

Conference for Wetlands: Monitoring, Modelling
and Management, September 22-25, 2005



Monitoring and habitat management in the "MIRE" LIFE project sites in Latvia

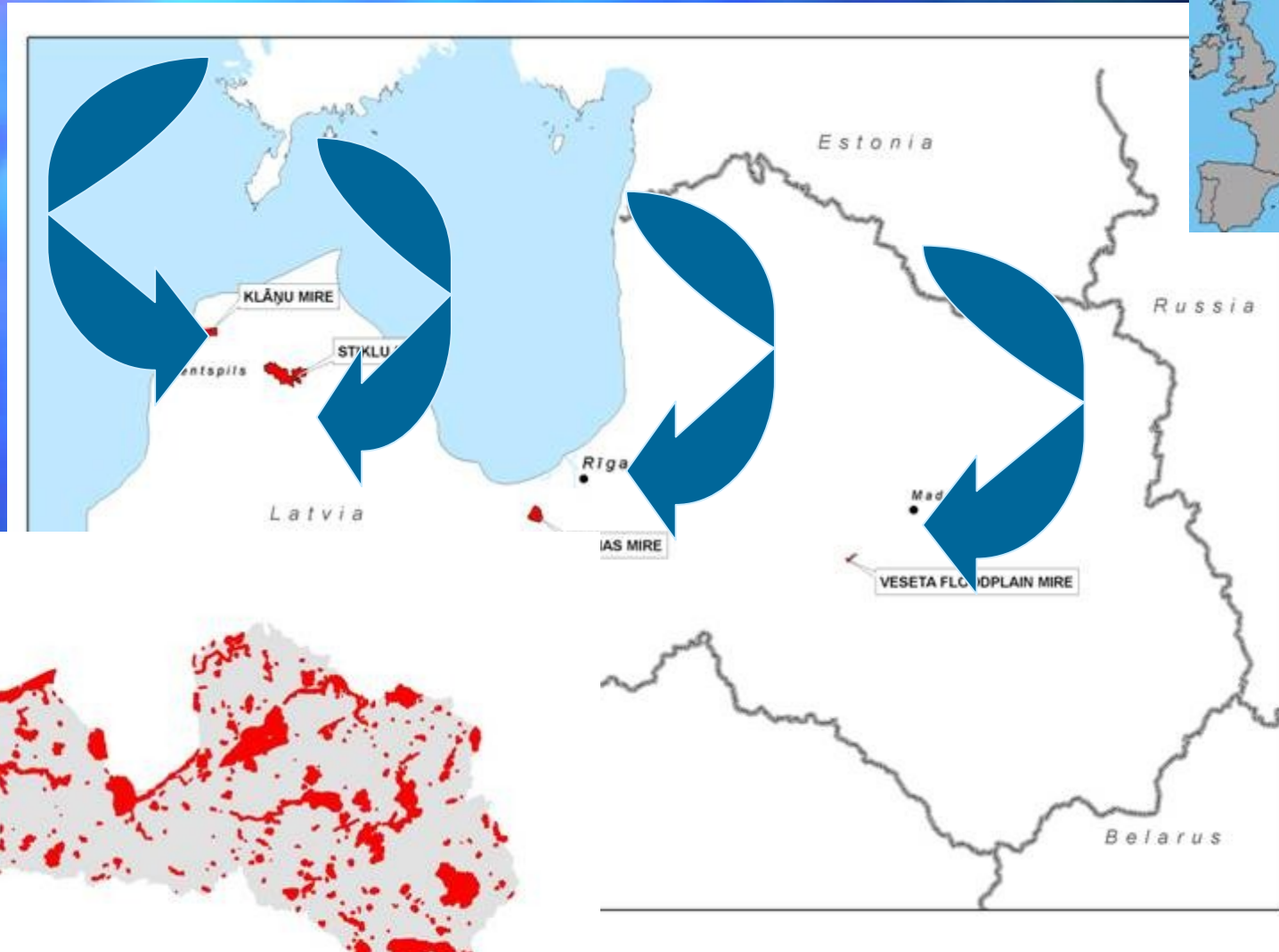
Mara Pakalne, Iluta Luce



EC LIFE-Nature project LIFE04NAT/LV/000196

- Project title: "Implementation of Mire Habitat Management Plan for Latvia"
- Duration: September 2004 – December 2008
- Beneficiary: Latvian Fund for Nature
- Project Partners: 16

Project sites



Threats to the project sites



- Negative influence from drainage, peat extraction and fire;
- Degradation and loss of habitat diversity;
- Uncontrolled recreation activities;
- Lack of awareness on nature conservation issues.

Project objectives



- Elaborate management plans for 4 project sites with the total area of 10808 ha;
- Ensure the restoration of the active raised bog habitats;
- Maintain valuable spring fen and transition mire habitats;
- Maintain forest habitat – Western taiga;
- Conserve raised bog habitats by educating people about biodiversity values.

Project actions

- In total there are 24, from which 19 are devoted to habitat management and conservation;
- Currently – 12 actions are being carried out.

Management plans



- Management plans are the basis for conservation, management and restoration activities in project sites;
- They define whether there is no management needed or whether management actions should be carried out.

Habitat management and monitoring

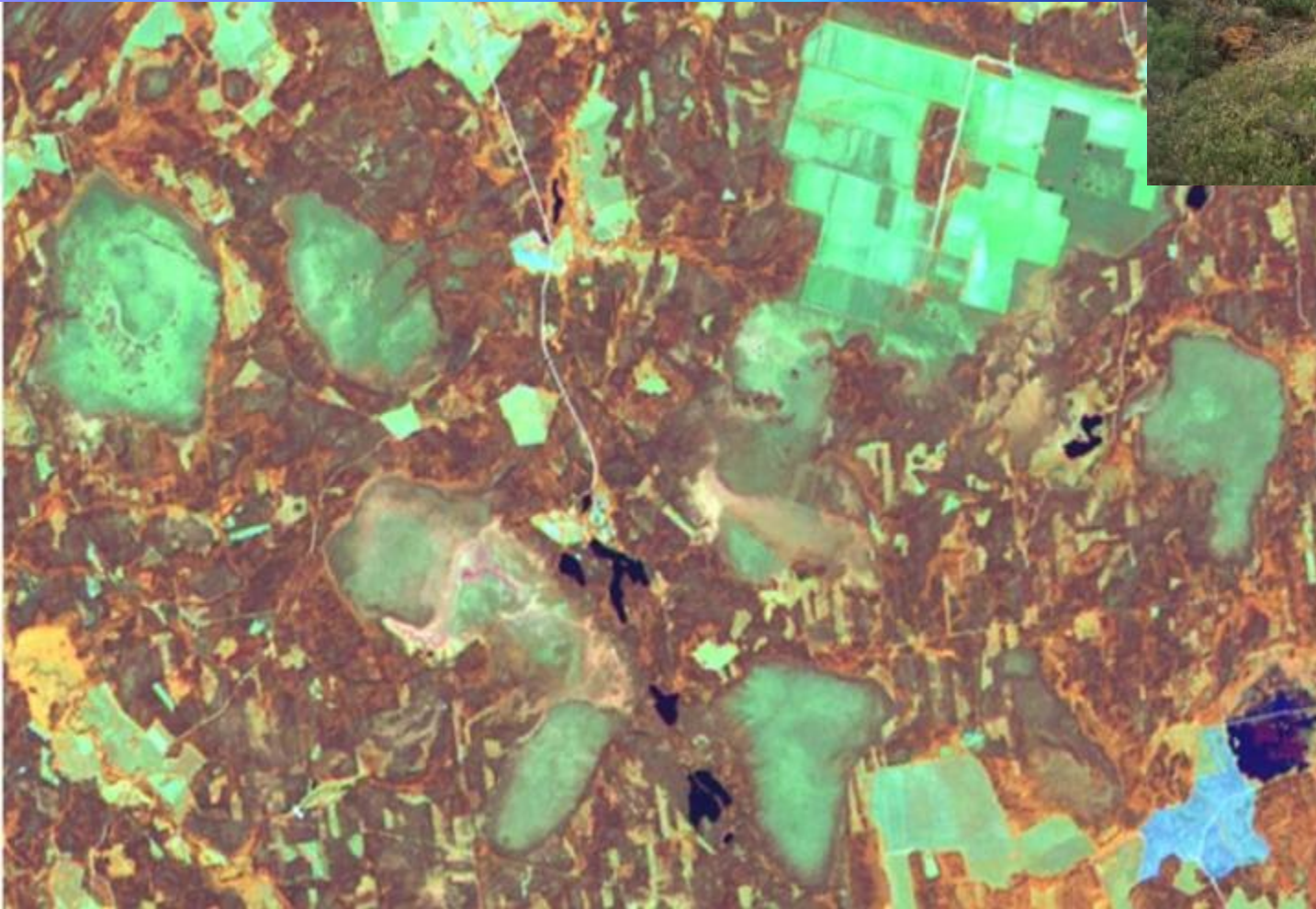
Management plans

Management actions

Monitoring of the management actions



Stikli Mires



Damage:

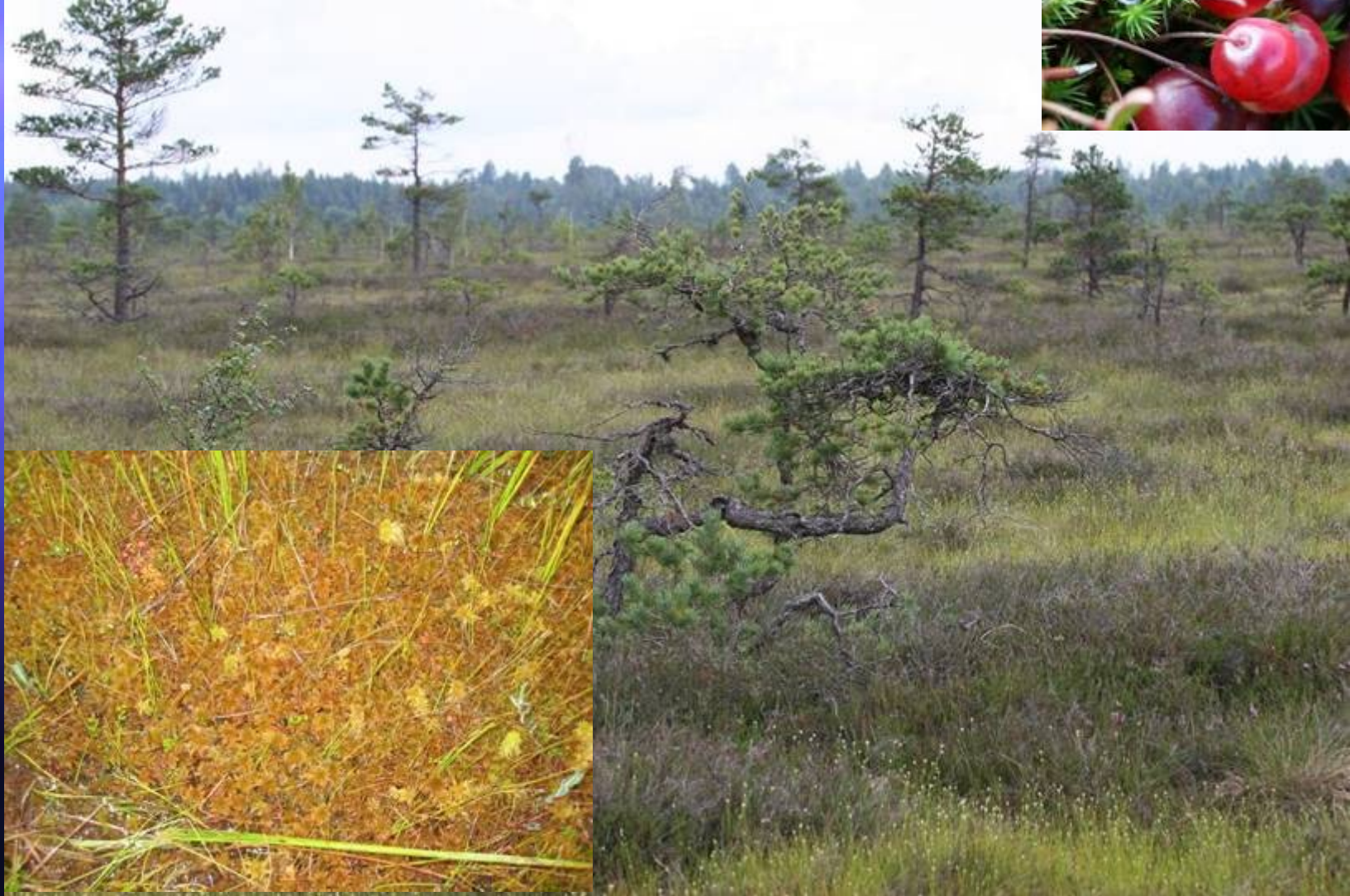
- Drainage

Solution

- Blocking ditches by peat and wooden dams

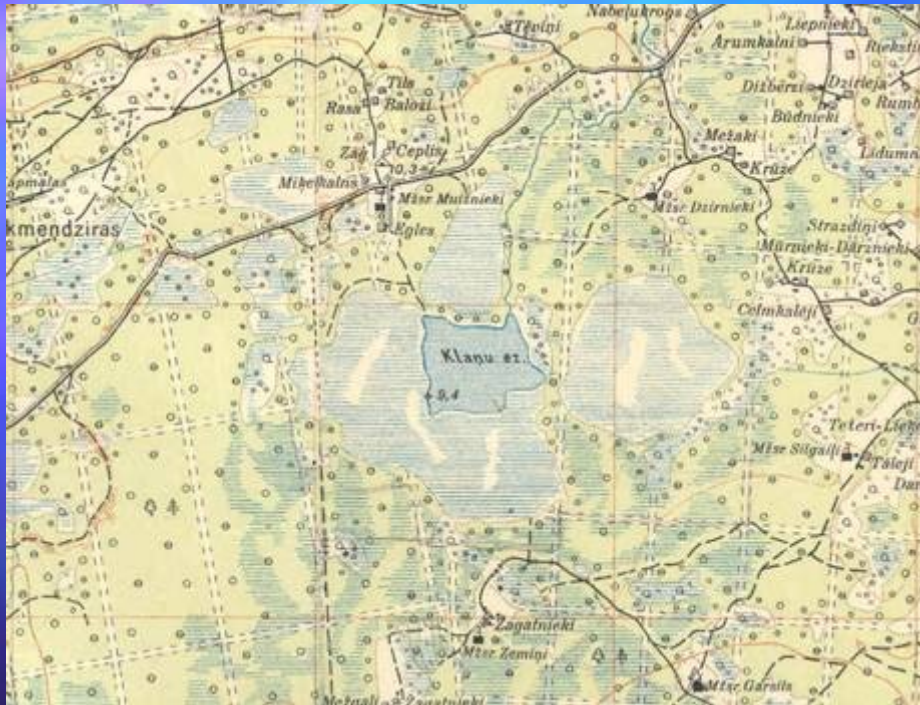
Protected area includes 5 raised bogs
(total area 6636 ha)

Stikli Mires

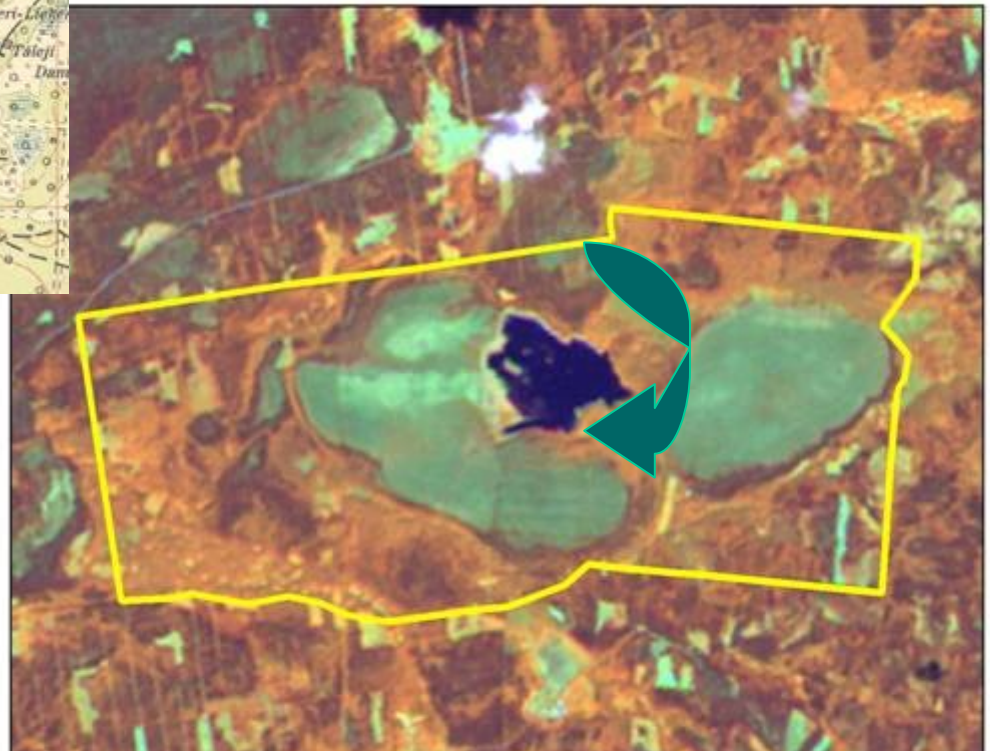


Sphagnum lindbergii

Klani Mires



Total area 1615 ha



Klani Lake



Eleocharis multicaulis



Rhynchospora fusca



Lobelia dortmanna

Klani Mire



Veseta Mire



Total area 424 ha

Veseta River floodplain Mire

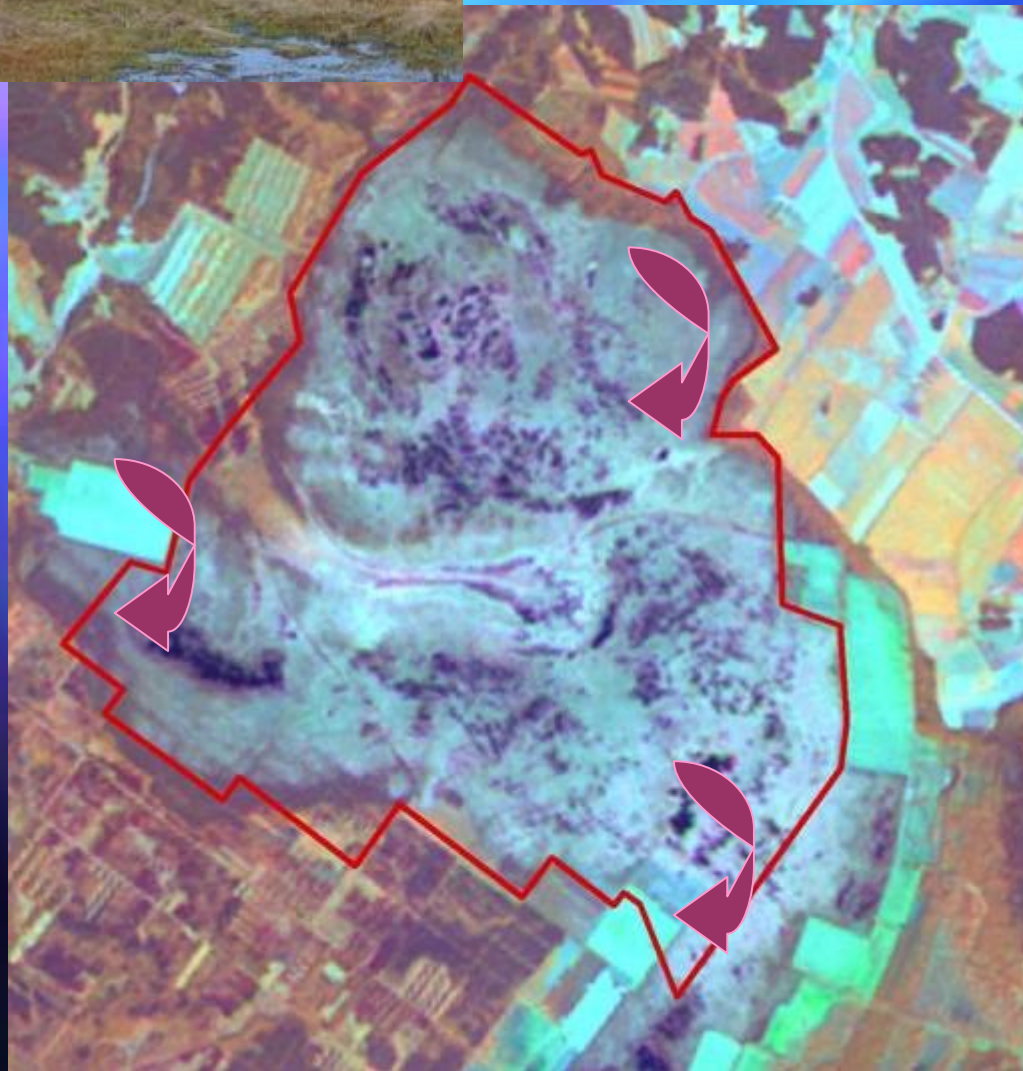


Hamatocaulis vernicosus



Saxifraga hirculus

Damage to Cena Mire



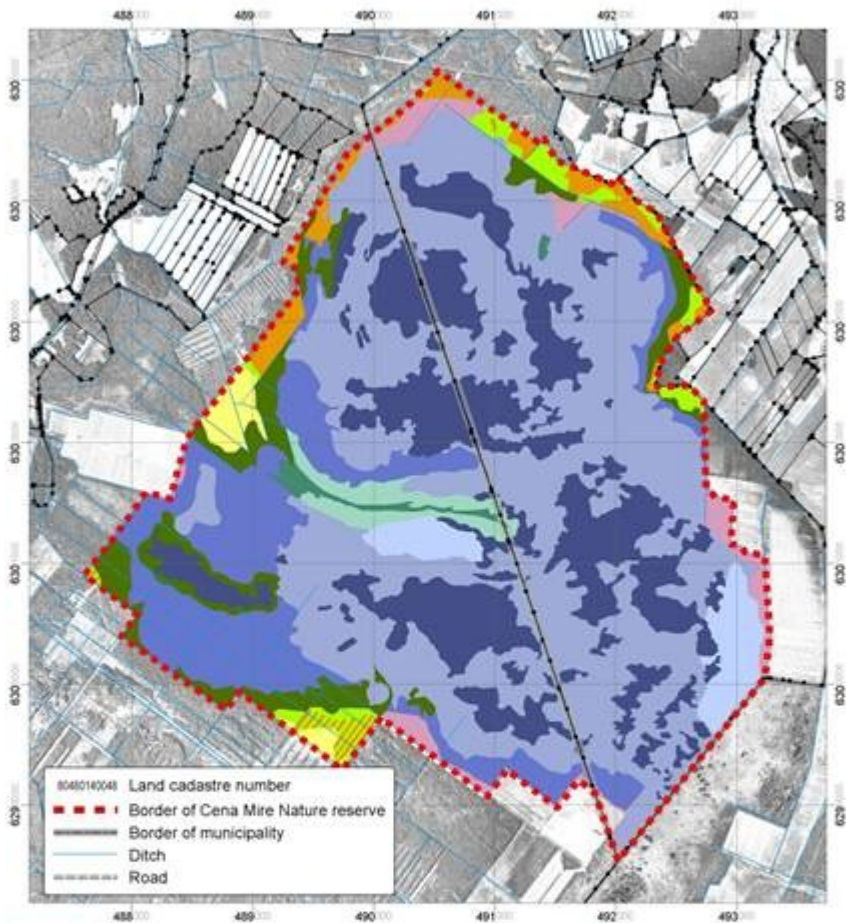
Drainage















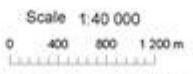
Peat extraction

Total area 2133 ha

Habitat map of Cena Mire



- | | |
|---|---|
|  Transition mire |  Degraded raised bog |
|  Ecotone zone between raised bog and transition mire |  Peat field |
|  Open raised bog |  Beavers habitat |
|  Raised bog with pine (>3m) |  Bog woodland |
|  Raised bog with pine (<3m) |  Drained deciduous forest |
|  Raised bog with the complex of bog pools and hummocks |  Drained coniferous forest |



Coordinate system of Latvia LKS-92
 Orthophoto in scale 1:10 000, 2003, © State Land Service of the Republic of Latvia
 Land cadastre, 2004, © State Land Service of the Republic of Latvia



Raised bog habitats



Raised bog vegetation in Cena Mire



Sphagnum pulchrum

Betula nana in Cena Mire

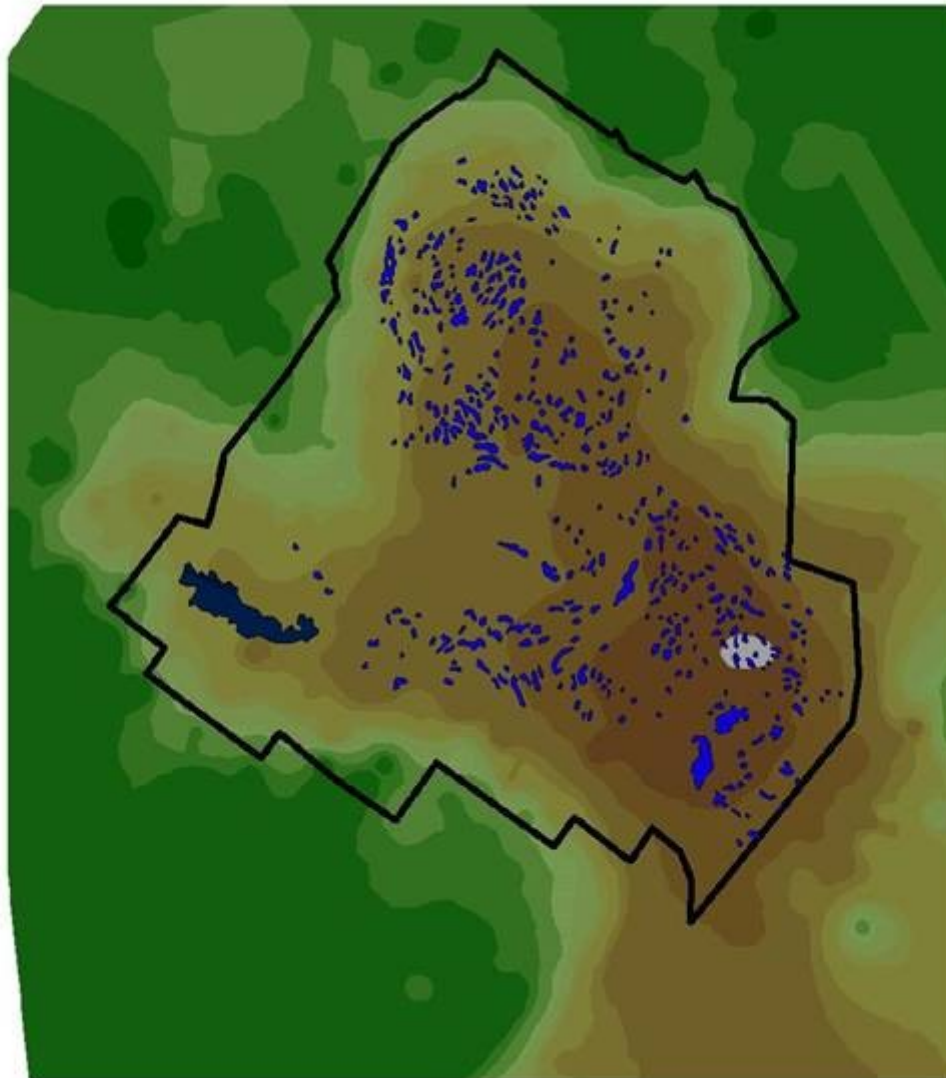







*Trichophorum
cespitosum*

Chamaedaphne calyculata

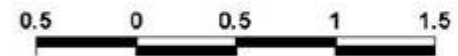
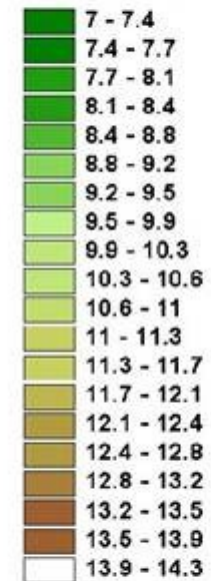
Cena Mire



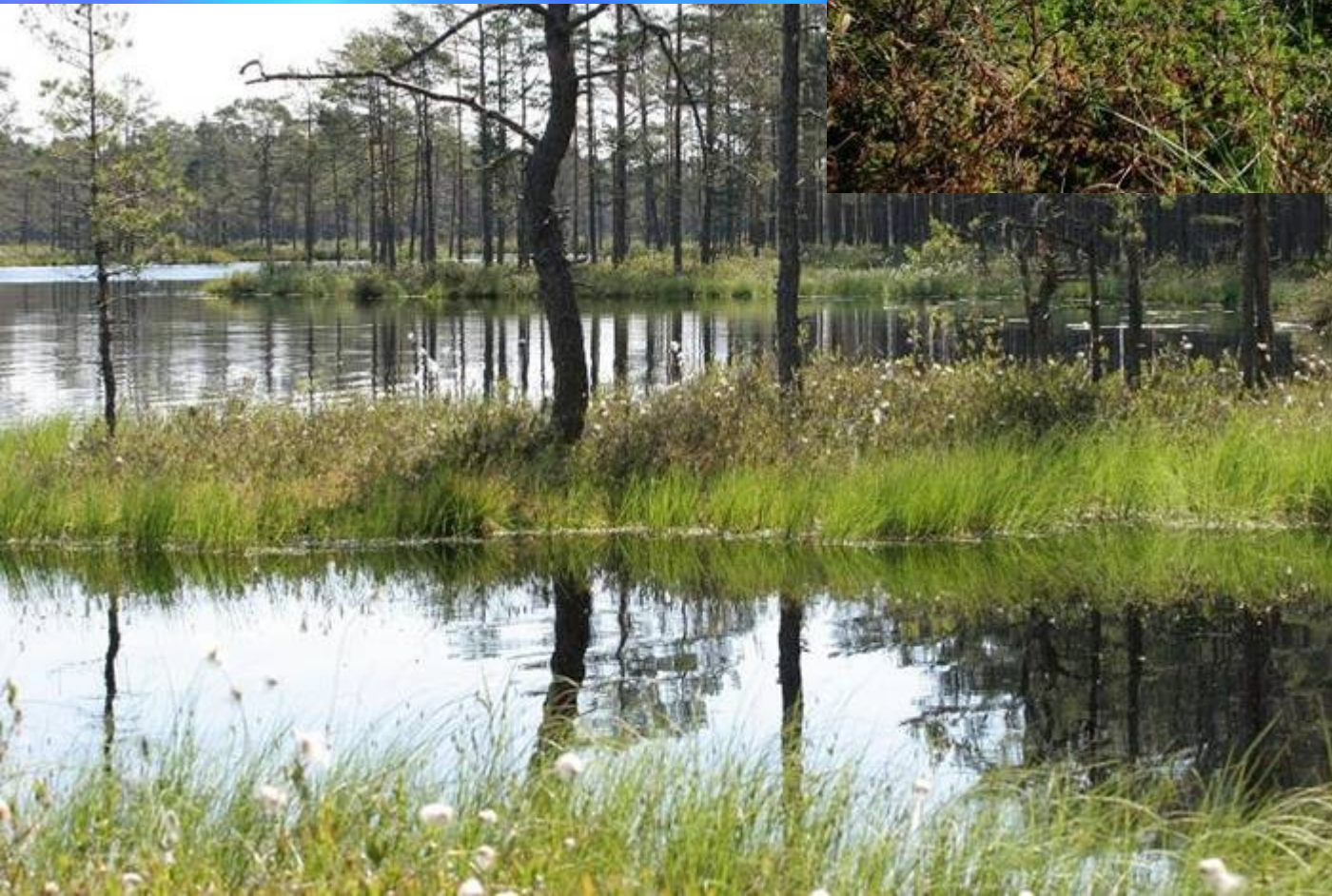
Keys

-  the border of protected area
-  raised bog pools
-  Skaista lake

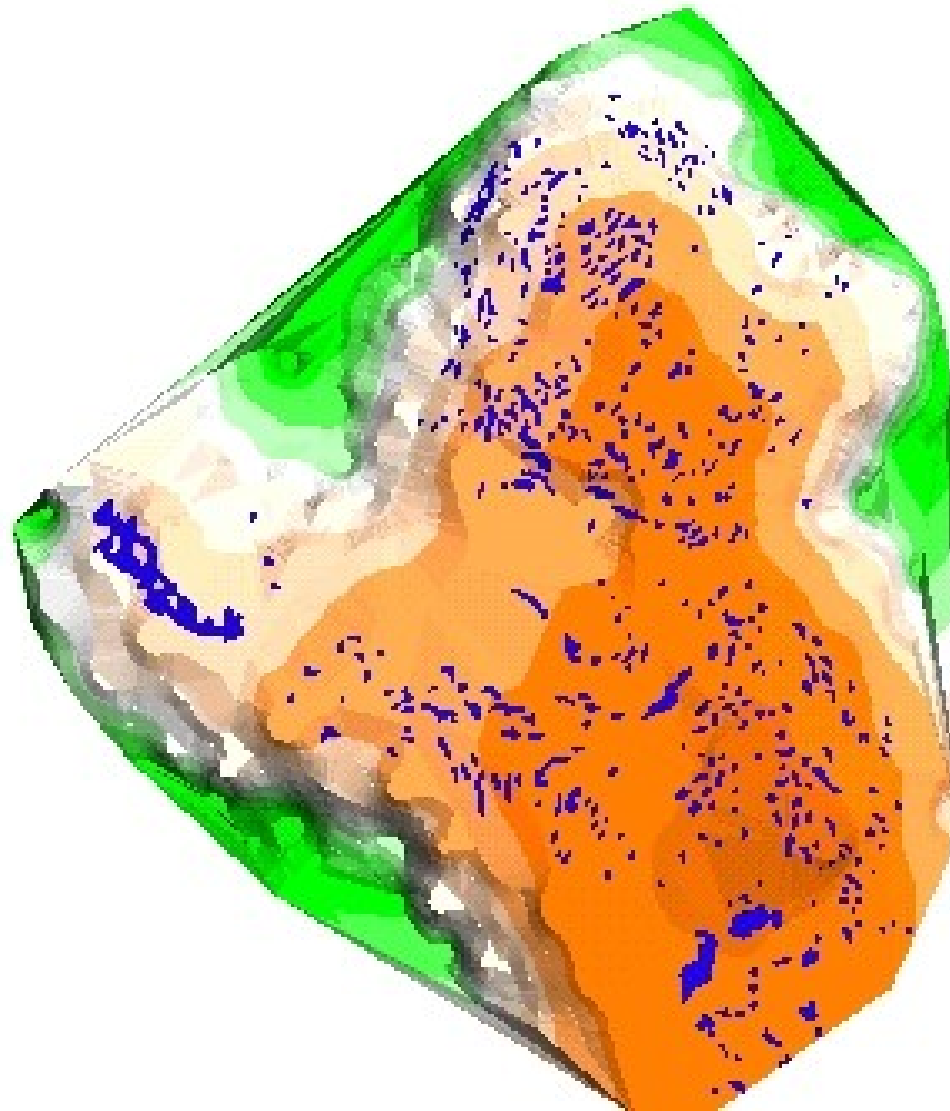
Elevation range



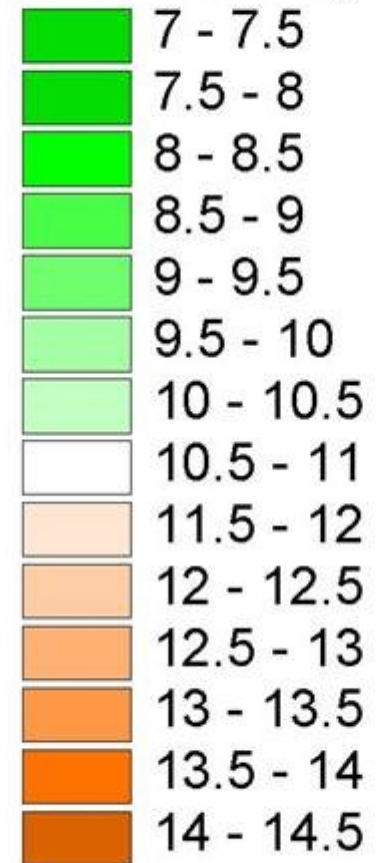
Nature trail near Skaists Lake



Cena Mire



Elevation range (m)

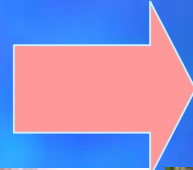


Monitoring and management actions of the project

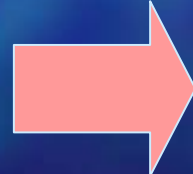


- Raising of water level by building dams on the drainage ditches to stop the degradation raised bog habitats;
- Habitat and site hydrology monitoring before and after any management actions.

Monitoring of the habitat management actions



What do we expect?



Vasenieku Mire



Hydrological monitoring



Nature trail in Vasenieku Mire



Geological and paleobotanical studies



Conclusions

- At present, the project sites include both natural raised bog habitats as well as those influenced by various human activities, like drainage, peat extraction and fire;
- Therefore, activities re-instating the mire hydrology are carried out;
- Habitat and site hydrology monitoring has to be carried out before any management action takes place.