

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 27 March 2017 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2008

Sweden Sjaunja



Designation date 5 December 1974
Site number 32
Coordinates 67°23'24"N 19°26'27"E
Area 181 333,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/32 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 2 February 2018

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The site is situated in the mountainous area of northern Sweden. Sjaunja which is also a nature reserve is part of the Laponian World heritage area. The site has a virgin wilderness containing a wide range of habitats. The central parts are dominated by one of the largest mire complexes in Europe, dominated by string mires but also containing palsa mires. There are also large areas of primeval western taiga and mountain birch woodland, alpine heaths, grasslands, open marshes and shallow freshwater lakes.

More than 150 species of birds have been observed, of them around 100 species breed in the area (about 50 of them are wetland species), including many birds of prey. The area supports at least 25 mammal species including regularly occurring brown bear (Ursus arctos), lynx (Lynx lynx), wolverine (Gulo gulo) and otter (Lutra lutra).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and From year To year 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site	2008
Official name (in English, French or	Sjaunja
Spanish)	
Unomidal name (optional)	Sjaunja (peatland); originally designated as Sjaunja-Kaitum
2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries an	d area of the Site since its designation or earlier update
(Update) A	Changes to Site boundary Yes ® No O
(Update) The boundary has been o	
	lelineated more accurately 🗹
(Update) The boo	letineated more accurately ☑ undary has been extended □
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(Update) The bot (Update) The Site area has been of (Update) The Site has been of (Update) The Site area has increased because (Update) The Site area has decreased because (Update) The Site area has decreased because 2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the applicable Criteria) changes	undary has been extended undary has been restricted e) B. Changes to Site area the area has decreased calculated more accurately eletineated more accurately ee of a boundary extension undary restriction under the Site for a Ramsar Site (including yes (likely)) ed since the previous RIS? (Update) Are the changes Positive O Negative O Positive & Negative energy No information available for a country restriction

(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.

The boundary has been slightly changed. Now it's the old GIS-boundary that has been made the formal boundary. The changes are not visible when comparing with the map in the last report (which was based upon the GIS-boundary and not on the decided boundary on paper). But there are changes between the new boundary and the old original paper map.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced Yes O 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 Ramsar Site corresponds to the Natura 2000 site.

2.2.2 - General location

- a) In which large administrative region does Norrbotten the site lie?
 - b) What is the nearest town or population Gällivare, about 25 km to the east of the site's most eastern part. centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other Yes O No

 O 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): 181333

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from

181323.76

GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Scandinavian-Russian taiga
Bailey's Ecoregions	130 Subarctic Division
Other scheme (provide name below)	Scandinavian montane birch forest and grasslands
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	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	Apine

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

EEA, 2002. Digital Map of the European Ecoregions (DMEER) - "Scandinavian montane birch forest and grasslands" and "Scandinavian-Russian taiga'

TEOW: "Scandinavian montane birch forest and grasslands" and "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

The central parts of the site are dominated by one of the largest mire complex in Europe, including watercourses, lakes and virgin forests. The wetlands are dominated by aapa mires, but there are also palsa mires, contributed with diverse geomorphological elements such as glaciofluvial gullies and tundra polygons. There are also mineral rich and alkaline fens at the site. The wetlands are representative for the Other reasons TEOW ecoregions: "Scandinavian montane birch forest and grasslands" and "Scandinavian-Russian taiga". The mixed forests of pine or spruce are replaced by mountain birch forest on higher altitudes. In the south exposed areas with easy weathered bedrocks of limestone the vegetation gets very lush and rich of species. Herb rich meadows and herb rich birch forests are widely dispersed. The great variation among the higher fauna lacks corresponding areas in Sweden.

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

Sjaunja is best known for the wetlands with their abundant bird life. More than 150 bird species are observed, (100 breeding). 50 of those are wetland species. There are many species of birds of prey Justification present. Around 25 mammals including large predators have been observed. The site also contains rare types of vegetation, for example mineral rich fens. The flora and fauna at the site is a good example of Alpine and Boreal species within the EU.

☑ 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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Carex heleonastes		✓	/				Swedish Red List 2015 (EN)	See text box below the table and under 3.1.
Carex tenuiflora			✓					See text box below the table and under 3.1.
Hamatocaulis vernicosus			2				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	See text box below the table and under 3.1.
Ranunculus Iapponicus			2					See text box below the table and under 3.1.
Saxifraga hirculus			/				EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	See text box below the table and under 3.1.
Viola selkirkii			 ✓				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT)	See text box below the table and under 3.1.

Criterion 2 and 3: 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.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	S qı cı	pec ualif und riter	ies ies er ion	coi	peci ntribi unde riteri	es utes er on	pp. Period of pop. Est	%	IUCN	CITES	CMS	Other Status	Justification
Birds															
AVES	Anthus cervinus	Red-throated Pipit	V	Z							LC OSS			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Apus apus	Common Swift	V	Z							LC © iii © tisp			Swedish Red List 2015 vulnerable (VU).	Breeding site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Bubo scandiacus	Snowy Owl	V	7 (.					LC Single			Swedish Red List 2015 (CR). EC Birds Directive, Annex I. Experts are now evaluating the risk that the world population of snowy owl is much smaller that expected, It may change from LC in the global Red List in a near future.	Breeding site, suitable during years with lot of prey. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	lapponicus	Lapland Longspur	.	1							LC •#			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Breeding site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
AVES	Emberiza pusilla	Little Bunting	V	√ (LC ©#			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
AVES	Emberiza rustica	Rustic Bunting	V.	√)(VU • is • is			Swedish red list (VU).	Breeding. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
AVES	Falco rusticolus	Gyrfalcon	V.	Z) [LC •#	/		Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Gallinago media	Great Snipe		√)(NT STEP			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding, mating display. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle		√							LC OSS	2	V	Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Foraging site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	V	√ (LC ©#			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	V	√				☐ 49	000		LC ©			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	tridactylus	Eurasian Three- toed Woodpecker; Three-toed Woodpecker				I					LC			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	See text box below the table and under 3.1 and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	Strix nebulosa	Great Gray Owl; Great Grey Owl		√							LC or			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.	Breeding site. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
Others															
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	CO.	Wolverine	V(LC or			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Habitats Directive, Annex II	See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	ect.	European Otter									NT Size	V		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Habitats Directive, Annex II	Regular observations. See text box below the table and in 3.1.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	60L	Eurasian Lynx	V (LC •#			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Habitats Directive, Annex II	Regular observations. See text box below the table and in 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA		Brown Bear	0000	2 000				LC OTSF	✓		Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Habitats Directive, Annex II	Regular observations. See text box below the table and in 3.1.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8: 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
Palsa mires (EU 7320)	Ø	The mires are mainly minerotrophic, excluding the palsas, which are peat mounds with sporadic permafrost. The palsas are usually 2-4 metres high, but up to 7 metres high palsas.	Habitat in the EU Habitats Directive, Annex I. The habitat type has a bad conservation status in Sweden.
Nkaline fens (EU 7230)	Ø	Wetlands mostly or largely occupied by peat- or tufa-producing small sedge and brown moss communities developed on soils permanently waterlogged, with a soligenous or topogenous base rich, often calcareous water supply	Habitat in the EU Habitats Directive, Annex I. The habitat type has an unfavourable conservation status in the boreal part of Sweden.
Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and spring fens (EU 7160)	V	Springs and spring fens are characterized by continuous flow of ground-water. The water is cold, of even temperature, and rich in oxygen and minerals, due to the rapid percolation.	Habitat in the EU Habitats Directive, Annex I. The habitat type has an unfavourable conservation status in the boreal part of Sweden.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site comprises landscape features as open water, mire moraine ridges, mountain slopes, glacio-fluvial channels and tundra polygons. The central part of Sjaunja is dominated by one of the largest mire complex in Europe. The wetlands in the central parts of Sjaunja are dominated by apparamines with large string mires but there are also palsa mires, mineral rich and alkaline fens at the site. In the west, the highest mountains reach an altitude of 1700 meters above the sea level. Alpine heaths and grassland dominates at higher altitudes in the west and mountain birch forests at lower altitudes. In some south exposed areas with easy weathered bedrock of limestone the vegetation gets very lush with a high diversity of species. The central and eastern parts of Sjaunja have large areas of primeval western taiga.

The great variation among the higher fauna life lacks corresponding areas in Sweden. More than 150 different species of birds have been observed, (100 breeding). About 25 different mammals have been noted in Sjaunja and bear, lynx, wolverine and otter are regularly seen in the area.

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	202	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	3688	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		0		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		1	33878	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> Va: Montane wetlands		0		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		0		Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

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
CHORDATAAVES	Aegolius funereus	Boreal Owl				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).
CHORDATAAVES	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Charadrius morinellus	Eurasian Dotterel				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATAAVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Dendrocopos minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco columbarius	Merlin				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Gavia arctica	Arctic Loon;Black-throated Loon				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATAAVES	Gavia stellata	Red-throated Diver;Red-throated Loon				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Glaucidium passerinum	Eurasian Pygmy Owl				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATAAVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey;Western Osprey				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATAAVES	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover;European Golden- Plover				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow;Sand Martin				Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).
CHORDATAAVES	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATAAVES	Strix uralensis	Ural Owl				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Sumia ulula	Northern Hawk Owl;Northern Hawk-Owl				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.
CHORDATAAVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper				EC Birds Directive, Annex I.

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)

Sjaunja is situated partly in the alpine region with relatively harsh conditions during the winter season.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

oomo.poomg
a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)
Entire river basin
Upper part of river basin 🗹
Mddle part of river basin ☐
Lower part of river basin \Box
More than one river basin ☑
Not in river basin
Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Sjaunja is rich in lakes and streams: the site has over 150 lakes. The northwest drains into Kaitum river, a tributary to the river Kalix river. The middle and eastern part drains into river Lina river that enters the river Ängesån that finally enters the Kalix river. The southern part drains to the Lule river. Both the major rivers (Kalix river and Lule river) have their outlet in the Bothnian bay (Baltic Sea).

	· Soil

Mineral ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change)
Organic ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ● Increase O Decrease O Unknown)
No available information \square	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ⑤	

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The bedrock in the area is mainly acid. Some parts consist of alkaline bedrock with a high diversity of vascular plants. Moraine and sand dominates in the area and open bedrock exists in the western parts in the mountains with peaks reaching about 1700 meters above the sea level. In the area one can find geomorphological elements such as glacio-fluvial gullies and tundra polygons.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Course of water that mannains character of the site		
Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall		No change
Water inputs from groundwater		No change
Water inputs from surface water	2	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update	
To downstream catchment	unknown	

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change
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.

Because the Ramsar site and the Nature reserve borders the river Lule älv, some of the closest lying lakes and streams may be affected by the water regulation due to hydropower plants. The same goes for the water reservoir Satihaure and the upper part of Teusadalen which is affected by the regulation of Sitasjaure.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site \Box
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site \Box
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ⊚
Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site \Box
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ⊚
Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually \Box
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ⊚
Sediment regime unknown ☑

4.4.6 - Water pH

 vido pri	
Acid (pH<5.5) □	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown 0	
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) □	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ©)
Alkaline (pH>7.4) □	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ©	

Unknown 🗹

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

For more information on Sjaunja and the linked waters, visit URL: http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se/ProtectedAreas.aspx?protectedAreaEUID=SE0820216&showallwaters=true< br>

Sjaunja including the nature reserve has 133 linked waters connected to the area and pH for each one of these waters give an assembled picture of the water quality of the site.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) (Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l) (Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) (Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) (Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Unknown Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Unknown Upknown Unknown Unknown Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

For more information on Sjaunja and the linked Waters, please visit URL:

http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se/ProtectedAreas.aspx?protectedAreaEUID=SE0820216&showallwat ers=true

Sjaunja including the nature reserve has 133 linked waters connected to the area and salinity for each one of these waters give an assembled picture of the water quality of the site.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ⊚	
Mesotrophic □	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●	
Oligotrophic □	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ●	
Dystrophic □	
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change O Increase O Decrease O Unknown ⊚	
Unknown ☑	

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

For more information on Sjaunja and the linked Waters, please visit URL:

http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se/ProtectedAreas.aspx?protectedAreaEUID=SE0820216&showallwat ers=true

Sjaunja including the nature reserve has 133 linked waters connected to the area and facts on dissolved or suspended nutrients for each one of these waters give an assembled picture of the water quality of the site.

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

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right$

characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different 🖲

site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

Sjaunja spans over a vast area and the surroundings are therefore sometimes broadly similar and sometimes more different. The site is mainly surrounded by alpine habitats, forests and mires of which several are protected. Muddus national park and Stubba nature reserve are merely extensions of the wetlands in Sjaunja. To the east there are some forest affected by forestry. The city of Gällivare is situated east of Sjaunja.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High

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

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of 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 use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

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

Description if applicable

It is an inaccessible area, despite that there are tracks from settlers. Several former settlers' homes lie in Sjaunja (Akkavaara and Måsskejávrre) in the Eastern parts where they mowed the wetlands. The farms are used as holiday homes today. Reindeer management has been present in the area for a long time. The reserve is an important reindeer foraging area belonging to the reindeer herding districts Unna Cearus and Báste Cearru (Sörkaitum).

In this vast area, archaeological surveys have only been performed in the eastern part. The archaeological sites are remains from hunting and gathering societies as well as reindeer husbandry. There are also remains connected to forestry

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

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

Description if applicable

There is a place of sacrifice of sami origin close to the lake Leáffasáiva.

There are also 318 registered ancient remains in Sjaunja Nature Reserve, which is larger than the Ramsar site.

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

Pub	ш	OVVI	1013	111	ν

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal	□	□
government	(ac.)	GE_1

Private ownership

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

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office of fany The organisation Laponiatjuottjudus is responsible for the management of Sjaunja. It is not an authority, all agency or organization responsible for permits and regulations etc are handled by the County Administrative Board of Norrbotten. For more info managing the site: on Laponia visit: http://laponia.nu/

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

Naturvårdsenheten, County Administrative Board of Norrbotten

Stationsgatan 5

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
Canalisation and river regulation	High impact		2	No change	2	No change

Energy production and mining

En orgy production and mining							
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
	Mining and quarrying		High impact	✓	No change		No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified			✓			

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	unknown	✓	unknown

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	Medium impact		✓	No change	2	unknown

1 Oldford						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Air-borne pollutants	Medium impact		✓	No change	✓	unknown

Please describe any other threats (optional):

In winter, there is some disturbance from the use of snowmobiles. During the snow-free season there is disturbance from terrain vehicles eg four-wheelers.

The use of terrain vehicles is prohibited except for those with permits issued by the County Administrative Board of Norrbotten. Snow mobiles may only travel on authorised routes on snow-covered ground.

There are reports from rangers that poaching occurs, mainly elk, predators and birds are targets for poachers.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Grobal rogal accignations			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
World Heritage site	Laponia	http://laponia.nu/	partly

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	See national legislation below.		partly

National legal designations

Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Sjaunja		partly
Stubba	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/SiteCollectionDocuments/S v/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/N aturreservat/Gällivare/Beslut%2 0och%20BP/Stubba_BP_2007.pdf	partly
Sjaunja		partly
Sjaunja	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad - natur/naturreservat/gallivare/P ages/sjaunja.aspx	partly
Stubba	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad - natur/naturreservat/gallivare/P ages/stubba.aspx	partly
Sjaunja		partly
Muddus		partly
	Sjaunja Stubba Sjaunja Stubba Stubba	Sjaunja http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/SiteCollectionDocuments/S v/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/N aturresenat/Gällivare/Beslut%2 0och%20BP/Stubba_BP_2007.pdf Sjaunja http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad - natur/naturresenat/gallivare/P ages/sjaunja.aspx http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad - natur/naturresenat/gallivare/P ages/stubba.aspx Stubba Stubba Sjaunja

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Sjaunja	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/sjaunja-iba-sweden	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve 🗵
lb Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
VProtected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Legal proteotion	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	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 Yes O No

Yes O No site?

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:

Sjaunja is also a part of the World heritage area Laponia. There are information booklets describing the area and a visitors' centre, Naturum, in Stora Sjöfallet opened in 2014.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): http://laponia.nu/naturum/

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
Water quality	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

Animal species like Gulo gulo, Ursus Arctos, Lynx Lynx, Falco rusticolus and Aquila chrysaetos has national action plans or is part of the national and regional management of predators.

Natura 2000 sites are linked to a monitoring program of which the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency are responsible for. Habitats, species, plausible threats are examples of what is being monitored. For more info visit URL: http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Stod-imiljoarbetet/Vagledningar/Miljoovervakning/Uppfoljning-i-skydd ade-omraden/Manualer-for-uppfoljning-i-skyddade-omraden/.

Two of the palsa mires (Nujaure och Tjirjam) in the reserve are being monitored in a National surveillance program called Klimatrelaterad övervakning (Regional miljöövervakningsprogram Övervakning av palsmyrar). For reports visit URL: http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrbotten/Sv/miljo-och-klimat/tillstandet-i-miljon/vatmark/mil joovervakning/overvakning-avpalsmyrar/Pages/default.aspx.

Also some standard routes from the National surveillance program for birds called Svensk fågeltaxering (Regionalt miljöövervakningsdelprogram Häckande fåglar) are within Sjaunja. For reports visit URL: http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrbotten/Sv/miljo-ochklimat/tillstandet-i-miljon/landskap-strander/mi ljoovervakning/hackande-faglar/Pages/default.aspx.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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.

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

Länsstyrelsen http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrbotten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/naturreservat/gallivare/Pages /sjaunja.aspx

VISS http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se/ProtectedAreas.aspx?protectedAreaEUID=SE0820216&showallwaters=true< br>
Naturvårdsverket, 2011. Åtgärdsprogram för kungsörn 2011-2015. http://naturvardsverket.se/sv/Om-Naturvardsverket/Publikationer/ISBN/6400/978-91-620-6430-3/

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:



Landscape view over the east parts of Sjaunja (
Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, 20030821)



Landscape view over the east parts of Sjaunja (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, 20030821)



Landscape view over the east parts of Sjaunja (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, 20030821)



Landscape view over the east parts of Sjaunja (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, 20030821)



Landscape view over the east parts of Sjaunja (*Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län*, 20030821)



Landscape viewfrom bicycle path. (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, 09-09-2015)



Sjaunja, landscape view. (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten. län, 02-04-2013)



Old forest in Sjaunja (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län, 02-04-2013)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1974-12-05