

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 20 October 2020 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2003

EstoniaMatsalu



Designation date 29 March 1994 Site number 104

Coordinates 58°45'27"N 23°34'58"E

Area 48 610,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/104 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 20 October 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

Matsalu wetland incorporates the shallow islet-rich brackish-water Matsalu Bay, some 50 marine islands and islets, the surrounding portion of the Väinameri Sea, reed beds, 4000 ha of floodplain of the Kasari River delta and various semi-natural communities (incl 3000 ha of coastal meadows). The site serves as excellent roosting and feeding place for large number of species of water and coastal avifauna. The area is particularly important as a roosting place for waterfowl on East-Atlantic Fly-way.

2 - Data & location

\sim	1	_			\sim	_	-	۱.
_	1 - 1	$-\iota$	٦r	rti	\sim	1	121	12

2.1 - Formai data	
2.1.1 - Name and address of the com	piler of this RIS
Responsible compiler	
Institution/agency	Environmental Board
Postal address	Narva mnt 7a, 15172 Tallinn, Estonia
2.1.2 - Period of collection of data an	d information used to compile the RIS
From year	
To year	
15 /5	
2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site	
Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Matsalu
Spanish)	
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 O No No No No No No No No
(Updat	(e) B. Changes to Site area No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: T	his update is an extension
2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological cha	racter of the Site
(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of t	
applicable Criteria) change	ed since the previous RIS?
2.2 - Site location	
2.2 - Site location	
2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries	
b) Digital map/image <1 file(s) uploaded>	
Former maps	
Boundaries description	
	the same as the Matsalu National Park.
2.2.2 - General location	
a) In which large administrative region does	Lääne County
the site lie?	Laarie County
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Lihula
control.	
2.2.3 - For wetlands on national bound	
a) Does the wetland extend onto the te	rritory of one or more other countries? Yes O No
b) Is the site adjacent to another design territory of a	gnated Ramsar Site on the Yes O No Yes O No No
2.2.4 - Area of the Site	
Official area, in hectares (ha):	48610
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from	
GIS boundaries	48877.5

Biogeographic regions

Diogoograpi iio rogiono	
Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Baltic			

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided

Shoreline stabilization and flood control. Coastal meadows covering approximately 3000 hectares are subject to regular flooding by sea water.

Sediment retention. Sediments transported by the Kasari River get trapped in the Matsalu Bay. Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients.

Other ecosystem services provided Provisioning services: fish, livestock fodder, reeds.

Biodiversity. The site supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part.

Cultural services: recreation and tourism; scientific and educational services; spiritual and inspirational services.

The site is a particularly good representative of a mosaic complex of marine, coastal and inland wetlands

(shallow sea waters, estuarine waters, coastal lagoons, inland deltas, saltmarshes, flooded meadows) Other reasons | characteristic of the Boreal Biogeographical Region.

The alluvial meadow of the Kasari River delta (4000 ha) is one of the biggest open wet meadows in Europe, 2500 ha of which are actively managed.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site supports populations of plants and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the Boreal Biogeographical Region.

The ecosystems of Matsalu are rich in species. More than 780 species of vascular plants, 280 species of birds and 40 species of mammals as well as five species of amphibians and four species of reptiles have

Matsalu's coastal meadows (being among the largest of their kind in Europe) are among its richest areas in terms of bird life, being particularly invaluable to waders. During the migration period, these are important feeding and resting places for cranes and geese. Flood meadow alongside the Kasari River and its tributaries (approx 4,000 ha, the largest of its kind in Northern Europe) is an important spawning ground for fish. In spring, the meadow serves as a feeding ground for swans, geese and ducks, and later is an invaluable nesting site for many birds. In summer cranes use it as a moulting site.

Large reed beds, located in the delta of the Kasari River (approx 2,000 hectares) serve as nesting grounds for many birds and moulting ground for ducks. Also the density of bird populations of around 50 islets of Väinameri Sea is very high.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

☑ Criterion 5 : >20.000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

230 000

Start year 2003

Source of data: Mägi et al., 2013

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

1	Criterion	7	: Significan	t and	representative	fish

49 fish species (as of the 76 species registered in Estonia) have been found in the Matsalu Bay, incl. Lampetra fluviatilis River Lamprey and Salmo trutta Sea Trout, listed in Estonian Red Data Book.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

During spring floods floodplain meadows serve as a spawning ground for Esox lucius Pike, Leuciscus idus Ide and Rutilus rutilus Roach.

Justification Housing Rullius Reach.

The shallow Matsalu Bay serves good spawning conditions for Osmerus eperlanus eperlanus Smelt and Perca fluviatilis Perch.

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
Plantae								
Carex glareosa		✓			LC		VU in Red List of Estonia	
Cypripedium calceolus	Lady's Slipper	✓	4		LC		Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive	
Dactylorhiza viridis	Frog Orchid	Ø					CR in Red List of Estonia	Very rare. In danger of extinction in Estonia. Strongly protected (I category)
Dianthus superbus		✓					EN in Red List of Estonia	
Festuca altissima		✓					VU in Red List of Estonia	
Geranium lucidum		✓					VU in Red List of Estonia	
Neotinea ustulata	Burnt Orchid	✓					EN in Red List of Estonia	
Polygonum oxyspermum		✓					EN in Red List of estonia	
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	✓	2		LC		W in Red List of Estonia	
Sagina maritima		✓					W in Red List of Estonia	
Viola elatior		2					VU in Red List of Estonia	Rare. Nationally protected (II category)

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	criterion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	IUCN Red List	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others										
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Epidalea calamita	Natterjack toad	2 000				LC		EN in Red List of Estonia	Numbers have been drastically declined in Estonia. Strongly protected (I category)
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Pusa hispida	Ringed Seal		2 000			LC		EN in Red List of Estonia	
Fish, Mollusc and Cru	stacea									
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Esox lucius	Pike					LC			

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Spec quali und crite	ifies Ier rion	cont u cri	ecies ributes nder terion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red /	CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	Lampetra fluviatilis	Lampern; River Lamprey]			LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leuciscus idus	lde				77	9			LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Osmerus eperlanus	Smelt				7	9			LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Perca fluviatilis	European perch				V	9			LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rutilus rutilus	Siberian roach				V	9			LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Salmo trutta	Sea Trout]			LC				
Birds									I.					
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail		V			9000	2003-2015	15	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler		.		900	1000	2003-2015	2.5	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NW &C Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca	Green-winged Teal; Eurasian Teal					2500	2003-2015		LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon		V			2700	0 2003-2015	1.8	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose		7	V	900	8000	2003-2015	1.3	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser erythropus	Lesser White- fronted Goose	1				30	2012-2015		W		√	CR in Red List of Estonia; Annex I of EU Birds Directive	migration stop-over area, 30 ind
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose		2			1600	2003-2015	3.8	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: North-east Europe/North-west Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	7	V			1750	0 2003	5	VU				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NE & NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck		2			2250	0 2003-2015	1.8	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya marila	Greater Scaup	9	2			25000	0 2003-2015	8	LC			CR in Red List of Estonia	Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: Northern Europe/Western Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	V				40	2015		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding, 40 calling males
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta leucopsis	Barnade Goose	I	2			4000	0 2013-2015	5	LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Criterion 4: over 40 000 Branta leucopsis are roosting annually on coastal grasslands a month before breeding Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: Russia/Germany & Netherlands
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bubo bubo	Eurasian Eagle- Owl	2				2	2015		LC			Annex I of EU Bird Directive	breeding, 2 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye		V			2000	0 2003-2015	1.8	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NW, Central Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris alpina schinzii	Dunlin	2	4			100	2003-2+15	3				EN in Red List of Estonia; Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover		7			3000	2003	4.1	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: Europe, N Africa
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	2				15	2013		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier	V				30	2013		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding, 30-35 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex		7				200	2013		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding; about 200 calling males

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan	2 020		3000	2013-2017	32	LC			VU in Red List of Estonia; Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Criterion 6: Cygnus columbianus bewickii. Biogeographic region: NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	V		3000	2013-2015	5	LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: North-west Mainland Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Fulica atra	Eurasian Coot			15000	2003-2015		LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinago media	Great Snipe	2		50	2013-2015		NT			VU in Red List of Estonia; Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Breeding area
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane	770 0		20	2015		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding (20 pairs); 7000 ind during autumn migaration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	V V		6	2013		LC	\checkmark	V	Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Breeding area, 6-8 pairs. Strongly protected (I category)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern			165	2013-2014		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive, VU in Red List of Estonia	breeding; mainly on islets
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew			650	2003	1.6	LC				Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: NW & C Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	770C		5	2013					EN in Red List of Estonia; Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Breeding area, 5-10 females. Strongly protected (I category)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana parva	Little Crake	770C		5	2013-2015					VU in Red List of Estonia; Annex I of EU Birds Directive	Breeding area
CHORDATA/ AVES	Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	770C		10	2015		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding area
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna hirundo	Common Tem	9		320	2013-2014		LC			Annex I of EU Blrds Directive	breeding; mainly on islets
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	V V		1500	2013-2014		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding (1300-1600 pairs), mainly on islets
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern			20	2013-2014		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding, mainly on iselts
CHORDATA/ AVES	Thalasseus sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	2 000		4	2013-2014		LC			Annex I of EU Birds Directive	breeding, 4-5 pairs

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 4: The site supports bird species at a critical stage of their life cycles and provides refuge during adverse conditions. Matsalu wetland is the most important bird area in Estonia and among the most important roosting places for waterfowl of East-Atlantic Fly-way. Over 30 000 different waterfowl are moulting in the reedbed. During spring migration 40 000-60 000 Branta leucopsis are roosting on coastal grasslands.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

RIS for Site no. 104, Matsalu, Estonia

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods 9080	2		Listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Mudflats and sandflats 1140	✓		Listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Coastal lagoons 1150*	2		Listed as a priority habitat in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Sandbanks slightly covered by waters 1110	Ø	Widely spread (8000 ha) coastal sea areas with shallow water featured by Zostera marina, Ruppia maritima, Potamogeton pectinatus, Chara spp.,	Listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Estuaries 1130	V	4700 ha. The Matsalu Bay is the only estuary in Estonia,	Listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Large shallow inlets and bays 1160	⊘		Listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Boreal Baltic islets and small islands 1620	2		Listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Boreal Baltic coastal meadows 1630*	2		Listed as priority habitat type in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
Northern boreal alluvial meadows 6450	V	5500 hectares, of which 3400 hectares are actively managed.	Listed in Annex I of Eu Habitats Directive

Optional text box to provide further information

Management planning and activities in protected sites is based on habitat types listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive. The main wetland communities in Matsalu site are meadows, reed-beds and marine waters. Various types of meadow communities cover some 9700 hectares, most common are flood and coastal meadows.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The main communities are:

- alluvial meadows (Carex ssp., Salix ssp., Alopecurus pratensis, Deshampsia caespitosa, Phalaroides arundinacea);
- coastal meadows (sea-shore pioneer associations, alvars);
- forests and wooded meadows (Alnus glutinosa, Betula pubescens, Salix pentandra, Populus tremula), latter have mostly owergrown;
- reed-beds (Phragmites australis, Typha angustifolia, Scirpus lacustris, S. tabarnaemontani);
- marine waters Chara ssp. and in some areas algal blooms caused by eutrophication (f.ex. Cladophora glomerata).

 All terrestrial vegetation types are influenced by human activities (semi-natural vegetation).

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	24493	Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		4	84	Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		0	3	Representative
H: Intertidal marshes		2	9794	Representative
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		4	21	Representative

Inland wetlands

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 >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	45	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		0	7	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		3	1103	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		0	3	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		0	11	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		4	174	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
2: Ponds		0	6
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	52

Other non-wetland habitat		
Area (ha) if known		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Carex extensa		Nationally protected (II category)
Carex mackenziei		Nationally proteced (Il category)
Cephalanthera rubra		Nationally protected (II category)
Dactylorhiza incarnata cruenta		Nationally protected (II category)
Halimione pedunculata		Nationally protected (II category)
Herminium monorchis		Nationally protected (II category)
Najas marina intermedia		Nationally protected (II category)
Ophrys insectifera		Nationally protected (II category)
Orchis mascula		Nationally protected (II category)
Suaeda maritima		Nationally protected (II category)

Optional text box to provide further information

Totally 772 plant species have been described. 22 species are of II protection category (endangered species in Estonia with scientific value).

4.3.2 - Animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATAVAVES	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard				12000 males
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver				Protected mammal
CHORDATA/AVES	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan				
:HORDATA/MAMMALIA	Eptesicus nilssonii	Northern Bat				Protected mammal
HORDATAMAMMALIA	Halichoerus grypus	Gray Seal				
CHORDATA/AVES	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	15	2013-2017		Breeding area
HORDATAMAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				Protected mammal
HORDATAMAMMALIA	Myotis dasycneme	pond bat;Pond Myotis				Protected mammal
HORDATAMAMMALIA	Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Myotis				Protected mammal
HORDATA/MAMMALIA	Myotis nattereri	Natterer's bat;Natterer's Myotis				Protected mammal
:HORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctalus noctula	noctule				Protected mammal
HORDATAMAMMALIA	Pipistrellus nathusii	Nathusius's Pipistrelle				Protected mammal
HORDATAMAMMALIA	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle				Protected mammal
HORDATAMAMMALIA	Plecotus auritus	brown big-eared bat;Brown Long-eared Bat				Protected mammal

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctereutes procyonoides	Raccoon dog	Potential	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfb: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, warm summer)

Average temperatures range from -5°C in February to +17°C in July. The average rainfall is 745 mm and evaporation 450 mm.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation al	bove sea level (in metres)		
	,	tire river basin	
		rt of river basin	
		_	
	•	rt of river basin	
	•	rt of river basin 🗹	
		one river basin 🗆	
	No	t in river basin 🗆	
		Coastal 🗹	
			the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
The Baltic Sea.	catchment area is 3210	J sq km.	
4.4.3 - Soil			
		Mineral ☑	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		Organic 🗹	
	(Update) Changes		Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
	-	ole information	
Are soil types subject to	change as a result of changir		
condition	ons (e.g., increased salinity or	acidification)?	
Please provide further inform	mation on the soil (optional)		
		Clayey Gleysols, Eutric	Histosols (fen areas) and Dystric Histosols (transition mires and bogs).
4.4.4 - Water regime			
Water permanence			
Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Usually permanent water			
present			
Source of water that maintain			
Presence? Water inputs from surface	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update	
water	L	No change	
Marine water		No change	
Water destination			
Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Marine	No change		
Stability of water regime			
Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Water levels largely stable	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.
			erage seasonal variation of the Kasari River exceeds 1.7 m.
			<u> </u>
4.4.E. Cadinant namina	_		
4.4.5 - Sediment regim			
Significant accretion of	or deposition of sediments occ		
	^(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change @	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
	Sediment reg	gime unknown 🗖	
4.4.6 - Water pH			
	Alk	aline (pH>7.4) 🗹	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		Unknown	
4.4.7 - Water salinity			
	F	Fresh (<0.5 g/l)	
			Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
			IIIM Case - Decrease - Oliniowii -
	Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosal		0- 0- 0
		_	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		line (30-40 g/l) 🗹	
	(Update) Changes	at RIS update No change	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		Unknown	

Water salinity is 0-7 promils.	

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic 🗹

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 $\hfill\Box$

Surrounding area has higher human population density \Box

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use 🗹

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

1 TOWSTOTHING OCT VICCS			
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium	
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Medium	
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium	
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Medium	

Regulating Services

regulating Col vices		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	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	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Medium
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Medium

Within the site:	5000
Outside the site:	50 000

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

Description if applicable

Over the centuries, human activity has given rise to open cultural landscapes and meadows rich in species. Matsalu Floodlpains are among largest of the kind in Europe. The open grassland landscape in our climatic region are subject to natural succession, that means overgrowing with shrubs and trees. Maintaining of open landscape is related to mowing (or grazing) which is conducted by local farmers. Agricultural activities and their continuity is crucial for maintaining the biodiversity of the Ramsar site.
ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

Description if applicable

The management and maintenance of coastal and flooded meadows depends on local farmers, becuase the open grassland landscape in our climatic region are subject to natural succession, that means overgrowing with shrubs and trees. Maintaining of open landscape is related to mowing (or grazing) which is conducted by local farmers.

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

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	/	/

Private ownership

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

5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	Environmental Board, Lääne region
managing the site:	
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Kadri Hänni, Senior Nature Conservation Specialist
Poetal address:	Roheline tee 64 80010 Pärnu
E-mail address:	kadri.hanni@keskkonnaamet.ee

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	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	decrease	✓	No change
	1.1					

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact	Medium impact	/	increase	/	increase

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	increase	✓	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Golden	iackal	invasion.
Colucii	jackai	iiivasioii.

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	Väinamere		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National park	Matsalu		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Väinamere		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ib 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

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Legal protection	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Reintroductions	Implemented
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status	
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented	
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented	

Other:

The Matsalu Bay is a part of HELCOM Baltic Sea Protected Area (BSPA).
Investigation and reintroduction of Bufo calamita (1999- 2003).
Melioration, construction, fishing and hunting are strongly restricted but not totally banned (waterfowl hunting is banned).

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?

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:

Penijõe Manor - the centre of Matsalu National Park, hosting also the Matsalu Nature Centre, offers good possibilities for conservation education. Annually 20000 people visit the centre.

A set of bird-watching towers and nature trails is available.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

Further information

There is no special restoration plan. Restoration needed for maintenance of traditional semi-natural communities (incl coastal meadows and flooded meadows) is planned in the management plan of the site.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented

There are 110 monitoring stations/monitoring points of state monitoring program in the site (not all in regular use). Matsalu is the centre for bird-ringing in Estonia. Long-term monitoring of nesting and migration birds is going on since 1957.

Monitoring of coastal fish and Bufo calamita population, monitoring of changes in vegetation of coastal meadows connected to grazing intensity.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Eschbaum, R., Hubel, K., Jürgens, K., Rohtla, M., Saks, L., Špilev, H., Talvik, Ü., Verliin, A. 2013. Kalanduse riikliku andmekogumise programmi täitmine ja andmete analüüs. Rannikumere kalad. Eesti Mereinstituut.

http://www.envir.ee/orb.aw/class=file/action=preview/id=1197325/Rannikumeri_kokku_2012.pdf

Erm, V., Järv, L., Lepik, I., Lotman, A., Matsalu kalad, kahepaiksed, roomajad ja imetajad. Fishes, amphibians, reptiles and mammals of Matsalu. Tartu, 1998.

Kalamees, A. (ed.) Important Bird Areas in Estonia. Tartu, 2000, Eesti Loodusfoto, 114 p.

Kaljuste, T. Matsalu taimede nimestik. Vascular plants of Matsalu. Lihula, 2001.67p. Kumari (Sits), E. Materjale Matsalu lahe linnustikust. Tartu, 1937. 328 p. In Estonian with German summary. (Materials about birds of Matsalu Bay).

Kumari, E. (ed.). Ornitoloogiline kogumik III. Tartu, 1963. 208 p. In Estonian with Russian and English summaries. (Collection of ornitological research III.)

Kumari, E. (ed.) .Waterfowl in Estonia. Tallinn, 1970. 72 p.

Kumari, E. et al (ed.). Matsalu maastik ja linnud. Ornitoloogiline kogumik VI. Tallinn, 1973. 167 p. In Estonian with Russian and English summaries. (Landscape and Birds of Matsalu. Collection of ornithological research VI)

Kumari, E.(ed.). Estonian Wetlands and Their Life. Estonian Contributions to the International Biological Program, No 7. Tallinn, 1974. 208 p. (Collection of ornithological researches VI.) Kumari, E. (ed.). Matsalu -rahvusvahelise tähtsusega märgala. Tallinn, 1985. 311 p. In Estonian with Russian and English summaries. (Matsalu- a Wetland of International Importance).

Mägi, E., Kaisel, K. Kui palju linde elab Matsalu niitudel. Loodusvaatlusi 1997-1999. Lihula, 1999. In Estonian and English summary. (How many bird are on the meadows of Matsalu). p.88- 104

Mägi, E., Kastepõld, T. Matsalu lindude nimestik. Birds of Matsalu. Tallinn, 1996.

Oulasvirta, P., Leinikki, J., Reitalu, T. Underwater biotopes in Väinameri and Kõpu area, western Estonia. Helsinki 2001. 76 p.

Trei, T. Phytobentos of Matsalu Bay. Tallinn 1991. (In Estonian with English summary)

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Haeska coastal meadow (Herdis Fridolin, 28-05-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1994-03-29