Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 20 March 2018
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

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, 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 sea trout 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

Compiler 1

Name	Ellen Haakonsen Karr
Institution/agency	Norwegian Environmental Agency
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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	2012
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Tanamunningen

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 boundaries are the same as for the Tanamunningen Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Finnmark
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Tana

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: 3391.21

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

☑ 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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	25 000
Start year	2010
Source of data:	NOF

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird 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 rare Baltic whitefish.

☑ 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 sea 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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Catabrosa aquatica		☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		Criterion 3: Typical species of the northern Arctic, but is in decline nationally. This makes populations in the North important to preserve.
Lathyrus palustris pilosus		☑	☑	☐		☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 3: Typical species of the northern Arctic.
Rumex graminifolius		☐	☑	☐		☐		Criterion 3: Typical species of the northern Arctic.

National Red-List 2015 is used.

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	*Alauda arvensis*	Eurasian Skylark; Sky Lark	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Regularly observed on the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anthus cervinus*	Red-throated Pipit	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II Bern Convention	Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris alpina*	Dunlin	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	15	2012		LC	☐	☐	Annex II Bern Convention	(10-20 pairs), (2.000 in autumn), Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris maritima*	Purple Sandpiper	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II Bern Convention	Criterion 4: Important wintering area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris temminckii*	Temminck's Stint	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex II Bern Convention	Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Cepphus grylle*	Black Guillemot	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Clangula hyemalis*	Oldsquaw; Long-tailed Duck	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2013		VU	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Important wintering site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Mergus merganser*	Common Merganser	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	21000	2013	7	LC	☐	☐		21000 individuals, Criterion 4: The site is used during moulting period and after (August-September). Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: 7 % of the North-West & Central European population and includes most males from the North-West European population.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Mergus serrator*	Red-breasted Merganser	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1500	2014	1	LC	☐	☐		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/ AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	Ruff	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Rissa tridactyla*	Black-legged Kittiwake	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	600	2012		LC	☐	☐	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.

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	*Somateria mollissima*	Common Eider	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1000	2014		NT	☐	☐		Asd many as 1000 ind. can gather at once. Criterion 4: Breeding and feeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna paradisaea*	Arctic Tern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	150	2012		LC	☐	☐		(100-200 pairs), Criterion 4: Breeding area for this species.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Coregonus lavaretus*	Baltic whitefish	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				VU	☐	☐		Criterion 7 & 8: The river delta is an important area for this species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hyperoplus lanceolatus*	Greater sand-eel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: The river delta and mouth supports populations of this species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Platichthys flesus*	Baltic flounder	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: The river delta and mouth supports populations of this species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salmo salar*	Silver salmon	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑					☐	☐		Criterion 7 & 8: The Tana river is an very important spawning river for Atlantic Salmon Salmo Salar in Norway.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salmo trutta*	Herling	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: The river is an important spawning river for this species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Thymallus thymallus*	European grayling; European grayling; European grayling	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: The river is an important living area for this species.
Others																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Phoca vitulina*	Harbor Seal	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Important birthing area for this species, and the only place in Norway where the female seals give birth on sand banks.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

National Red-List 2015 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
Sand-dune system	☑	Nature type created by sand blown in by strong wind.	Listed as VU on the Norwegian List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types 2011
Tidal meadow	☐	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.
Active marine delta	☑	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 2011

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 sea 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 >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		4		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	The unspoiled successions from brackish waters across wet meadows into forested Downy, is of high conservation value.
Carex glareosa	Gravel Sedge	Common species
Carex halophila	Estuary Sedge	Found in smaller ponds with brackish water
Cochlearia officinalis	Common Scurvy Grass	characteristic flora element
Dianthus superbus		Characteristic eastern species.
Lathyrus japonicus maritimus	Beach Lathyrus	Common species
Leymus arenarius	Lyme-grass	Common species
Potamogeton gramineus	Fineleaf Pondweed	Found in smaller ponds with brackish water
Puccinellia phryganodes	Creeping Alkaligrass	characteristic flora element
Stellaria humifusa	Low Starwort	characteristic flora element
Thymus serpyllum tanaensis		Subspecies that is only found in this area of Norway
Triglochin maritima	Sea Arrowgrass	Common species

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	*Anser fabalis*	Bean Goose				Passage species
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco rusticolus*	Gyrfalcon				Gyrfalcon Falco rusticolus are seen regularly in spring and summer
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gavia arctica*	Arctic Loon;Black-throated Loon	40			National Red List: NT Passage species include this species. (40 in autumn)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle				Passage species
CHORDATA/AVES	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Red-necked Phalarope	80			80 in autumn, Passage species
CHORDATA/AVES	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Red-necked Phalarope				Passage species
CHORDATA/AVES	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	Parasitic Jaeger				Breeding species

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): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 6

- 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, Norwegian 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	☐	No change
Marine water	☐	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	☑	☑

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 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 Finnmark

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: County Governor of Finnmark (no particular person is responsible)

Postal address: County Governor of Finnmark, Statens hus, Damsveien 1, 9815 Vadsø

E-mail address: fmfipostmottak@fylkesmannen.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	☐	No change	☑	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	☑	No change	☑	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	☑	No change	☐	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	☑	No change	☑	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	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 Naturreservat. (In Norwegian: Management plan for Tanamunningen Nature Reserve).
Lindgaard, A. and Henriksen, S (eds). 2011. The 2011 Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types 2011. Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, Norway.
Henriksen S and Hilmo O (2015) Norwegian Red List of Species 2015 – methods and results. Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, Norway

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:
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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>

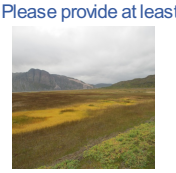
iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

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