

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 31 March 2017 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

# **Sweden**Färnebofjärden



Designation date
Site number
1116
Coordinates
Area
14 November 2001
1116
60°13'02"N 16°48'55"E
16 866,00 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 river Dalälven runs in a flat and open landscape, resulting in a widening of the river and the formation of a series of broad and shallow lakes. Short, often multi-branched rapids separate the lakes. The river is bordered by a large number of wetlands types. Flooding is common, particularly in spring. The unexploited rapids, along with the limited forestry and small human population in the immediate vicinity of the site, give an impression of untouched wilderness. Most of the area is protected as a national park.

# 2 - Data & location

# 2.1 - Formal data

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

Compiler 1

Name	Peter Ståhl, Carl Hanson, Katarina Rydh, Lennart Bratt, (NFP Jenny Lonnstad)
Institution/agency	Länsstyrelsen i Gävleborg (AA Naturvårdsverket)
	SE-801 70 Gävle, Sweden
Postal address	44.4 M - 1
	(AA Naturvårdsverket, 106 48 STOCKHOLM)
	(AA registrator@naturvardsverket.se or jenny.lonnstad@naturvardsverket.se)
	(
E-mail	peter.stahl@lansstyrelsen.se
Phone	+46 10.2251000
FIIONE	+46 10.2251000
Fax	+46 10-2251150

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

From year 2013

To year 2015

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Färnebofjärden
Spanish)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Färnebofjärden (river), originally designated as Dalälven-Färnebofjärden

#### 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   No   No   No   No   No   No   N
<sup>(Update)</sup> The boundary has been delineated more accurately <b>☑</b>
<sup>(Update)</sup> The boundary has been extended ✓
<sup>(Update)</sup> The boundary has been restricted ✓
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has decreased
<sup>(Update)</sup> The Site area has been calculated more accurately <b>☑</b>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately <b>☑</b>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction

#### 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?	Yes (likely)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive   Negative O Positive & Negative O
(Update) No information available	☑
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	
$\label{eq:changes} \begin{tabular}{ll} $\text{(Update)}$ Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)? \end{tabular}$	
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?	

(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

The boundary has been changed so it more often is corresponding to other protected areas in the area. In general this has resulted in that the area of mires and wet forests have increased and non-wetland habitats like forests, arable land, areas around summer cottages has been excluded. Some areas with open waters have also been excluded due to the wish of not having too many different non-corresponding borders in the area. Those parts were not included in protected areas due to disturbance from built-up areas, visitors on beaches etc.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change)

#### 2.2 - Site location

#### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

F	10		
Former maps	()		
	•		

#### Boundaries description

The boundary mostly corresponds to the boundaries of protected areas (Färnebofjärden national park, Gysinge and Ålbo nature reserves). Unprotected parts which are included have boundaries that follow the extent of the wetland area.

#### 2.2.2 - General location

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

  Four counties: Västmanland, Gävleborg, Uppsala and Dalarna
  - b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Avesta (32 km V of the site), Gävle (50 km NO of the site), Heby, Sala, Sandviken (40 km N of the site)

#### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

#### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 16866

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 16875.71

#### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	10. Boreonemoral
Bailey's Ecoregions	240 Marine Division
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Sarmantic mixed forest
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ecoregion 406 Northern Baltic drainages
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

# Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

TEOW - Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world: Sarmantic mixed forest PA0436.

Boreonemoral zone (Nordiska ministerrådet, 1977)

# 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

Flood control, nutrient retention and sediment trapping is an important feature of the river system.

Other ecosystem services provided

Mires capture and support long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

A rare example of a near natural wetland type (river system with regular flooding) in the EU Boreal region. Other reasons Important habitats are alluvial forests, exposed river bottoms with fine grained soils, rapids and open fens along the river.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site a very important site for maintaining the biodiversity in the EU boreal region, both for the more common species and the rare ones. The site supports vascular plant, bryophytes, lichens and fungi, birds and insects living in habitats maintained by the flooding of the river, habitats in wet forests and mires and the open water areas. The site is situated on the border between the boreal and borenemoral biogeographic zone and species from both regions occur at the site and the species variety is high. The site is a staging area for migratory water birds and support birds that need natural forests with a lot of dead wood for breeding and foraging.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

The site is a good site for fish. The site supports a significant proportion of several fish species including Thymallus thymallys and Esox lucius. The site holds rich fish communities and is one of Sweden's top ten fishing spots for pike, perch and zander. More than 20 fish species occur at the site and that is guite much for the FEOW region "Northern Baltic Drainages".

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

The site is part of a migration route along the river Dalälven. The site with its flooded wetlands is also of high importance for spawning, as well as nursery for many species.

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
Cardamine parviflora		<b>Ø</b>	<b>2</b>				Swedish Red List 2015 (EN).	Important rich locality. See textbox below the table.
Crassula aquatica			Ø				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). Part of rare river shore community.	See textbox below the table.
Dichelyma capillaceum			<b>2</b>				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	The site has many localities for this rare species. See textbox below the table.
Elatine hydropiper		Ø	<b>2</b>				Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Key species for threatened habitats. See textbox below the table.
Elatine triandra			<b></b> ✓				Part of rare river shore community.	See textbox below the table.
Limosella aquatica			Ø		LC Sign		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). Part of rare river shore community.	See textbox below the table.
Lythrum portula			<b>2</b>		LC Sign		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). Part of rare river shore community.	See textbox below the table.
Myrinia pulvinata		<b>2</b>					Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table.
Persicaria foliosa			Ø				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	The FEOW "Northern Baltic drainages" holds about 50% of the known world population and this is an important site for the species. See textbox below the table.
Scirpus radicans			<b>2</b>				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). Part of rare river shore community.	See textbox below the table.
Tritomaria exsecta		<b>Ø</b>	<b>2</b>				Swedish Red List 2015 (EN).	The site has many localities for this rare species. See textbox below the table.
Viola uliginosa			<b>V</b>				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	The site probably has the largest population of the species in Europe. See textbox below the table.

Criterion 2: For all species, the Swedish Red List status and general information for that classification, distribution etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/.

Criteria 2 and 3: Observation of the species can be found in the Swedish database for observations http://www.artportalen.se/.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qua ui crit	nder terion	Species contribute under criterion 3 5 7	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	Appendix	CMS Appendi	x Other Status	Justification
Birds													
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan			<b>3</b> 00	1200	2006	2	LC •\$ •\$				Resting site during migration. During spring time, about 2% of the north-west mainland European population visit the site. Ref Holmstedt 2006. For criteria 3, see textbox below and under 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos leucotos	White-backed Woodpecker	<b>V</b>	000	<b>2</b> 00	2			LC or			Swedish Red List 2015 (CR), EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Historic important breeding area for white-backed woodpecker. Reintroduction program is on-going. See textbox below and under 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker			<b>2</b> 00	18	2003					Swedish Red List 2015 (NT),	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker	r 🗆 🖳		<b>2</b> 00	19	2003		LC Single			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT), EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gavia arctica	Arctic Loon; Black- throated Loon			<b>2</b> 00				LC ©			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle			<b>2</b> 00				LC ©	<b></b> ✓	V	Swedish Red List 2015 (NT), EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey		000	<b>2</b> 00	20			LC ●数 ●解				Breeding and foraging. Important site for the European population of western osprey. See textbox below, under 3.1 and Holmstedt 2006
CHORDATA/ AVES	Picoides tridactylus	Eurasian Three- toed Woodpecker; Three-toed Woodpecker		000		17	2004		LC			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT), EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Strix uralensis	Ural Owl			<b>2</b> 00	24	2003		LC OMP				Breeding and foraging. See textbox below and Holmstedt 2006.
Fish, Mollusc a	and Crustacea												
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Esox lucius	Pike				<b>/</b>			LC • iii • iiii				Important site for spawning and nursery. See textbox below and under 3.1
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII		Perch				1			LC ©				Important site for spawning. See textbox below and under 3.1
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Sander lucioperca	Zander							LC OMP				See textbox below and under 3.1
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Thymallus thymallus	Grayling				<b>√</b>			LC Sign				The rapids are good habitat for the species, for example their reproduction. See textbox below and under 3.1
Others								1			-	1	
	Lutra lutra	European Otter	<b>V</b>						NT STSF	<b>✓</b>		EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	See textbox below the table.

<sup>1)</sup> Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The site is also important for birds especially migrating whooper swans, ural owl and 7 breeding species of woodpeckers. Many rare and threatened insects, lichens, mushrooms and mosses are present. There is an outstanding variety of species present and staging area for migratory water birds.

Criterion 2: For all species, the Swedish red-list status and general information for that classification etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/.

Criteria 2, 3, 5 and 7: Observation of the species can be found in the Swedish database for observations http://www.artportalen.se/.

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
Residual alluvial forests	<b>2</b>	Flooded deciduous or mixed forests	Priority habitat in EC Habitats Directive Annex 1. Important habitat for species in decidiuous forests
The Limosella Community	<b>V</b>	River bottoms on fine grained soil, exposed during low water levels provide a habitat for threatened annual water plants. Limosella is the character species.	The Limosella community have decreased its area a lot due to changed water flows because of dams in rivers. There is a Swedish action programme for Persicaria foliosa that covers the community as well.
Active raised bogs	<b>2</b>	Several examples of raised bog in the site.	Good undisturbed examples of importance. Designated for protection in the Swedish Mre Protection plan 2007. Priority habitat in EC Habitats Directive Annex 1.

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

#### 4.1 - Ecological character

The site offers a large diversity in freshwater habitats, resulting in a diverse birdlife, many fish species and rich flora. There are several rare species included in the Swedish Red List 2015 within the site. River Dalälven runs through a flat and open landscape, resulting in a widening of the river and the formation of a series of shallow lakes. Short, often multi-branched rapids separate the lakes. In this area, the river is bordered by a large number of wetlands. Because of the flat landscape, flooding is common, particularly in spring. The large number of unexploited rapids, along with the limited forestry and small human population in the immediate vicinity of the site, give an impression of untouched wilderness. Downstream the site, the rapids are exploited to a larger extent.

#### 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 >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3	1300	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools  >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1	5700	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	1000	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		2	2300	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		0	100	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0	500	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		0	500	Representative

# Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		0		Representative

#### Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
old-growth coniferous forests	1500

#### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

#### Other noteworthy plant species

Other noteworthy prant species							
Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other					
Neckera pennata		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT)					

#### Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
Elodea canadensis		No impacts	No change

#### 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/MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver				
CHORDATA/MAM/MALIA	Lynx lynx	Eurasian Lynx				Swedish Red List 2015 (VU), EC Habitats Directive Annex II

# 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)

Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update  Usually permanent water present  Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present  Source of water that maintains character of the site Presence? Predominant water source Changes at RIS update  Water inputs from surface water  Water inputs from rainfall No change  Water inputs from groundwater No change  Water destination  Presence? Changes at RIS update No change  Water destination  Presence? Changes at RIS update No change		summer	)		
a) Mistimum direction above see level (n. 156	Not known as far.				
a) Mistimum direction above see level (n. 156	4.4.2 - Geomorphic set	tting			
a) Motificant dendion above sets level for the basin	•	_			
Entire near bosin	a) Minimum elevation a	,	56		
Upper part of firer basin	a) Maximum elevation a		75		
Medicipant of nior basin   Lower part of nior basin   Not in nior			Er	ntire river basin	
Lower part of nier basin			Upper pa	rt of river basin	
Not in ear basin □ Not in ear basin or basin or basin or basins. If he site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marrine site, please name the sea or ocean.  The river Dalishen has a catchment area of 28954 km2 and reaches the Ballic sea 50 km downstream the site Färmebofjärden.  44.3 - Soil  Mineral ©  (Losse) Changes at RIS update No change ® increase O Decrease O Unknown O Oganic ®  (Losse) Changes at RIS update No change ® increase O Decrease O Unknown O No available information □ Are soil types subject to change as a result of elamping hydrological ear of the soil please subject to change as a result of elamping hydrological early of the elampine of the			Middle pa	rt of river basin	
Not in river basin   Coastal   Please rame the river basin or basins. If the site lise in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastalimatine site, please name the sac or occan.  The river Dalibven has a catchment area of 28954 km2 and reaches the Baltic sea 50 km downstream the site Fārnebofjärden.  As 3-Soil  Mineral ©  (Existed Changes at RIS update No change @ Increase O Decrease O Unknown O Copinc ©  (Existed Changes at RIS update No change @ Increase O Decrease O Unknown O No adlated information   Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hybridogland Ves O No @  As 4.4 - Water regime  Note or personance of the site   Presence? Changes at RIS update   No change   Presence? Changes at RIS update   No change   No change   No change   No change   No change   No change   RIS update regime   RIS update regime   RIS update regime has occurred lately.  RIS updated   RIS update			Lower pa	rt of river basin 🗹	
Please name the mer 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 sear or coast.  The river Dalahven has a catchment area of 28954 km2 and reaches the Ballic sea 50 km downstream the site Farnebolfarden.  4.4.3 - Soil  Mineral   (Additive) Changes at RIS update No change ® Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○ Organic ®  (Additive) Changes at RIS update No change ® Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○ No available information.  Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological yes ○ No ®  Additive Personners  Presence? □ Changes at RIS update Presence? □ No change  Water inputs from rainfall □ No change  Water inputs from rainfall □ No change  Water regime is comewhat modified by hydroelectric powers fall to the state regime and its determinants of freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (freelearn). Use this boxto explain ables with complexity/diology.  In water regime is so			More than	one river basin $\square$	
Please name the next basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger next basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or coxen.  The river Dalishven has a catchment area of 28954 km2 and reaches the Baltic sea 50 km downstream the site Farnebol/jarden.  4.4.3 - Soil  Mineral Ø  (!pdate) Changes at RIS update. No change ® increase O Decrease O Usinown O  Cignatic Ø  (!pdate) Changes at RIS update. No change ® increase O Decrease O Usinown O  No available information. □  Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological yea O No ®  conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally?)  Pleasence?  Disanges at RIS update    Pleasence?   Changes at RIS update			No	ot in river basin 🗆	
The river Dalativen has a catchment area of 28954 km2 and reaches the Baltic sea 50 km downstream the site Farneboljanden.    A4.3 - Soil				Coastal	
A.4.3 - Soil    Minoral (2					
Moreal    Cluster   Changes at RIS update   No change   Increase   Decrease   Unknown	The river Dalälven has	s a catchment a	rea of 28	3954 km2 and reaches	the Baltic sea 50 km downstream the site Färnebofjärden.
Meter destination Presence? Changes at RS update Water inputs from surface No change Water presence or the surface of the site Presence? No change Water inputs from surface No change Water inputs from surface No change Water regime Water regime Water regime and its determinant valor source No change Water regime Changes at RS update No change Water regime Presence? Changes at RS update No change Water regime Aborder of the site Presence? No change Water regime No change Water regime Presence? Changes at RS update Water regime No change Water regime Changes at RS update Water regime Changes at RS update Water regime No change Water regime Stability of water regime Presence? Changes at RS update Water regime Stability of water regime Presence? Changes at RS update Water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change unknown  [ECO] Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  [ECO] Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  [ECO] Stratification and mixing regime  [ECO] S	4.4.3 - Soil				
(Libdate) Changes at RIS update No change	1.1.0 0011			Mineral 📝	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change © Increase O Decrease O Unknown O No available information   Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Ves O No © conditions (e.g., increased salinity or additionally)? Vestor increased salinity or additionally or vestor increased salinity or additionally or vestor increased salinity or additionally vestor increased or inc		(Update	e) Changes		Increase O Decrease O Linknown O
(L)date) Changes at RIS update No change ● Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○ No available information □ Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological yes ○ No ● conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ●  4.4.4 - Water regime Water permanence Presence? Presence?  Visually permanent vater present Usually permanent vater present Usually permanent vater present Usually permanent vater Water inputs from surface water water source Oranges at RIS update Water inputs from surface water Water inputs from surface Water inputs from annifall Water inputs from annifall Water inputs from annifall Water destination Presence? Presence? Changes at RIS update No change Stability of water regime Presence? Vater destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Vater required in the water regime and its determinants (if relevent). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology. The water regime is somewhat modified by hydrolectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECO) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater (ECO) Stratification and mixing regime Unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Vater Openses of Decrease O Unknown ●			Orlanges	_	indease o bedease o dinnown o
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological yes ○ No    At A.4 - Water regime  **Water premanence**  **Presence?**  **Changes at RIS update**  Usually permanent water present  Usually permanent water present  Usually permanent water present  Usually seasonal, ephomeral or infermittent water present  Usually seasonal, ephomeral or infermittent water present  Usually seasonal, ephomeral or infermittent water source  Usually seasonal, ephomeral or infermittent water present  **Source of water that maintains character of the site  **Presence?**  **Predominant water source  **Water inputs from surface water  **Water inputs from rainfall  **No change  **Water inputs from rainfall  **No change  **Water destination  **Presence?**  **Changes at RIS update*  **Mater destination  **Presence?**  **Changes at RIS update*  **Water destination  **Presence?**  **Changes at RIS update*  **Water destination  **Presence?**  **Changes at RIS update*  **Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)  **No change  **Presence?**  **Changes at RIS update*  **Water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.   **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater*  **Unknown  **(ECO)**  **Connectivity of connectivity of surface waters and of groundwa		(Update	e) Changes	•	Increase O Decrease O Linknown O
At a soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Ves O No @ A.4.4 - Water regime  Water presence?				_	
Water regime  Water presence?  Usually permanent water present  Usually seasonal, ephemeria or informitiant water source of the site  Presence?  Presence?  Presence?  Presence?  Presence?  Presence?  Presence?  Presence?  Changes at RIS update  No change  Water inputs from surface water inputs from groundwater  Water inputs from groundwater  No change  Water lepts from local and instruction of the site of the	Are soil types subject to	change as a result			
Water permanence  Presence?  Changes at RIS update  Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present  Source of water that maintains character of the site  Presence?  Predominant water source No change  No change  Water inputs from surface Water inputs from raintail No change  Water inputs from raintail No change  Water inputs from raintail No change  Stability of water regime  Presence?  Changes at RIS update No change  Stability of water regime  Presence?  Changes at RIS update  Water levels fluctuating (including tidal) No change  Water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECC) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECC) Stratification and mixing regime  Unrknown  (ECC) Stratification and mixing regime  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site  (Lodate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown  Unknown	condition	ons (e.g., increased	d salinity or	acidification)?	
Water permanence  Presence?  Changes at RIS update  Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present  Source of water that maintains character of the site  Presence?  Predominant water source No change  No change  Water inputs from surface Water inputs from raintail No change  Water inputs from raintail No change  Water inputs from raintail No change  Stability of water regime  Presence?  Changes at RIS update No change  Stability of water regime  Presence?  Changes at RIS update  Water levels fluctuating (including tidal) No change  Water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECC) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECC) Stratification and mixing regime  Unrknown  (ECC) Stratification and mixing regime  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site  (Lodate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown  Unknown					
Usually seasonal present Usually seasonal ephomeral or infermittent water present Usually seasonal ephomeral or infermittent water source Water inputs from surface Water inputs from rainfall No change Water inputs from rainfall No change Water inputs from a limit in the input input in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECO) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECO) Stratification and mixing regime Unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Unknown	4.4.4 - Water regime				
Usually permanent water present Usually personal ephemeral or intermittent water present Usually personal ephemeral or intermittent water source Presence? Predominant water source Water inputs from surface water Water inputs from groundwater Water inputs from groundwater Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update No change  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Water elses fluctuating (including tidal) No change  Presence? Changes at RIS update Water regime Presence? Changes at RIS update Water levels fluctuating (including tidal) No change  Presence? Water elses fluctuating (including tidal) No change    Presence and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.    (including tidal)	Water permanence Presence?	Changes at RIS	update		
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present  Source of water that maintains character of the site  Presence? Predominant water source Changes at RIS update Water inputs from surface Water inputs from surface Water inputs from rainfall No change Water inputs from rainfall 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  Water levels fluctuating No change  Water levels fluctuating No change  Water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECO) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater groundwater groundwater unknown  (ECO) Stratification and mixing regime  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site  (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown	Usually permanent water				
Source of water that maintains character of the site  Presence? Predominant water source Water inputs from surface water Water inputs from rainfall No change Water inputs from rainfall 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  Stability of water regime and its determinants (if relevant), Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECO) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECO) Stratification and mixing regime  Unknown  (Lunknown  (Lunknown)  (Lunknown)  (Lunknown)	Usually seasonal,				
Water inputs from surface water water source Water inputs from surface water  Water inputs from surface water water water inputs from surface water water water inputs from groundwater  Water inputs from water inputs from water inputs from groundwater  Water destination  Presence? Changes at RIS update  Marine No change  Stability of water regime  Presence? Changes at RIS update  Water levels fluctuating including itidal)  No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECO) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECO) Stratification and mixing regime  unknown  Unknown  Unknown  Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●					
Water inputs from surface water  Water inputs from rainfall				Changes at DIS undate	
Water inputs from rainfall	Water inputs from surface		er source		
Water inputs from groundwater    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.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime  Unknown  Unknown  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site  (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes O Decrease O Decrease O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes O Decrease O	Water inputs from				
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.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECO) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECO) Stratification and mixing regime unknown  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 ●	groundwater				
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.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime unknown  4.4.5 - Sediment regime  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ✓  (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●	Water destination	Changes of Dic	Lindata	]	
Presence? Changes at RIS update  Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECO) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECO) Stratification and mixing regime  unknown  Unknown  (Lydate) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown					
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime  unknown  Unknown  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 ●	Stability of water regime				
Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.  The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime unknown  4.4.5 - Sediment regime  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown		Changes at RIS	update		
The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater unknown  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime unknown  4.4.5 - Sediment regime  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown		No chang	je		
The water regime is somewhat modified by hydroelectric power stations and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and lesser and shorter spring flood. But no change in the water regime has occurred lately.  (ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater unknown  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime unknown  4.4.5 - Sediment regime  Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown	Discount			-t	
(ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime unknown  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 ●	The water regime is s	omewhat modi	fied by h	ydroelectric power stati	ons and dams higher up in the system. This causes higher winter flow and
groundwater  (ECD) Stratification and mixing regime  unknown  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 ●			o change	e iii tile water regime ha	s occurred latery.
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 ●	(EOD) Connectivity of surfa		unknowr	1	
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ●	(ECD) Stratification a	-	unknowr	1	
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site   (Update) Changes at RIS update No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ●	4.45.0 " : :				
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●	_			_	
	Significant accretion of				
				<u>_</u>	Increase U Decrease U Unknown ⊚

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

Sediment regime unknown  $\ \square$ 

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Transportation and deposition of fine grained river sediments are normal and typical for this river system.				
(ECD) Water temperature	0-27 Celcius			

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4 )

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change 

Increase 

Decrease 

Unknown 

O

Unknown 🗹

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

Unknown

#### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change 

Increase 

Decrease 

Unknown 

O

Unknown 🗹

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

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different  $\odot$  site itself.

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development  $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ 

Surrounding area has higher human population density 🗹

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types  $\ensuremath{\overline{\sigma}}$ 

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

The site consists of undisturbed wetland, lakes and forests without settlements. Most of the site is strictly protected from agriculture, forestry and other means of exploitation. In the surrounding area there are no such restrictions and much less wetlands.

#### 4.5 - Ecosystem services

#### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

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	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

#### Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Within the site: 70000

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

#### 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  $\Box$  use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

ii	i) the site has	exceptional	cultural	traditions	or records	of former	П
ivilizati	ons that have	influenced t	the ecolo	ogical cha	racter 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  $\hfill\Box$  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

ı ub	lic owners	u III

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)	<b>✓</b>	✓
Commercial (company)	✓	₹

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

Protected areas owned privately, mainly by the state and to lesser extent by companies.

The surrounding area is mainly owned privately and by companies.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

County Administrative Board of Uppsala, S-751 86 Uppsala, Sweden. Please list the local office / offices of any County Administrative Board of Västmanland, S-721 86 Västerås, Sweden. agency or organization responsible for County Administrative Board of Dalarna, S-791 84 Falun, Sweden. managing the site: County Administrative Board of Gävleborg, S-801 70 Gävle, Sweden. Provide the name and title of the person or

people with responsibility for the wetland:

Nature conservancy manager Ann Gudehn

Postal address

County Administrative Board of Gävleborg, S-801 70 Gävle, Sweden

E-mail address: gavleborg@lansstyrelsen.se

# 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)

Trainer out of the trainer (not agree that are)						
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	<b>&gt;</b>	No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change

Water regulation

- 1							
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
	Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use					<b>/</b>	

#### Please describe any other threats (optional):

Mosquitos (e.g. Aedes rossicus) is particularly common in the area. Large-scale decimation of mosquitoes take place yearly with BTI which is spread by helicopters. The effect on other species is small but not yet fully elucidated.

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

 Siobal legal designations			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Nedre Dalälven River Landscape	http://www.nedredalalven.se/inde xphp/sv/biosphere	whole

#### Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Several sites. See national legislation below until the data base allows more then one Natura site here		partly

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	Färnebofjärdens nationalpark	http://www.sverigesnationalparke r.se/farnebofjarden	partly
Natura 2000 SCI	Östa SE0210369	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/upps ala/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-na tur/Natura-2000/lanets-natura-20 00- omraden/heby/Pages/osta.aspx	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA (1a)	Färnebofjärden syd SE0210368 (in the county of Uppsala)	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/upps ala/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-na tur/Natura-2000/lanets-natura-20 00- omraden/heby/Pages/farnebofja rden- syd.aspx	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA (1b)	Färnebofjärden syd SE0210368 (in the county of västmanland)	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vast manland/Sv/djur-och-natur/skydda d- natur/natura-2000/lista-over-b evarandeplaner/sala/Pages/farneb ofjarden.aspx	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA(2)	Ista SE0630191	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavl eborg/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv /djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/na tura2000/SE0630191_lsta1.pdf	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA (3)	Färnebofjärden SE0630190	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavleborg/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natura2000/SE0630190_Farnebofjarden.pdf	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA(4)	Gysinge SE0630192	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavleborg/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natura2000/SE0630192_Gysinge.pdf	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA(5)	Övre Hedesundafjärden SE0630189	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavleborg/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natura2000/SE0630189_Ovrehedesundafjarden_rev.pdf	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA(6)	Jordbärsmuren-Ålbo SE0630153	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavleborg/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natura2000/SE0630153_Jordbarsmuren.pdf	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA (7)	Pellesberget SE0210367	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/upps ala/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-na tur/Natura-2000/lanets-natura-20 00- omraden/heby/Pages/pellesberg et.aspx	partly
Natura 2000 SCI and SPA(8)	Färnebofjärden nordväst SE0620234	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/dala rna/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/d jur- och-natur/skyddad-natur/Natu ra- 2000/Bevarandeplaner/Avesta/F arnebofjarden-nordvast-0620234.P DF	partly
Natura 2000 SPA(1)	Hedesunda SE0630186	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavleborg/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natura2000/SE0630186_Hedesunda1.pd f	partly
Natura 2000 SPA(2)	Hedesundafjärden SE0210366	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/upps ala/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-na tur/Natura-2000/lanets-natura-20 00- omraden/heby/Pages/hedesundaf jarden.aspx	partly

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature reserve (1)	Jordbärsmuren-Ålbo	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavl eborg/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad- natur/naturreservat/gavle/jordba rsmuren-albo/Pages/index.aspx	partly
Nature reserve (2)	Gysinge	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavl eborg/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad- natur/naturreservat/sandviken/gy singe/Pages/index.aspx	partly
Nature reserve (3)	Ista	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gavl eborg/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad- natur/naturreservat/sandviken/is ta/Pages/Index.aspx	partly
Nature reserve (4)	Hedesundafjärden	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/upps ala/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-na tur/naturreservat/heby/hedesunda fjarden/Pages/default.aspx	partly
Nature reserve (5)	Östa	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/upps ala/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-na tur/naturreservat/heby/osta/Page s/default.aspx	partly

Non-statutory designations

. to o tatato. y accignation to			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Färnebofjärden	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/färnebofjärden-iba -sweden	partly

#### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict	Matura	Reserve	1

- lb Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness
  - 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
- M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

# 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Ecgai protection		
Measures	Status	
Legal protection	Implemented	

#### Habitat

1 IOIDITOR	
Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partiallyimplemented
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Partially implemented
management programmes	

#### **Human Activities**

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site?

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{O}}$  No  $\ensuremath{\mathbf{0}}$ processes with another Contracting Party?

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

There is a central information Centre and exhibition for visitors at Gysinge. There is a nature trail in the National Park and also information pamphlets available. Outdoor information is displayed at several places within the site.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): & http://www.sveriges national parker.se/en/choose-park---list/farnebofjarden-national-park/\#.VSfzhk0cSU\,k. \\ \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} List = 1.5 &$ 

#### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

# 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented

Ospreys and white-backed woodpeckers are monitored yearly. Insects, plants and mushrooms are studied and monitored occasionally.

# 6 - Additional material

#### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Artdatabanken, 2015: Rödlistade arter i Sverige 2015. (Redlist of Sweden 2015)

Nordiska ministerrådet, 1977. Naturgeografisk regionindelning av Norden. NU B 1977:34.

Aspenberg, P. 2010: Något om sångsvanarna vid nedre Dalälven (från 1979). Fåglar i X län 2010:1, sid 18.

Andersson, H. C. 2004. Under ytan i Färnebofjärden, fiskbeståndet – då och nu. Naturvårdsverket. . [Fishes and angling in the National park of Färnebofjärden. In Swedish].

Hermasson, J. & Steinbach, G. 2002. Lavar i Färnebofjärdens nationalpark. Länsstyrelsen i Västmanlands län 2002:9. [Lichens in the National park of Färnebofjärden. In Swedish].

Holmstedt, S. 2006. Fåglar vid Färnebofjärdens nationalpark. Naturvårdsverket... [The birds of the national park of Färnebofjärden.. In Swedish].

Naturvårdsverket. 1999. Färnebofjärdens nationalpark. Skötselplan med föreskrifter. Allmänna råd 99: 3.

Naturvårdsverket.[Management plan for the national park, published by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. In Swedish].

Pettersson, T. 2005. Mossor i Färnebofjärdens nationalpark. Länsstyrelsen i Västmanlands län 2005:10. [Mosses in the National park of Färnebofjärden. In Swedish].

Naturvårdsverket 2008: Åtgärdsprogram för ävjepilört 2007-2011. Naturvårdsverket Rapport 5821.

Vegetationskarta över Färnebofjärdens nationalpark. 2004. Naturvårdsverket. Rapport 5423.

Ståhl, Peter. 2009: Vegetationsuppföljning ett år efter branden vid Altberget i Färnebofjärdens nationalpark. Länsstyrelsen i Gävleborg.

Ståhl, P. Manus 2014 (unpublished): Växter vid Färnebofjärden – en inventering av kärlväxter och vegetation i Färnebofjärdens nationalpark. Länsstyrelsen i Gävleborg [Vascular plants in the National park of Färnebofjärden. In Swedish].

#### 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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Streams close to Gysinge. In the background Färnebofjärdens visitor centre ( *Peter Ståhl, 13-07-*2011



Swamp forest with Viola uliginosa, Calla palustris, Caltha palustris. ( *Peter Ståhl, 28-05-2013* )



Wetlands along the river, river meadows formerly used for mowing ( Peter Ståhl, 12-07-2011 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2001-11-14