

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 18 September 2018 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

SwedenMossaträsk-Stormyran



Designation date
Site number
1124
Coordinates
Area
14 November 2001
1124
63°50'03"N 17°18'11"E
914,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1124 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 18 May 2020

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

Mossaträsk-Stormyran is a large forest-mire complex. The site consists of well-developed string fens and forested fens intermingled with old-growth forests and swamp forests. The site has a rich bird life and is important for a lot of breeding birds and the inland location of the site makes it also valuable for migratory birds on their way to the mountain areas.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1	1.1	-	Name	and	address	of the	compiler	of this RIS
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Compiler 1

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

From year 2002

To year 2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Mossaträsk-Stormyran
Spanish)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Mossaträsk-Stormyran (peatland)

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) The boundary has been delineated more accurately ☑
(Update) The boundary has been extended <a> ☑
(Update) The boundary has been restricted ✓
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has decreased
^(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately ✓
^(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately ✓
(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?
(Update) Are the changes Positive Negative ○ Positive & Negative ○
^(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?

(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?

(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.

Restoration actions have been made within the Life nature-funded project "Life to ad(d)mire" to restore the hydrology negatively affected by formerly dug ditches. The drained parts of the site have been restored by filling up the ditches and water levels are now close to before-ditching-levels. A dried-out small lake is now filled with water again and some string-flark fens are also restored. The alien species Pinus contorta stands in the northern outskirts of the site have also been removed. The changes in the boundary have resulted in that more of peatlands and water areas have been included and that peatlands in an adjacent sub-basin have been excluded.

Facilities for visitors, i.e. bird watchers, has been built; a bird tower and footbridges.

The boundary has changed so it better corresponds to the nature reserve. This has resulted in that large parts of non-wetland forests affected by forestry and some small peatland areas in an adjacent sub-basin have been excluded. On the other hand, areas of peatlands and natural forests and water areas have been included instead.

(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>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The boundary includes the nature reserve and the Natura 2000 SCI and SPA boundary and some adjacent smaller mires northwest and south of the nature reserve/Natura 2000 site.

2.2.2 - General location

- a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Västernorrland county
 - b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Village of Solberg 14 km east of the site. The town of Åsele is 39 km north 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): 914

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

914.09

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	03 West Eurasian taiga
Other scheme (provide name below)	Scandinavian - Russian Taiga
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ecoregion 406: Northern Baltic drainages
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Scandinavian - Russian Taiga
Bailey's Ecoregions	130 Subarctic division
Other scheme (provide name below)	Norrlands vågiga bergkullterräng med mellanboreala skogsområden

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

European Environment Agency. 2003. Europe's environment: the third assessment, p 231.Environmental assessment report No 10. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

EEA, 2002. Digital Map of European Ecoregions (DMEER): Scandinavian - Russian Taiga

Nordiska Ministerrådet, 1977. Naturgeografisk regionindelning av Norden. NU B 1977:34 (More specific NMR 30a, Norrlands vågiga bergkullterräng med mellanboreala skogsområden.)

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

1	Criterion 1:	Representative,	rare or unique	natural or near-na	atural wetland types
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The area is more or less unaffected by human activities, which contributes to the maintenance of water quality. The site also contributes to some flood control.

Other ecosystem services provided

The site stores a lot of carbon in the peat.

The site is a representative example of a natural wetland type (non-forested peatland) in the EU Boreal region for example Aapa mires (7310), Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (3160), Bog Woodland (91D0) and Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (9080). The string fen in the aapa mire is

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

The well preserved mires and forests at the site have good conditions for hosting a fauna that is representative for these ecosystems in the EU boreal region.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- 3.2 Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

representative and well developed.

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size Period of pop. Est.	occurrence	UCN Red A List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds											
CHORDATA / AVES	Aegolius funereus	Boreal Owl		2 000			LC © the			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES		Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal		2 000			LC ©# ©##				Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, pairs are observed. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
/ AVES		Eurasian Wigeon		8000							Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, pairs are observed. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose		2 000			LC other			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See text box below the table and in section 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Spec contril und crite	butes der rion	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence	IUCN Red / List	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck					LC •#			Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, pairs are observed. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan					LC •#		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, pairs are observed. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Gavia arctica	Arctic Loon; Black- throated Loon	-0000				LC ©#		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane					LC		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Suitable leks and breeding habitats. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
	Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper					LC ●数 ●關			See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
/	Lymnocryptes minimus	Jack Snipe					LC			Important breeding site. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Eurasian Black Grouse; Black Grouse					LC		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Suitable leks and breeding habitats. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Motacilla flava	Western Yellow Wagtail					LC			Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew					NT €\$ ®®		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel					LC			Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	8800						Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Important lek and breeding site. See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
AVES	tridactylus	Three-toed Woodpecker					LC			Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover					LC		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
AVES	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe					LC ©#		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
AVES	Tetrao urogallus	Western Capercaillie					LC		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper					LC or		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Suitable breeding habitats, the species is probably breeding, See text box below the table and in section 3.1.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2, 3 and 4: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/. Observations can be found in 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
EU7310. Aapa mires		Peat-forming habitat on oligotrophic to mesotrophic waters, including characteristics intermediate between soligenous and ombrogenous mire types. Swaying swards, floating carpets or quaking mires are also included. It includes many plant communities.	The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013
EU91D0. Bog woodland		Coniferous and broad-leaved forests on a humid to wet peaty substrate, with the water level permanently high and even higher than the surrounding water table. The water is always very poor in nutrients (raised bogs and acid fens).	
EU9080. Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods		Deciduous swamp forest under permanent influence of surface water and usually flooded annually. They are moist or wet, sometimes with a thin peat layer. Fraxinus, Betula, Alnus and Salix can be dominant tree species. Around stems small hummocks can occur.	The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013
EU7140. Transition mires and quaking bogs		Peat-forming habitat on oligotrophic to mesotrophic waters, including characteristics intermediate between soligenous and ombrogenous mire types. Swaying swards, floating carpets or quaking mires are also included. It includes many plant communities.	The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013
EU9010 Western taiga	2	Natural old boreal forests with little or none human impact. They often contain a lot of dead and rotten wood; have a variation in tree age and length and species composition. Both wet and non-wet subtypes exist. They often support red-listed species.	The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site contains a large, well-developed string fen with large flarks and waterlogged areas. There are also valuable forested fens, wetland spruce Picea abies forests along the mires and forested, solid ground 'islets'. Vegetation is mainly poor to intermediate.

The site is highly valued for its magnitude, diversity and the well-developed string mire.

The site contains the Natura 2000 wetland habitats Aapa mires (7310), Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (3160), Bog Woodland (91D0) and Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (9080).

Ornithological values are high. Among the nesting species are the ruff Philomachus pugnax and jack snipe Limnocryptes minimus. The bean geese Anser fabalis has been observed within the site. The two latter species are nationally redlisted and ruff is included in the EC Birds Directive. The broad-billed sandpiper Limicola falcinellus is also observed. Bird species that are regularly seen include the horned grebe (Podiceps auritus), capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), Tengmalm's owl (Aegolius funereus), black grouse (Tetrao tetrix tetrix), crane (Grus grus), European golden plover (Pluvialis apricaria) and wood sandpiper (Tringa glareola) all included in the EU Birds directive.

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

Inland wetlands

illaliu wellalius				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		0	5	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		3	50	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	10	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		1	488	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2	155	Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Boreal non-wetland coniferous forest	161

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

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)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation al	bove sea level (in 460		
	metres)		
	Er	ntire river basin 🗆	
	Upper pa	rt of river basin 🗹	
	Middle pa	rt of river basin	
	Lower pa	rt of river basin	
	More than	one river basin \square	
	No	ot in river basin	
		Coastal	
Please name the river basin	n or basins. If the site lies in a	sub-basin, please also name	the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
The site drains throug		ön to the small tributary	Risån that is part of the river Ångermanälven catchment. The
Angermanawerrinany	Cilicis tile Bottillari Ba	y, (Ballic Oca).	
4.4.3 - Soil			
		Mneral ☑	
	(Update) Changes		Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
	Changes	Organic 🗹	IIIdease O Dedease O DINIOWITO
	(Indate) o	_	0.00
		_	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		ble information	
Are soil types subject to	change as a result of changir ons (e.g., increased salinity or	ng hydrological Yes O No ©	
CONTUNE	oris (e.g., indeased salinity or	acidilication)?	
-	mation on the soil (optional)	annotitutos of granitos o	and soil cover is post and condulatoral marsing
The landscape is rela	lively liat. The bedrock t	onstitutes of graffites a	nd soil cover is peat and sandy/gravel moraine.
4.4.4 - Water regime			
Water permanence		_	
Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Usually permanent water present	No change		
0			
Source of water that maintain Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update	
Water inputs from surface		No change	
water Water inputs from rainfall		No change	
Water inputs from		No change	
groundwater		The origing of	
Water destination		_	
Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
To downstream catchment	No change	I	
Stability of water regime		1	
Presence? Water levels largely stable	Changes at RIS update No change		
vidici ievela largery stable	140 Glange	ı	
		ossaträsk: Stratification	typical for lakes in the boreal region, cold winters with the warmest water
(ECD) Stratification a			mmers with the warmest water in the surface water. Mixing during spring
	and autu	HTH1.	
4.4.5 - Sediment regim	10		
4.4.0 Codiment regim			
		gime unknown \square	
	mation on sediment (optional)		
	the upper part of a sub- ment transportation at th		nd the surrounding area is well vegetated with forest or peat, there is very
(LOD) Water tu	rbidity and colour brown		
4.4.6 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			
4.4.6 - Water pH		_	
		al (pH: 5.5-7.4) 🗹	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change @	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		Unknown	

	'salinit\

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 O Decrease O 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 ○ ii) significantly different ⊚ site itself:
Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
Surrounding area has higher human population density \square
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

There is a large difference in land use. Surrounding area is used for forestry. Forestry is not allowed within the site. Minor forestry measures are allowed if needed for the management of the sites conservation values or for management of arrangements for the visitors according to the management plan.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

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

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types \qed Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Recreation and tourism	ecreation and tourism Nature observation and nature-based tourism	
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Low

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	Medium
Nutrient cycling Carbon storage/sequestration		Medium

Within the site:	100s
Outside the site:	1000s

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) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former

ii) the site has	exceptional cultural traditions or records of former	٢
civilizations that have	influenced the ecological character of the wetland	٦

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction $\hfill \square$ 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

			ers	

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)		2
Commercial (company)	✓	✓

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	Länsstyrelsen Västernorrland
agency or organization responsible for	SE-871 86 Härnösand
managing the site:	Sweden
Describe the manner and this of the manner and	
Provide the name and title of the person or	Enheten för Skyddad natur
people with responsibility for the wetland:	ZINOSITOT ONJUGAN TAKA
	Länsstyrelsen Västernorrland
Postal address:	SE-871 86 Härnösand
	Sweden
	Sweden

E-mail address: vasternorrland@lansstyrelsen.se

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	Low impact		No change	✓	decrease
Canalisation and river regulation		Low impact		No change	2	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Marine and freshwater aquaculture		Low impact	✓	No change	2	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Renewable energy		Low impact		No change	✓	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Logging and wood harvesting		Medium impact		No change	2	No change
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals		Low impact	2	No change	2	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

invasive and other problematic species and genes						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Introduced genetic material		Low impact	/	decrease	/	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	SE0710144 Mossaträsk- Stormyran SAC & SPA	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Mossaträsk-Stormyran	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vast emorrland/Sv/djur-och-natur/sky ddad- natur/naturreservati-vaste morrland/ornskoldsviks-kommun/m ossatrask-stormyran/Pages/defaul t.aspx	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN r	protected areas	categories	(2008)
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la 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
Il Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
V Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Logar protoctori				
Measures	Status			
Legal protection	Implemented			

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

Species

	Measures	Status
	Control of invasive alien plants	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	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 O No •

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No

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:

Facilities for visitors, i.e. bird watchers, have been built; a bird tower, footpath and foot bridges. A display of outdoor information concerning the protected area can be found at the site.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented

Monitoring of bird species and plant community connected to the restoration measures taken within the project Life to ad(d)mire has been executed within the project period 2010-2015.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

- Länsstyrelsen i Västernorrland 1998. Beslut om bildande av naturreservatet Mossaträsk-Stormyran i Örnsköldsviks kommun, Västernorrlands
- Örnsköldsviks kommun 2000. Örnsköldsviks naturguide.
- Björkbäck, F. 1970. Skyddsvärda myrar i Västernorrlands län. Stencil vid länsstyrelsen.
- Dahlin, B. 1984. Slättbränna och Mossaträsk. Två fågelmyrar i Ångermanland. Gråspetten årg. 4:4, Ångermanlands ornitologiska förening.
- Grundström, S & Uppsäll, S. 1994. Skyddsvärda våtmarker i Västernorrlands län. Länsstyrelsen.
- Muhr, M. 1985. Mossaträsk Stormyran. En detaljinventering. Opublicerad, Länsstyrelsen.
- Naturvårdsverket. 1994. Myrskyddsplan för Sverige. Naturvårdsverket.
- Nihlén, P & Uebel, J. 1995. Förslag till kombinerade skogs-myrreservat i Västernorrlands län. Opublicerad, Länsstyrelsen.
- Simonsson, P & Dynesius, M. 1980. Fågelmyrar i Västernorrlans län, en ornitologisk inventering. Länsstyrelsen.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

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



tower. (Länsstyrelser Västernorrland, 02-10-2013)



Restoration of hydrology: Excavator filing ditch (Länsstyrelsen Västernorrland, 02-10-



A smaller lake restored by filling a ditch. (Länsstvrelsei Västernorrland, 17-09-

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

Date of Designation 2001-11-14