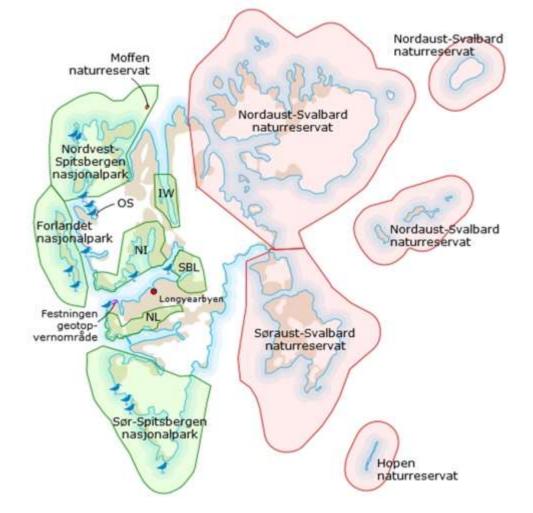




Wetlands covers > 10 % of Norway (mainland)

1/3 of the the mire area lost the last 100 years





Protected Areas in Svalbard

Terrestrial Area: 61.022 km²

• Protekter areas: 29 - 65,3%

Protected marine areas - 86,6%

The Svalbard Environmental Protection Act (2002)

(A collection of updated environmental legislation for Svalbard).



IW Indre Wijdefjorden nasjonalpark

NI Nordre Isfjorden nasjonalpark

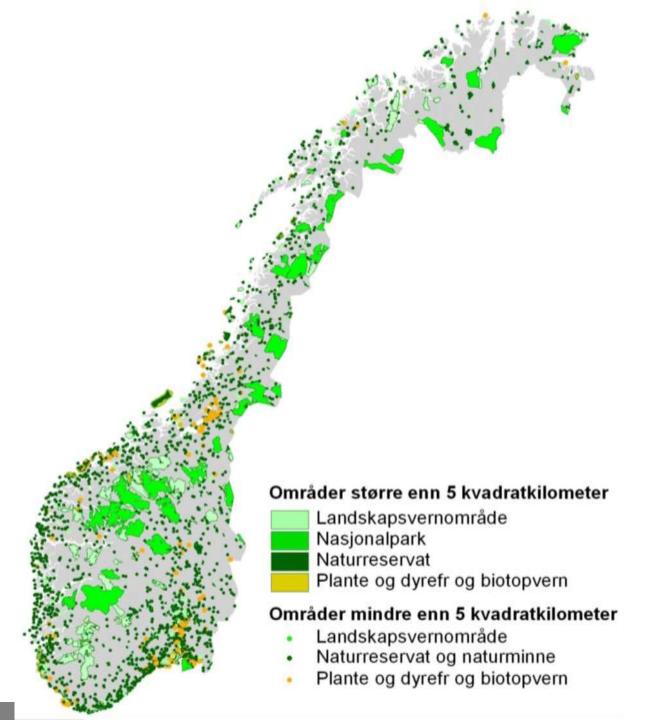
NL Nordenskiöld Land nasjonalpark

OS Ossian Sars naturreservat

SBL Sassen-Bünsow Land nasjonalpark

100 km | © Norsk Polarinstitutt



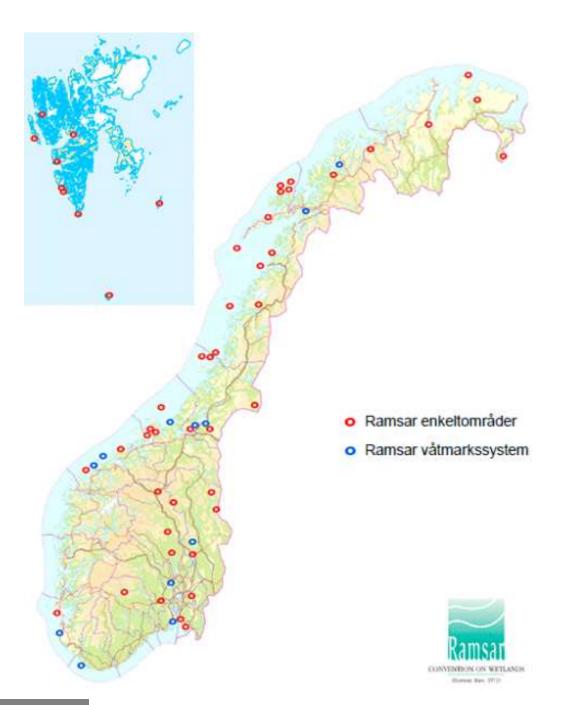




Protected Areas – Norway (Mainland)

Protected areas: > 3300 - 17,3 %

Protected marine areas: 3,1 %



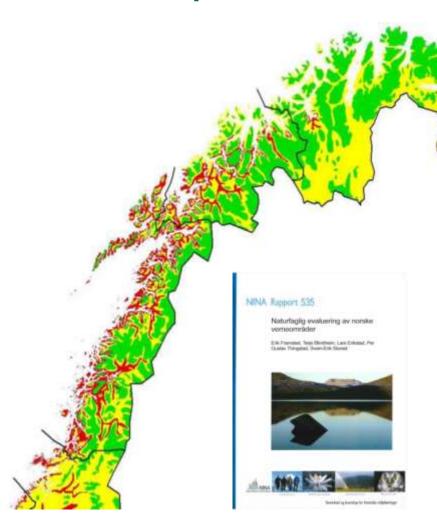


Norwegian Ramsar Sites

- 63 Wetland systems
- Good information / description
- All RIS updated 2018

Representativeness – protected areas





Tabell 5.2 Fordeling av udekket vernebehov pr fylke fra Østfold til Finnmark. Rød farge angir stort udekket vernebehov, gul middels og grønn lavt udekket vernebehov. O angir naturtyper som pga sterk tilbakegang, stor påvirkningsgrad, liten utbredelse og/eller store naturverdier bør overrepresenteres i vernesammenheng.

Naturtype / Fylke		Øst									Vest				Nord			
	Ø	OA	Н	0	В	٧	Т	AA	VA	R	Н	SF	MR	Tr	N	Т	F	Tot
A04-palsmyr																		
A05-rikmyr (lavereliggende)	T																	0
A06-kilde og kildebekk (lavereliggende)																		
A07-Intakt lavlandsmyr i innlandet (laverel.)																		
A08-kystmyr	100									100								
B01-Sørvendt berg og rasmark														37734				
B02-Kantkratt																		
B03-Ultrabasiske og tungmetallrike berg i lav- landet																		
B04-Nordvendt kystberg og blokkmark																		
B05-Grotte/gruve																		
C-Kalkrike områder i fjellet																		
			4		_	_	_	_	200	_	_		_				_	_



National Red List for Nature Types:

- 10 nature types of mire included



National Plan for supplementary protection - 2019

> 1300 proposals... About 600 in the second round Enough?



Report: Mires in northern Norway. Knowledge base and the need for further studies (NTNU 2016)

Mires in northern Norway – knowledge base and the need for further studies (NTNU 2016)



- Knowledge base on mires in northern Norway is too poor.
- Information in "Naturbase" (NEA), but the quality varies unreliable .
- Many studies / good descriptions of individual localities and of the variation in mires within limited parts of northern Norway, but lack an aggregated overview.
- Which mire types or areas it is particularly important to map, and which areas should be revisited due to insufficient data.
- Emphasis given to raised bogs, oceanic bogs, palsa mires, rich fens and hay fens as they are mire types that are particular important for conservation purposes.
- Information about 1000 mire localities in northern Norway identified (2016) of which;
 - 627 are recorded as nature type localities in "Naturbase" partly insufficient descriptions
 - 50 are protected areas where mire is important
 - 321 mire localities are described in various sources, but are not recorded in "Naturbase"
- Most recorded localities are rich fen areas (50 %), while coastal mires), palsa mires and hay fens each constitute 5 % of the localities. Only one locality contains typical raised bog as it is commonly defined.

Mires in northern Norway. Knowledge base and the need for further studies (NTNU 2016)



In northern Norway, there is a special need for mapping and investigation of ombrotrophic mire types, in particularly various types of raised bogs and oceanic bogs.

Rich fen is the best-mapped mire type in northern Norway, but still the knowledge base is not good enough.

Mapping of rich fen in Nordland north of Bodø, in the inner parts of Troms, and in most of Finnmark should be given priority.

Palsa mires seem sufficiently mapped, and the national monitoring programme contributes to increased knowledge of the type.

Systematic mapping of hay fens should be carried out in all three counties,

In northern Norway flat fens, sloping fens, string-flark fens and string-flark mires (aapa mires s.l.) cover large areas, and large, almost pristine mire landscapes, but these mire types have so far not been sufficiently ensured.

How to increase the knowledge on mires in northern Norway?



A national plan for wetland* restoration in the period 2016 - 2020

The plan will reflect;

- national goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,
- promote climate adaptation,
- improve ecological status.

The plan will include;

- review of the latest research on wetland restoration,
- criteria set for choosing the best localities for restoration,
- concrete plan for implementation

* As defined by The Ramsar Convention

