

Ramsar Information Sheet

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FinlandPatvinsuo National Park



Designation date 28 May 1974
Site number 10
Coordinates 63°06'40"N 30°44'10"E
Area 12 727,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/10 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 18 January 2021

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

Patvinsuo National Park is an important area for the preservation and study of peatland and water ecosystems and includes a noteworthy selection of threatened and rare species. The site forms the largest wilderness area in South Finland. The area is an important breeding site for many wetlands species which have decreased in numbers during last decades. It is also a long-term monitoring site and a study area, where forests patches are burnt to increase the number of fire dependent species like certain threatened beetles and fungi. The area is situated near Russian border and attracts these species from Russia's virgin forest and mires.

There are 38 archaeological sites within the Ramsar site. This includes Stone Age dwelling sites, located along the sand shores of Lake Suomunjärvi, but there are also remains of huts from the Historical Period, typically having been equipped with fireplaces without chimney flues (kiuas). These huts together with archaeological indications of tar burning, swidden cultivation, utilization of wet meadows (hay-making), and charcoal production constitutes evidence of long-distance utilization of outmarks during centuries. In addition, there are two old pines that have carved inscriptions (karsikkopuu), indicating folk beliefs concerning life and death or marking cleared slash-and-burn places in the deep forest. A lot of forest work was done here in the 19th and 20th century, but the lob cabins that once were used by loggers are now ruined. The most important historical cottage is the fishing hut (kalasauna) of Kuikkaniemi, erected in 1890. It is protected by law.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the cor	nbiler (of this	RIS
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Responsible compiler

Institution/agency Metsähallitus, Parks and Wildlife Finland

PO Box 94
FI-01301 Vantaa
Finland

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Natural Environment Centre

Postal address PO Box 140 FI-00251

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

From year 2010

To year 2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Patvinsuo National Park

Unofficial name (optional)

Patvinsuon kansallispuisto; Originally designated as 'Suomujärvi-Patvinsuo'

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

(Update) For secretariat only. This update is an extension □

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

Wetland types and species, and ecosystem services have been reassessed according to current knowledge, but there are no changes to the ecological character.

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The site follows the Patvinsuo Natura 2000 boundaries (SiteCode: Fl0700047).

2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? | Ilomantsi / Lieksa

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

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

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): 12727

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 12715.849 GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal vegatation zone
Other scheme (provide name below)	Mddle boreal forest vegetation zone

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Etelä-Suomen ja Pohjanmaan metsien suojelun tarve-työryhmä. Puheenjohtaja: Ruuhijärvi, R., Sihteerit: Kuusinen, M., Raunio, A. and Eisto, K. 2000. Metsien suojelun tarve Etelä-Suomessa ja Pohjanmaalla. Etelä-Suomen ja Pohjanmaan metsien suojelun tarve-työryhmän mietintö. Suomen ympäristö 437. Ympäristöministeriö. Helsinki.

Working group on the need for forest protection in southern Finland and Ostrobothnia. Chairman Ruuhijärvi, R., Secretaries Kuusinen, M., Raunio, A. and Eisto, K. 2000. Forest protection in southern Finland and Ostrobothnia. The Finnish Environment 437. Ministry of the Environment.

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	Virgin mires play an important role in maintenance of water quality.
Other ecosystem services provided	As an active and mostly pristine peat bog, the site is very valuable for carbon storage and flood control. The site also harbours biodiversity and serves as a source of inspiration and recreation.
Other reasons	A representative example of natural and near-natural wetland types (dominated by peatlands) in the EU Boreal region, including 4 priority natural wetland habitat types of the European Habitat Directive (aapa mires, active raised bogs, bog woodland, Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods).

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red CITES Appendix I List	Other status	Justification
Fungi							
BASIDIOMYCOTA/ AGARICOMYCETES	Perenniporia tenuis	2				National Red List - EN	

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species contributes contributes under criterion 2 4 6 9 3 5 7 8	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1) IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others								
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	8000000		NT	V		EU Habitats Directive - Annexes II, IV	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Pteromys volans	Ø000000		LC			EU Habitats Directive - Annexes II, IV	
Birds								
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser fabalis	Ø000000		LC			National Red List - VU	The Site support this species during breeding period.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Ø000000					National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus cyaneus	Ø000000		LC			National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Ø000000		LC			EU Birds Directive - Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Emberiza rustica	Ø000000		W				The Site support this species during breeding period.
AVES	Hydrocoloeus minutus	Ø000000		LC			EU Birds Directive - Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lagopus lagopus	Ø000000		LC			National Red List - W	The Site support this species during breeding period.
	Limosa limosa	Ø000000		NT			National Red List - EN	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Ø000000		LC			EU Birds Directive - Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ø000000		LC			National Red List - CR	The Site support this species during breeding period.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Picoides tridactylus	Ø000000		LC			EU Birds Directive - Annex I	The Site support this species during breeding period.
	Sterna hirundo	Ø000000		LC			EU Birds Directive - Annex I	
,	Tetrao urogallus	Ø000000		LC			EU Birds Directive - Annex I	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa glareola	Ø000000		LC			EU Birds Directive - Annex I	The Site support this species during breeding period.

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. 10, Patvinsuo National Park, Finland

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Active raised bogs	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Fennoscandian natural rivers	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Transition mires and quaking bogs	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Bog woodland	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Fennoscandian springs and springfens	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Alkaline fens	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Aapa mires	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	Ø		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Water courses of plain to montane levels with Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho- Batrachion vegetation	Ø		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I
Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsa (Alno-Padion, Alnoin inceanae, Salicion albae)	2		Habitats Directive - Annex I

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site represents the Mire vegetation regions of Southern aapa mires and of Eccentric bogs and Sphagnum fuscum bogs. The National Park includes ca. 7 000 ha of mires and ca. 1 000 ha of water. The two mire complex types are encountered together with transitional forms of various types. The Mire Protection Area includes two eccentric bogs and two aapa mires. The largest mires are watery flark fens. In addition to the larger lakes like Suomunjärvi (over 600 ha), Hietajärvi and Nälämäjärvi there are also plenty of smaller lakes, ponds and streams in the area. The meandering rivers of Nälämänjoki and Suomunjoki are in natural condition. Old-growth coniferous forests (ca. 700 ha) are located between the mires.

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

Inland wetlands

M d d d			A (I)	
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		3		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2		Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		4		Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

invasive alien animal species				
Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Castor canadensis	Actual (minor impacts)	No change	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctereutes procyonoides	Actual (minor impacts)	increase	

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in

metres)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic 🗹

Unknown

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

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change o Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
Oligotrophic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change o Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
Dystrophic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change o Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
Unknown □

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

Generally, the water quality is good in the streams of the site and in Lake Suomunjärvi. Most of the lakes and ponds are naturally dystrophic. Lakes Suomunjärvi and Hietajärvi are oligotrophic and semihumic. Water bodies in the mires are oligotrophic–mesotrophic and dystrophic.

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 ii) significantly different iii) significantly different iii) site itself.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Tovisioning octvices		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Low

Cultural Services

F	Eles		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low	
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium	
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium	
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low	
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium	
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium	
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	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	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Within the site:	10000s
Outside the site:	10000s

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes O No ● Unknown O

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

ı uu	lic owners	IIID

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal	□	□
government	SC.	SC.

Private ownership

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

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

Land tenure/ownership:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

State-owned.

(b) in the surrounding area:

Private-owned in minor part.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	Metsähallitus Parks and Wildlife Finland
agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Provide the name and/or title of the person	
r people with responsibility for the wetland:	Mr. Antti Below, conservation biologist
people with responsibility for the wettand.	
Postal address:	P.o. Box 94, 01301 Vantaa, Finland
Fostal address.	
E-mail address:	antti.below@metsa.fi

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	Low impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	unknown
Water releases	Low impact	Low impact		No change	✓	unknown

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Medium impact		No change	/	unknown

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	2	increase		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	2	increase	>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

About 230 ha of the mires were drained in 1963. Some of the forests in the area are young due to earlier logging. The dams of the Canadian Beaver (Castor canadensis), introduced in 1945, have considerably changed the shores of small lakes and brooks. The recreational use of the National Park is strongly increasing. During berry picking time thousands of people visit the area.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Patvinsuo SAC	http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/ natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=Fl07000 47	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Mre Conservation Programme			partly
Mre Protection Area			partly
national park			whole
Protected Area			partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Patvinsuo National Park	http://datazone.birdlife. org/site/factsheet/patvinsuo-national- park-iba-finland	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature	Reserve	
lb Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wi	ilderness protection	

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention

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

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	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Partially implemented
management programmes	

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:

The site is included in the Natura 2000 Network, designated as SCI. A major part of the site is included in the Mire Conservation Programme. The first parts of the area were protected already in the 1950s, and in 1968 an area of 8 641 ha was established as a primeval forest. Patvinsuo National Park (10 545 ha) was established in 1982 and enlarged in 1986. Kissansuo–Raanisuo–Tohlinsuo Mire Protection Area (1 532 ha) was established in 1982.

A master plan for the National Park was established in 1986 and renewed in 1998. An area of 5 900 ha is left without facilities or guidance activities. Four restricted mire areas (2 450 ha) have been established and access is prohibited outside the trails from March to mid July. At Lake Hietajärvi (500 ha) access outside marked trails is permitted only in late July. Forestry and hunting is prohibited in the Park. Use of motor vehicles outside the roads is prohibited in general. Two small forest areas in the middle of the mire were burned in 1989 to simulate a natural forest fire.

A management and land use plan for the Mire Protection Area was established in 1989. Forestry, ditching, extraction of earth material and damaging of soil or bedrock are prohibited in the Mire Protection Area. Also construction of new buildings and roads is prohibited in general.

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 \odot

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:

Various educational themes are carried out in the National Park. Suomu Nature cabin with accommodation facilities, eleven campfire sites, three observation towers, three nature trails (11 km) and a network of marked trails (55 km) have been constructed in the National Park.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): http://www.luontoon.fi/patvinsuo

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
Water quality	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented

The breeding bird fauna of the National Park was studied in the 1970s—1990s and of the Mire Protection Area in 1992—94. The volume of bird populations of the Park was estimated during 1983—88 and of the Mire Protection Area in 1994 by using line transect censuses. The vegetation of the Park was mapped in 1983 and of Hietajärvi Integrated monitoring area in 1991—94. The area of ECE's (Economic Commission for Europe) integrated monitoring was established in the late 1980s at Lake Hietajärvi, where the effects of transboundary air pollution on ecosystems is being studied. The ecology and production of fish fauna, benthic fauna, plankton, algae and macrophytes of Lake Suomunjärvi has been studied by e.g. the University of Joensuu. Surveys on e.g. beetles and polypores have been carried out in the old-growth forests. The burnt forest areas are monitored.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Frizén, N. 2009: Rämeristihämähäkkikartoitus Pohjois-Karjaalssa Petkeljärvi-Putkelanharjun, Puohtiinsuon ja Patvinsuon alueella 2009. Julkaisematon raportti, 12 s. Tmi Zatypota Nature (Metsähallitus).

Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ympäristöministeriö & Suomen ympäristökeskus. Helsinki. 704 p.

Hokkanen, T.J. & leshko, E. (eds.) 1995. Karelian biosphere reserve studies. North Karelian biosphere reserve, Mekrijärvi research station, Joensuu.

Leivo, A., Rajasärkkä, A. & Toivonen, H. 1984. Patvinsuon kansallispuiston kasvillisuus. Metsähallitus SU 4:57.

Leivo, M. 2000. Suomen kansainvälisesti tärkeät lintualueet. Linnut-vuosikirja 1999. (English summary: Important Bird Areas in Finland).

Leivo, M., Asanti, T., Koskimies, P., Lammi, E., Lampolahti, J., Mikkola-Roos, M. & Virolainen, E. 2002. Suomen tärkeät lintualueet FINIBA. BirdLife Suomen julkaisuja 4, Suomen graafiset palvelut, Kuopio.

Metsähallitus 1989. Kissansuon–Raanisuon–Tohlinsuon soidensuojelualueen hoito- ja käyttösuunnitelma. Metsähallitus SU 4:98.Metsähallitus 1998. Patvinsuon kansallispuiston runkosuunnitelma. Metsähallituksen luonnonsuojelujulkaisuja B 47.

Metsähallitus 2013: Luontotyyppi-inventointi. MHGIS ja YSAGIS -tietokannat, luontotyyppi-aineisto 15.11.2013.

Suomen ympäristökeskus 2013: Hertta (Eliölajit-tietojärjestelmä) 28.5.2013

Tikkamäki, T. 2007: Lahokapon (Boros schneideri) esiintyminen ja seuranta Ruunaan, Patvinsuon ja Mujejärven Natura 2000 -alueilla. Julkaisematon raportti, 23 s. Metsähallitus.

Junninen, K. 2008: Pohjois-Karjalan haapametsien kääpäkartoitus 2008. Haapahaasianvaara, Sinivaara, Patvinsuo. Julkaisematon raportti, 17 s. Metsähallitus.

Penttilä, R., Junninen, K., Punttila, P. & Siitonen, J. 2013: Effects of forest restoration by fire on polypores depend strongly on time since disturbance – A case study from Finland based on a 23-year monitoring period. Forest Ecology and Management 310: 508-516.

Suomen ympäristökeskus 2014: Hertta (Vesienhoito, pintavedet-tietojärjestelmä. 2.suunnittelukausi) 17.3.2014.

Simola, H., Huttunen, P., Rönkkö, J. & Uimonen-Simola, P. 1991. Paleolimnological study of an environmental monitoring area, or are there pristline lakes in Finland? Hydrobiologia 214.

Toivonen, H. & Lappalainen, T. 1980. Ecology and production of aquatic macrophytes in the oligotrophic, mesohumic lake Suomunjärvi, eastern Finland. Ann. Bot. Fenn. 17.

Tuominen, S. 2001. Hietajärven yhdennetyn seurannan kasvillisuus. Suomen ympäristö 456, Suomen ympäristökeskus.

Virolainen, E. 1991. Patvinsuon linnut. Metsähallitus SU 5:41.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Patvinsuo mire and forest landscape. (Hannu Vallas, 15-06-2010)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1974-05-28