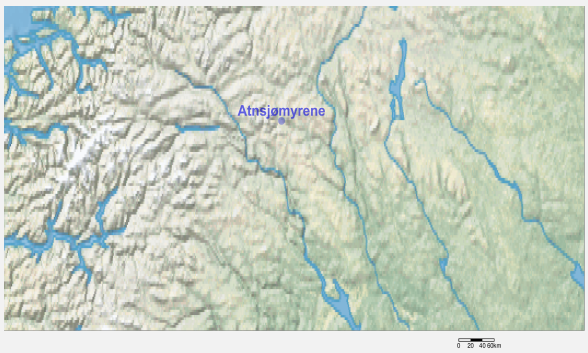
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 23 June 2023
Update version, previously published on : 7 November 2017

Norway

Atnsjømyrene



Designation date	12 November 2010
Site number	1955
Coordinates	61°54'44"N 10°04'06"E
Area	533,00 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

Atnsjømyrene is a mire-complex upstream of Atnsjøen lake, in which flat fens dominate. Characteristic for the site is nutrient-poor vegetation. Willow- and birch forests are common vegetation types along the watercourses and mire edges. Additionally, there are small pools and ponds, which constitute important areas for the fish fauna. The mixture of different wetland types makes Atnsjømyrene a valuable breeding- and staging area for waterfowl, especially ducks and waders, with a total of 96 breeding bird species registered in this area. Tufted duck and common goldeneye are the most numerous duck species, while common sandpiper and common greenshank are the most numerous waders.

The bedrock in the area was created about 600 million years ago, by compressed sand. High water levels during spring result in large parts of the ground to be submerged. As a consequence of this, the mires are supplied with nutrients. The mires also act as important water reservoirs and offer flood protection during periods of snow melt and heavy precipitation.

The mires are important for research and education, with strong botanical and ornitological interests focused on the area. Some plant species on the IUCN Red List and the National Red List (NRL) can be found, such as Botrychium lanceolatum (IUCN: VU, NRL: NT) and Epipogium aphyllum (NRL: VU).

The site also experiences tourist and recreational activities such as hunting, sport fishing, hiking, canoeing and berry picking. The surrounding area hosts several cabins and farms.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Norwegian Environment Agency
Postal address	Post box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address	Postboks 5672 Sluppen Trondheim Norway

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

From year	1982
To year	2016

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Atnsjømyrene

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?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The boundaries are the same as for the Atnsjømyrene Nature Reserve

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Hedmark County and Oppland County
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Lillehammer & Hamar (approx population ~ 30 000 in each city)

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):	533

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 532.63

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Moen, A. 1998. National Atlas of Norway: Vegetation. Norwegian Mapping Authority, Hønefoss.
2. Biogeographical Regions, European Environment Agency, 2005

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

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

Other reasons: A large mire-complex with pools, ponds and edge vegetation, typical and representative for the continental part of southern Norway. The number of plant species is relatively low, due to the poor nutrient conditions, but is characteristic of the biogeographic region.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information: The site host a few threatened plant species, such as the ghost orchid (Epipogium aphyllum, NRL: VU) and the cottongrass (Eriophorum brachyantherum, NRL: VU). In addition, the site also host national and international rare/threatened animal species, such as the greater scaup (NRL: EN), the black-headed gull (NRL: CR), black-tailed godwit (IUCN: NT, NRL: CR), velvet scoter (IUCN: VU, NRL: VU), horned grebe (IUCN: VU, NRL:VU), northern lapwing (IUCN: NT, NRL: CR) and the grey wolf (NRL: CR).

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: A great variety of wetland bird species are breeding within the area, some of them being regionally rare. The birdlife is typical for large mires and small open water bodies in this part of Norway. The site also contains vegetation registered on the National Red List, making this wetland system important for maintaining the biological diversity in the region.

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

Optional text box to provide further information: The mixture of different wetland types makes Atnasjømyrene a valuable breeding- and staging area for water fowl, especially ducks and waders.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Epipogium aphyllum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	National red list: VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Eriophorum brachyantherum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	National red list: VU	

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2021

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	

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 / MAMMALIA	*Canis lupus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Actitis hypoleucos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anthus pratensis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds on the large open mires.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya marila*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bucephala clangula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds on the large open mires.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fringilla montifringilla*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds on the large open mires.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinago gallinago*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Some few pairs of Common Crane Grus grus are breeding regularly in Atnsjømyrene Nature Reserve.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Limosa limosa*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanitta fusca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus merganser*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Motacilla flava*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds on the large open mires.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	This species is foraging in the area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalaropus lobatus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds on the large open mires.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps auritus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa glareola*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2021.

Additional information (criterion 4): A total of 22-39 pairs of ducks and 14-54 pairs of waders breed yearly (Sonerud 1982) depending on water level, and weather conditions.

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 this area is the large open mires with nutrient-poor vegetation. Willow- and birch-woodland are common vegetation types found along the watercourses and mire edges. The mixture of open mires, pools, ponds, rivers and lakes make the site a valuable breeding area for wetland birds, especially ducks and waders.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands				
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		3		Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
BASIDIOMYCOTA/AGARICOMYCETES	*Chaetodermella luna*	National red list: NT
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Cypripedium calceolus*	National red list: VU

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Alchemilla mollis*	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Potentilla intermedia*	Potential	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2021.

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/MAMMALIA	*Lepus timidus*				National Red List: NT

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Neovison vison*	Potential	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2021.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The climate is continental with moderate summer temperatures and cold winters. Lowest precipitation is experienced during winter and early spring, with the heaviest precipitation during summer. Yearly annual precipitation of 500 mm. July is the warmest month, with an average temperature of 11,2°C, while January is the coldest, with an average of -9,9°C (Yearly difference of 21,1°C).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 700

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 700

- 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.

Atna river is a central nature element in the site. The river begins in the high mountains of Rondane and flows into Glomma, the longest river in Norway.

4.4.3 - Soil

- 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.

The bed rock in the surrounding area was created about 600 million year ago, by compressed sand.

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

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	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:

Large mires are important water reservoirs. They provide stability in water drainage in the watercourses.

The water has a low buffer capacity (sensitive to potential acidification).

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

Oligotrophic ☑

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

Unknown ☐

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

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

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

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

Forestry

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)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Low

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

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

Hunting and sports fishing, canoeing, berry picking. Some grazing (sheep).

The surrounding area host several cabins and farms.

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

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

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

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

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

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☐	☑

Private ownership

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

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

Within the Ramsar site: Private

In the surrounding area: Private/state owned

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

County Governor of Innlandet

Postal address:

Statsforvalteren i Innlandet
Pb 987
N-2604 LILLEHAMMER

E-mail address: postmottak@fmhe.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low 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
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low 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	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:

Nature Reserve is the strongest form of nature conservation in Norway. Human activity here is regulated by an official set of detailed regulations specific for the area.

The site is identified by the management authority as an area where it is necessary to get a management plan.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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:

None

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

Atnasjøen was in 1986 chosen as a reference inland watercourse, where scientists monitor longterm variations and changes occurring in natural processes and ecosystems that are almost untouched by technical alterations. In Atnasjøen they monitor the biodiversity that can be found in this body of freshwater. The monitoring is performed by Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) and Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Kålås, J.A., Viken, Å. og Bakken, T. (red.) 2006. Norsk Rødliste 2006 – 2006 Norwegian Red List. Artsdatabanken, Norway

Moen, A. 1983. Myrundersøkelser I Sør-Trøndelag og Hedmark i forbindelse med den norske myrreservatplanen. K. norske Vidensk. Selsk. Mus. Rapp. Bot. Ser. 1983:4. 183 s.

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

Sonerud, G. 1982. Fugl og pattedyr i Atnas nedbørfelt. Kontaktutv. Vassdragsreg. Univ. Oslo, Rapp. 43. 115 s.

Lokaliteter i Norsk geoturisme 2 - Hedmark/Oppland med øvre Glomma. Severdige lokaliteter verdt å vite mer om. Kjell Nordseth. 2016.

Naturbase.no

Norges vassdrags- og energidirektorat - https://www.nve.no/

Elvedeltadatabasen - http://elvedelta.miljodirektoratet.no/index.htm

Bekken, J. 2013. Fugler i 20 våtmarksreservater i Hedmark 2000-2012. Fylkesmannen i Hedmark, miljøvernavdelingen. Rapport nr. 2/2013. 123 s.

Sandlund, O.T. (red.), Bongard, T., Brettum, P., Finstad, A.G., Fjellheim, A., Halvorsen, G.A., Halvorsen, G., Hesthagen, T., Hindar, A., Papinska, K., Saksgård, R., Schartau, A.K., Schneider, S., Skancke, L.B., Skjelbred, B. & Walseng, B. 2010. Nettverk for biologisk mangfold i ferskvann – samlerapport 2010. Atna- og Vikedalsvassdragene - NINA Rapport 598. 146 s

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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Atnsjømyrene (*Suzanne Wien/Fylkesmannen i Hedmark, 01-09-2016*)

Atnsjømyrene (*Suzanne Wien/Fylkesmannen i Hedmark, 01-09-2016*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2010-11-12