunting and fishing.

There is limited hobby fishing and hunting within the area. Domestic livestock graze the area – mainly sheep although also some cattle.

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

Private ownership

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

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

within the Ramsar site: Private
in the surrounding area: Private

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Norwegian Environment Agency

Postal address:

P.O. Box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway

E-mail address:

post@miljodir.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site:
None known. Grazing intensity from livestock is low and has little or no impact on the vegetation.
in the surrounding area: None known.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Kvisleflået		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

Other:

The reserve was expanded in 2005 (increased to 5682 ha).

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

The area borders a similar wetland area (Ramsar site) on the Swedish side of the border. There have been some initial efforts to coordinate the management of the transfrontier conservation area.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

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

<no data available>

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Botanical and management plans:

Myhr, S. 1973. Kvisleflået. Inventeringer i forbindelse med Landsplanen for verneverdige områder/forekomster. Miljøverndepartementet, 13 pp. (In Norwegian – on national plan for important conservation areas).

Birds:

Bekken, J. 1987. Ornitologiske registreringer i 11 våtmarksreservater 1985-86. Fylkesmannen i Hedmark, Miljøvernadv. Rapport nr. 13: 1-43. (In Norwegian – bird recording in 11 wetland reserves in Hedmark county).

Bekken, J. 2001. Fugler og pattedyr i 18 våtmarksreservater i Hedmark. Fylkesmannen i Hedmark, Miljøvernadv. Rapport nr. 8/2001: 1-122. (In Norwegian – bird and mammal recording in 18 wetland reserves in Hedmark county).

Bekken, J. 2013. Fugler i 20 våtmarksreservater i Hedmark 2000-2012. Fylkesmannen i Hedmark, Miljøvernadv. Rapport nr. 2/2013: 1-125. (In Norwegian - bird registrations in 20 Wetland reserves in Hedmark County)

Geology:

Sollid, J. L. & Kristiansen, K. 1982. Hedmark fylke. Kwartærgeologisk verneverdige områder. Universitetet i Oslo, Geografisk institutt. Naturgeografisk seksjon. Notat, 65 pp. (In Norwegian – on geologically valuable areas).

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

<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



A Nice day in the early summer in Kvisleflået (Jan Bekken, 10-06-1997)



Splachnum luteum, Yellow Moosedung Moss (Jan Bekken, 22-07-2017)



Dry pine With Wolf Lichen (Jan Bekken, 22-07-2017)



Bleketjønna (Jan Bekken, 22-07-2017)



Pair of Whooper Swans (Jan Bekken, 22-06-2006)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation