

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 27 March 2017 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2007

SwedenGammelstadsviken



Designation date 28 June 1974
Site number 27
Coordinates 65°37'54"N 22°04'49"E
Area 440,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/27 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 2 February 2018

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

The site includes a freshwater lake with areas of floating aquatic vegetation and extensive marshes. It is a 4 km long tied-off bay of the Baltic sea which was relatively recently converted from a lagoon into a eutrophic lake by land uplift processes. The site forms a northern outpost for many southern plant and animal species. About 150 species of vascular plants have been noted to occur within the site, notably Glaux maritima and Deschampsia bottnica. The site is important for breeding and migratory birds. It is one of the most species rich bird lakes in Sweden. Some 200 species of birds have been observed in the area, including at least 12 species of breeding raptors.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1	.1	- 1	Name	and	address	of t	the	compi	ler	of	this	RIS	ò
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Compiler 1

Name	Emilia Vesterberg (NFP Jenny Lonnstad)
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year 2009

To year 2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or	Gammelstadsviken
Spariisti)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Gammelstadsviken (lake)

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	^{ite)} The boundary has been delineated more accurately ☑		
	$^{ ext{(Update)}}$ The boundary has been extended \Box		
	^(Update) The boundary has been restricted □		
	(Update) B. Changes to Site area the ar	area has increased	
(Upda	ate) The Site area has been calculated more accurately \Box		
((Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately ✓		
(Update) The Site	e area has increased because of a boundary extension		
(Update) The Site a	area has decreased because of a boundary restriction		

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) Are the changes Positive O Negative O Positive & Negative ●
(Update) No information available
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries? ✓
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries? □
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?
(Ubdate) Places describe any changes to the ecological character of the Pameer Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the provious PIS for the cite

Previously the land was mowed and cattle grazed which kept the ground free from shrubs and trees. Some bird species has disappeared most likely because of shrubs and trees taking over. The quality of the bottom of the lake has changed and become more loose and muddy and on higher depths oxygen free which has affected the water vegetation negatively.

The adjustment of the border is done to fit the border of the nature reserve. This has resulted in that more of the wetlands along the lake shore are included in the Ramsar site. The areas excluded mostly contain dry land, but a small wetland (not of international importance) in the surroundings to the lake has been excluded.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change)

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 for the Ramsar site is the same as the boundary for the nature reserve and the Natura site.

2.2.2 - General location

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

 Norrbotten County
 - b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Luleå (3 km from city centre)

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): 440

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 439.4

439.46

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	406 Northern Baltic drainages
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	03 West Eurasian Taiga
Bailey's Ecoregions	130 Subarctic division
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	PA0608 Scandinavian-Russian taiga
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal region
Other scheme (provide name below)	Scandinavian-russian taiga
Other scheme (provide name below)	Boreal zone

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Nordiska ministerrådet 1977, Naturgeografisk regionindelning av Norden. NU B 1977:34: Boreal zone.

DMEER 2002 (EEA) Digital Map of European Ecological Regions): Scandinavian-Russian taiga

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

Gammelstadviken contains a representative example of natural wetland types in the boreal region, Other reasons including the Natura 2000 wetland habitat Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharitiontype vegetation (3150).

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

The site supports populations of animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the Justification EU Alpine region, including rich avian fauna with a number of nationally redlisted species and/or listed in annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive.

☑ 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

0.2 1 lank opoor													
Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification					
Nuphar pumila	Least water-lily		\checkmark		LC •#		Rare in all of Sweden.	See textbox below the table.					
Nymphaea candida			/				Rare in Sweden, except in this region	See textbox below the table.					
Potamogeton compressus	Grasswrack pondweed						Swedish Red List 2015 (VU)	See textbox below the table.					

Criterion 2: For all species, the Swedish red-list status and general information for that classification etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	criterion	Size Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds											
	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail		2 000			LC Single			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Staging. See textbox below the table.
/ AVES		Northern Shoveler		2 000			LC Sign				Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
	Anas crecca	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal		2 000			LC ©				Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.

	cientific name	Common name	Speci qualiti und criter 2 4	fies (contr un crit	cies ibutes der erion	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. 000000000000000000000000000000000000		CMS Appendix I	Cther Status	Justification
CHORDATA Ana / AVES	ect. 🤌	Eurasian Wigeon			2 C		LC •\$\$ •\$\$				Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Ana / AVES	811.	Garganey	V		20		LC •\$\$			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Ana / AVES	ea. 🤌	Gadwall			2 C		LC •				Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Ans	801 🤌	Greylag Goose			20		LC Start				Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Ans	811 🤌	Bean Goose			2 C		LC •\$\$ •\$\$			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Anti	60.	Meadow Pipit			2 C		NT •\$\$ •\$\$			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Ayth	801 🤌	Common Pochard			2 C		VU •55 •087			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Ayth		Greater Scaup	V		2 C		LC			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Calo / lapp AVES	lcarius ponicus	Lapland Longspur	· 🗷 🗆 (2 C		LC C			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table.
AVES	ruginosus 	Western Marsh Harrier			2 C		LC •\$\$ •\$\$				Probably the most northern breeding site in Sweden for the species. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Circ	60.	Northern Harrier			2 C		LC •\$\$			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging, foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Deli	lichon urbicum		Z		2 C		LC •\$\$			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Den / min AVES	nor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker			2 C		LC S\$			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Staging. See textbox below the table.
AVES	rtius 	Black Woodpecker			2 C		LC Să SM			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Emil	601	Rustic Bunting	V		20		LC			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Fuli / AVES	ea. 🤌	Eurasian Coot			20		LC •\$				Breeding. See textbox below the table.
AVLO	ea. 🤌	Common Crane			20		LC •			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Hali / albi AVES	icilia	White-tailed Eagle			2 C		LC SS GR	V	V	Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA Hya / min AVES	nutus	Little Gull			2 C		LC • st • kt				Foraging during spring and summer. See textbox below the table.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterio 2 4 6	es r on	COI	pecie ntribu under riterio	tes r on	Pop. Period of pop. Est. o	% ccurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
	caspia ••••	Caspian Tern			I					LC Single			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Foraging. See textbox below the table.
AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew								LC ©SP			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding. Staging summer and autumn. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA / AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew			Z (NT ©SF			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel			V					LC •#				See textbox below the table.
AVES	pugnax	Ruff								LC OTH			Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging/migrating. See textbox below the table.
AVES	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe			2 (VU ●#			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Probably breeding. See textbox below the table.
AVES	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe			I					LC OTH				Probably breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
AVES	Riparia riparia	Sand Martin			2 (LC STSF			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Foraging. See textbox below the table.
AVES	Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat			2 (LC ©®			Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
AVES	Strix uralensis	Ural Owl								LC other				See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank			V					LC ©##				See textbox below the table.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 4: The site is important for breeding and migratory birds.

Criterion 2: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List status general information for that classification etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/.

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

o. i Loological committantico wi	1000 procerios relat	oo to the international impertant	o or the ofte		
Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification		
Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation (EU 3150)		Habitat in the EC Habitats Directive, annex I.	See Conservation plan URL under 5.2.2		

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Gammelstadsviken includes the Natura 2000 wetland habitat Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation (3150). The site also includes marshes with pools and deciduous and coniferous forests. The lake is a shallow and eutrophic freshwater lake formed when a 4 km-long coastal bay was isolated from the sea by land elevation. Fine-grained marine clay and sand, overlain by an increasing depth of lake mud, covers the bottom of the lake. The deepest parts are nearly 4 metres and large areas have a depth of less than 1 meter. Any larger influx of water is lacking and due to this the turnover-rate is very low.

The vegetation on the bottom is limited. The main water surface area is coated by floating vegetation where Nymphaceae spp. are dominating together with Lemna spp. Long sprout plants are also common, and reeds dominate the shallow areas where also buckbean, red mace and Equisetum fluviatile occur in patches. Near the shore different sedge and grass species take over. In the aspect of bird conservation it is a most important site for staging and breeding birds.

Woods make up the surrounding areas. A road and a railway strike the area at the South.

The bedrock in the area is mainly acid. The soil types consist of fine-grained sediment, sand, clay or moraine. The landscape is highly affected by human activities such as agriculture and forestry.

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

Inland wetlands

iriiariu wetiarius				
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		2	154	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1	162	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Forest, shrubs	124

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude dimate 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)	3
-> N.d	

A NAC SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND C	
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
	20
motroe)	20

Entire river basin

Upper part of river basin \square

4.4.7 - Water salinity

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

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic 🗹

(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 O site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development 🗹

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

The surrounding landscape mostly consists of forests and arable land and is highly affected by human activities such as agriculture and forestry.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of Yes O No O Unknown (accessstem 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 \Box

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

			ers	

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.		2
National/Federal 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):

Being a nature reserve and part of the ecological network of protected areas, Natura 2000, the site is managed by the County administration board of Norrbotten (Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten) and the municipality of Luleå (Luleå kommun).

5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län (County Administrative Board of Norrbotten) S-971 86 LULEÅ, Sweden.
managing the site:	
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Emilia Vesterberg
Deatel address.	Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten

Postal address: 971 86 LULEÅ, Sweden

E-mail address: emilia.vesterberg@lansstyrelsen.se

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	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Low impact		No change	>	No change
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	✓	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Trains portation and contractor						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact		No change	2	No change
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	unknown impact	High impact	2	unknown	2	unknown

Biological resource use

Diological resource ase						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	/	No change	/	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	2	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change		No change

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	Low impact	₽	No change		No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

That to and out of problem and gone						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	unknown impact	High impact	>	unknown	/	unknown

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	unknown	✓	unknown
Agricultural and forestry effluents	unknown impact	Medium impact	2	unknown	2	unknown
Air-borne pollutants	High impact	High impact	✓	unknown	✓	unknown
Excess heat, sound, light	unknown impact	unknown impact		No change	2	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

- -Pollution may affect the ecological status in the future according to VISS (Swedish Information System for Water). There is already a problem with sulphide soil. The concern is that the lake may not achieve good ecological or chemical status by the year 2021. Future actions are planned to achieve good ecological and chemical status (VISS 2015).
- -The air-borne pollution comes from atmospheric emission and the levels of quicksilver, sulphur and nitrogen are higher than the limit value (VISS 2015).
- Previously the land was mowed and cattle grazed which kept the ground free from shrubs and trees. Some bird species have disappeared most likely because of shrubs and trees taking over.
- -The quality of the bottom of the lake has changed and become more loose and muddy and on higher depths oxygen free which has affected the water vegetation negatively.
- -The presence of Elodea canadensis is considered a threat. If it increases in number actions must be taken.
- Facebook's newest data centre is placed just a few hundred meters from the border of Gammelstadsviken. There have been worries concerning excess heat and sound from the centre. It is unknown how this will affect the ecosystem especially the birdlife and wildlife.
 -Service lines (Electrical wires and electricity pylons) have been established in the area, close to the Ramsar site. The county administration Board i Norrbotten demands that Vattenfall who is responsible for the service lines must perform a control program to secure that especially the birdlife will not be jeopardised.
- -Luleå kommun wants to dredge nearby and place the extracted material close to the site. It is uncertain if this will be approved by Länsstyrelsen. It also unknown how big a threat it poses.
- -The invasive species racoon dog is a potential threat to the wildlife in Gammelstadsviken. It is present in the surroundings and may cause damages if it settles within the site.

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	Gammelstadsviken	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad - natur/naturreservat/lulea/Pages /gammelstadsviken.aspx	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature reserve	Gammelstadsviken	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norr botten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad - natur/naturreservat/lulea/Pages /gammelstadsviken.aspx	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Lake Gammelstadsviken	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/lake-gammelst adsviken- iba-sweden	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve 🗹
Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented

Other:

Several organisations are engaged in a project "Projekt Guldkant" with participants from Luleå kommun, Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten, Norrbottens ornitologiska förening, Naturskyddsföreningen. They contribute with knowledge and labour to carry out actions to enhance the conditions for birds. The project also aims to generate higher accessibility and more information within the site. The main purpose of the project is to protect and develop the area. The project will finish in 2016.

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

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:

There are several trails, picnic sites and a bird tower at the site. The way to the bird tower is available for wheelchairs.

The local section of Naturskyddsföreningen (the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation) and Norrbottens ornitologiska förening (the county Bird Life) arranges guided tours for visitors.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant):

http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrbotten/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/naturreservat/lulea/Pages/gammelstadsviken.aspx

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

A report has been produced on how the water vegetation has changed during 90 years (it's annexed in additional material).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Erixon, P. 2013. Gammelstadsviken. Vattenvegetation och igenväxning under 90 år. Norrbottens Länsstyrelsens rapport nr 16/2013.

Gärdefors, U. (Remissversion) 2015. Rödlistade arter i Sverige 2015 - The 2015 Red List of Swedish Species. Artdatabanken, SLU, Uppsala.

VISS-database. http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se/

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)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

vi. other published literature

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site



Gammelstadsviken nature reserve (Länsstyre Norrbotten, 05-06-2013)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve (Länsstyr Norrbotten, 05-06-2013)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve (Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 05-06-2013)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve (Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 18-09-2006)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve (*Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten*, 18-09-2006)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve (*Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten*, 18-09-2006)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve (*Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 02-06-2012*)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve, viewing point (Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 18-09-2006)



Gammelstadsvikens nature reserve (Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten, 05-06-2013)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1974-06-28