

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 10 January 2018

# **Poland**Vistula River Mouth



Designation date 9 April 2015
Site number 2321
Coordinates 54°21'13"N 18°55'38"E
Area 1 748,10 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2321 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 18 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

Vistula River Mouth (Ujście Wisły) Ramsar Site is located in northern Poland in Pomorskie Voievodeship, east of Gdańsk.

The Ramsar Site covers two areas of the Vistula River estuary, the largest and most important estuary in Poland. The western part is a partly dyked section of the mouth of the western arm of Vistula called Wisła Śmiała (Bold Vistula). The eastern part of the site is the open mouth of the Wisła Przekop (Vistula Canal), together with surrounding sand bars and maritime area.

The Site is one of the most important sites for migratory and wintering coastal waterbirds nationally, the only nesting site for sandwich tern in the country and one of the most important nesting sites for little tern and common tern. The Site is an important resting area of grey and harbour seals and the main place of occurrence of grey seals in Poland. Harbour seals occasionally breed at the Site - it is the only breeding location of this species in Poland.

The Site is important for nature-based tourism. Visitor facilities include educational trails and observation towers.

# 2 - Data & location

# 2.1 - Formal data

### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

# Compiler 1

Compiler 2

Name	Anna Gniewczyńska, Monika Kotulak, Paweł Pawlaczyk
Institution/agency	Klub Przyrodników
Postal address	ul. 1 Maja 22, 66-200 Świebodzin
E-mail	kp@kp.org.pl
Phone	+48 683828236
Fax	+48 683828236
Name	Paulina Dzierża
Institution/agency	General Directorate for Environmental Protection
Postal address	Wawelska st. 52/54 00-922 Warsaw
E-mail	sekretariat.ramsarska@gdos.gov.pl
Phone	+48 22 369-21-37
Fax	+48 22 369-21-97

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

From year 2004

To year 2016

# 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Unofficial name (optional)

Ujście Wisły

### 2.2 - Site location

# 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

### Boundaries description

Borders of the Ramsar site were created on the basis of the Natura 2000 site PLB220004 Vistula River Mouth. The site includes two isolated parts. The western part of the site is the Nature Reserve "Ptasi Raj" ("Birds' Paradise"), located in the westernmost section of the Sobieszewska Island, on the eastern side of Bold Vistula river mouth (which is a branch of the main river basin). The area consists of a wetland and a part of estuary separated by a dyke. The eastern part covers the main river mouth called Vistula Canal with surrounding sand bars and adjoining marine waters.

# 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does	Pomorskie voivodeship (Pomerania)
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Gdańsk

# 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other 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): 1748.1

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

# 2.2.5 - Biogeography

# Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Baltic Sea
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

# 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 area includes the estuary of the biggest Polish river, the Vistula. This is one the largest and most important estuaries in Poland. There is a unique process of sediment deposition in the sea, which are Hydrological services provided carried from the mainland by Vistula River, resulting in the formation of sandbanks and bulk cones. These structures are key to the area's biodiversity. Vistula Przekop estuary was dug to protect Żuławy Wiślane against floods.

Science and education: It's a place of research for different groups and institutions.

Tourism and recreation: The whole area (seaside in particular) is very popular among tourists and beachgoers in summer.

Other ecosystem services provided

Fishing: The area is important for migrating anadromous fish.

Biodiversity: It's a key area for the survival of many rare plant and animal species.

The Site contains a mouth of a large lowland river which is unique in the Baltic basin The form of the Vistula River mouth is a result of interactions of forces of nature and human activity. Other reasons The Site contains rare and endangered habitats in the continental scale listed in the Annex I of the EU

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Habitats Directive.

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Within the site more than 120 bird species occur in significant numbers during migration season. Among them there are species crucial for regional and national biodiversity, such as the sandwich tern. A very Justification important advantage of this site is hosting groups of grey seals Halichoerus grypus (max 55 i in 2012) and occasional reproduction of the harbour seal Phoca vitulina - for seals this is the most important site in the Southern Baltic

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 5: >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 30000

Start year 2004

Source of data: SDF Natura 2000 site - Vistula River Mouth PLB220004, documents of the site protection plans' project

# 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
Eryngium maritimum		V					Red List of Plants in Poland (W)	
Glaux maritima	Sea Milkwort	V					Red List of Plants in Poland (VU)	
Linaria loeselii		<b>V</b>	Ø		NT Sign		Polish Red Data Book of Plants (VU), Red List of Plants in Poland (EN), Annex II Habitat Directive	
Salsola kali		V					Red List of Plants in Poland (VU)	
Sorbus intermedia	Swedish Whitebeam	<b>2</b>					Polish Red Data Book of Plants (EN), Red List of Plants in Poland (EN)	
Tripolium pannonicum	Sea Aster	V					Polish Red Data Book of Plants (VU), Red List of Plants in Poland (VU)	

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

Phylum	Scientific name		Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Pop. Size Perio		% occurrence	II ICNI	CITTE	CMC	Other Status	Justification
Birds												
AVES	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon									Polish Red Data Book of Animals (CR)	pop. size: 140-2500
AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern			2007	-2012		LC ©#			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC)	pop. size: 0-4 pairs
AVES	clangula	Common Goldeneye			2004	-2012		LC Sign			Annex II Birds Directive	abundant in the area during migration and wintering, pop size: 1500-22700
AVES	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	<b>2</b> 000		2007	-2012		LC ©\$\$			Polish Red Data Book of Animals (EN)	pop. size: 200-1849
CHORDATA / AVES	hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover			2007	-2012		LC ©#			Polish Red Data Book of Animals (VU)	One of the more important breeding sites, pop. size: 2-7 pairs
AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern			2007	-2012		LC ©\$			Annex I Birds Directive	pop. size: 80-2600
AVES		Long-tailed Duck; Oldsquaw			2004	2012		<b>VU</b> <b>●\$</b> <b>◎</b> \$			Annex II Birds Directive	abundant in the area during migration and wintering, pop size: 300-30000
AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	<b>2</b> 000		2004	-2012		LC OW			Annex I Birds Directive	pop. size: 0-22
AVES	Haematopus ostralegus	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<b>2</b> 000		2007	2012		NT ●# ●®			Polish Red Data Book of Animals (VU)	pop. size: 1-2 pairs
	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle			1995	2012		LC			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC)	pop. size: 0-20

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qua un crit	ecies diffies der erion	COI	unde riter	utes er ion	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence		CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
/ AVES	Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	<b>2</b>					2007-2012	LC ●部			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC)	pop. size: 1-5000
AVES	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	<b>2</b>						NT ●\$* ●\$#			Annex I Birds Directive	pop. size: 0-50
AVES	Luscinia svecica	Bluethroat	<b>2</b>									Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (NT)	pop. size: 1-3 pairs
AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	<b>2</b>					2007-2012	NT ●\$ ●\$			Annex II Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (VU)	pop. size: 0-32
	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	<b>Z</b>					2007-2012				Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (VU)	pop. size: 0-1000
AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover	<b>2</b>						LC			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (EXPexinct or probably extinct in Poland)	pop. size: 0-1000
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	<b>2</b>					2007-2012	VU Sign			Annex I Birds Directive	pop. size: 10-300
AVES	Sterna hirundo	Common Tem	<b>V</b>					2007-2012	LC Sign			Annex I Birds Directive	the site is important for the species, especially during the breeding periods, pop size: 120-360 pairs
AVES	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	<b>2</b>						LC •\$			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (CR)	pop. size: 0-40
CHORDATA / AVES	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	1					2007-2012	LC •\$			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (NT)	One of the most important breeding places in Poland, pop. size: 24-125 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck							LC			Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC)	One of the more important breeding sites in Poland, pop. size: 2-4 pairs
AVES	sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	<b>V</b>					2007-2016	LC			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (CR)	The only breeding site in Poland, pop. size: 112-770 pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	<b>2</b>						LC			Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (CR)	pop. size: 0-2200
Others		·								<u> </u>			
MAMMALIA	grypus	Gray Seal	<b>I</b>					2007-2017	LC Sign			Annex II, V of the Habitats Directive, Annex III of the Bern Convention, Annex II of Bonn Convention, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (VU)	resting on land, the only place in Poland with such number of individuals, pop. size: 0-300
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Phoca vitulina	Harbor Seal	<b>V</b>					2007-2017	LC •#			Annex II and V Habitats Directive	pop. size: 0-2; permanent resting place during the whole year (sometimes breeding place)

<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

# RIS for Site no. 2321, Vistula River Mouth, Poland

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
2110 Embryonic shifting dunes	✓		Habitat listed in Annex I of Habitats Directive
1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	<b>2</b>		Habitat listed in Annex I of Habitats Directive
1130 Estuaries	✓		Habitat listed in Annex I of Habitats Directive
2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline ('white dunes') (Elymo-Ammophiletum)	<b>2</b>		Habitat listed in Annex I of Habitats Directive
2130 Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	<b>V</b>		Habitat listed in Annex I of Habitats Directive
2160 Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides	✓		Habitat listed in Annex I of Habitats Directive
2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region	<b>2</b>		Habitat listed in Annex I of Habitats Directive

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

# 4.1 - Ecological character

The landscape is dominated by water bodies - rivers, estuaries and marine waters. The characteristic elements are the periodic sandbanks formed at the mouth of Vistula Przekop, intensively used by birds and seals. All the stages of natural succession can be observed at the Site, from bare sand through white and grey dunes covered with vegetation, to the coastal scrub and forest. In many places rugosa rose Rosa rugosa and violet willow Salix daphnoides have been planted on the dunes to stabilize them, which led to a reduction of natural vegetation in these areas. In some areas, the dunes are covered with planted pine trees with a significant participation of deciduous trees. The area between flood embankments on the Vistula Przekop is occupied by pastures.

The western part of the area is mainly covered by sedge-beds growing on old halophilous meadows, whose condition deteriorated due to changes in use (abandoned grazing). Also, extensive common alder Alnus glutinosa plantings occur in an area of old halophilous meadows.

Wisła Śmiała (Bold Vistula) formed in the mid-nineteenth century as a result of accumulation of water through ice blockage, when waters of Vistula broke through coastal dunes and found a new outflow to the Baltic Sea. It has been cut off with a sluice since 1895. The part of the estuary designated as a Ramsar site has been cut off from Bold Vistula with a dyke, however, the hydrological connection remains.

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	890	
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		4		Representative
F: Estuarine waters		2	230	Representative
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		4	105	

# 4.3 - Biological components

### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts
Impatiens parviflora		Actually (minor impacts)
Rosa rugosa		Actually (minor impacts)
Salix acutifolia		Actually (minor impacts)

### 4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Babka gymnotrachelus	Goad goby	Potentially
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Neogobius fluviatilis		Potentially
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Neogobius melanostomus	Round goby,Round goby,Round goby	Actually (minor impacts)

### 4.4 - Physical components

# 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Md-Latitude dimate with mild winters	Cfb: Marine west coast (MId with no dry season, warm summer)

### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in	
metres)	
Entire river basin	_
Upper part of river basin	_
Middle part of river basin	
Lower part of river basin	
More than one river basin	
Not in river basin	
Coastal	$\overline{\mathscr{D}}$
	se also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
Vistula river Baltic Sea	
4.4.3 - Soil	
Mneral	<b></b>
Organic	☑
No available information	
A 11 12 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 13 -	
conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?	Yes O No
4.4.4 - Water regime	
Water permanence	
Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	
Source of water that maintains character of the site	
Presence? Predominant water source  Water inputs from surface	
water	
Marine water	
Water destination	
Presence?  Marine	
Wallife	
Stability of water regime Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	
4.4.5 - Sediment regime	
Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site	
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site	
Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site	
Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually	
Sediment regime unknown	
4.4.6 - Water pH	
Acid (pH<5.5)	
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)	
Alkaline (pH>7.4)	
Unknown	
Please provide further information on pH (optional):	
Data for lakes Ptasi Raj and Karaś	
-	

What is the Site like?, S4 - Page 2

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑	
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) □	
Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) □	
Unknown □	
Please provide further information on salinity (optional):	
fresh water - some small ponds and part of the Vistula river The majority of waters are mixohaline (Vistula river, lakes Pta	ısi Raj and Karaś )
.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water	
Eutrophic ☑	
Mesotrophic □	
Oligotrophic 🗆	
Dystrophic □	
Unknown □	
Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (option	onal):
Both river and coastal waters contain a lot of phosphorus and	nitrogen
.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the S	Site
Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) brown site itself:	oadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◎
Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development $\ensuremath{\checkmark}$	
Surrounding area has higher human population density $lacksquare$	
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use $\qed$	

The majority of the site is in the administrative borders of the city of Gdańsk. Next to the site's borders there are harbours and still developing

# 4.5 - Ecosystem services

# 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Gdańsk Port.

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

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types 

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

# **Cultural Services**

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Low	
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism Medium		
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	and Medium	
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium	
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Low	

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

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

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 ub	lic owners	u III

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;</b>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)		<b>2</b>

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

The majority of the land is owned by the State Treasury, in management of The Regional Water Management Authority in Gdańsk (ul. Rogaczewskiego 9/19, 80-804 Gdańsk), Maritime Office in Gdynia (ul. Chrzanowskiego 10, 81-338 Gdynia), Elbląg and Gdańsk forest circuits.

# 5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Gdańsk/ Maritime Office in Gdynia
managing the site:	
Drovide the name and title of the names or	
Provide the name and title of the person or	Regional Director of Environmental Protection in Gdańsk/ Director of the Maritime Office
people with responsibility for the wetland:	
	ul Christine FA/F7 00 740 Chafeld
Doetel address.	ul. Chmielna 54/57, 80-748 Gdańsk/
Fusial address.	ul. Chrzanowskiego 10, 81-338 Gdynia, umgdy@umgdy.gov.pl
E-mail address:	sekretariat.gdansk@rdos.gov.pl

# 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact		✓
Commercial and industrial areas	Medium impact	High impact	<b></b> ✓	✓
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	High impact	<b>2</b>	✓

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Dredging	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	✓
Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>✓</b>	<b>v</b>

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non- timber crops	Low impact	Low impact		✓

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Oil and gas drilling		Low impact		✓
Renewable energy		Low impact		<b>✓</b>

Transportation and service corridors

Low impact

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads		Low impact	✓	✓
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	Low impact			V
Shipping lanes	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	✓
Biological resource use				
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area

<b>Human intrusions</b>	and	disturbance

Fishing and harvesting

aquatic resources

	JUL 100			
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	High impact	$\mathscr{L}$	✓

Medium impact

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### Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fire and fire suppression		Low impact	1	
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	<b>✓</b>

### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Low impact	✓	
Problematic native species	Low impact	Low impact	✓	

### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	✓	✓

### Climate change and severe weather

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

# Please describe any other threats (optional):

Renewable Energy threat refers to potential wind farms in the sea, in the neighborhood of the site.

# 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Designation type	Name of area	Offilite Information and	Overlap with ramsar one
EU Natura 2000	Ostoja w Ujściu Wisły PLH220044, SCI		partly
EU Natura 2000	Ujście Wisły/ Vistula River Mouth PLB220004, SPA		whole
Other international designation	Baltic Sea Protected Area (HELCOM) Vistula River Mouth/Ujście Wisły		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
nature reserve	"Mewia Łacha"		partly
nature reserve	"Ptasi Raj"		partly
protected landscape area	Wyspa Sobieszewska		partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Vistula River Mouth PL027	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/vistula-river-mouth- iba- poland	partly

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

la Strict Nature Reserve
lb Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for Industry
M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

### 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

### Legal protection

Logar protoction		
Measures	Status	
Legal protection	Implemented	

### Species

opeo.co		
Measures	Status	
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed	
Control of invasive alien animals	Partially implemented	

### **Human Activities**

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

# 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site?

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No 

processes with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

An educational trail with information boards on plants and animals encountered leads through the Ptasi Raj nature reserve (ca 6 km of length). Within this path, there are two observation towers. The second trail is in Mewia Łacha reserve at the mouth of the Vistula Przekop. Waterbird Research Group Kuling organizes guided nature tours during summer. Friends of Sobieszewo Island Society, a local House of Culture, as well as the Ornithological Station of the Polish Academy of Sciences, also conduct educational activities. Info-boards set by WWF are standing in the area, indicating occurrence of Gray Seal, its habits and biology.

# 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

# 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

- The Waterbirds Research Group KULING (NGO) is conducting birds' and seals' monitoring for many years,
   WWF together with Marine Station of the University of Gdańsk conduct monitoring of Gray Seals, a camera is installed in the area to observe the seals.
- 3. The Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) on commission of the General Inspectorate of Environmental Protection conduct Wintering Waterfowl Monitoring

# 6 - Additional material

# 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Kaźmierczakowa R., Bloch-Orłowska J., Celka Z., Cwener A., Dajdok Z., Michalska-Hejduk D., Pawlikowski P., Szczęśniak E., Ziarnek K. 2016. Polska czerwona lista paprotników i roślin kwiatowych

Kaźmierczakowa R., Zarzycki K., Mirek Z. 2014 Polska czerwona księga roślin. Paprotniki i rośliny kwiatowe.

wyd. 3

Kośmicki A., Bzoma Sz., Meissner W. 2010. Ujście Wisły. W: Wilk T., Jujka M., Krogulec J., Chylarecki P. (red.). Ostoje Ptaków o znaczeniu międzynarodowym w Polsce, s. 150-152. OTOP, Marki.

Natura 2000 Standardowy Formularz Danych Ujście Wisły PLB 220004 -

Natura 2000 Standardowy Formularz Danych Ostoja w Ujściu Wisły PLH 220044

Michałek M., Kruk-Dowgiałło (red.). 2015. Program zarządzania dla rejonu Ujście Wisły obszary: Ostoja w Ujściu Wisły (PLH220044) oraz Ujście Wisły (PLB220004)

Wilk T., Jujka M., Krogulec J., Chylarecki P. 2010 Ostoje ptaków o znaczeniu międzynarodowym OTOP Marki

http://www.monitoringptakow.gios.gov.pl/baza-danych

### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

flo 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:



Vistula River Mouth ( Katarzyna Dziendziela, 08-05-2015 )



Vistula River Mouth ( Katarzyna Dziendziela, 08-05-2015 )



Vistula River Mouth ( Katarzyna Dziendziela, 0-07-2015 )



Vistula River Mouth ( Katarzyna Dziendziela, 08-05-2015 )



Vistula River Mouth ( Anna Moś, 07-06-2010 )



Vistula River Mouth ( Anna



Vistula River Mouth ( Katarzyna Dziendziela, 04-07-2015 )



Vistula River Mouth ( Katarzyna Dziendziela, 08-05-2015 )

### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2015-04-09