

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 13 July 2017

Update version, previously published on: 19 March 2013

Sweden Päivävuoma



Designation date 19 March 2013
Site number 2176
Coordinates 66°39'07"N 21°11'38"E
Area 2 759,00 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 Ramsar site Päivävuoma consists of two mire areas, Päivävouma in the northwest and Solmyran in the southeast. The northern part is drained off by Päiväjoki river, which flows off towards Råne river. The southern part is drained off by the Sol river. There are several tarns and pools mainly in the northwest as well as in the central parts of Solmyran.

The wetlands are dominated by poor fens, but some elements of alkaline fens occur in the southern parts where the bedrock is basic with elements of chalk. In the northwest of Päivävouma there are large coherently string-mixed mires with flarks, pools and strings forming nets of square patterns. The strings are partly covered by scrubs.

String and flark fens are found mainly at Solmyran and soligenous fens occur on the north side of Solmyran. On the descent there are springs and along both Päivijoki and Sol river, marshy meadows occur. At various parts the stream Päivijoki intertwines and alongside these parts it is surrounded by deciduous forest. Wet forests occur at the slopes towards the mire in the northwest part of the area.

The wetlands have a very rich birdlife which is predominantly occurring at the string mires with damp flarks and pools and along the marshy meadows next to the streams. Many of Päivävuoma's wetland types are almost impassable.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Compiler 2

Name	Emilia Vesterberg
Institution/agency	Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län
	SE-971 86 LULEÅ, Sweden
Postal address	or roc collert, ownedon
E-mail	emilia.vesterberg@lansstyrelsen.se
Phone	+46 10-22 55 456
Name	Jenny Lonnstad
Institution/agency	Swedish EPA (Naturvårdsverket)
Postal address	Naturvårdsverket, 106 48 Stockholm, Sweden
E-mail	jenny.lonnstad@naturvardsverket.se
Phone	+46 10 698 15 92

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

From year 2013

To year 2017

Fax | +46 10 698 16 00

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Päivävuoma

Unofficial name (optional)

Päivävuoma (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 O No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?

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 is the same as for the Nature Reserve Päivävuoma and the Natura 2000 site, SE0820616.

2.2.2 - General location

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

Norrbotten

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

Päivävuoma is situated in the northernmost part of Sweden, about 15 km southeast of the village Nattavaara in the county of Norrbotten municipality of Gällivare.

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes O No \odot
- 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): 2759

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 2756.01

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	West Eurasian Taiga
Bailey's Ecoregions	130 Subarctic division
Other scheme (provide name below)	Scandinavian-Russian Taiga
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Northern Baltic drainages
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

TEOW/DMEER: Scandinavian-Russian Taiga

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 ecosystem services provided

The peatlands store and sequestrates carbon. The mires in the area have good possibilities to continue function as a carbon sink and storage.

Other reason

Päivävuoma contains a representative example of natural mire complex in the EU boreal region. The wetland types present at the site are Non-forested peatlands (U), Shrub-dominated wetlands (W), Forested peatlands (Xp), Permanent freshwater lakes (O), Permanent freshwater marshes and pools (Tp), Permanent rivers and streams (M) and Freshwater tree-dominated wetlands (Xf). Most of the peatland consists of well-developed large mixed mires with string and large wet flarks in-between. The site has an undisturbed hydrology.

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

Justification

The site supports a rich avian fauna and is therefore important for maintaining the biological diversity of the EU boreal region. A bird census performed by the County Administrative Board of Norrbotten resulted in 55 observed species several of them red-listed or species of annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive. The number of individuals is quite good for some of the less common waders.

- ☑ 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

<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 criterior 2 4 6	s (Species contributes under criterion Siz	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds												
AVES	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk			2000			LC Sign			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	at. 🤌	Bean Goose			Z000			LC ©SS			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit			Z000			NT ©			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle			Z000			LC •Si •Till			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT). Listed in the EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier			2 000			LC Sisson			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT). Listed in the EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
AVES	Emberiza rustica	Rustic Bunting			Z000			VU ©SSS			Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
AVES		Eurasian Curlew			Z000			NT Sign			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff			2 000						Swedish Red List 2015, (VU). Listed in the EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
AVES	tridactylus	Three-toed Woodpecker			2 000			LC ©#			Swedish Red List 2015, NT). Listed in the EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Poecile cinctus	Siberian Tit	9 90		2 000			LC ©#			Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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 and 4: 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
7310. Aapa mires		Mre complexes characterised by centres of minerotrophic fen vegetation. Included mire units: mixed mires, string-fens, flark-fens, unraised Sphagum fuscum-bogs, unpatterned topogenous or soligenous lawn-, carpet or mud-bottom fens.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II.
7140. 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 is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II.
3210. Fennoscandian natural rivers	V	EU-Boreal natural river systems with nutrient- poor water. The water level shows great amplitude, up to 6 m during the year. Especially high water level after snow melting. The water-dynamics can vary and contain waterfalls, rapid streams.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.
9080. Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods	2	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 is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.
9010. Western taiga	Ø	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 is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. 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 main habitats of Päivävuoma are mire, swamp coniferous forest, tarns and streams. Large parts of the mires are mixed mires with strings and large wet flarks between the strings. There are also fens and small habitats like springs and creeks at the site. There are old-growth coniferous forests at the site.

The large areas with wet mixed mires are good for wetland birdlife, especially waders. The flora and vegetation is typical for nutrient- and mineral poor mires of the northern part of the EU boreal region. Common species are mud sedge Carex limosa, Carex chordorrhiza, buck bean Menyanthes trifoliata and Carex lasiocarpa.

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
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		3	32	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3	37	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Nonforested peatlands		1	1719	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		4		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		4		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2	111	Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		0		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Coniferous forest (non-wetland types)	333

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)

Average temperature	on an annual basis is -1	°C and the vegetation	period is approximately 140 days.
4.4.2 - Geomorphic set	ttina		
	9		
a) Minimum elevation al	metres) 350		
a) Maximum elevation al	bove sea level (in metres)		
	En	tire river basin	
	Upper par	t of river basin	
	Middle par	t of river basin 🗹	
	Lower par	t of river basin \square	
	More than o	one river basin \square	
	No	t in river basin \square	
		Coastal	
Päivävuoma lies withi river.	n the middle part of the	Torne river basin. Seve	e the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean. ral streams and watercourses run through the site and flow off into Råne est (mainly coniferous forest) 33 % mire, 1% lakes, 0,5 % farmland and 0,5
4.4.3 - Soil			
		Mneral ✓	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		Organic ☑	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change @	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
	No availab	ole information	
Please provide further information. The bedrock in the are	ea consists primarily of	granite and pegmatite a	and in the southern part a smaller occurrence of limestone is to be found. rts with till and glaciofluvial sediments. A part of an esker is part of the site.
4.4.4 - Water regime			
Water permanence			
Presence? Usually permanent water present	Changes at RIS update		
Source of water that maintain	ns character of the site		
Presence? Water inputs from rainfall	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update No change	
Water inputs from surface water		No change	
Water destination Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
To downstream catchment	No change		
Stability of water regime			
Presence? Water levels fluctuating	Changes at RIS update		
(including tidal)	No change		
Please add any comments	on the water regime and its de	eterminants (if relevant). Use	his box to explain sites with complex hydrology.
	with high levels during s		<u> </u>
4.4.5 - Sediment regim	ie		
_	y variable, either seasonally or	inter-annually	
nin io mgm			Increase O Decrease O Unknown ⊚
	_	nime unknown	

1 1 0	10/-4	41.1
4.4.0 -	Water	рπ

 	kno		100

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

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 O site itself

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development $\ensuremath{ \ensuremath{ \ \ \, } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \ensuremath{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ }$

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:

The area nearest Päivävuoma is broadly similar as well as the landscape that characterize this area with wetlands and forests. However within a kilometre from the site the landscape is affected by forestry and greater urbanisation.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High	
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	High	

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Low
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Low

Cultural Services

Cantal al Col 11000					
Ecosystem service Examples		Importance/Extent/Significance			
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium			
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium			
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High			

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

Mithin the site:	100s
'	
utside the site:	100s

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

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

Description if applicable

The mires of Päivävuoma used to be mowed and a small part in the north-eastern corner is still being mowed. In the beginning of the 20th century, a large part of the wetlands in Norrbotten was used for haymaking to provide winter fodder for the cattle. Today only 0.1% of the earlier mowed wetland is still in use for hay making. The site with its remains from earlier mowing and the part that is still being mowed are therefore of great cultural and historical value.

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

Description if applicable

Traces from the mowing of horsetail and sedge can still be found in form of remains of hay drying racks and barns.

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

Description if applicable

The local communities have the knowledge and traditions of mowing and hay making which is of great importance to maintain the character of the wetland.

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

Description if applicable

Reindeer still graze on the wetlands and there are old reindeer fences and fireplaces that bear witness of the presence of the Sámi people and how important the area was for reindeer husbandry.

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

	wners	

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	/	2

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	2	

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

Within Päivävuoma Gällivare Sámi village have the rights to utilize the reindeer grazing land.

The site is mostly state-owned, only 0.2 % is privately owned.

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

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

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län (County Administrative Board of Norrbotten)

S-971 86 LULEÅ, Sweden.

Emilia Vesterberg

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten

Postal address: Postal address: 971 86 LULEÅ, Sweden

E-mail address: norrbotten@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	✓	No change

Biological resource use

Brondgroun roodunde doo						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Logging and wood harvesting					/	

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	Päivävuoma	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/SiteCollectionDocuments/S v/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/N aturreservat/Gällivare/Beslut%2 0och%20BP/Paivavuoma_BP_WEBB_200 7.pdf)

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Päivävuoma	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Norr botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad - natur/naturreservat/gallivare/P ages/paivavuoma.aspx	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

	b Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness g protection	1
	Il National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation	
III N	atural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features	
IVF	labitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention	
VP	rotected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation	
ΜN	tanaged Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems	

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

3 F			
Measures	Status		
Legal protection	Implemented		

Other

The site is well protected, both a nature reserve and a Natura 2000 site, no further conservation measures are proposed.

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:

There are arranged footpaths at the site and information board at the places where visitors arrive to the site.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

VISS-database. http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se/

Gärdefors, U. (Remissversion) 2015. Rödlistade arter i Sverige 2015 - The 2015 Red List of Swedish Species. Artdatabanken, SLU, Uppsala.

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2004. Våtmarker i Norrbottens län. Rapport 6/2004.

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2003. Beslut om bildande av naturreservatet Päivävuoma. Länsstyrelsen ärende 511-2031-00 2502188.

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2003. Skötselplan för naturreservatet Päivävuoma. Länsstyrelsen ärende 511-2031-00 2502188.

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, S Backe. 2001. Fågelinventering av Stormyran, Rappomyran, Päivävuoma och Tervavuoma. Unpublished.

Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län. 2007. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000 Päivävuoma SE0820616

Naturvårdsverket. 2007. Myrskyddsplan för Sverige, Delrapport- Objekt i Norrland. Rapport 5669.

Norrbottens Ornitologiska Förening. 1987. Redovisning av myrfågelinventering vid trakten av polcirkeln. Opublicerad. 1987.

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

<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site



Air-photo of Päivävuoma (Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 2013)



Air-photo of Päivävuoma (Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 2001)



Wetlands in Päivävuoma (Susanne Backe, Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 20090814)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2013-03-19