

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 20 May 2020 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

# **Estonia**Leidissoo



Designation date 27 January 2010
Site number 1998
Coordinates 59°06'25"N 23°44'07"E
Area 8 178,00 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

Leidissoo mire is a part of an extensive wilderness area that still remains in northwest Estonia. The large and particularly mosaic wetland complex supports high variety of mire types and habitats and plays a significant role in the hydrological balance of the region. While most of the fen habitats are drained all over the Europe and in Estonia, Leidissoo is one of the few, maintaining relatively well-functioning fens with specific flora and fauna. Being remote, as populated areas are far and sparce, the human influence is minor in the area.

# 2 - Data & location

#### 2.1 - Formal data

2.1	1.1	-	Name	and	ado	Iress	of	the	com	piler	of	this	RIS
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Compiler 1

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

From year 2012

To year 2019

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Leidissoo

#### 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 an existing protected area (Leidissoo Nature Reserve)

# 2.2.2 - General location

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

Lääne

b) What is the nearest town or population Tallinn

# 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): 8178

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 8221.993 GIS boundaries

#### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Boreal
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	terrestrial area Sarmatic mixed forests freshwater area Southern Baltic Lowlands temperate floodplain rivers and wetlands

#### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1: EEA, European Environment Agency, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/report\_2002\_0524\_154909

2: Olson, D. M, E. Dinerstein, E.D. Wikramanayake, N.D. Burgess, G.V.N. Powell, E.C. Underwood, J.A. D'amico, I. Itoua, H.E. Strand, J.C. Morrison, C.J. Loucks, T.F. Allnutt, T.H. Ricketts, Y. Kura, J.F. Lamoreux, W.W.Wettengel, P. Hedao, & K.R. Kassem. 2001. Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Life on Earth. - BioScience 51:933-938.

Abell, R., Thieme, M. L., Revenga, C., Bryer, M., Kottelat, M., Bogutskaya, N., Coad, B., Mandrak, N., Contreras Balderas, S., Bussing, W., Stiassny, M., Skelton, P., Allen, G., Unmack, P., Naseka, A., Ng, R., Sindorf, N., Robertson, J., Armijo, E., Higgins, J., Heibel, T.J., Wikramanayake, E., Olson, D., Lopez, H. L., Reis, R. E., Lundberg, J.G., Sabaj Perez, M.H., Petry P., 2008, Freshwater Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Biogeographic Units for Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation. - BioScience 58: 403-414.

# 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 reasons

The site is a good representative of the following habitat types listed in the Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive: active raised bogs (7110), transition mires and quaking bogs (7140), bog woodland (91D0), Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (9080), calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallinae (7210) and alkaline fens (7230) characteristic of the Boreal Biogeographical region. The wetland complex plays a substantial hydrological, biological and ecological role in the region and is identified both as IBA and Natura 2000 site.

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

The site supports particular elements of biological diversity that are rare or particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region such as untouched naturally open raised bogs, transitional bogs and fens and populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the region.

Plants: Great Fen-sedge Cladium mariscus, Sweet Gale Myrica gale, Narrow-leaved Marsh-orchid Dactylorhiza russowi, endemic Alpine Saw-wort Saussurea alpina subsp. esthonica, etc.

Justification

Birds: Merlin Falco columbarius, Willow Grouse Lagopus lagopus, etc.

Mammals: Wolf Canis lupus, Moothe Alces alces, Lynx Lynx lynx, Brown Bear Ursus arctos. The site is one of the most important (top 5) breeding places in Estonia for Montagu's Harrier Circus pygargus (the most prevalent breeding population in Estonia), Hen Harrier Circus cyaneus, Willow Grouse Lagopus lagopus, Black Grouse Tetrao tetrix, Common Crane Grus grus and Parrot Crossbill Loxia pytyopsittacus.

This is also one of the few places in Estonia where Short-toed Eagle Circaetus gallicus is regularly seen.

- ☑ 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
Cladium mariscus	Great Fen-sedge		<b>2</b>		LC			Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
Dactylorhiza russowii	Narrow-leaved Marsh- orchid	V	V				W in Estonian Red List	Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
Lycopodiella inundata	Marsh Clubmoss	V	<b>2</b>		LC		EN in Estonian Red List	Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
Myrica gale	Sweet Gale		<b>2</b>		LC			Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
Saussurea esthonica	Alpine Saw-wort	<b>V</b>	<b>2</b>				Annex II of Habitats Directive	Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.

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

0.0 - All	- Affilial species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site										
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	conti ur crit	erion	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds											
AVES	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	Ø000			1 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive; highly endangered and strongly protected (I protection category) in Estonia	
CHORDATA / AVES	Caprimulgus europaeus	European Nightjar				30 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	Criterion 2: breeding, 30-50 p.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	<b>2</b> 000				LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive; highly endangered and strongly protected (I protection category) in Estonia	
AVES	Circaetus gallicus	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<b>2</b> 000			1	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive; highly endangered and strongly protected (I protection category) in Estonia	0-1p; Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier				3 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	Criterion 2: breeding 2- 3p
CHORDATA / AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier	<b>2</b> 000			2	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	2p Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	<b>2</b> 000			18 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	15-20p Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake				2 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	Criterion 2: breeding>2p
CHORDATA / AVES	Dendrocopos Ieucotos	White-backed Woodpecker				2 2012	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	Criterion 2: breeding 1-2 p.

			Specie			ecies							
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qualifie under criterio	r on	ur crit	ribute nder terion	5	Period of pop. Est. occurrenc	e Red List	CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker						4 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	Criterion 2: breeding 2-4 p.
	Falco columbarius	Merlin	77					4 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	3-4p Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species. Criterion 4: The site is important breeding place for birds
CHORDATA / AVES	Ficedula parva	Red-breasted Flycatcher						10 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	10-15 p. Criterion 2: breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane			20			30 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	30-40p; Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike						30 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	riterion 4: The site is important breeding place for birds, 20-30 p.
	Loxia pytyopsittacus	Parrot Crossbill			<i>I</i>			5 2013	LC				>5p Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species. Criterion 4: The site is important breeding place for birds
CHORDATA / AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Eurasian Black Grouse; Black Grouse			2			175 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	150-200 males; Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.
AVES	Pernis apivorus	European Honey Buzzard						2 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive; highly endangered and strongly protected (I protection category) in Estonia	Criterion 2: breeding, 1-2p
CHORDATA / AVES	Picoides tridactylus	Three-toed Woodpecker							LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	
AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover	<b>2</b> 00					15 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	10-20p
AVES	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake						10 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	5-15 p
AVES	Strix uralensis	Ural Owl						2 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	1-2 p
AVES	Sylvia nisoria	Barred Warbler						3 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	>3p
AVES	Tetrao urogallus	Western Capercaillie						15 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	15-20 p
CHORDATA  AVES	Tetrastes bonasia	Hazel Grouse						15 2013				Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	15-20 pairs
AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper						15 2013	LC			Annex I of the EU Bird Directive	10-15p
Others													
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Alces alces	moose			2				LC				Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3   5   7   8	Pop. Size	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA		Wolf		<b>2</b> 000			LC	Ø			Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species. Criterion 4: refuge for animals with large habitat requirements
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA		Eurasian Lynx		<b>2</b> 000			LC				Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species. Criterion 4: refuge for animals with large habitat requirements
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Ursus arctos	Brown Bear; Grizzly Bear		<b>2</b> 000			LC	Ø			Criterion 3: The site supports particular elements of biological diversity including this species. Criterion 4: refuge for animals with large habitat requirements

<sup>1)</sup> Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

#### 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
Active raised bogs (7110)	<b>2</b>		Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive
Ttransition mires and quaking bogs (7140)	<b>2</b>		Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive
Bog woodland (91D0)	<b>2</b>		Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive
Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (9080)	<b>2</b>		Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive
Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallinae (7210)	<b>2</b>		Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive
Alkaline fens (7230)	<b>2</b>		Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive

#### Optional text box to provide further information

The site is a good representative of the habitat types listed in the Annex I of the EU Habitat Directive characteristic of the Boreal Biogeographical region. The wetland complex plays a substantial hydrological, biological and ecological role in the region and is identified both as IBA and Natura 2000 site. The site supports particular elements of biological diversity that are rare or particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region such as untouched naturally open raised bogs, transitional bogs and fens and populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the region.

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

# 4.1 - Ecological character

Leidissoo mire is a fine-structured mosaic wetland complex of different mire types. The most typical are Myrica gale-dominated species-rich minerotrophic open fens. Bog communities are found in the western part of the Leidissoo, in the southern part Cladium mariscus fen occurs and in the north- eastern part, a heath moor is situated. The open mire is surrounded by different types of forests among which different boreal taiga site types, swamp forests and ombrotrophic bog forests occur.

#### 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 >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	0.108	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	4.286	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		1	4118.744	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3	145.5216	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	134.1424	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2	2284.735	Representative

#### Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
2: Ponds		4	0.0402	

#### 4.3 - Biological components

## 4.3.1 - Plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Carex magellanica irrigua		rare plant species
Dactylorhiza incarnata		rare plant species
Gymnadenia conopsea		rare plant species

#### Optional text box to provide further information

The other locally protected and abundant species are Juncus squarrosus, Viola uliginosa, Huperzia selago, Dactylorhiza maculata, Platanthera bifolia, Dactylorhiza fuchsii), Listera ovata, Neottia nidus-avis, Epipactis palustris. Rare mosses are Leucobryum glaucum and Neckera pennata. There are also found Carex disperma, C. irrigua, Corallorhiza trifida, Eriophorum gracile, Hammarbya paludosa, Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum.

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	175	2013		
CHORDATA/AVES	Lagopus lagopus	Willow Ptarmigan;Willow Grouse	3	2013		
CHORDATAAVES	Lanius excubitor	Northern Shrike;Great Grey Shrike	5	2013		
CHORDATA/AVES	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	10	2013		
CHORDATA/AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	10	2013		
CHORDATA/AVES	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	5	2013		

## 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)

	17°C in July. The average rainfall is 745 mm and evaporation is 450 mm.
4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting	
a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
Entire river basi	
Upper part of river basi	
Mddle part of river basi	
Lower part of river basic	1 ☑
More than one river basic	
Not in river basic	
Coasta	
Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, pl	ease also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
Nõva river, Höbring stream	
4.4.3 - Soil	
Mnera	
(Update) Changes at RIS update	e No change <b>@</b> Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
Organi	c Ø
(Update) Changes at RIS update	e No change  oncrease O Decrease O Unknown O
No available information	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)	Yes O No <b>◎</b>
Please provide further information on the soil (optional)	
The bedrock is formed by Silurian limestone. Sand, clay has a depth of 1 – 3 m, reaching a maximum of 4.5 m.	and thin lacustrine mud (in some places) underlie the peat layer. The peat deposition
4.4.4 - Water regime	
Nater permanence	
Nater permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present	
Nater permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present	
Nater permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Nater destination Presence? Changes at RIS update	
Nater permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Nater destination	
Nater permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Nater destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (i	
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (i	f relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology. ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if The Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange Estonia.	
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (in the Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange to the stonia.  4.4.5 - Sediment regime	ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (in the Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange stonia.  4.4.5 - Sediment regime  Sediment regime unknown	ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (i The Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange Estonia.  4.4.5 - Sediment regime  Sediment regime unknown	ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (in the Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange to the stonia.  4.4.5 - Sediment regime	ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (in the Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange testonia.  4.4.5 - Sediment regime Sediment regime unknown data available>  Unknown	ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (in the Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange stonia.  4.4.5 - Sediment regime Sediment regime unknown change  Sediment regime unknown change stonia.  Unknown change strip under the sediment regime under the	ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest
Water permanence Presence? Changes at RIS update Usually permanent water present  Water destination Presence? Changes at RIS update Feeds groundwater No change  Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (in the Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the rechange testonia.  4.4.5 - Sediment regime  Sediment regime unknown  A.4.6 - Water pH  Unknown  4.4.7 - Water salinity  Fresh (<0.5 g/l	ge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest

Unknown 🗹

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

Surrounding area has higher human population density  $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ 

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 Läänemaa Suursoo protected mire area is neighbouring from western side and forested area in northern side. Some agricultural areas are in southern and eastern part

#### 4.5 - Ecosystem services

#### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

**Provisioning Services** 

r romotorining out mood		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	High
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium

#### Cultural Services

Outland Oct vices			
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low	
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low	
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium	
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium	

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

#### Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The Leidissoo mire plays an important role in the recharge and discharge of groundwater, and maintenance of water quality in northwest Estonia

The site is an important area for the traditional berry-picking (Oxycoccus palustris and Rubus chamaemorus) and small-scale hunting (Alces alces). Earlier times fen areas were used for hay making.

picking of berries and mushrooms, small-scale hunting, forestry, - all in comparatively low intensity.

Research activities focus on of the censuses of breeding birds as the wetland is included to the list of the state monitoring stations of mire birds.

Hunting and berry picking is the most typical recreation activities in the area. Although there is a potential for nature tourism, there is no nature trails or information materials at the moment.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of vecsystem 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  $\hfill\Box$  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

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

<no data available>

# RIS for Site no. 1998, Leidissoo, Estonia

<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

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal	<b></b>	<b></b>
government	66.3	6823

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area	
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	

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

within the Ramsar site: mainly state-owned, some (mostly marginal) parts belong to private owners in the surrounding area: both private and state land

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	Environmental Board, Western region
agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Provide the name and title of the person or	Mr Sulev Vare, Western Region of Environmental Board
people with responsibility for the wetland:	
Postal address:	Roheline 64, 80010, Pärnu, Estonia
E-mail address:	sulev.vare@keskkonnaamet.ee
E mair address.	Odio 1. Par o (Wilcontion in Latino Loo

# 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	No change
Biological resource use						

_	rorogram roodanaa aaa
	Factors adversely
	r dotor 3 daver 3cry
	- CC 41 14
	affecting site

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
Logging and wood harvesting	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	increase

#### Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site: Before the site was taken under protection, peat extraction has repeatedly been applied by peat extraction companies.

in the surrounding area: Threats to the site from outside are now being posed by the intensification of forestry and drainage of surrounding areas.

#### 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	Leidissoo		whole

#### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Leidissoo		whole

#### Non-statutory designations

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

#### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve
erness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
lational Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
d Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
d Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

#### 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

#### Legal protection

Measures	Status	
Legal protection	Implemented	

#### 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

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 oprocesses 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 is no visitor center and other facilities (nature trails) for visitors are also lacking. Since 2009 the visiting management is the responsibility of the State Forest Management Centre.

#### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

# 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Research activities focus on of the censuses of breeding birds as the wetland is included to the list of the state monitoring stations of mire birds in plans the inventories for invertebrates and bats will be implemented.

# 6 - Additional material

#### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Leivits, A., Ojaste, I., Tammekänd, I., Lelov, E., Randla, T., Vilbaste, E., Leibak, E. 2001. A survey of breeding birds f of the Leidissoo Mire System in 2000. – Linnurada 2001: 3-18.

Lõhmus, A., Kalamees, A., Kuus, A., Kuresoo, A., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Ojaste, I., Volke, V. 2001. Bird species of conservation concern in the Estonian protected areas and important bird areas. Hirundo Supplementum 4: 37-167.

Luhamaa,H., Ikonen, I., Kukk, T. 2001. Seminatural Communities of Lääne County, Estonia. – Pärandkoosluste Kaitse Ühing, Tartu-Turku. 96 pp.+ App

Orru, M. 1995. Estonian mires. Eesti Geoloogiakeskus, Tallinn. 240 pp. (in Estonian).

Paal, J., Ilomets, M., Fremstad, E., Moen, A., Børset, E., Kuusemets, V., Truus, L., Leibak,

E. 1998. Estonian wetlands inventory 1997. Publication of the project "Estonian Wetlands Conservation and Management". Eesti Loodusfoto, Tartu. 166 + 28 pp.

#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

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

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

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site



Leidissoo Mire ( Agu Leivits Estonian Wetland Society, 23052016 )



Leidissoo Mire, fen part ( Agu Leivits, Estor Wetland Society, 23052016



Leidissoo mire, morning with Moose ( Agu Lei Estonian Wetland Society 23052016



Leidissoo mire in morning mist ( Agu Leivits, Estonian Wetland Society, 23052016

# 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

Date of Designation 2010-01-27