Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 10 May 2023
Update version, previously published on : 5 April 2018

Norway

Fokstumyra

Designation date	6 August 2002
Site number	1189
Coordinates	62°07'41"N 09°16'18"E
Area	1 799,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Fokstumyra is a vast mire area located in the Dovrefjell montains, on the boundary between southern and central Norway. The area is composed of large open mires, a number of smaller pools, streams and rivers. On the ridges the vegetation is mainly of open upland birch woodland. The lime-rich mires and pools support demanding plant species.

Around 170 different bird species have been recorded at Fokstumyra, an impressive number for a wetland site in the uplands. The area is mainly important as a breeding site for wetland birds such as divers, ducks, waders. There are also birds of prey associated with wetlands, such as the hen harrier Circus cyaneus and the short-eared owl Asio flammeus. Other breeders are the ruff Philomachus pugnax (VU) and the common crane Grus grus. The area is important as a staging site in spring and early summer for birds waiting for breeding sites higher up in the mountains to become free of snow and ice. There are also considerable movements of birds through the valley in autumn.
The site is part of the larger Dovrefjell National Park.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Norwegian Environment Agency
Postal address	P.O. Box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address	Postboks 5672 Sluppen Trondheim Norway

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

From year	2005
To year	2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Fokstumyra

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) 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?	No

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 Ramsar Site was equal with the old border of the Fokstumyra Nature Reserve (785 ha). The reserve was expanded in 2002 (increased to 1030 ha) and 2004 (increased to 1799 ha). Consequently also the Ramsar Site has been extended and is now identical with the new boundaries of the reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Innlandet
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Oppdal (50 km north) and Lillehammer (130 km south)

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes ○ No ◉
b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?	Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1799

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 1796.565

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Alpine
Other scheme (provide name below)	2. Northern boreal zone, slightly continental section (Nb-C1)

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Biogeographical regions of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005
2. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss)

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons: A particularly representative example of an alpine wetland system in north-west Europe, with large wet mires on flat ground and drier mires on sloping ground, divided by morraine ridges with open upland birch woodland, and with some shallow and relatively nutrient-rich pools.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information: The site is an important area for several nationally red-listed species, such as the Hen Harrier Circus cyaneus (EN), Horned grebe Podiceps auritus (VU) and Ruff Calidris pugnax (VU)

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: Fokstumyra has large populations of ducks, waders and raptors that are characteristic of large wetland areas in the lower mountainous regions of southern Norway. In addition, typical lowland species such as the Northern Shoveler Anas clypeata and the garganey Anas querquedula have bred in the area, while other lowland species such as the common pochard Aythya ferina are seen sporadically.
Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as Botrychium boreale, Gentianella tenella and Primula scandinavica. The rich mires host a number of demanding orchid species.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Optional text box to provide further information: The area is mainly important as a breeding site for wetland birds and birds of prey associated with wetlands such as the hen harrier Circus cyaneus and the short-eared owl Asio flammeus. The area is also important as a staging site in spring and early summer for birds waiting for breeding sites higher up in the mountains to become free of snow and ice.

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 List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / PSILOTOPSIDA	*Botrychium boreale*	☐	☑	☐		☐		Criterion 3: Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as this species.
TRACHEOPHYTA / PSILOTOPSIDA	*Botrychium simplex*	☑	☑	☐		☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex heleonastes*	☐	☑	☐		☐		Rare species (NT on National Red List), which is dependent on nutirent Rich mire types.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Chamorchis alpina*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		Criterion 3: Relatively rare and demanding species, connected to the lime rich mire nature type in the area.
BRYOPHYTA / BRYOPSIDA	*Hygrohypnum norvegicum*	☑	☐	☐		☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	Known from older records.
BRYOPHYTA / BRYOPSIDA	*Meesia longiseta*	☑	☐	☐		☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	There are older records of five red-listed mosses from the Fokstua area. Fokstumyra is given as the location for this species.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Primula scandinavica*	☐	☑	☐	NT	☐		Criterion 3: Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as this species.

Species listed under Criterion 3 which are not yet included in the Catalogue of Life:
Gentianella tenella, Several regionally rare plants grow in the reserve, such as this species.

Referred to the Norwegian Red List 2021.

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				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Rangifer tarandus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Stephanopachys substriatus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	Observed in the past, but the situation for the species is uncertain.
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas clypeata*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	This species is observed in the area, and might be breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas querquedula*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 3: Observed in some years.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser fabalis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	This species visits from time to time.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Emerald Network	Criterion 4: The area is mainly important as a breeding site for this species. Fokstumyra is one of the most important sites in the southern part of the country for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Criterion 3: Rare species that sometimes use the site as a staging area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya marila*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus aeruginosus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU. Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species is regularly observed at the site, and it is known to breed here in good rodent years.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus cyaneus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Clangula hyemalis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Criterion 4: staging site for this species, as well as a possible breeding site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinago gallinago*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinago media*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Annex II, Bern Convention. Emerald Network.	Criterion 4: This species breeds here, and has shown a positive upward trend in the reserve.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia arctica*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus canus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	(10-25 pairs in 2016). Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanitta fusca*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species. Breeding couple registred in 2016.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanitta nigra*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Regularly observed as a staging species, possibly breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus serrator*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Regularly observed, possibly breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalaropus lobatus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU.	Criterion 4: staging and breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pluvialis apricaria*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps auritus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna paradisaea*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		(4 pairs in 2016) Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa glareola*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species, numbers vary somewhat between years.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Referred to the Norwegian Red List 2021.
Notes on the state of different Groups of birds (from report 2016):
Ducks: no drastic changes since last update, except for a small decline in breeding Eurasian Wigeon compared to earlier years.
Waders: total number of birds high compared to earlier registrations, but with some variations within the group. The common crane seems to increase in numbers, while the European golden plover have decreased somewhat in the last years compared to earlier.
Gulls and terns: Breeding population of the mew gull varies somewhat between years, but 2016 was a good season for the species. The black-headed gull is in decline nationally, and this trend is noticeable here as well.
Birds of prey and owls: 2016 was not a good year for rodents, and this affects the breeding of these birds. No breedings confirmed this year.

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Alluvial forest	☑		Considered as VU on the National red list for nature types.

Optional text box to provide further information

Rich fens: Nature type described in the Emerald Network. Characterized by lime-rich waters supporting demanding plant species. One of the mire types in the area. Supports demanding plant species, and is in combination with the other mire types in the area important for the birdlife

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Fokstumyra is characterised by large, flat continuous areas of mires with low birch-covered hills and partly birch-covered moss and heather moors, with smaller boggy woods, rivers, streams, pools and willow scrub Salix spp. The area has a variety of mire types, but flat mire expanses of Lime-rich mire, supporting demanding vegetation, as well as areas with more intermediary vegetation, dominate. There are broad belts of vegetation dominated by Carex rostrata and Equisetum fluvialtile in many of the pools. During spring floods the lower parts of the mires are under water. Open birch Betula pubescens spp. czerepanovii woodland grows on the morraine ridges. Here there are mats of various species of lichen in the genera Alectoria, Cetraria, Cladonia and Stereocaulon.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	*Bryum longisetum*	National Red List: Considered as NT.
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	*Dicranum spadiceum*	
BRYOPHYTA/BRYOPSIDA	*Tortula leucostoma*	National Red List: Considered as VU

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Alces alces*				Important grazing area for the species

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)

The climate is continental with very little precipitation (around 400 mm p.a.), cool and short summers and extremely cold winters.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres) 940

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 960

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 ☐

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.

Most of the mires drain into Folla, although in the far west of the reserve the water runs into the river Gulbrandsdalslågen. The catchment area is 124 km2 and consists of mountains north and south of Fokstumyra.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Organic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
No available information ☐
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Peaty soils dominate in the vast areas of mires, whereas there are mineral soils along the morraine ridges with upland birch woodland.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

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

Much of the mires are under water during spring floods in late May/early June, and the pools are then larger than normal. There are also a number of temporary pools in spring. Water conditions are relatively stable in summer.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown ☑

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

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 site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

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:

Only one family at Fokstugu farm is resident within the catchment area which is used for overnight accommodation, and is traditionally run as a sheep farm. There are meadows and grazed land beside the farm. There is also some sheep grazing in the outby areas, and there are large flocks of the wild reindeer Rangifer tarandus.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Large mires such as this are important water reservoirs. They provide stability in water drainage in the watercourse by acting as reservoirs in drought periods and as flood barriers during snow melt and periods of heavy precipitation.

Fokstumyra is Norway's oldest, and perhaps also best known, protected areas, and an important part of the country's conservation history. Fokstugu farm has for centuries been used as a transport station for travellers over the Dovrefjell mountains, and many of the pioneering zoologists and botanists stayed there during fieldwork. The railway station building at Fokstua, which lies within the reserve boundary, was protected as a listed historical building in 1999. There are 5 huts within the reserve that were traditionally used during harvesting of lichens for use as animal fodder.

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

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
Other public ownership	☐	☑
National/Federal government	☑	☐

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):

within the Ramsar site: Both private and state (railway company and common ground).

in the surrounding area: Mainly common ground.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: County Governor of Innlandet

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: County Governor of Innlandet

Postal address:
Statsforvalteren i Innlandet
Pb. 987
N-2604 LILLEHAMMER

E-mail address: sfinpost@statsforvalteren.no

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
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium 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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site:
The building of the Dovrebanen railway line across Fokstumyra in 1916-1917 resulted in draining of the nearby mires, and the threatened species broad-billed sandpiper Limicola falcinellus and the great snipe Gallinago media disappeared from the area after construction, and other species declined in numbers. The many visitors to the area disturb breeding birds close to the footpath and the observation tower, and any increase in visitor numbers or additional visitor facilities may be negative for the area. Any additional visitor facilities would need to be carried out carefully so as not to disturb breeding birds.

in the surrounding area: None are known.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Landscape Protected Area	Fokstugu		partly
Nature Reserve	Fokstumyra		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia 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

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 ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

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

Fokstugu farm is used as a visitor centre for the reserve, and a bird observation tower has been erected in the southern part of the reserve. A 7.5 km circuit walk through the southern part of the reserve starts at Fokstua station and passes the observation tower. An information brochure has been prepared in three languages (Norwegian/English/German).

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Studies of breeding birds at Fokstumyra have been carried out since the mid-1980's. Intensive ringing has been carried out during the previous two autumn migration periods near Fokstua station on the reserve boundary.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Artsdatabanken (2021, 24. november). Norsk rødliste for arter 2021. https://www.artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisteforarter/2021

Botanical and management plans:
Fiksdahl, B. & Hoff, K. 2005. Forvaltningsplan for Fokstumyra. Fylkesmannen i Oppland, miljøvernavd. Rapport 03/05: 1-39 + vedlegg. (In Norwegian – management plan for Fokstumyra).
Østbye, T. 1987. Fokstumyra naturreservat. Vegetasjon og fugl. Resultater fra feltarbeidet 1986 og sammenstilling av eldre observasjonsmateriale. Fylkesmannen i Oppland, mva. Rapp. nr. 9/87: 1-80. (In Norwegian – a summary of bird and plant observations at Fokstumyra up to 1986).

Birds:
Barth, E. K. 1954. Fokstumyras ornitologiske historie. Fauna och flora 49: 36-61. (In Norwegian – on Fokstumyras ornithological history).
Barth, E. K. 1964. Supplement til Fokstumyras fuglefauna. Sterna 6: 49-74. (In Norwegian – a supplement to the birdlife of Fokstumyra).
Kværne, M. 1968. Fokstumyras fuglefauna 1964-1967. Sterna 8: 49-64. (In Norwegian – on Birds at Fokstumyra 1964-1967).
Kistefos Skogtjenester AS. 2016. Fokstumyra naturreservat 2016. Overvåking av hekkebestander av prioriterte fuglearter. (In Norwegian - Monitoring of priority bird species)
Løvenskiold, H. L. 1982. Fokstumyren. S. 152-156 i: Suul, J. (red.) Norsk Ornitologisk Historie. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening 1957-1982. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening. Trondheim. 168 s. (In Norwegian – on the ornithological history of Fokstumyra).
Østbye, T. 1996. Fokstumyra - vår mest klassiske fuglelokalitet. Vår Fuglefauna 19: 157-160. (In Norwegian – on the birds of Fokstumyra).
Østbye, T. 2005. Fokstumyra naturreservat. Fugleregistreringer 2005. SNO Rapport x-2005. (In Norwegian – on bird observations at Fokstumyra in 2005).

Geology:
Sørbel, L., Carlson, A. B., Kristiansen, K. J. & Sollid, J. L. 1988. Kvartærgeologisk verneverdige områder i Oppland fylke. DN-rapport nr 4-1988: 1-97. (In Norwegian – on geologically important areas in Oppland).

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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature
<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Fokstumyra (*Lars Stadeløkken, Norwegian Environment Agency, 26-07-2007*)

Bird Tower in Fokstumyra (*Tom Schandy, Norwegian Environment Agency, 30-05-2006*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2002-08-06