



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 May 2023

Update version, previously published on : 20 March 2018

## Norway Tanamunningen



|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Designation date | 6 August 2002         |
| Site number      | 1197                  |
| Coordinates      | 70°29'40"N 28°23'54"E |
| Area             | 3 409,00 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 situated in northern Norway, Troms and Finnmark county, and consists of a large and characteristic river delta. The mouth of the Tana river as it enters the Tanafjord has formed a shallow estuary, partly brackish, and a huge underwater deposit of gravel etc. Some sandy islands such as Høyholmen are situated in the middle of the area. The river and the side river flows are constantly changing, creating a dynamic landscape. The site has international importance for birdlife as a staging and resting site, due to the mud- and sandflats as well as the rich tidal meadows. There are recordings of 19 species of ducks, 5 geese, 22 waders, 14 gulls and terns, and a variety of other wetland birds. Particularly important is the annual moulting of males of Goosander *Mergus merganser* from large parts of Europe. Rich Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* and anadromous brown trout *Salmo trutta* populations make this a popular fishing river for sports anglers. The river is also very important for the local Saami culture both in the traditional way of transport and as a salmon river.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Responsible compiler

Institution/agency

Postal address

##### National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address

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

From year

To year

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

#### 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

(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? No

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

#### Boundaries description

### 2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

### 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): 3409

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 3391.393

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

### Biogeographic regions

| Regionalisation scheme(s)             | Biogeographic region                                  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Other scheme (provide name below)     | 1. Northern boreal zone (NbOC – transitional section) |
| Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) | 2. Alpine   |

### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. 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).
2. Biogeographical regions, Europe 2005, European Environment Agency

### 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

As a flood control agent, the river is of high importance since the volume of water during the spring floods is huge. The significant transport of sediments and the continuously shifting estuary as a consequence of this is important in maintaining a natural ecosystem in the estuary. The area is of high importance in regards to sedimentation and fixing of nutrients.

Other ecosystem services provided

The Tana river has large stocks of salmon and Sea Trout and is a very important fishing river for sports anglers.

Other reasons

An Arctic wetland system dominated by a river delta and large sand flats which is exposed at low tide. The area is one of the largest unspoiled river deltas in Europe. The area is very productive and is important as a foraging, moulting and wintering area for ducks and as resting area for waders, geese and divers.

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

The river mouth has a small population of Harbour Seal *Phoca vitulina* (NRL: VU), and this is the only place in Norway where the female seals give birth on sand banks. The site is used by species such as the Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* (NRL: EN) and the Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (NRL: VU).

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The site has a very rich birdlife, with a large variety of species. In addition to this, there are also interesting botanical qualities.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The area is very productive and is important as a foraging, moulting and wintering area for ducks and as resting area for waders, geese and divers. It is also breeding area for waterbirds.

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

27 200

Start year

2010

End year

2018

Source of data:

NOF

Optional text box to provide further information

In 2018, 27 200 Common Mergansers *Mergus merganser* was observed in the area.

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

Moulting area for as many as 27 200 Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*, which is way more than 1% of the biogeographic population (North-west & Central Europe). This includes most males from the NW European population.

Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

The river is a nationally important spawning river for salmon and Trout, and the river mouth is an important feeding ground for several Fish species, such as the Baltic whitefish (IUCN: VU).

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

The Tana river is a very important spawning river for the Atlantic salmon *Salmo Salar* in Norway, and is seen as a nationally important salmon river. Other fish species are the anadromous brown trout *Salmo trutta*, the Greyling *Thymallus thymallus*, and the lavaret *Coregonus lavaretus*. In the river delta, we also find the great sandeel *Hyperoplus lanceolatus* and the European flounder *Platichthys flesus*.

### 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   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Plantae</b>                 |                                   |                                     |                                     |                          |               |                          |                       |   |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/<br>LILIOPSIDA    | <i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> |                       | Criterion 3: Typical species of the northern Arctic, but is in decline nationally. This makes populations in the North important to preserve. |
| BRYOPHYTA/<br>BRYOPSIDA        | <i>Drepanocladus sendtneri</i>    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |               | <input type="checkbox"/> | National red list: EN |   |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/<br>MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Lathyrus palustris pilosus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |               | <input type="checkbox"/> |                       | Criterion 3: Typical species of the northern Arctic.  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/<br>MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Rumex graminifolius</i>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |               | <input type="checkbox"/> |                       | Criterion 3: Typical species of the northern Arctic.  |

National Red-List 2021 is used.

### 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                        |           |                     |                 |               |                          |                          |                       |  |
| <b>Others</b>                      |                           |                                     |                                     |                          |                          |                                     |                          |                          |                          |           |                     |                 |               |                          |                          |                       |  |
| CHORDATA/<br>MAMMALIA              | <i>Halichoerus grypus</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"/> |           |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | National red list: VU |  |
| CHORDATA/<br>MAMMALIA              | <i>Phoca vitulina</i>     | <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: Important birthing area for this species, and the only place in Norway where the female seals give birth on sand banks. |
| <b>Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea</b> |                           |                                     |                                     |                          |                          |                                     |                          |                          |                          |           |                     |                 |               |                          |                          |                       |  |

| 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                                   |                                     |                     |                 |               |                          |                          |                          |   |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                     |                 | WU            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 7 & 8: The river delta is an important area for this species.   |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Hyperoplus lanceolatus</i> | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 8: The river delta and mouth supports populations of this species.  |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Platichthys flesus</i>     | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 8: The river delta and mouth supports populations of this species.  |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Salmo salar</i>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 7 & 8: The Tana river is an very important spawning river for Atlantic Salmon <i>Salmo Salar</i> in Norway. |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Salmo trutta</i>           | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 8: The river is an important spawning river for this species.   |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Thymallus thymallus</i>    | <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 8: The river is an important living area for this species.  |   |
| <b>Birds</b>                |                               |                                     |                                     |                                     |                          |                                     |                                     |                          |                                     |                                     |                     |                 |               |                          |                          |                          |   |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Anthus cervinus</i>        | <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"/>            |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.  |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Calidris alpina</i>        | <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"/>            |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Annex II Bern Convention | Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.  |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Calidris maritima</i>      | <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"/>            |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Annex II Bern Convention | Criterion 4: Important wintering area for this species.   |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Calidris temminckii</i>    | <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"/>            |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Annex II Bern Convention | Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.  |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Cepphus grylle</i>         | <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"/>            |                     |                 | LC            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.  |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>      | <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"/>            | 4000                | 2021            | VU            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          | Criterion 4: Important wintering site for this species. 4000 individuals observed in October 2021.                    |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Mergus merganser</i>       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <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"/>            | 27200               | 2018            | 1             | LC                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | 27200 individuals observed in 2018, Criterion 4: The site is used during moulting period and after (August-September). Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: Way more than 1% of the North-West & Central European population and includes most males from the North-West European population. |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Mergus serrator</i>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 1200                | 2017            | 1             | LC                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Criterion 4 & 6: Resting area for up to 1.500 individuals, which is close to the 1% level of the biogeographic region population (1700, North-West and Central European population).  |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>     | <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"/>            |                     |                 |               | LC                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | National Red List: Considered as VU   |   |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>       | <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"/>            | 500                 | 2022            |               | LC                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | National Red List: Considered as EN   | Criterion 4: Small breeding population at the site, but large Flocks With 500-600 ind. gather regularly to feed.  |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Somateria mollissima</i>   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <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"/>            | 2000                | 2020            |               | NT                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | National Red List: Considered as VU   | As many as 2000 ind. can gather at once (2020). Criterion 4: Breeding and feeding site for this species.  |
| CHORDATA/<br>AVES           | <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>      | <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"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                     |                 |               | LC                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.  |

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

National Red-List 2021 is used.

### 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  |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Active marine delta          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    | Deposits from the Tana river has created a rich area with mud- and sandflats.   | Listed as VU on the Norwegian List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types 2018   |
| Sand-dune system             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    | Nature type created by sand blown in by strong wind.                            | Listed as VU on the Norwegian List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types 2018   |
| Tidal meadow                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    | Tanamunningen has large areas with tidal meadows of different vegetation types. | The tidal meadows are biological rich areas, and are of importance for the birds. Listed as VU on the Norwegian List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types 2018 |

Optional text box to provide further information

Tidal Meadow: in this area you can see different stages and variations in the nature type tidal meadow, with tidal swamps and successions from brackish waters across wet meadows into forested downy birch *Betula pubescens* gallery forests.



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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

An Arctic wetland system dominated by a river delta and large sand flats exposed at low tide. Tanamunningen has extensive sea meadows with a variety of interesting subarctic vegetation. The riverside- and sand dune vegetation include distinctive eastern plant species.

The main feature is a huge estuary of shifting mud- and sand plains, both in and below the intertidal zone. The shifting sand and gravel islets have an especially sand adapted flora. The vegetation in the large pools with brackish water is of certain interest. The area is very productive and is extremely important as a foraging, moulting and wintering area for ducks and as resting area for waders, geese and divers.

The nature reserve is one of the largest unspoiled river deltas in Europe. The river itself has important stocks of salmon and anadromous brown trout.

### 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 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores     |            | 3  |                           |                              |
| F: Estuarine waters                   |            | 1  |                           | Representative               |
| G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats |            | 2  |                           | 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 > Marshes on peat soils<br>>> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands |            | 4  |                           |                              |

## 4.3 - Biological components

### 4.3.1 - Plant species

#### Other noteworthy plant species

| Phylum                     | Scientific name                     | Position in range / endemism / other  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Betula pubescens</i>             | The unspoiled successions from brackish waters across wet meadows into forested Downy, is of high conservation value. |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA    | <i>Carex glareosa</i>               | Common species  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA    | <i>Carex halophila</i>              | Found in smaller ponds with brackish water  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>       | characteristic flora element  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Dianthus superbus</i>            | Characteristic eastern species.   |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Lathyrus japonicus maritimus</i> | Common species  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA    | <i>Leymus arenarius</i>             | Common species  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA    | <i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>        | Found in smaller ponds with brackish water  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA    | <i>Puccinellia phryganodes</i>      | characteristic flora element  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Stellaria humifusa</i>           | characteristic flora element  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Thymus serpyllum tanaensis</i>   | Subspecies that is only found in this area of Norway  |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA    | <i>Triglochin maritima</i>          | Common species  |

### 4.3.2 - Animal species

#### Other noteworthy animal species

| Phylum        | Scientific name                 | Pop. size | Period of pop. est. | % occurrence | Position in range /endemism/other  |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>       |           |                     |              | Passage species  |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> |           |                     |              | Breeding species   |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Anser fabalis</i>            |           |                     |              | Passage species  |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Falco rusticolus</i>         |           |                     |              | Gyr Falcon <i>Falco rusticolus</i> are seen regularly in spring and summer |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Gavia arctica</i>            |           |                     |              |  |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>     |           |                     |              | Passage species  |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>       |           |                     |              |  |

## 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 Arctic with cold winters and relatively warm and short summers, annual precipitation being <1000 mm.

### 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.

Tana River, Barents Sea

### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(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)

The geology in the outer part of the river system is dominated by sandstone, slate, quartzite and limestone, but the rock is mainly covered by large deposits of sand and gravel. Higher up in the river system there is old rock species like gneiss, quartz diorite, gabbro and amphibolite.

### 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             |
| Marine water                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | No change             |

Water destination

| Presence? | Changes at RIS update |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Marine    | No change             |

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:

Outside the delta plain, a large delta platform is formed, and has tide water runs and wave formed sandbanks. At the outlet there is an estuary where large sand and mud flats are exposed at low tide.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

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

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

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

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The significant transport of sediments and the continuously shifting estuary as a consequence of this is important in maintaining a natural ecosystem in the estuary.

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

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 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 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:

A quartzite quarry to the east includes ship traffic through the protected site, otherwise little or no use of the surrounding areas.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

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  | High                           |
| Recreation and tourism      | Nature observation and nature-based tourism   | Medium                         |
| Recreation and tourism      | Picnics, outings, touring   | Medium                         |
| Spiritual and inspirational | Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values | Medium                         |

Supporting Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples  | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Nutrient cycling  | Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients | High                           |

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

As a flood control agent, the river is of high importance since the volume of water during the spring floods is huge.

The river Tana is extremely important for the local Saami culture, both in the traditional way of transport and as a salmon river. The river is also very important for recreational salmon fishing, both for residents and for tourists.

The area is used by residents and some tourists for fishing and bird watching. sports fishing for salmon is the main recreation activity in the area.

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             |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Provincial/region/state government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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

Both Ramsar Site and the surrounding area are owned by Finnmarkseiendommen, a regional authority managing state property in Troms and Finnmark County.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

County Governor of Troms and Finnmark

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

County Governor of Troms and Finnmark

Postal address:

Statsforvalteren i Troms og Finnmark,  
Pb. 700  
N-9815 VADSØ

E-mail address:

sftfpost@statsforvalteren.no

### 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

##### Energy production and mining

| Factors adversely affecting site | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site          | Changes   | In the surrounding area             | Changes   |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Mining and quarrying             | Low impact    | unknown impact   | <input type="checkbox"/> | No change | <input checked="" 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   |
|---|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines) | Medium impact | Medium impact    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change |

##### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

| Factors adversely affecting site   | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site                     | Changes   | In the surrounding area  | Changes   |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Invasive non-native/ alien species | Medium impact | Medium impact    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change | <input type="checkbox"/> | No change |

##### Pollution

| Factors adversely affecting site    | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site                     | Changes   | In the surrounding area             | Changes   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Industrial and military effluents   | Medium impact | Medium impact    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change |
| Agricultural and forestry effluents | Medium impact | Medium impact    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | No change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No change |

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:

Ships that load quartzite from the quarry east of the river delta unloads ballast water in the area which leads to the introduction of unwanted species. This problem is dealt with in the proposed management plan.

Potential oil spills from the quarry or from the ships passing by. Plans for a new quarry on the western side exists and may cause an increase in the ship traffic. There are also existing plans to dredge the bottom of the reserve, in connection with the quarry activity. The situation is monitored closely by the authorities, and it will be given notice if this should threaten the ecological values in the area.

In the surrounding area:

Intensive agriculture can be a potential source of pollution in the area, but the existing agriculture does not affect the ecological character adversely.

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

##### National legal designations

| Designation type | Name of area  | Online information url | Overlap with Ramsar Site |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nature Reserve   | Tanamunningen |                        | whole                    |

Non-statutory designations

| Designation type    | Name of area  | Online information url | Overlap with Ramsar Site |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Important Bird Area | Tanamunningen |                        | 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:

Information posters have been established. Information booklet is under production.

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

None at present.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

##### General:

County Governor of Finnmark. 2015. Forvaltningsplan for Tanamunningen Naturresevat. (In Norwegian: Management plan for Tanamunningen Nature Reserve).

Artsdatabanken (2018). Norsk rødliste for naturtyper 2018. Fra <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/rodlisteformaturtyper> (The 2018 Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types)

Artsdatabanken (2021, 24. november). Norsk rødliste for arter 2021. <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisteforarter/2021>

##### Biogeographic regionalisation scheme:

Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss

##### Botany:

Elven, R. & Johansen, V. 1983. Havstrand i Finnmark. Flora, vegetasjon og botaniske verneverdier.

Rapport T-541 Miljøverndepartementet. 357pp. (in Norwegian – flora and vegetation of shores in Finnmark).

Elven, R. & Johansen, V. 1985. Verneverdig havstrandvegetasjon - Tanamunningen, Tana kommune og Neiden- Munkefjord, Sør-Varanger kommune. Fylkesmannen i Finnmark. Rapport nr 20.

##### Birds:

Fagermo, S.E. & Frantzen, B. 1983. Næringsøkologi og bestandsforhold hos laksand (Mergus merganser) i Tanamunningen, Finnmark. Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, miljøvernadv. Rapport nr 2.

Frantzen, B. 1984. Laksanda, Mergus merganser, myte- og næringstrekk i Finnmark. Vår Fuglefauna 7: 140- 144.

Fylkesmannen i Finnmark. 1985. Verneverdige strandområder i Finnmark. Verneverdier knyttet til vegetasjon og fugleliv i strand., fjære- og gruntvannsområder. Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, miljøvernadv. Rapport nr.13.

Günther, M. (Ed.) 2004. Field Guide to Protected Areas in the Barents Region, Svanhovd Environmental Centre, Svanvik. 376 pp.

Heggøy, O., Øien, I. J. & Aarvak, T. 2014. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAer) i Norge. NOF-rapport 5-2015.

##### Mammals:

Henriksen, G., Ørjebu, A. & Haug, T. 1993. Steinkobbe og havert i Finnmark. Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, miljøvernadv. Rapport nr. 3 1993.

##### Quaternary:

Cornier, D.G., Andreassen, K., Rønning, J.S., Muring, E. & Kristoffersen, Y. 1995. Geology of the Tana delta - a morphological, sedimentological and geophysical study of a regressive, sandy Holocene fjord- delta. Project report to Norsk Hydro for the period 1992-1994. 145pp.

Fjalstad, A. 1990. Tanadeltaet - en geomorforlogisk beskrivelse. Universitetet i Tromsø, Institutt for museumsvirksomhet. Rapport 15pp. (in Norwegian – a geomorphology description).

#### 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

<no file available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Tanamunningen Nature Reserve, view of the mountain Giemaš. ( Tor Asbjørn A. Simonsen, County Governor of Finnmark, 13-09-2017 )



Tanamunningen. ( Tor Asbjørn A. Simonsen, County Governor of Finnmark, 13-09-2017 )



Tanamunningen, view towards Tanafjorden. ( Tor Asbjørn A. Simonsen, County Governor of Finnmark, 13-09-2017 )



Tanamunningen, view towards Benjaminsbukta ( Tor Asbjørn A. Simonsen, County Governor of Finnmark, 30-06-2003 )



Tanamunningen, view towards Gullholmen. ( Tor Asbjørn A. Simonsen, County Governor of Finnmark, 30-06-2003 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

##### Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2002-08-06