

Ramsar Information Sheet

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

EstoniaMuraka



Designation date 5 June 1997
Site number 909
Coordinates 59°08'36"N 27°07'30"E
Area 13 980,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/909 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 20 May 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

Muraka, located in the middle of extensive Alutaguse lowland in the margins of the Tagajõgi, Pungerja, and Purtse rivers' catchment area, is a large complex of three bog massifs together with fens and transition bogs and old-growth forests. The core is formed by the large and varied Muraka Mire, in the northeast lies the Ratva Mire with Lake Ratva and in the southeast the Matka Mire.

The site is important as one of the few surviving extensive wilderness areas in northeastern Estonia, the main industrial and most polluted part of the country. The species diversity is one of the highest of mires in Estonia.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

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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)

Muraka

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 No ○ |
|---|
| (Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately ✓ |
| (Update) The boundary has been extended |
| (Update) The boundary has been restricted |
| (Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased |
| (Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately |
| (Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately ✓ |
| (Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension |
| (Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction \Box |

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?

(Update) Optional text box to provide further information

No principal change but due to a restoration project (2014-2015) hydrological conditions and quality of habitats at the edge of the Muraka bog massif are improving.

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 (Muraka Nature Reserve)

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does Ida-Viru County the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population Kohtla-Järve 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

Yes O No countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the Yes O No (9) territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 13980

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 14059.576

GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

| Regionalisation scheme(s) | Biogeographic region |
|---|---|
| EU biogeographic regionalization | Boreal Biogeographic region according to the EEA |
| 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

The site plays an important role in the recharge and discharge of groundwater and maintenance of water Hydrological services provided quality. Together with surrounding areas acts as a buffer zone between the oil-shale basin and agricultural

Other ecosystem services provided

Biodiversity maintenance. Soil (peat) formation. Ecosystem stability and resilience. Carbon storage. Climate change mitigation, Nature tourism, Education and research.

The site is a good representative of natural mosaic wetland complex comprised by non-forested peatlands (bogs and fens), forested peatlands (peatswamp forests) and paludifying forests characteristic of the Boreal Biogeographical region. The site supports primeval forests (mainly boreal, sandy heath and bog types). It is one of the few extensive wilderness areas still preserved in North- east Estonia.

Wetland habitats listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive are: active raised bogs (*7110), transition Other reasons mires and quaking bogs (7140), bog woodland (*91D0), Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (*9080), northern boreal alluvial meadows (6450), lakes (hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. - 3140, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds - 3160) and alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (*91E0).

> The wetland complex playing a substantial hydrological, biological and ecological role in the region is identified both as an IBA and Natura 2000 site.

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

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

☑ 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 |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Cypripedium calceolus | Lady's Slipper | ✓ | ✓ | | LC | | Annex II of EU Habitats Directive | |
| Epipogium aphyllum | Ghost Orchid | V | ✓ | | | | CR in Red List of Estonia | Very rare. One of the few localities in Estonia. |

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

| Phylum | Scientific name | Common name | Species qualifie under criterio 2 4 6 | n c | Specie ontribut under criterio | es n | % Period of pop. Est. occurren | IUCN ce Red List | CITES Appendix I | CMS Appendix I | Other Status | Justification |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----|---|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| Birds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Aquila chrysaetos | Golden Eagle | | | | | 1 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex1 of Council directive 2009/147 EEC; VU in Red List of Estonia | Criterion 4: important breeding area for the strictly protected species. |
| AVES | Aquila pomarina | Lesser Spotted Eagle | | | | | 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| AVES | Bubo bubo | Eurasian Eagle- Owl | | | | | 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | Criterion 4: It is an important breeding area for this species. |
| AVES | Calidris alpina schinzii | Dunlin | | | | | 1 2012-2019 | | | | EN in Red List of Estonai | |
| AVES | europaeus | European Nightjar | | | | | 1 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| AVES | aeruginosus | Western Marsh Harrier | | | | | 2 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| AVES | Circus cyaneus | Northern Harrier | | | | | 1 2014 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | 1-2 pairs |
| AVES | Circus pygargus | Montagu's Harrier | | | | | 3 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | 3-5 breeding pairs |
| AVES | Crex crex | Corn Crake | | | | | | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| AVES | Ficedula parva | Red-breasted Flycatcher | | | | | 2 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Grus grus | Common Crane | | | | | 15 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | 10-20 breeding pairs |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Lagopus lagopus | Willow Ptarmigan; Willow Grouse | 2 20 | | | | 2012-2019 | LC | | | EN in Red List of Estonia | Criterion 4: very important breeding area for the strictly protected species |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Lanius collurio | Red-backed Shrike | | | | | 8 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| AV/FS | Limosa limosa | Black-tailed Godwit | | | | - : | 38 2015 | NT | | | VU in Europe at the IUCN Red list | Nationally protected bird |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Lymnocryptes minimus | Jack Snipe | | | | | 2012-2019 | LC | | | VU in Red List of Estonia | one of the few breeding places in Estonia; 2-5 pairs |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Lyrurus tetrix | Eurasian Black Grouse; Black Grouse | | | | - : | 35 2012-2019 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | 50-80 lekking males |
| AVES | Numenius arquata | Eurasian Curlew | | | | | 15 2015 | NT | | | VU in Europe at the IUCN Red list | Nationally protected bird |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Numenius phaeopus | Whimbrel | | | | | 55 2015 | LC | | | | 30-60 breeding pairs |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Pandion haliaetus | Western Osprey, Osprey | | | | | 1 2014 | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC; | Criterion 4: important breeding area for the strictly protected (I category) species. |

| Phylum | Scientific name | Common name | Specie qualifie under criteric 2 4 6 | es c r on | unc | outes ler rion | Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. | % occurrence 1) | IUCN Red List | CITES Appendix I | CMS Appendix I | Other Status | Justification |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| AVES | Philomachus pugnax | Ruff | | | | | | | LC | | | | Criterion 4: It is an important breeding area for Ruff Philomachus pugnax |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Picoides tridactylus | Three-toed Woodpecker | | | | | | | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Picus canus | Grey-headed Woodpecker | | | | | | | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Pluvialis apricaria | European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover | | | | | 85 2015 | | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | 70-100 breeding pairs |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Strix uralensis | Ural Owl | | | | | | | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Tetrao urogallus | Western Capercaillie | | | | | 25 | | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | 20-30 breeding pairs |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Tetrastes bonasia | Hazel Grouse | | | | | | | | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Tringa glareola | Wood Sandpiper | | | | | 75 2015 | | LC | | | Annex I of Council directive 2009/147 EEC | 50-80 breeding pairs |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Tringa nebularia | Common Greenshank | | | | | 30 2015 | | LC | | | | 20-30 pairs |
| CHORDATA / AVES | Vanellus vanellus | Northern Lapwing | | | | | 60 2015 | | NT | | | VU in Europe at the IUCN Red list | Nationally protected bird |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA / MAMMALIA | Canis Iupus | Wolf | | | | | | | LC | V | | | Criterion 4: It is a refuge for animals with large habitat requirements, especially this species. |
| CHORDATA / MAMMALIA | Castor fiber | Eurasian Beaver | | | | | | | LC | | | | |
| CHORDATA / MAMMALIA | Lutra lutra | European Otter | 2 00 | | | | | | NT | V | | Annexes II and IV of EU Habitats Directive | |
| CHORDATA / MAMMALIA | Lynx lynx | Eurasian Lynx | | | | | | | LC | | | | |
| CHORDATA / MAMMALIA | Pteromys volans | Siberian Flying Squirrel | | | | | | | LC | | | Annexes II and IV of EU Habitats Directive; VU in Red List of Estonia; strongly protected (I category) | Criterion 4: extremely important habitat for rare and endangered species strongly protected in Estonia. |
| CHORDATA / MAMMALIA | Ursus arctos | Brown Bear; Grizzly Bear | | | | | | | LC | V | | | Criterion 4: It is a refuge for animals with large habitat requirements, especially this species. |

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

RIS for Site no. 909, Muraka, Estonia

| Name of ecological community | Community qualifies under Criterion 2? | Description | Justification |
|---|---|----------------------|---|
| Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with bentic vegetation of Chara spp. (3140) | Ø | Ratva Lake | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive |
| Bog woodland (*91D0) | 2 | | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat type |
| Active raised bogs (*7110) | 2 | | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat type |
| Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (3160) | 2 | Nearly 900 bog pools | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive |
| Northern boreal alluvial meadows (6450) | 2 | | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive |
| Transition mires and quaking bogs (7140) | 2 | | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive |
| Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (*9080) | Ø | | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat type |
| Alluvial forests with Anus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (*91E0) | Ø | | Annex I of EU Habitats Directive, priority habitat tpel |

Optional text box to provide further information

In Estonia management planning (inventories, monitoring and reporting) in protected sites is largely based on habitat types listed in Annex I of EU Habitats Directive.

Wetland habitats of Annex I occurring in Muraka site are: hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with bentic vegetation of Chara spp. (3140), natural dystrophic lakes and ponds (3160), hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels (6430), active raised bogs (*7110), transition mires and quaking bogs (7140), depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion (7150), alkaline fens (7230), Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods (*9080) and bog woodland (*91D0).

Other important types are: Western taiga (*9010) and Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with Picea abies (9050), also Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (*9020).

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Main habitats of the large flat area are raised bogs, transitional bogs and fens which are surrounded by extensive wet forests. Bogs make up 60% of the peatland area. These are mainly open grass-bogs and dwarf-shrub bogs, partly pine-bogs. Fens form 25% of the mire area, the remaining 15% are the transition bogs. Primeval forests occur among the surrounding forests (mainly boreal, sandy heath and bog types). There is one dystrophic relict lake and a number of bog-pools (1-3 m deep) covering 10-40% of the bog areas.

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

Inland wetlands

| indire modeline | | | | |
|--|------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 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 > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes | | 0 | 25 | Representative |
| Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools | | 4 | 78 | Representative |
| Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands | | 1 | 7042 | Representative |
| Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands | | 0 | 51 | |
| Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands | | 3 | 292 | Representative |
| Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands | | 2 | 3701 | 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 | | 0 | | |

Other non-wetland habitat

| Other non-wetland habitats within the site | Area (ha) if known |
|--|--------------------|
| forests on mineral soils | |
| | |

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

| Other noteworthy plant species | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Scientific name | Common name | Position in range / endemism / other |
| Allium ursinum | Wild garlic | Nationally protected |
| Dactylorhiza fuchsii | Common Spotted Orchid | Nationally protected |
| Dactylorhiza maculata | Heath Spotted Orchid | Nationally protected |

Optional text box to provide further information

The site is important in maintaining the geographic range of plant species common to raised bogs, fens and bog forests. 402 species of vascular plant species are known, of them 17 species are protected nationally.

Characteristic flora of natural bogs of continental type (Eriophorum sp., Ledum palustre, Calluna vulgaris, Chamaedaphne calyculata, and Sphagnum spp.), additionally several species characteristic of bogs of maritime type (e.g. Trichophorum caespitosum). Fens are represented mainly by Carex spp., Phragmites australis, Menyanthes trifoliata and Equisetum spp.

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 |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| CHORDATA/AVES | Anas crecca | Eurasian Teal;Green- winged Teal | 9 | 2015 | | |
| CHORDATA/AVES | Gallinago gallinago | Common Snipe | 40 | 2015 | | |
| CHORDATA/AVES | Lanius excubitor | Northern Shrike;Great Grey Shrike | 10 | 2015 | | Nationally protected |
| CHORDATA/AVES | Tringa totanus | Common Redshank | 12 | 2015 | | (Nationally protected bird |

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) |

Climate is transitional from sub-maritime to sub-continental type, with more continental features (relatively high parametres of rainfall and snowcover).

Water originates mostly from precipitation. Mean annual precipitation 690 mm (of these, 3/4 during warm period). Lower parts of the bogs are partly overflooded in April and in October-November.

Mean July temperature is 16 C, mean January temperature is -7 C.

| 4 4 0 | _ | 1.1 |
|---------|---------|-------------|
| 4.4.2 - | Geomorp | hic settina |

| 4.2 - Geomorphic setting | |
|--|---|
| a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres) | 51 |
| a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) | 5/ |
| | Entire river basin |
| | Upper part of river basin ☐ |
| | Mddle part of river basin ☐ |
| | Lower part of river basin |
| | 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. |
| The Muraka mire system is situated | l in the watershed of the small rivers Tagajõe, Pungerja and Ojamaa |
| | |
| 4.3 - Soil | |

| | Mneral | ☑ |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | (Update) Changes at RIS update | No change Increase Decrease Unknown O |
| | Organic | |
| | (Update) Changes at RIS update | No change Increase Decrease Unknown O |
| | No available information | |
| Are soil types subject to change | e as a result of changing hydrological | Yes O No ⊚ |

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Ordovician limestone bedrock is covered by moraine alluvial and lake sediments, and by peat deposition (min. 1-2 m, in average 5-7 m).

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

| 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 | | No change |

Water destination

| rictor documentor. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Presence? | Changes at RIS update | |
| To downstream catchment | No change | |
| Feeds groundwater | No change | |

Stability of water regime

| Olability of Walci Togittic | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Presence? | Changes at RIS update |
| | Water levels largely stable | No change |

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The site plays important role in the recharge and discharge of groundwater and maintenance of water quality. Together with surrounding areas acts as a buffer zone between the oil-shale basin and agricultural areas. Lower parts of the bogs are partly overflooded in April and in October-November.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site $\ensuremath{\overline{\omega}}$

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Ordovician limestone bedrock is covered by moraine alluvial and lake sediments, and by peat deposition (min. 1-2 m, in average 5-7 m).

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ₩

 $^{(Update)}$ Changes at RIS update No change oldot Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

Acid in bogs, circumneutral in other communities

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown O

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Dystrophic 🗹

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O

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 \odot

site itself

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development 🗹

Surrounding area has higher human population density \square

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:

forestry, agriculture, oil-shale mining (in 15 km and further).

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

| Ecosystem service | e Examples Importance/Extent/Si | |
|-------------------|--|--------|
| Food for humans | Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains) | Medium |

Regulating Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Maintenance of hydrological regimes | Groundwater recharge and discharge | High |
| Pollution control and detoxification | Water purification/waste treatment or dilution | High |
| Climate regulation | Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes | High |

Cultural Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Recreation and tourism | Nature observation and nature-based tourism | Low |
| Recreation and tourism | Recreational hunting and fishing | Low |
| Scientific and educational | Long-term monitoring site | Medium |
| Scientific and educational | Educational activities and opportunities | Medium |

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 | High |
| Nutrient cycling | Carbon storage/sequestration | High |
| Pollination | Support for pollinators | Low |

Optional text box to provide further information

No inhabitants. The wilderness area is not suitable for recreation.
Local guides provide small-scale hiking trips, also the area is seasonally visited by berry-pickers.

In the frame of the state monitoring program mire breeding bird community studies are carried out regularly (the last census in 2015), also eagles and endangered plant species (Epipogium aphyllum) are monitored. There is also the monitoring plot in Heinassaare primeval forest

| In the frame of the state monitoring program mire breeding bird community studies are carried out regularly (the last census in eagles and endangered plant species (Epipogium aphyllum) are monitored. There is also the monitoring plot in Heinassaare (especially Fungi). | |
|--|--|
| Other ecosystem service(s) not included above: | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Within the site: 0 | |
| 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 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>

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

Public ownership

| Category | Within the Ramsar Site | In the surrounding area |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| National/Federal government | ₽ | ✓ |
| government | | |

Private ownership

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

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

within the Ramsar site: nearly entirely (approx. 98%) state owned land, some small areas are privately owned in the surrounding area: state and private land

5.1.2 - Management authority

| Please list the local office / offices of any | North Region of Environmental Board |
|---|---|
| agency or organization responsible for | |
| managing the site: | |
| Provide the name and title of the person or | |
| people with responsibility for the wetland: | Mr. Jaak Jürgenson; director of the North Region of Environmental Board |
| | |
| Postal address: | Pargi 15, 41537 Jõhvi, Estonia |
| Fostal address. | |
| | |
| E-mail address: | jaak.jurgenson@keskkonnaamet.ee |

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

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 | | Medium impact | 2 | increase | | No change |

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 | Medium impact | | No change | ✓ | No change |
| Vegetation clearance/ land conversion | Medium impact | High impact | V | No change | | No change |

Pollution

| Factors adversely affecting site | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site | Changes | In the surrounding area | Changes |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Industrial and military effluents | Medium impact | Medium impact | ✓ | No change | ✓ | No change |
| Unspecified | Medium impact | Medium impact | ✓ | No change | ✓ | No change |

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site: the alkalic pollution from electric power stations with in 40-60 km (near Narva) is reduced significantly in recent years due to filters but accumulated pollution can still cause changes in normal paludification process; pollution from oil-shale chemical industry (within 30 km, in Kohtla-Järve and Kiviõli). Potential threat is intensification of forestry and clearcuttings and also increasing tourism.

in the surrounding area: changes in hydrologic regime influenced by neighbouring oil-shale mines; increase of pollution by oil-shale mining and industry.

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 | Muraka | | whole |

National legal designations

| Designation type | Name of area | Online information url | Overlap with Ramsar Site |
|------------------|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| National Park | Autaguse | https://www.kaitsealad.ee/eng/mu raka- bog-system | partly |

Non-statutory designations

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

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

| | | _ | _ |
|-----------|--------|---------|---|
| la Strict | Mature | Reserve | |

- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness
 - 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
- M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

 for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

| =-3 p | | |
|-------|------------------|-------------|
| | Measures | Status |
| | Legal protection | Implemented |
| | | |

Habitat

| | Measures | Status |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Hydrology management/restoration | Implemented |

Species

| Measures | Status |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Threatened/rare species | Partially implemented |
| management programmes | r artially implemented |

Human Activities

| Measures | Status |
|--|-----------------------|
| Harvest controls/poaching enforcement | Implemented |
| Regulation/management of recreational activities | Implemented |
| Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities | Partially implemented |
| Research | Partially implemented |

Other

Since 2018 Muraka nature reserve is a part of Alutaguse National Park. The main task of the national park (total area 44 331 ha) is to protect large bog massifs, forests and coastal landscapes of Lake Peispi together with cultural heritage characteristic to northeastern Estonia.

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes **O** No O

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:

In the wetland area there are no nature trails and visitors'centre.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

Further information

The basic document is the Action plan for Estonian protected mires 2016-2023 which designates the restoration needs, areas, and order of planning and implementing.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

| Monitoring | Status |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Plant community | Implemented |
| Birds | Implemented |

There is no field research station. In the frame of the state monitoring program mire breeding bird community studies are carried out regularly (the last census in 2015), also eagles and endangered plant species (Epipogium aphyllum) are monitored. There is also the monitoring plot in Heinassaare primeval forest (especially Fungi).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Leito, T. 2001. Muraka raba (Muraka mire). 48 p. (in estonian and english).

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.

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)

<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

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Bog pools (Agu Leivits, 25-05-2015)





Open bog landscape with mineral islands (*Agu Leivits*, 25-05-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1997-06-05