

Proposed Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1996



CAFF

Conservation of
Arctic Flora and Fauna

Habitat Conservation
Report No. 2



ABOUT CAFF

The Program for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) was established to address the special needs of Arctic species and their habitats in the rapidly developing Arctic region. It forms one of four programs of The Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) which was adopted by Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States through a Ministerial Declaration at Rovaniemi, Finland in 1991. The other programs of the AEPS include the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP) and the programs for Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR) and Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME).

Since its inaugural meeting in Ottawa, Canada in 1992, the CAFF Program has provided scientists, conservation managers and groups, and indigenous peoples of the north with a distinct forum in which to tackle a wide range of Arctic conservation issues at the circumpolar level.

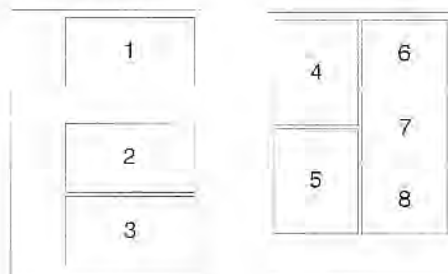
CAFF's main goals, which are achieved in keeping with the concepts of sustainable development and utilization, are;

- to conserve Arctic flora and fauna, their diversity and their habitats;
- to protect the Arctic ecosystem from threats;
- to improve conservation management, laws, regulations and practices for the Arctic;
- to integrate Arctic interests into global conservation fora.

CAFF operates through a system of Designated Agencies and National Representatives responsible for CAFF in their respective countries. CAFF also has an International Working Group which meets at least annually to assess progress and to develop CAFF Work Plans. It is headed up by a chair and vice-chair which rotate among the Arctic countries, and is supported by an International Secretariat. When needed, CAFF also sets up Specialist and Experts Groups to handle program areas.

The majority of CAFF's Work Plan activities are directed at species and habitat conservation and at integrating indigenous peoples and their knowledge into CAFF. Some examples are: work on rare, vulnerable and endangered plants and animals of the Arctic; developing circumpolar conservation strategies for certain species; work on Arctic vegetation; analyzing and making recommendations on threats to Arctic species and habitat; an indigenous peoples mapping project and development of an implementation strategy for the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Circumpolar Arctic. Most of CAFF's work is carried out through a system of Lead Countries as a means of sharing the workload. Some projects are also assigned to the CAFF Secretariat. Whenever possible, CAFF works in co-operation with other international organizations and associations to achieve common conservation goals in the Arctic.

Cover Photos:



1. Novaya Zemlja, Russia.
Photo: Ingar Jostein Øien.
2. Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*).
Photo: Reidar Hindrum/Biofoto.
3. Taimyr, Russia.
Photo: Georg Bangjord.
4. Iceland.
Photo: Peter Prokosch.
5. Greenland.
Photo: Peter Prokosch.
6. Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*).
Photo: Kjell-Erik Moseid.
7. Bear Island, Norway.
Photo: Hallvard Strøm.
8. Moose (*Alces alces*).
Photo: Kjell-Erik Moseid.

Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF)

Proposed Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1996

CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 2

Compiled by



Responsible Institution and Publisher:

Directorate for Nature Management
N-7005 Trondheim, Norway
Telephone +47 73 58 05 00 Telefax +47 73 91 54 33

Cooperating Institutions:

Directorate for Nature Management, Norway (DN)
UNEP/GRID-Arendal (UNEP/GRID)
World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)
Norwegian Polar Institute (NP)
CAFF International Secretariat
CAFF Designated Agencies

Project team:

Jan-P. Huberth Hansen, Head of Project, DN
Finn Katerås, DN
Vladimir Pisheliev, MINPRIODI
Igor Lysenko, MINPRIODI
Frode Abrahamsen, UNEP/GRID
Lars Kullerud, UNEP/GRID
Stefan Norris, NP

Advisers/consultants:

Michael Green, WCMC
Olav Nord-Varhaug, DN
Peter Prokosch, WWF International
Melanie Heath, BirdLife International
Jeanne Pagnan, CAFF International Secretariat

CPAN Ad Hoc Experts Advisory Group:

Vladimir Pisheliev, Chair, Russia
Gerry Lee and Manfred Hoefs, Canada
Pertti Veijola, Finland
Arnthor Gardarsson, Iceland
Berit Lein, Norway
Boris A. Yurtsev, Russia
Leslie Kerr and Debra Clausen, USA
Secretariat: Jan-P. Huberth Hansen, Norway

CAFF National Contacts and Designated Agencies:

Gerald McKeating, Environment Canada, Edmonton
Antti Haapanen, Finnish Ministry of Environment, Helsinki
Peter Nielsen, Chair, Greenland/Denmark, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Nuuk
Aevar Petersen, Icelandic Museum of Natural History, Reykjavik
Berit Lein, Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim
Christer Borgh, Swedish Environmental Agency, Stockholm
Amirkhan Amirkhanov, Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources, Moscow
Janet Hohn, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska

Citation:

Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), 1996.
Proposed Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1996.
CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 2
Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim, Norway

ISBN: 82-7072-204-9**Copyright:** 1996 Directorate for Nature Management**Report available from:**

Directorate for Nature Management,
N-7005 Trondheim, Norway
(fax: + 47 73 91 54 33)

or

CAFF International Secretariat, Hafnarstrateti 97,
P.O. Box 375, 600 Akureyri, Iceland
(fax: + 354 462 3390)

Overhead colour transparencies and larger paper copies of maps are available from:

UNEP/GRID-Arendal,
N-4800 Arendal, Norway
(fax: + 47 37 03 50 50/e-mail:grid@grida.no)

Table of contents

Introductory	
Preface.....	5
Summary.....	6
Introduction	9
PART 1	
1 The Arctic - definitions and limitations used	10
<i>Table 1.1 Total land area and percentage Arctic - by country.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Figure 1.1 The Arctic Region.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Figure 1.2 The Arctic - topography and bathymetry.....</i>	<i>12</i>
2 Existing protected areas in the Arctic.....	13
<i>Table 2.1 Protected areas in the Arctic - by country as of 1996.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Figure 2.1 Protected areas in the Arctic as of 1996</i>	<i>14</i>
3 The need for further protection.....	15
3.1 Overview	15
3.2 On the need for marine and coastal habitat conservation and the role of marine and coastal protected areas in the Arctic	16
<i>Table 3.1 Protected areas of the World (1992) compared with protected areas of the Arctic (1996).....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Table 3.2 Distribution of marine protected areas according to the CNPPA (IUCN) Marine Regions.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Figure 3 Coastal and marine protected areas in the Arctic.....</i>	<i>18</i>
3.3 Needs and benefits of strengthening transnational co-operation - transboundary protected areas in the Arctic	17
4 Expanding the network - proposed Arctic protected areas	19
4.1 Overview	19
<i>Table 4.1 Proposed protected areas in the Arctic.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Figure 4.1 Existing and proposed protected areas in the Arctic</i>	<i>20</i>
4.2 Proposed Arctic protected areas - by country	21
4.2.1 Canada	21
4.2.2 Finland	21
4.2.3 Greenland	21
4.2.4 Iceland.....	21
<i>Figure 4.2 Existing and proposed protected areas in Iceland.....</i>	<i>26</i>
4.2.5 Norway	21
4.2.6 Russia	22
4.2.7 Sweden	22
<i>Figure 4.3 Existing and proposed protected Areas in North Scandinavia and Northwest Russia.....</i>	<i>26</i>
4.2.8 USA - Alaska	22
4.3 Proposed protected areas in the Arctic - by NGOs	22
4.4 Proposed protected areas in the Arctic - marine and coastal areas	
<i>Figure 4.4 Existing and proposed Arctic coastal and marine areas</i>	<i>27</i>
4.5 Proposed protected areas in the Arctic - transboundary areas	24
<i>Table 4.2 Existing, and proposed Arctic border parks protected areas.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Figure 4.5 Existing and proposed transboundary Protected Areas in North Scandinavia and Northwest Russia</i>	<i>26</i>
4.6 Assessment of the adequacy of the proposed areas in CPAN.....	24
<i>Table 4.3 Summary of existing, proposed protected areas, new proposals and a potential estimation of Arctic protected areas</i>	<i>25</i>
5 Recommendations on further action by CAFF	28

Part 2

DIRECTORY OF PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS IN THE ARCTIC	30
1 Canada.....	31
2 Finland.....	53
3 Greenland/Denmark.....	57
4 Iceland.....	61
5 Norway.....	73
6 Russia.....	117
7 Sweden.....	149
8 USA (Alaska).....	154

Part 3

LITERATURE	158
Appendix I Summary of NGO proposals on marine protected areas	160
Appendix II BirdLife International - Important Bird Areas (IBA) in the Arctic.....	161
Appendix III IUCN Policy statement on marine protected areas	169
Appendix IV IUCN Guidelines for promoting effective management of transfrontier parks and reserves.....	173
Appendix V CAFF/CPAN questionnaire	175
Appendix VI List of protected areas in the circumpolar Arctic as of 1996 - by country (Update of Habitat Conservation Report No. 1, 1994)	177
Appendix VII Proposed protected areas database	195

Preface

It is with great satisfaction that we are now able to present CAFF Habitat Conservation report No. 2 - *Proposed Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1996*. Together with the CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1 - *The State of Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1994*, this report hopefully provides a comprehensive overview of the present conservation status of habitat in the Arctic.

It has proved to be somewhat difficult to get satisfactory responses from some countries, which is assumed to be due to the temporary nature of this type of information. It has also taken a longer time to collect data than originally planned, and the completion of the report has therefore had to be postponed several times. Following the AEPS Ministers' endorsement of the *CPAN Strategy and Action Plan* (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 6), however, this report is now available in time for the upcoming actual implementation of CPAN.

I wish to thank all those who have provided data and other inputs for the report. Again a close and fruitful co-operation has taken place between the staff at the Directorate for Nature Management (DN), the Norwegian Polar Institute (NP), UNEP/GRID-Arendal and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). I wish to congratulate the Project Team, lead by *Jan-Petter Huberth Hansen* (DN), for the important job they have done in the production of this report. Special thanks goes to *Finn Katerås* (DN), *Lars Kullerud* and *Frode Abrahamsen* (GRID) and *Michael Green* (WCMC) for their work, as well as to Jeanne Pagnan, CAFF International Secretariat, for her assistance in retrieving information from member nations.

Sincere thanks are also due to *Vladimir Pisheliev* and *Igor Lysenko*, Ministry of the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, *Stefan Norris*, Norwegian Polar Institute, as well as to *Melanie Heath*, BirdLife International, *Peter Prokosch*, WWF International, and *Olav Nord-Varhaug* (DN) for their contributions to the report.

Making a Circumpolar Protected Areas Network in the Arctic (CPAN) a reality requires knowing where we stand at any given time. This report is valuable in that it tells us what is the present situation, and in that it also provides a benchmark against which future progress on the implementation of CPAN - jointly in AEPS and individually as CAFF members - can be assessed.

Nuuk, 15 June 1996

Peter Nielsen
CAFF Chair

Summary

This report provides an overview of proposals made by CAFF countries for new and/or enlarged protected Areas in the Arctic. Some proposals from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also mentioned. The report also focuses on the roles of coastal and marine protected areas and transboundary co-operation. Together with the report on the State of Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1994 (CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1), this report is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the present situation with regard to the present conservation status of habitat in the Arctic.

The main source of data for the information contained in this report are the responses from CAFF member countries and various NGOs to a questionnaire circulated at the end of 1994. It proved to be somewhat difficult to get adequate information from some countries, but information on 118 new areas proposed for protection was received from the eight CAFF member countries Canada, Finland, Greenland/Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States (Alaska). The report discusses in some detail the proposals made by these countries as well as the proposals received from NGOs.

The proposals presented for new or enlarged protected areas are at very different stages in the various national planning processes, and naturally much data is not yet available. For example is the size of 17 proposed areas not yet known. Furthermore, the amount of data, as well as the validity, provided for each of the proposals, varies considerably.

What is important, however, is that all countries appear to have a good overview of their candidate sites. The Proposed Protected Areas Directory in this report is contained in Part 2, and consists of a data sheet for each of the proposed areas.

As of 1996 there are 285 protected areas (larger than 10 km²) in the Arctic (cf. Appendix VI) covering some 14,1% of the Arctic land area. Large parts of this area consists of permanent snow or ice. For example North and East Greenland National Park, which is largely ice cap, constitutes roughly half of this area. Furthermore, several proposals, especially in Russia, consist of several separate units (often a long distance apart).

Table 4.2 in this report provides a summary of existing and proposed protected areas in the Arctic, as well as an estimate of the total planned for protection. If most of the 118 proposed protected areas identified by the eight Arctic countries are established, the number of protec-

ted areas in the Arctic will rise to about 400 areas within the foreseeable future.

Even if these proposals are all implemented, however, the North and East Greenland National Park will still constitute about 40 % of the total area afforded protection. Also, marine units are often not separated from terrestrial areas in data on existing protected areas, thus causing calculation problems and reduced reliability of figures on land area. Both the size and number of protected areas should therefore be seen as an indication, rather than an absolute reflection, of the level of protection accorded to the Arctic.

Based on the data available for the 101 proposals, however, it can nonetheless be stated the total area under protection (IUCN management categories I-V) will rise to at least some 318.000 km², or 16% of the terrestrial Arctic as defined by CAFF. This is more than three times the area of Iceland. Also, this overview of existing and proposed protected areas provides a basis for further work under the CPAN project.

However, the distribution of the present protected areas in the Arctic will still not be fully representative, with some key habitats - such as isolated islands, fjords and coastal areas, marine areas, forests, and wetlands - being under-represented. So even with 16% of the Arctic protected in accordance with current proposals, the network will not be adequately representative of the wide variety of Arctic ecosystems, nor will it contribute effectively to the maintenance of viable populations of all Arctic species and serve to fully maintain ecological and evolutionary processes.

Insufficient attention to the designation and planning of coastal and marine protected areas needs to be addressed by CAFF member countries. Major challenges include the inclusion of Arctic marine areas in CPAN, as a part of a global system of marine protected areas that is adequately representative of marine environments. Some 100 of the present 285 protected areas have a larger or - more often - a minor marine component. UNEP/GRID-Arendal has in this regard made a rough estimation, finding that about 440.000 km² may in the future be included in unique or mixed marine protected areas, representing however only about 2,5% of the marine part of the Arctic.

At present there are five transfrontier conservation areas in the Arctic. Another eight such areas are either proposed or under planning. Conserving ecologically important transboundary Arctic areas, *inter alia* through the establishment of protected areas, frequently with

complex international jurisdiction (e.g. marine areas), represents a major challenge.

Adequate implementation of the recommended actions on a national as well as at the AEPS level (cf. chapter 6 in the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan) will also be needed if the overall goal of CPAN is to be attained, namely "to facilitate implementation of initiatives to establish, within the context of an overall Arctic conservation strategy, an adequate and well managed network of protected areas that has a high probability of maintaining the dynamic biodiversity of the Arctic region in perpetuity".

In addition, active use must be made of the principles and guidelines that have been developed for CPAN (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 4), and appropriate attention must also be made to the national principles and mechanisms that have been identified for protected area selection in Arctic countries (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 3). Further gap analyses should also be carried out at the circumpolar level in order to better plan a fully representative CPAN (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 5).

Appropriate attention must also be made in the implementation of CPAN to the importance of smaller protected areas, i.e. in this context those that are smaller than 10 km².

Based on the findings of this report, recommendations are made on the following items:

- increase the level of knowledge and data collection
- identify the most significant gaps in the national networks of protected areas, and to select candidate sites for further action
- secure the establishment of a Pan Arctic Protected Areas Register
- identify needs and opportunities for modifying existing protected areas

Other recommendations are made which pay particular attention to the need for new protected areas and on the importance of coastal and marine as well as trans-boundary areas. Recommendations in this report must clearly be seen in context with other recommendations on other, including more overall, aspects of CPAN (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Reports 3 - 6).

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данном отчете собраны предложения со стороны стран-членов САФГ по новым или/и расширенным охраняемым районам в Арктике. Отчет включает в себя и некоторые предложения от негосударственных организаций (NGO). Отчет – до определенной степени – помещает в фокусе роль прибрежных и морских охраняемых районов, а также роль трансграничного сотрудничества. Вместе с отчетом "CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No 1: The State of Protected Areas in Circumpolar Arctic 1994" данный отчет намеривается описать сегодняшнюю ситуацию охраняемых районов Арктики.

Информация и данные, включающиеся в данный отчет, основываются на ответах от стран-членов САФГ и различных негосударственных организаций (NGO) на анкетирование, проведенное в конце 1994 г. Оказалось немного трудным получить удовлетворительную информацию от некоторых стран, но была получена информация о 118 новых охраняемых районах от восьми стран-членов САФГ – Канада, Финляндия, Гренландия/Дания, Исландия, Норвегия, Россия, Швеция и США (Аляска). В отчете обсуждены предложения этих стран, а также предложения поступившие от NGO.

Предложения по новым и расширяемым охраняемым районам находятся в различных этапах обсуждения в различных странах. И, естественно, многие данные пока не являются доступными. Например, не хватает данных по площади 17 предложенных районов. Встречаются и значительные колебания касательно количества и обоснованность данных.

Самое главное, однако, то, что у каждой страны есть яркий общий обзор по перспективным районам. Список предложенных охраняемых районов приложен в Часть 2, и содержит информацию об предложенных, новых районах.

К 1996 г. в Арктических районах существует 285 охраняемых районов (> 10 км²), ссыл на приложение IV, площадь которых составляет ок. 14,1 % общей площади Арктики. Большая часть площади покрыта постоянным снегом или льдом. Покрытый льдом Национальный Парк Северо-Восточной Гренландии охватывает половину общей площади этих районов. Кроме этого, некоторые предложения, особенно со стороны России, состоят из некоторых, отдельных единиц (которые часто расположены далеко друг от друга).

Целью сети общеполитных охраняемых районов (CPAN) является представление – как можно более комплексно – разнообразность арктических экосистем и эффективное содействие сохранению жизнеспособных популяций всех арктических видов, а также содействие сохранению экологических и эволюционных процессов.

Если 118 предложенных районов, идентифицированных восьми Арктическими странами, будут реализованы, то количество охраняемых районов в Арктике будет составлять ок. 400. На основе доступных в 101 предложении цифр, можно определять, что площадь охраняемых районов с различными режимами охраны (категория I-V управления IUCN) увеличится на 318.000 км² и будет составлять > 16 % общей площади Арктики. Национальный Парк Северо-Восточной Гренландии будет все-равно составлять ок. 40 % общей площади охраняемых районов.

В связи с тем, что данные о морских единицах часто включены в данных о существующих охраняемых районах на суше, затрудняется калькуляция и возникают проблемы предоставить надежные данные по площадям наземных районов. Однако, можно констатировать, что общая площадь 101 из 118 предложенных районов составляет ок. 318.000 км², – т.е. три раза больше, чем общая площадь Исландии.

Далее, распределение существующих охраняемых районов Арктики не является полностью представительным или био-географически сбалансированным. Т.е. некоторые ключевые места распространения (habitats) – как например изолированные острова, фьорды, прибрежные, морские и лесные районы, а также болоты – представлены в небольшом количестве.

Поэтому, следует понимать площадь и количество предложенных охраняемых районов в качестве указателя – а не в качестве абсолютного отражателя – желаемого уровня увеличенной охраны.

Работа над сохранением морской среды и мест распространения морской флоры и фауны не является такой интенсивной как работа над сохранением наземной среды. Недостаточное внимание обращено на определение и запланировании прибрежных и морских охраняемых районов, и странами-членами САФГ следует более внимательно относиться к этому вопросу. Ок. 100 из существующих 285 охраняемых районов имеют морские компоненты разного размера. По предварительной оценке UNEP/GRID-Arendal, ок 440.000 км² может быть в будущем включено в уникальные или смешанные морские охраняемые районы. Но даже тогда общая площадь морских, охраняемых районов будет составлять только ок. 2,5 %.

В ок. 100 местах по всему миру, парки и заповедники находятся в приграничных районах. Сегодня в Арктике имеется 5 трансграничных, охраняемых районов. Кроме этого, предложено, или запланировано, основать еще 8 трансграничных заповедников. Сохранение экологически важных приграничных районов в Арктике путем основания совместных охраняемых районов (в том числе и морских), подчиняющихся юрисдикции разных стран, является большим вызовом.

Так как районы, описанные в отчетах "CAFF Habitat Conservation Reports No 1 & 2" полностью не соответствуют с целями сети CPAN, необходимо принимать дополнительные меры как в национальном уровне, так и в уровне АЕРС, см. Статья 6 в отчете "CAFF Habitat Conservation Report no. 6" ("CPAN Strategy and Action Plan"), чтобы достичь целей CPAN.

Кроме этого следует активно пользоваться принципами и направлениями, разработанными для CPAN, cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No.4. Достаточное внимание следует обратить и на национальные принципы и механизмы, согласованные для выбора охраняемых районов Арктических стран, ссыл. на отчет "CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No.3".

Следует обратить внимание и на применение сети CPAN для подчеркивания важности и более маленьких охраняемых районов, т.е. районов, площадь которых составляет меньше чем 10 км².

На основе данного отчета рекомендуется:

- увеличить уровень знания и отбора данных
- выявить самые значительные пробелы в национальных сетях охраняемых районов, а также выбрать возможные районы для будущих мероприятий.
- обеспечивать осуществление регистра "Pan Arctic Protected Area Registry".
- выявить какие нужды и какие возможности существуют для модификации существующих охраняемых районов.

Кроме этого, рекомендуется обратить особое внимание на потребность в новых охраняемых районах и на важность прибрежных, морских и трансграничных районов. Необходимо рассматривать рекомендации данного отчета в контексте с другими рекомендациями по более всеохватывающим аспектам CPAN, ссыл. на отчеты CAFF Habitat Conservation Reports 3-6.

Introduction

The CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1 - The State of Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic, published in 1994, provided a first step towards developing the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN), initially called for in the Rovaniemi Declaration (1991) and the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS). The Arctic Ministers in the Nuuk Declaration (1993) requested that the CAFF Working Group continue its efforts by preparing a plan for the development of a Network of Protected Areas that will provide a common process for use by Arctic countries instrumental in ensuring the necessary protection of Arctic Ecosystems.

In response to this request, CAFF set up a CPAN Project, lead by Russia in co-operation with Norway. The activities of CPAN comprised the following:

- compile an overview of all proposed protected areas in the Arctic
- evaluate national principles and mechanism for creating protected areas
- propose principles and guidelines for Arctic protected areas
- identify gaps in the protected areas network through a preliminary gap analysis
- prepare a CPAN strategy and action plan

The strategy and action plan that has been developed for CPAN is contained in CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 6. The goal of the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan is to facilitate implementation of initiatives to establish, within the context of an overall Arctic conservation strategy, an adequate and well managed network of protected areas that has a high probability of maintaining the dynamic biodiversity of the Arctic region in perpetuity.

The strategy and action plan for CPAN was endorsed by the Third Ministerial Conference on the protection of the Arctic environment, which was held in Inuvik, Canada, 20-21 March 1996. Furthermore, the AEPS ministers stated in the Inuvik Declaration on Environmental Protection of and Sustainable Development in the Arctic that CAFF should give priority to continuing the development of the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN).

This report is a response to the first CPAN activity: to provide an overview of proposed protected areas in the Arctic. The main sources of information for this report are the responses of CAFF member countries and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to the Russian CPAN questionnaire which was distributed at the end of 1994.

Together with CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1, this report is intended to give a comprehensive overview of the present situation with regard to habitat protection in the Arctic. This is crucially important for further development and planning of a representative CPAN. In addition to data on proposed protected areas, the report focuses on the challenges presented by coastal and marine areas and by transboundary co-operation. The report also includes a Directory of proposed protected areas, with more detailed data on each proposed area.

1 The Arctic - definitions and delimitations used

An overview of the Arctic environment and the most common definitions of the Arctic is provided in CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1 (1994). For the purposes of that report, each of the eight CAFF member countries chose to use its own definition of "the Arctic". The total land area of the CAFF eight nations is about 39.5 million km², of which about one third or 14.8 million km² has been defined as Arctic by CAFF member countries. The distribution of the Arctic as defined by CAFF member countries is shown on Figure 1.1, together with distribution of permafrost, the 10°C July isotherm, the Arctic Circle, a phytogeographic Arctic boundary and an outline of the Euro-Arctic Barents Region.

For the purpose of this report, which seeks to provide some focus on coastal and marine protection, a new map showing the characteristics of the Arctic Ocean has been developed (Figure 1.2).

Though small in comparison with other oceans, the Arctic Ocean has a remarkable complex and varied sea-

bed relief. Some of the most critical areas from a biological point of view are those parts of the marine environment that are presently very productive, e.g. where turbulence or upwelling has destroyed the stable water stratification allowing mixing of water and concentrating of nutrients from a large area. However, it must also be noted that many relatively unproductive areas may be critical for particular species or ecological functions (e.g. migratory corridors for key species, areas of high species richness). The IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) has identified five biogeographical subregions for the Arctic Ocean. On a national level Canada for example has identified 29 natural marine regions. However, both on a regional and on a national level, protection of coastal and marine ecosystems lags far behind that of terrestrial areas. The marine area within the Arctic, as defined by CAFF, has by UNEP/GRID-Arendal been estimated to be 18 million km², and is thus more extensive than the total land area.

Table 1.1 *Total land area and percentage Arctic - by country*

Country	Total land area (km ²)	Land area in the Arctic	% Arctic
Canada	9,970,610	5,260,777	52.8
Finland	304,623	79,547	26.1
Greenland/Denmark	2,175,600	2,175,600	100.0
Iceland	103,000	103,000	100.0
Norway	386,975	163,522	42.2
Russia	17,075,400	6,349,780	37.2
Sweden	411,000	95,000	23.1
USA (Alaska)	9,166,758	590,553	6.4
Total	39,593,966	14,817,779	37.4

2 Existing protected areas in the Arctic

As of September 1994, a total of 280 protected areas, covering some 2 million km², or approximately 14% of the land area in the Arctic, had been designated (CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1). These are all protected areas larger than 10 km² or isolated islands larger than 1 km² and fall within IUCN Management Categories I-V, thereby qualifying for inclusion in the United Nations List of Protected Areas. About 100 of these protected areas have coastal or marine components.

As of 1 January 1996, there had been no additions to the protected area networks of Finland, Greenland, Sweden nor USA (Alaska) since the release of CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1 in 1994.

In Canada, one new site has been designated. However, one site has been withdrawn from the list of protected areas as it is still a proposal, and transferred to the directory of proposed protected areas. Canada therefore still has 46 protected areas on the "CAFF-list", but the area (km²) has been reduced somewhat.

Iceland has designated two new protected areas, of which one is a large marine site.

In Norway, two new areas have been established.

Russia has designated one new area, and a large extension has been completed for one of the zapovedniks.

Furthermore, several areas in Russia have already been designated at a regional level, and are awaiting approval of the Russian Federal Government. Such areas have been listed in the Directory of proposed protected areas. One of these areas has the potential to become the second largest protected area in the Arctic, namely the extension of the Lena Delta Zapovednik to include the New Siberian Island and parts of the Laptev Sea, which will increase its area by 100,000 km² (cf. Figure 4.1).

Updating the figures shows that in 1996 there are 285 protected areas (> 10 km²) in the Arctic, covering some 14.1% of the terrestrial Arctic. It should be mentioned that some marine areas may be included in this figure.

Furthermore, the data are either unreliable or do not exist for most of the marine areas *de facto* protected. For instance has the marine component around the large protected areas in Svalbard, Norway, never been calculated.

The state of protected areas in the circumpolar Arctic was reviewed in CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1, which also provides a directory of the then 280 protected qualified for inclusion in the United Nations List of Protected Areas. For further information on existing protected areas, reference should be made to that report. However, an up-to-date list of all 285 protected areas has been included in Appendix VI of this report.

Table 2.1 Protected areas in the Arctic - by country as of 1996 (includes only areas qualified for inclusion in the United Nations List of Protected Areas)

Country	No. of areas category I-V	Total land area (km ²) category I-V	% of Arctic land area ¹	No. of areas with coastal or marine components ²
Canada	46	434,859	8.3	26
Finland	52	25,905	32.6	not relevant
Greenland/Denmark ³	14	993,025	45.7	12
Iceland	25	12,160	11.8	9
Norway	38	41,637	25.5	15
Russia ⁴	26	237,665	3.7	11
Sweden	43	19,623	20.7	not relevant
USA (Alaska)	41	331,425	56.1	28
Total	285	2,096,299	14.1	101

¹ Some marine components might be included

² Calculated on the basis of provided data

³ Includes eleven designated Ramsar sites, of which nine are not protected under Greenland's Nature Conservation Act

⁴ Some additional areas already decided upon on a regional administrative level, but awaiting approval of the Russian Federal Government, are not included here

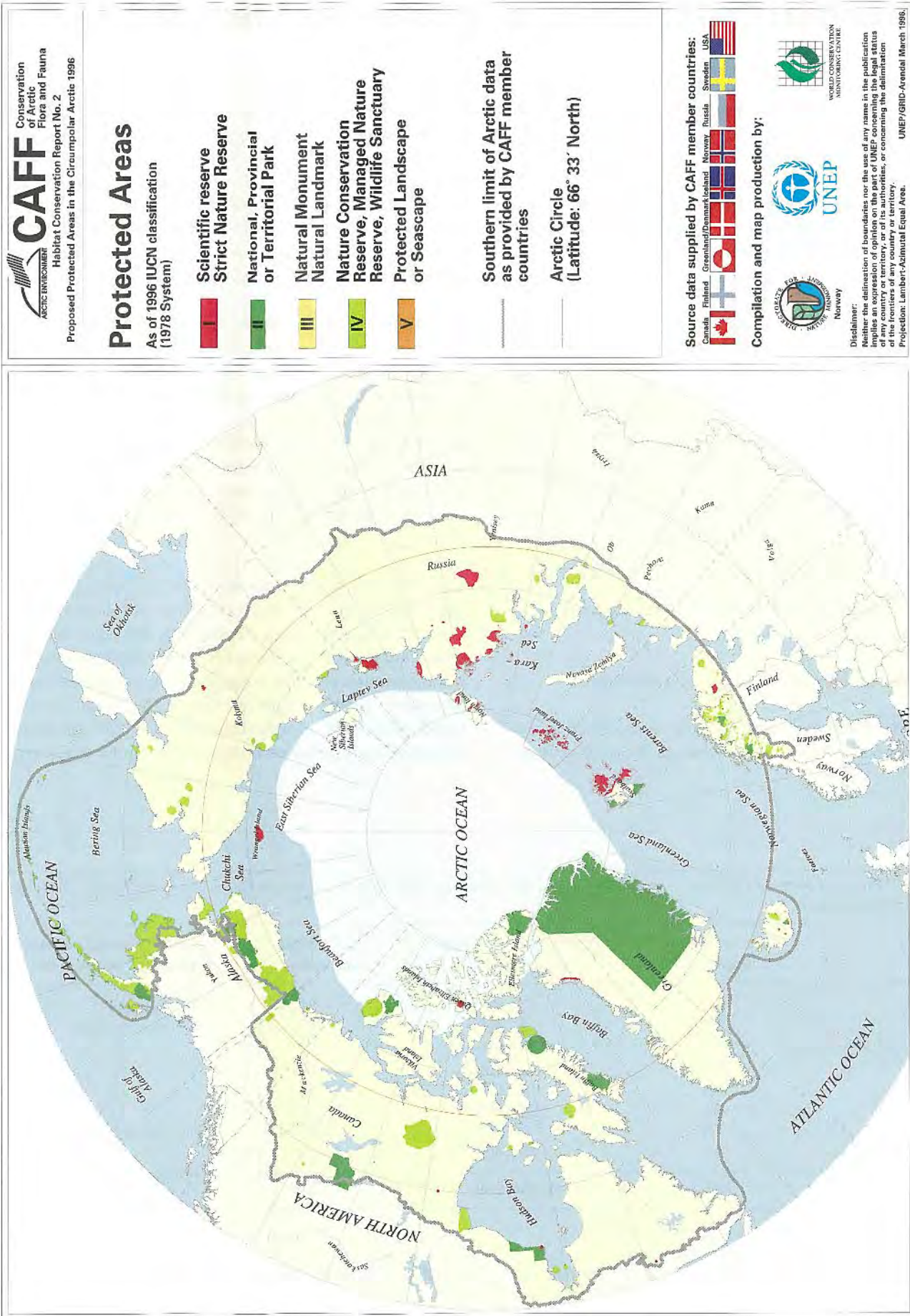


Figure 2.1 Protected areas in the Arctic as of 1996

3 The need for further protection

3.1 Overview

Protected areas are seen as an integral part of any strategy for sustainable development, and constitute one effective means of protecting biological diversity and supporting its sustainable use. They are typically established to conserve a representative sample of an ecosystem or to protect a particular species, habitat or significant biogeographical or cultural feature.

National Park, which is largely ice cap, constitutes roughly half of the total area under protection in the Arctic. Furthermore, a certain percentage of what has been considered to be terrestrial (land) area is actually marine, as information provided by the countries (except Finland and Sweden) does not always distinguish between terrestrial and marine components. In other words, both the size and number of protected areas should be seen as an indication, rather than an absolute

Table 3.1 Comparison between the global network of protected areas, based on the 1993 United Nations List of Protected Areas, and the Arctic network, based on those qualifying for the list in 1996

	Land area	No. of areas category I-V	Total area (km ²) category I-V	% of area
World	149,007,606	8641	7,928,928	5.3
Arctic (CAFF)	39,593,966	285	2,096,299	14.1

Despite a growing recognition world-wide of the importance of national parks and other categories of protected areas, only about five percent of the planet's surface is presently afforded protection in protected areas that qualify for inclusion in the 1993 United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas (cf. Table 3.1).

It is often beneficial to take a regional approach when using protected areas as a measure for habitat conservation, and this also a backbone for the CPAN project. The goal of CPAN as described in the strategy and action plan is "to facilitate implementation of initiatives to establish, within the context of an overall Arctic conservation strategy, an adequate and well managed network of protected areas that has a high probability of maintaining the dynamic biodiversity of the Arctic region in perpetuity".

The resulting circumpolar network of protected areas is intended to represent as fully as possible the wide variety of Arctic ecosystems, contribute effectively to maintain viable populations of all Arctic species and serve to maintain ecological and evolutionary processes.

For a further discussion on the concept of protected areas and on the rationale for CPAN, reference is made to CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 6 ("CPAN Strategy and Action Plan").

In the Arctic about 14% of total land area is protected. While this is very much higher than the global average (cf. Table 3.1), it should be pointed out that much of what is protected in the Arctic consists of permanent snow or ice. For example the North and East Greenland

reflection, of the level of protection accorded to the Arctic.

Furthermore, the distribution of the present protected areas in the Arctic is not fully representative, with some key habitats - such as isolated islands, fjords and coastal areas, marine areas, forests, and wetlands - being under-represented. For more details on this issue, reference is made to CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1.

Addressing this problem will be a major challenge for CAFF and its CPAN project, requiring *inter alia*:

- development of guidelines based on a recognised set of criteria on of evaluat the present network of Arctic protected areas
- identification of major gaps in this network and the setting of targets to fill these gaps, and
- review of existing mechanisms and principles for establishing protected areas

For more details on CPAN's response to these issues, reference is made to the CAFF Habitat Conservation Reports Nos. 3 ("National Principles and Mechanisms for Protected Area Selection in Arctic Countries"), 4 ("CPAN Principles and Guidelines"), 5 ("Gaps in Habitat Protection in the Circumpolar Arctic - A Preliminary Analysis") and 6 ("CPAN Strategy and Action Plan").

It should here be pointed out that the information gathered for each of the 285 areas in the Directory of Arctic Protected Areas (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1) is not sufficient for conducting a complete evaluation and gap identification at a national level

using the guidelines and criteria developed under the CPAN project. It is anticipated, however, that an initiative from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to compile a comprehensive directory of "Northern (Arctic) Protected Areas", in collaboration with CAFF member countries, may do much towards meeting these data needs.

3.2 On the need for marine and coastal habitat conservation and the role of marine and coastal protected areas in the Arctic

Despite several initiatives, some stretching back several decades, to devise methods to manage and protect marine environments and resources, conservation of the marine environment has lagged far behind that for the terrestrial environment. A fully integrated approach to the conservation and management of marine ecosystems, therefore, is yet to be developed and implemented. Consequently, many marine areas world-wide now face serious problems, including over-exploitation of fish and other marine resources, pollution and physical alteration of the seabed or coastline.

The term "marine protected area" is defined by IUCN (McNeely et. al. 1994) as "any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment".

According to IUCN, the primary goal of marine conservation and management is "to provide for the protection, restoration, wise use, understanding and enjoyment of the marine heritage of the world in perpetuity through the creation of a global, representative system of marine protected areas and through the management, in accordance with the principles of the World Conservation Strategy, of human activities that use or affect the marine environment".

IUCN recommends that each national government as an integral component of its work on marine conservation and management should seek co-operative action between the public and all levels of government for development of a national system of marine protected areas (McNeely et. al. 1994).

Achieving ecological sustainability, conservation of biological diversity and maintenance of biological resources and ecological functions in the Arctic coastal marine environment will also be expected to depend on integrated planning and management regimes, of which the designation of protected areas is a major component.

IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA), under its marine programme, distinguishes 13 marine regions within which a total of 1,182

marine protected areas have been identified to date. Of these, only 10 have been registered in CNPPA's Arctic Marine Region (Table 3.2). It should be mentioned, however, that this region is not identical with the Arctic as defined for CAFF purposes. Moreover, about 100 of the 285 protected areas registered by CAFF include a coastal or marine component.

None of the CNPPA Marine Regions, especially in the Arctic Marine Region, are adequately represented within marine protected areas. Action, therefore, is urgently required to identify the marine areas which require protection. The comprehensive IUCN reports on "A Global System of Marine Protected Areas" (1995) provide a sound basis for starting this work.

Insufficient attention to the designation and planning of coastal and marine protected areas also needs to be addressed by CAFF member countries. Major challenges include the inclusion of Arctic marine areas in CPAN, as a part of a global system of marine protected areas, that is adequately representative of marine environments.

Table 3.2 *Distribution of marine protected areas according to the CNPPA Marine Regions (McNeely et. al. 1994)*

Marine Region	Approximate number of MPAs
1 Antarctic	23
2 Arctic	10
3 Mediterranean	46
4a NW Atlantic	45
4b NE Atlantic	34
4c N Atlantic-Baltic	24
5 Wider Caribbean	76
6 West Africa	125
7 South Atlantic	25
8a Indian Ocean	25
8b NW Indian Ocean	24
8c South East Africa	9
9 Southeast Asia	83
10 Central & South Pacific	49
11a NE Pacific	54
11b NW Pacific	201
12 SE Pacific	25
13 Australia	304
Total	1182

There is no doubt that the 10 Arctic marine protected areas identified by IUCN are not representative of the region. Even if the 100 protected areas having a coastal or marine component are considered, the marine protected areas network in the Arctic is still far from adequate (cf. also 4.3 below on proposed marine areas).

3.3 Needs and benefits of strengthening transnational co-operation - transboundary protected areas in the Arctic

The idea of establishing protected areas along international borders was introduced about 80 years ago in North America and about 60 years ago in Europe. Today, protected areas are situated on frontiers at an estimated 100 places around the world. Some countries have designated large areas along their borders as protected areas. For example one-sixth of the US border with Canada and one-fifth of its border with Mexico comprises protected areas.

Activities relating to the protection of areas occur primarily within individual countries or at sub-national level, but such political boundaries are artificial in biological and geographical terms. This means that where countries are numerous and often small, as in Africa or Europe, areas rich in biodiversity, such as river valleys, deltas, enclosed lakes and mountain ranges, often form the borders between countries. When using the designation of protected areas as a tool for conservation of biological diversity, therefore, some such areas may need to be protected in their entirety. In such cases, co-operation between responsible management bodies of the respective countries is of paramount importance.

Conserving trans-boundary Arctic marine areas, *inter alia* through the establishment of protected areas, is par-

ticularly sensitive and frequently fraught with complex international jurisdiction and represents a major challenge also to CPAN.

Fortunately, however there has in recent years been a growing interest in the role of protected areas in fostering international co-operation and understanding. One means by which this role is being expressed is through bilateral agreements between countries whose protected areas meet at their frontiers.

In order to promote the establishment of transfrontier protected areas, IUCN has prepared guidelines for their establishment and management. For further details on this, reference is made to Appendix IV.

At present there are five transfrontier protected areas in the Arctic. Another eight areas are either proposed or under planning (cf. Table 4.2 and Figure 4.5). In the Arctic the latest example of transboundary co-operation in nature conservation is the joint Norwegian-Russian protection area in Pasvik, on the border between Finnmark county (Norway) and Murmansk oblast (Russia). The area, comprising the Pasvik Nature Reserve (1993) and the Pasvik Zapovednik (1992), covers 165 km² of wetlands and natural forest, and is a result of recent bilateral agreements between the two countries. Nearby, another transfrontier conservation area is planned between Russia, Finland and Norway.

Coastal and Marine Protected Areas

(Including Marine Protected Areas and Protected Areas with Major or Minor Marine Components)

- Marine Area
- Terrestrial Area with marine component
- Terrestrial Area with no marine component

Southern limit of Arctic data as provided by CAFF member countries

Arctic Circle (Latitude: 66° 33' North)

Source data supplied by CAFF member countries:



Compilation and map production by:



Disclaimer:
Neither the delineation of boundaries nor the use of any name in the publication implies an expression of opinion on the part of UNEP concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of the frontiers of any country or territory.
Projection: Lambert-Asimutal Equal Area.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal March 1996

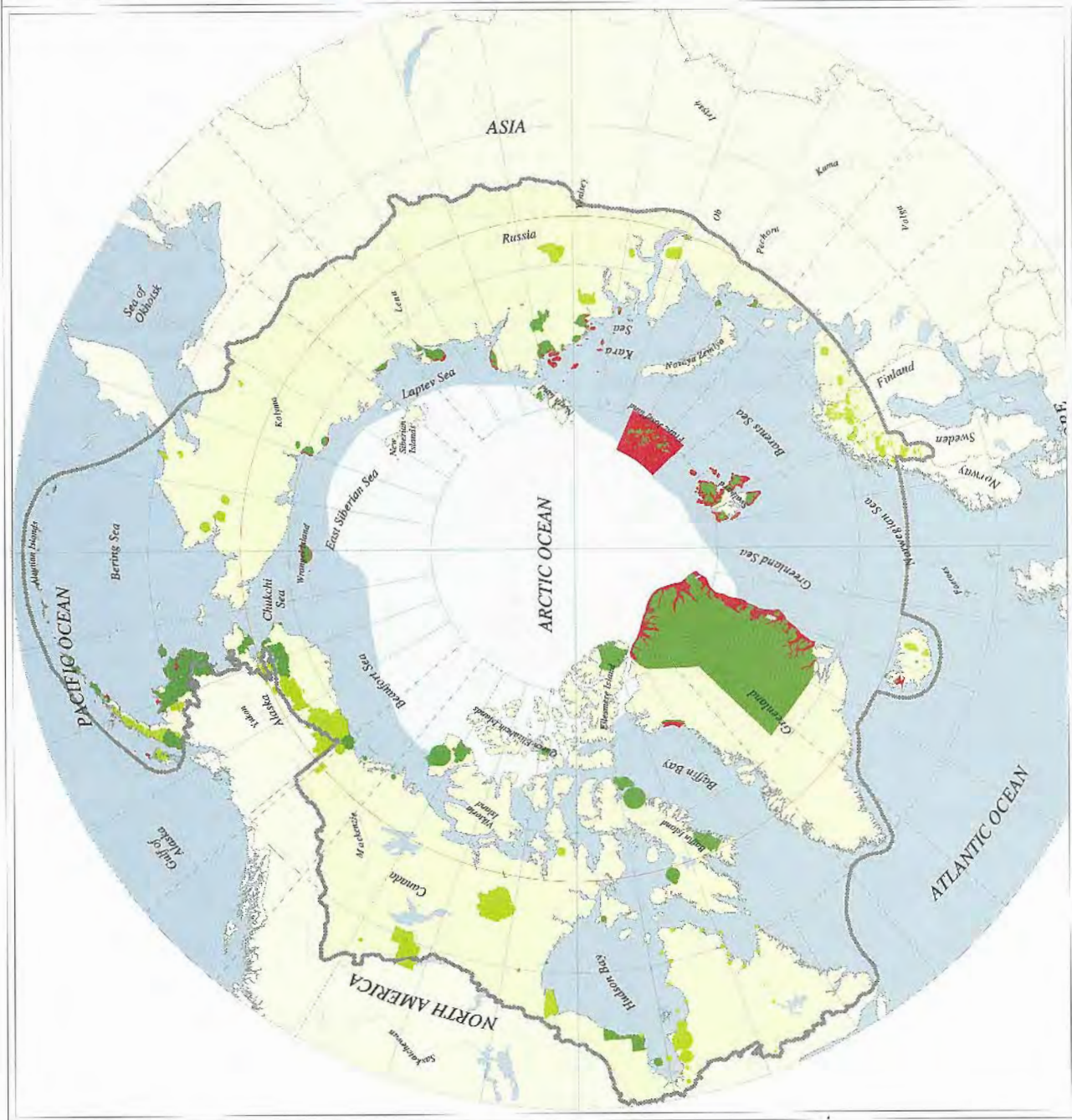


Figure 3.1 Coastal and marine protected areas in the Arctic

4 Expanding the network - proposed Arctic protected areas

4.1 Overview

The main source of data for the information contained in this report on proposed protected areas has been the responses of CAFF member countries and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to a CAFF/CPAN questionnaire, which was sent out by Russia at the end of 1994. The information collected is being used in several CPAN activities. A copy of the questionnaire is shown in Appendix V.

It has proved to be somewhat difficult to get satisfactory responses from some countries, which is assumed to be due to the temporary nature of this type of information. However, information provided by the eight CAFF member countries shows that 118 new areas have been identified for protection. Based on data for 101 of these sites, the total area proposed for protection is about 318,000 km². This is more than three times the size of Iceland or close to the size of mainland Norway (i.e. excluding Svalbard).

Table 4.1 gives an overview of the proposed protected areas in the Arctic, showing the number of proposed protected areas for each country and their corresponding approximate area, as well as the number of coastal and marine areas (including islands) and transboundary areas.

It should be noted that these proposals are in very different stages of their respective national planning processes, and consequently much data are not yet available. For statistical purposes, it should be noted that estimates of area size are missing for 17 of the proposed protected areas, mostly in Russia.

As discussed earlier, marine components are often not distinguished from terrestrial elements in data on existing protected areas, thus making it difficult to accurately account for terrestrial and marine areas under protection. For example, figures given for coastal areas (e.g. river deltas, bird cliffs) may include marine components, or marine areas surrounding islands may have been included in terrestrial area totals.

As several areas consist of several separate units (often a long distance apart), especially in Russia, it should also be mentioned that the 118 identified proposed protected areas constitute an approximate number on potential new protected areas.

Furthermore, data are missing for one proposed protected area in Canada, two in Finland, one area with a large marine component in Norway and for 13 in Russia. For Greenland one large marine area (fjords) is included. For the USA, the figure relates to one new proposed area (the other proposal concerns mainly already existing protected areas).

Table 4.1 *Proposed protected areas in the Arctic*

Country	Proposed areas	Area* Hectares (ha) (approx.)	Coastal and marine areas (incl. islands)	Transboundary areas
Canada	21	>123,299	15	1
Finland	3	>344	not relevant	none
Greenland	3	13,950	3	none
Iceland	11	147	6	none
Norway	43	7,350	32	7
Russia	31	>166,867	15	1
Sweden	4	5,350	not relevant	1
USA (Alaska)	2	225	1	1
Total	118	>317,532	72	11

* It should be noted that area size is not available for 17 of the proposals.



Figure 4.1 Existing and proposed protected areas in the Arctic

4.2 Proposed protected areas - by country

Below is given a brief overview of the proposals presented by the eight Arctic countries. Additional information on the proposed protected areas is to be found in the Proposed Protected Areas Directory, which is contained in Part 2 of this report.

The amount of data, as well as the validity, provided for each of the proposals, varies considerably. What is important, however, is that all countries appear to have a good overview of their candidate sites. The Proposed Protected Areas Directory in this report consists of a data sheet for each site, based entirely on the information provided by each country. Inevitably, data on proposed protected areas will be less complete than for existing ones, in particular for sites whose size and shape has not yet been decided.

4.2.1 Canada

A total of 21 proposed protected areas have been reported for which protection is desirable within the next ten years. Figures taken from 20 of the 21 proposals indicate that Canada will increase the level of protection with about 30% (cf. also Table 4.2).

Canada has included 15 proposals with major coastal and marine components, and they have one proposal for a transboundary protected area.

It may also be mentioned that World Wide Fund Canada (WWF) as part of its "Endangered Spaces" project has prepared a national map series identifying the "gaps" in the existing protected areas network. It could prove useful to update these maps to take into account the 21 proposals. Even if the 21 proposed areas are designated, there would still be significant "gaps" in the network.

4.2.2 Finland

Three new areas are proposed, Koitelainen Mire, Luire Mire and an extension to Pallas-Ounas National Park. Koitelainen Mire is already a designated Ramsar site (344 km²). The sizes of the two other proposals are not yet available. An Old Forest Conservation Programme has been established, and some 1,000 km² are under survey for possible protection.

No proposals have been made for coastal and marine areas nor for transboundary areas.

Through its designated wilderness areas in Northern Finland, several transboundary protected areas already exist (cf. also Table 3.3). In connection with the Old Forest Conservation Programme, further areas on the border may be proposed.

4.2.3 Greenland

The Greenland Home Rule Government has agreed on

three areas being nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List as part of a common Nordic proposal on new World Heritage Sites. All three areas have coastal and marine components: they include fjords and reach either from the central ice cap or other minor glaciers to the sea. Part of one of the areas is a designated Ramsar site. The areas have important cultural and indigenous values.

4.2.4 Iceland

Iceland points out that it has not made any long-term plan for area protection for the coming ten years (1995-2005). However, the Nature Conservation Council and the Ministry of the Environment is presently in the process of formulating protection regulations for several areas.

Iceland has a national Nature Conservation Register, which is an inventory of sites of special interest. Although not comprehensive, it lists more than 250 sites. Some of these are of international importance, e.g. as Important Bird Areas (cf. Appendix II).

At present, 11 proposed protected areas are either actually being worked on or likely to be in the nearest future.

A total of seven proposals are marine and coastal areas, all of which are small, many of them with large seabird colonies and/or geological features.

4.2.5 Norway

Four comprehensive nature conservation plans, all with concrete proposals for new protected areas, are underway in the Norwegian part of the Arctic. These are the National Park Plan, the Coastal Protected Areas Plans for Nordland and Troms counties, and the Regional Protection Plan for Coniferous Forest (Northern Norway). A total of 43 new protected areas are planned for the Norwegian Arctic. In addition, more than 200 minor protected areas (i.e. smaller than 10 km²) are proposed in the above four plans and in other protection plans. 10 of the 43 proposals are new or expansion of existing national parks/other protected areas.

A national inventory has been completed for coastal areas along mainland Norway, and this will constitute the basis for a future national plan for marine protected areas. Furthermore, marine inventories are ongoing in the Barents Sea (including Svalbard and Bear Island) and around the isolated island of Jan Mayen.

In a new Parliament Report on environmental protection in Svalbard, the isolated Bear Island is proposed for protection. Furthermore, it is said that existing protected areas, which make up about 56 % of the archipelago, will be evaluated and the need for further protection assessed.

In the next few years an assessment of conservation needs on Jan Mayen will be carried out.

Norway has established a total of 32 proposals for areas with major coastal and marine components. Most of these are minor archipelagos along the coast of Nordland and Troms counties.

Norway has made a total of seven proposals for transboundary protected areas, of which four are extensions to existing national parks, two are new national parks and one is to strengthen an existing plant conservation area.

4.2.6 Russia

For the Russian Arctic, data on 31 new proposals have been provided, some of which involve several separate protected areas. Despite inadequate data for 13 of the proposals, Russia seems to be on its way to doubling the percentage of protected areas in the Arctic part of Russia (cf. also Table 4.2).

Some of the proposals have already been decided upon at regional level, and are awaiting approval of the Russian Federal Government. These include the zapovedniks on Yamal, Gydan and Severnaya Zemlya (an extension of the Great Arctic Reserve), as well as a large 100,000 km² extension to the Lena Delta zapovednik, to include the New Siberian Islands and parts of the Laptev Sea.

Russia has included 15 proposals for coastal and marine areas and one proposal for a transboundary area, namely a "twin-project" between USA and Russia for the Bering Sea.

Designation of the large protected area in and around Franz Josef Land (1994) has been presented as a major step towards the realisation of the NGO proposal for a "Barents Sea International Park" (cf. Appendix I).

4.2.7 Sweden

In the Swedish National Park Plan of 1989, two new protected areas are proposed. One of these, Kiruna fjällen National Park, is very large (4,400 km²) and is located along the border with Norway. If realised, it will include two existing small parks - Vadstjälkä (24 km²) and Abisko (77 km²). Furthermore, a small extension to Sarek National Park (one component) and Padjelanta National Park (two components) are planned. In addition to these four proposals there are plans to change the management status of Vindelfjällens Nature Reserve (5,506 km²) from existing IUCN Category IV to Category II. For Sjaunja Nature Reserve (2,850 km²) a change of management category is also being planned. Further protection of coniferous forests might result in some new proposals to the list.

The complex of existing Padjelanta National Park, Sarek National Park, Stora Sjöfallets National Park, Sjaunja Nature Reserve, Stubba Nature Reserve, Muddus National Park together with the proposed expansions of Sarek and Padjelanta have been nominated (1995) for inscription as a Natural Property in the World Heritage List. The total area of these protected areas is 9,400 km².

No coastal and marine areas have been proposed. One transboundary area has been proposed, namely an extension to the Padjelanta National Park, whose western component lies on the Norwegian border.

4.2.8 USA (Alaska)

Two areas in the State of Alaska are planned for protection in the next ten years. The first, Squirrel River (approximately 225 km²), draining into the Kobuk River, is partly forest and currently a "study area" for Congressional designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The second is the Beringian Heritage International Park, which is being planned by the United States and Russia. The US component of this park is expected to come primarily from already existing protected areas in Alaska, while the Russian component has not yet been designated. The Beringa Heritage International Park, which represents a major transboundary proposal, includes important marine components.

4.3 Proposed protected areas - NGO proposals

Several international and national NGOs have played a role in the first phase of developing CPAN, and important inputs have been provided by NGOs for consideration by CAFF countries in the development of the various CPAN documents. NGOs often also play an important role on a national level in the field of habitat protection and the management of protected areas.

A number of important NGO proposals for protected areas have been identified earlier, and these are outlined in Annex 1 of Habitat Conservation Report No. 1. In general there is often significant overlap between government and NGO proposals for new or expanded protected areas.

For the purpose of this report NGOs involved with habitat protection in the Arctic were again invited to present new proposals for protected areas in the circumpolar Arctic (cf. also 4.1 above). BirdLife International provided a response, and its overview of Important Bird Areas in the Arctic is included in Appendix II. WWF has also supplied information, and they have also provided advice in the development of the Russian proposals. For information about the proposal made for a Barents Sea International Park, reference is made to Prokosch

Table 4.2 Existing and proposed Arctic transboundary protected areas

Protected area system	Remarks
Existing	
Sarek, Padjelanta and Stora Sjöfallet National Parks and Sjaunja Nature Reserve (Sweden) and Rago National Park (Norway).	The proposed Tysfjord Hellemobotn National Park (Norway) could be added (National Park Plan).
Kasivarsi Wilderness Area (Finland) and Reisa National Park and Raisduottarhaldi Landscape Protection Area (Norway)	The proposed Goatteluobbal National Park (Norway) could be added (National Park Plan).
Pasvik Zapovednik (Russia) and Pasvik Nature Reserve (Norway).	Connection to other protected areas in Pasvik will be considered.
Lemmenjoki National Park and Poyrisjarvi, Pulju and Hammastunturi Wilderness Areas (Finland) and Øvre Anarjokka National Park (Norway).	A minor expansion of Øvre Anarjokka National Park is planned.
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (USA) and Ivvavik National Park (Canada).	The proposed Vuntut National Park (Canada) could be added.
Proposed	
Proposals are made for Kirunafjällen National Park, incl. Vadvetjåkka and Abisko National Parks (Sweden) and Sørдалen-Isdalen National Park (Norway).	The proposed Kirunafjällen National Park will expand the area considerably.
Existing is Pasvik National Park (Norway) and Vatsari Wilderness Area (Finland), while a proposed area in Russia is to be specified.	A connection is possible to Pasvik Nature Reserve/ Pasvik Zapovednik.
Proposals are made for Beringian Heritage International Park (USA) and Beringiya National Park (Russia), while already existing protected areas in USA and the Beringia Ethno-Nature Park (Russia) are to be included.	There is also a NGO proposal on the "Beringia Sea Ecosystem".
Other ideas presented	
Existing is Malla Nature Reserve (Finland), while proposals are to be specified for the Palsta area in Sweden and for an area in Norway.	
Existing is Øvre Dividalen National Park (Norway) and proposals are made for Tavvavuoma National Park (Sweden).	An area between these two areas has to be included.
North and East Greenland National Park (Greenland) and Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve (Canada).	These two areas could be linked (no concrete proposals).
An NGO Proposal has been made for a "Barents Sea International Park" to include the Svalbard Archipelago and Bear Island and large marine areas (Norway) as well as Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, Kolguev, Vaigach and the Dolgi Islands and large marine areas (Russia).	Such a park would include already existing protected areas in Svalbard (Norway) and Franz Josef Land (Russia).

(1995). Information on marine proposals which was received earlier is summarised in Appendix I.

It should also be mentioned that no information was received from those indigenous peoples' organisations which were invited to provide input.

4.4 Proposed protected areas - coastal and marine areas

Concerning coastal or marine protected areas, some 100 of the existing 285 protected areas have a coastal or marine component. In addition, about 70 of the 118 proposals have such components.

Figure 4.4 shows some 170 existing and proposed Arctic marine protected areas. UNEP/GRID-Arendal has estimated that about 440.000 km² may in the future be included in unique or mixed marine protected areas, representing however still only about 2,5% of the marine part of the Arctic.

4.5 Proposed protected areas - transboundary areas

Table 4.2 gives an overview showing existing and proposed transboundary Arctic protected areas. Other ideas that have been presented during the development of CPAN are also included for information. Remarks have also been included indicating *inter alia* other action that could be taken. Existing and proposed transboundary protected areas in Northern Scandinavia and Northwest Russia are shown in Figure 4.5.

4.6 Assessment of the adequacy of the proposed areas in CPAN

If most of the 118 proposed protected areas identified by the eight Arctic countries are established, the number of protected areas in the Arctic will rise to about 400 areas within the foreseeable future. Based on the data available for the 101 proposals, the total area under protection (IUCN management categories I-V) will rise to at least some 318.000 km², or 16% of the terrestrial Arctic as defined by CAFF. However, as pointed out earlier, some marine elements may have been included in the data on land area. Table 4.3 provides a summary of existing and proposed protected areas in the Arctic, as well as an estimate of the total planned for protection. Even if these proposals are all implemented however the North, and East Greenland National Park will still constitute about 40 % of the total area afforded protection.

This overview of existing and proposed protected areas provides a basis for further work under the CPAN pro-

ject. But even with 16% of the Arctic protected in accordance with current proposals, the network will not be adequately representative of the wide variety of Arctic ecosystems nor will it contribute effectively to the maintenance of viable populations of all Arctic species and serve to maintain ecological and evolutionary processes.

Adequate implementation of the recommended actions on a national as well as at the AEPS level (cf. chapter 6 in the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan) will also be needed if the overall goal of CPAN is to be attained, namely "to facilitate implementation of initiatives to establish, within the context of an overall Arctic conservation strategy, an adequate and well managed network of protected areas that has a high probability of maintaining the dynamic biodiversity of the Arctic region in perpetuity".

In addition, active use must be made of the principles and guidelines that have been developed for CPAN (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 4), and appropriate attention must also be made to the national principles and mechanisms that have been identified for protected area selection in Arctic countries (cf. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 3).

Further gap analyses should also be carried out at the circumpolar level in order to better plan a fully representative CPAN. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 5 provides a preliminary analysis of gaps in habitat protection in the circumpolar Arctic, and could be followed up by more extensive analysis covering a wide range of biodiversity elements.

Furthermore, consideration may be given to the various NGO proposals that have been presented to the CPAN project (cf. 4.2.9 above and Appendix I).

Although not strictly under the realm of CPAN, appropriate attention must also be made in the implementation of CPAN to the importance of smaller protected areas, i.e. in this context those that are smaller than 10 km², as these often play an important role as key habitats, e.g. as important bird areas.

Table 4.3 *Summary of existing protected areas, new proposals and a potential estimation of Arctic protected areas*

Country	Existing protected areas	Total land area (km ²)	% of Arctic land area	New proposals	Total land area (km ²)	% of Arctic land area	Potential no. of areas	Potential %
Canada	46	434,859	8.3	21 ¹⁾	>123,299	2.4	67	>10.6
Finland	52	25,905	32.6	3 ²⁾	>344	0.4	55	>33.0
Greenland	14	993,025	45.7	3 ³⁾	13,950	0.6	17	46.3
Iceland	25	12,160	11.8	11	147	0.1	36	11.9
Norway	38	41,637	25.5	43 ⁴⁾	>7,350	4.5	81	>30.0
Russia	26	237,665	3.7	31 ⁵⁾	>166,867	2.6	57	>6.4
Sweden	43	19,623	20.7	4	5,350	5.6	47	26.3
USA (Alaska)	41	331,425	56.1	2 ⁶⁾	225	0.0	43	56.1
Total	285	2,096,299	14.1	118	>317,532	2.1	403	>16.3

¹⁾ Data (area) is missing for one proposed area in Canada

²⁾ Data (area) is missing for two proposed areas in Finland

³⁾ A large marine area (fjords) is included for Greenland

⁴⁾ Data (area) is missing for one proposed area and large marine areas are included for Norway

⁵⁾ Data (area) is missing for 13 proposed areas for Russia

⁶⁾ For USA, the figure (area) relates to one new area (the other proposal concerns already existing protected areas)



Figure 4.2 Existing (25) and proposed (11) protected areas in Iceland

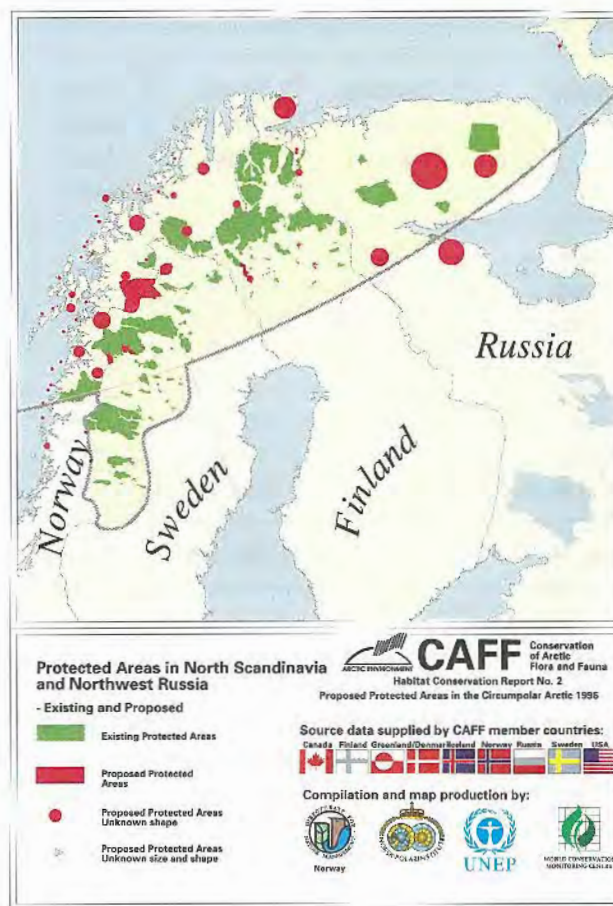


Figure 4.3 Existing and proposed protected areas in North Scandinavia and Northwest Russia

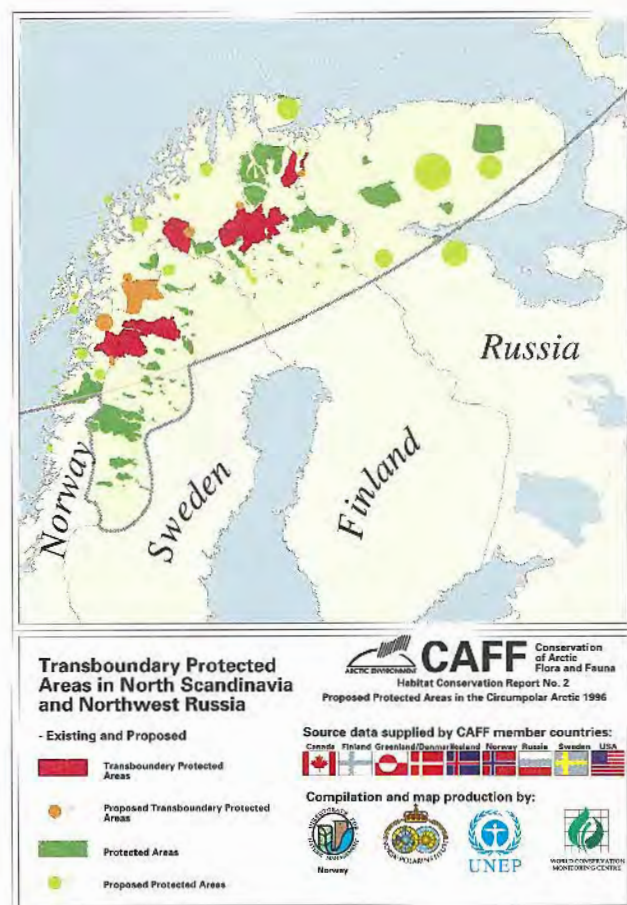


Figure 4.5 Existing and proposed transboundary protected area in Northern Scandinavia and Northwest Russia

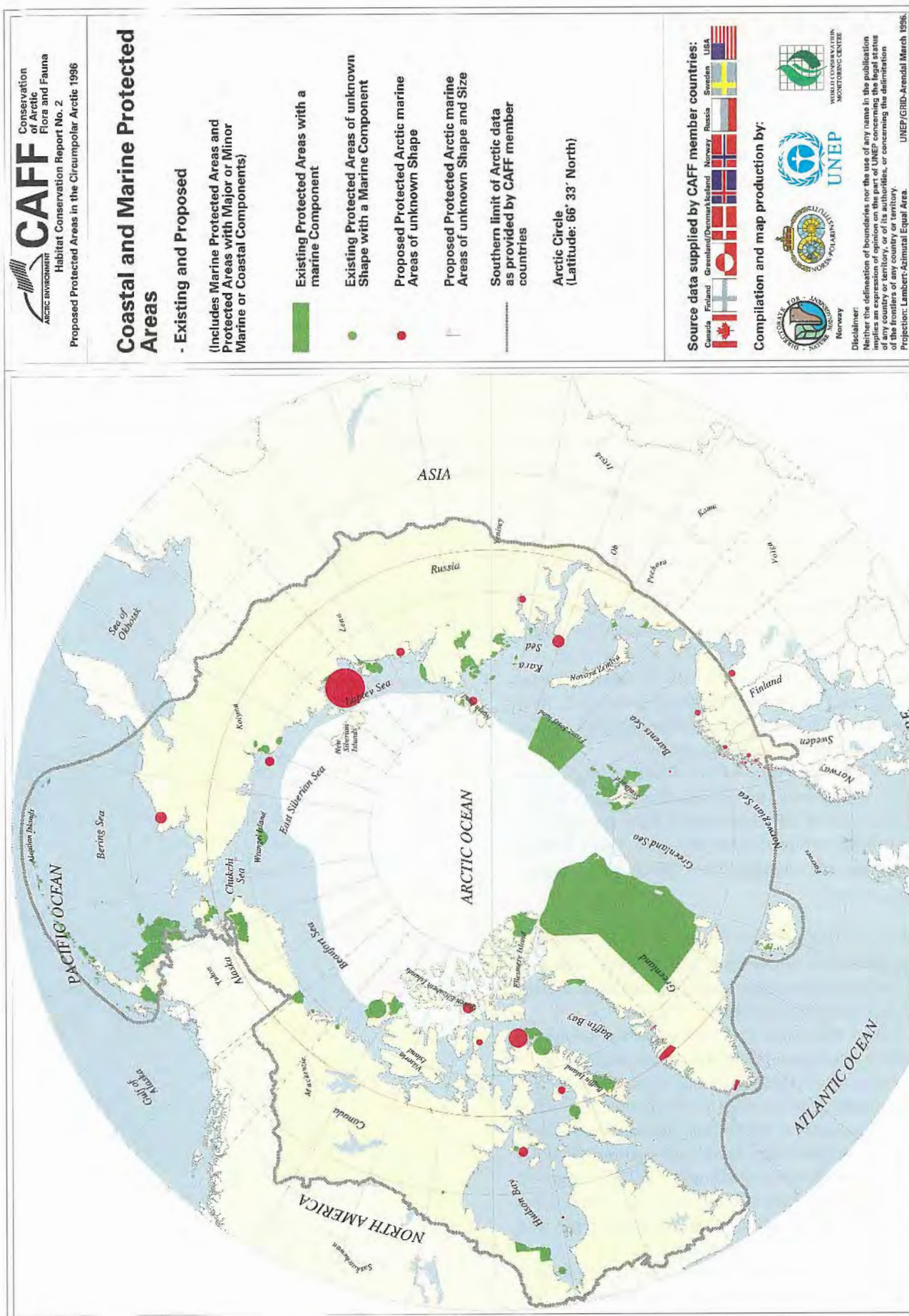


Figure 4.4 Existing and proposed Arctic coastal and marine protected areas

5 Recommendations on further action by CAFF

Based on the findings of this report, the following recommendations are made with regard to future work under CAFF on protected areas:

- to increase the level of knowledge and data collection on existing protected areas, including support to the World Conservation Monitoring Centre's (WCMC) initiative to prepare a comprehensive directory of Northern (Arctic) protected areas;
- to carry out further gap analyses and to identify the most significant gaps in national networks of protected areas
- to select candidate sites for further action, for the first time in 1997, giving priority to gaps in critical habitats, sites with threatened species, ecosystems with least representation and areas under imminent threat;
- on the basis of the common CPAN Principles and Guidelines and circumpolar gap analysis with input from member countries, to secure the establishment of a Pan Arctic Protected Areas Register of terrestrial, freshwater and marine candidate sites for future action, including *inter alia* protected areas under threat and priority sites not currently under protection;
- to identify needs and opportunities for modifying (i.e. expanding and buffering) existing protected areas and for improving connectivity between them, and to take action as feasible and appropriate;
- to identify joint projects, within CAFF or with other countries, to enhance the overall effectiveness of protected areas within the context of CPAN, for example the "twinning" of protected areas to meet habitat requirements of migratory or other wide-ranging species;

In addition, the following recommendations are made which pay particular attention to the need for new protected areas and on the importance of coastal and marine as well as transboundary protected areas:

- to assess and evaluate the need for marine protected areas and special protection of dynamic regions of ice edge ecosystems and international migratory routes as part of an integrated strategy for the protection of the marine environment, including marine areas which fall outside individual or shared national jurisdiction;
- to co-operate with and contribute to IUCN's efforts to establish a global system of marine protected areas representative of all major biogeographic types and ecosystems
- to support the guidelines proposed by IUCN to promote effective management of transboundary protected areas

It should also be mentioned that the above recommendations must clearly be seen in the context of other recommendations concerning CPAN, as specified in CAFF Habitat Conservation Reports 3-6.

Some of these recommendations are included also in the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan (Habitat Conservation Report No. 6), which lists the most important actions that will be required at both the national and at the international (AEPS) level in order to achieve the goal for CPAN. The CPAN Strategy and Action Plan also contains the most important elements necessary for the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of CPAN.

Directory of proposed protected areas in the Arctic

1 Canada	(21)	31
2 Finland	(3)	53
3 Greenland/Denmark	(3)	57
4 Iceland	(11)	61
5 Norway	(43)	73
6 Russia	(31)	117
7 Sweden	(4)	149
8 USA (Alaska)	(2)	154

1 Canada

CA		Proposed Areas, March 1996	
number	Area name	IUCN	Area (hectare)
CA001	Igalirtuuq National Wildlife Area	4	551.000
CA002	Tombstone Mountain Territorial Park	2	3.700
CA003	Creswell Bay	4	217.800
CA004	Cape Searle	4	200
CA005	Reid Bay	4	500
CA006	Foxe Basin Island	4	300.000
CA007	Coats Island	4	300
CA008	Digges Sound	4	1.200
CA009	Akpatok Island	4	3.200
CA010	Sleeper Islands	4	22.600
CA011	Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve	4	16.500
CA012	Old Crow Flats Special (Wildlife) Management Area.	4	612.000
CA013	Northern Baffin Island National Park.	2	2.225.200
CA014	Rasmussen Lowlands	4	527.800
CA015	Bluenose Tuktut Nogait National Park.	2	2.800.000
CA016	Wager Bay National Park.	2	2.650.000
CA017	East Arm of Great Slave Lake National Park.	2	740.000
CA018	Northern Bathurst Island National Park.	2	650.000
CA019	Churchill National Park.	2	1.000.000
CA020	Southampton Plain National Park.	2	
CA021	Horseshoe Slough Habitat Protection Area	4	7.900
21 Areas			12.329.900

CA001**Igalirtuuq National Wildlife Area**

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: (Northwest Territories)

Area (ha): 551000

Location: 63° 30' 00" N 84° 40' 00" W

Ramsar: N.a

MAB: Yes - intend t

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Inuit (Clyde River). Gov't of Canada

Management: Co - managed by Inuit and Government

Author: Clyde River Inuit and Gov't of Canada

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic Cordillera. Marine.

Ecological function: Protection of critical Bowhead Whale summer feeding area.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species: Bowhead Whale (migratory)

Red Data Book: Bowhead Whale

Locally rare species: Bowhead Whale

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="checkbox"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="checkbox"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="checkbox"/>
Mineral or oil activity: <input type="checkbox"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Oil spills: <input type="checkbox"/>
Population growth: <input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="checkbox"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Noise: <input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="checkbox"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion: <input type="checkbox"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="checkbox"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="checkbox"/>

Main human activities: Subsistence hunting, trapping and fishing by Inuit of Clyde River. Bowhead

Alternative land use: Whale Research.

Total population size: Approx. 500 in Community of Clyde River, 120 km. north of site.

Indigenous populations: Inuit from Clyde River, NWT. Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping. Occasional tourism.

CA003**Creswell Bay**

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: (Northwest Territories) Administered out of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.**Area (ha):** 217800**Location:** 72° 45' 00" N 93° 40' 00" W**Ramsar:****MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:** National Wildlife Area. IBP site**Relationship to other conventions:**

Migratory Birds Convention Act - hab. protection. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network - hab.p.

Ownership: Inuit of Resolute, NWT and Gov't of Canada.**Management:** Co - managed by Inuit and Government.**Author:** Inuit of Resolute and Gov't of Canada.**Habitat****Geographic region:** Northern Arctic**Ecological function:** Important nesting / staging area for shorebirds, offshore feeding area for seabirds and whales.**Marine:**Island: ☐
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☒
Alpine: ☐**Other:****Important species:** Shorebirds (at least 10 species) - migratory. Seabirds (Fulmar, Kittiwake) - migratory.**Red Data Book:** Waterfowl (King Eider) - migratory. Beluga Whale - migratory.**Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: L
Population growth: L
Urbanisation: L
Infrastructure: L
Habitat fragmentation: L
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: LExpansion of tourism: M
Forestry practices: L
Deforestation: L
Fisheries practices: L
Wetland drainage: L
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: Lexplotation of species: L
Oil spills: L
Ocean dumping: L
Noise: L
Airborne contaminants: L
Waterborne contaminants: L
Nuclear waste: L
Toxic waste: L**Main human activities:** Inuit hunting and fishing, guided tourism.**Alternative land use:****Total population size:** Approx. 20 - summer only.**Indigenous populations:** Inuit from Resolute, NWT, use area for subsistence hunting, fishing and a small tourism industry.

CA004**Cape Searle****IUCN:** 4**Adm. region:** (Northwest Territories) Adm. out of Yellowknife, NWT.**Area (ha):** 200**Location:** 61° 14' 00" N 62° 28' 00" W**Ramsar:****MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:** National Wildlife Area (or perhaps a migratory Bird Sanctuary) IBP site.**Relationship to other conventions:**

Migratory Birds - Conv., Act. - hab. protection.

Ownership: Inuit of Broughton Island and Gov't of Canada.**Management:** Inuit of Government.**Author:** Inuit of Broughton Island and Environment Canada.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic Cordillera. Marine.**Ecological function:** Protection of large breeding colony of Northern Fulmar.**Marine:**Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other):****Important species:** Northern Fulmar - migratory**Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:**

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L
Mineral or oil activity.: L
Population growth: L
Urbanisation: L
Infrastructure: L
Habitat fragmentation: L
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: LExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: L
Deforestation: L
Fisheries practices: L
Wetland drainage: L
Erosion: L
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: Lexploitation of species: L
Oil spills: L
Ocean dumping: L
Noise: L
Airborne contaminants: L
Waterborne contaminants: L
Nuclear waste: L
Toxic waste: L**Main human activities:** Subsistence hunting and trapping by Inuit from Broughton Island, recreational**Alternative land use:** camping by Inuit.**Total population size:** Approx. 500 in community of Broughton Island, 50 km N of site.**Indigenous populations:** Subsistence hunting and trapping by Inuit from Broughton Island, recreational camping by Inuit.

CA005

Reid Bay

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: (Northwest Territories) Admin. out of Yellowknife, NWT.

Area (ha): 500

Location: 66° 56' 00" N 61° 46' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other: National Wildlife Area or Migratory Bird Sanctuary. IBP site.

Relationship to other conventions:

Migratory Birds Convention Act - hab. protection.

Ownership: Inuit of Broughton Island and Gov't of Canada.

Management: Co - managed by Inuit of Broughton Island and Government.

Author: Inuit of Broughton Island and Environment Canada.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic Cordillera. Marine.

Ecological function: Protection of large breeding colony of Thick - billed Murres.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: Thick - billed Murre - migratory.

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L	Expansion of tourism: L	exploitation of species: L
Mineral or oil activity.: L	Forestry practices: L	Oil spills: L
Population growth: L	Deforestation: L	Ocean dumping: L
Urbanisation: L	Fisheries practices: L	Noise: L
Infrastructure: L	Wetland drainage: L	Airborne contaminants: L
Habitat fragmentation: L	Erosion: L	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: L	Nuclear waste: L
Other: L	Introduction of species: L	Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Occasional Subsistence hunting and trapping by Inuit from Broughton Island.

Alternative land use:

Total population size: Approx. 500 in Broughton Island, 100 km N of site.

Indigenous populations: Occasional subsistence hunting and trapping by Inuit from Broughton Island.

CA006**Foxe Basin Island**

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 300000

Location: 68° 00' 00" N

75° 05' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other: National Wildlife Area or Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

Relationship to other conventions:

Migratory Birds Convention Act - hab. protection. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network - hab. protection

Ownership: Local Inuit and Government of Canada.

Management: Co - managed by Inuit and Government.

Author: Inuit and Environment Canada.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Arctic.

Ecological function: Breeding areas for several species of seaduck, gulls, geese.

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☒
Alpine: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Other:**

Important species: Atlantic Brant. Sabine's Gull. Shorebirds. King Eider. Common Eider. Oldsquaw.

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species: Sabine's Gull. Atlantic Brant.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L
Mineral or oil activity: L
Population growth: L
Urbanisation: L
Infrastructure: L
Habitat fragmentation: L
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: LExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: L
Deforestation: L
Fisheries practices: L
Wetland drainage: L
Erosion: L
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: Lexplotation of species: L
Oil spills: L
Ocean dumping: L
Noise: L
Airborne contaminants: L
Waterborne contaminants: L
Nuclear waste: L
Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Subsistence hunting and trapping by Inuit From Hall Beach and Igloolik, NWT.

Alternative land use:

Total population size: Approx. 1000 but not close to site.

Indigenous populations: Subsistence hunting and trapping by Inuit from Hall Beach and Igloolik, NWT.

CA007**Coats Island****IUCN:** 4**Adm. region:** Northwest Territories.**Area (ha):** 300**Location:** 62° 51' 00" N 82° 00' 00" W**Ramsar:****MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:** National Wildlife Area or Migratory Bird Sanctuary. IBP site.**Relationship to other conventions:**

Migratory Birds Convention Act (hab. protection).

Ownership: Inuit and Gov't of Canada.**Management:** Co - managed by Inuit and Government.**Author:** Inuit of Coral Harbour, NWT and Environment Canada.**Habitat****Geographic region:** Northern Arctic.**Ecological function:** Protection of breeding colony of Thick - billed Murres. Other seabirds in smaller numbers. Walrus areas. Extensive coastal wetland.**Marine:****Island:** ☒**Fjord:** ☐**Other:** ☐**Freshwater:****River:** ☐**Lake:** ☐**Stream:** ☐**Wetland:****Wetland:** ☐**Forest:****Coniferous:** ☐**Birch:** ☐**Mixed:** ☐**High Brush:** ☐**Low Brush:** ☐**Taliga:****Mountain:** ☐**Other:** ☐**Tundra:****Moist:** ☐**Wet:** ☒**Alpine:** ☐**Other:****Important species:** Thick - billed Murre - migratory. Black guillemot - migratory. Gulls (2 species) -**Red Data Book:** migratory. Walrus - migratory.**Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L**Mineral or oil activity:** L**Population growth:** L**Urbanisation:** L**Infrastructure:** L**Habitat fragmentation:** L**Motorized vehicle use:** L**Other:** L**Expansion of tourism:** L**Forestry practices:** L**Deforestation:** L**Fisheries practices:** L**Wetland drainage:** L**Erosion:** L**Overgrazing:** L**Introduction of species:** L**exploitation of species:** L**Oil spills:** L**Ocean dumping:** L**Noise:** L**Airborne contaminants:** L**Waterborne contaminants:** M**Nuclear waste:** L**Toxic waste:** L**Main human activities:** Very light use by subsistence hunters from Coral Harbour, NWT. Seabird**Alternative land use:** Research.**Total population size:** Approx. 1000 in Coral Harbour, 120 km. N of site.**Indigenous populations:** Very light use by subsistence hunters from Coral Harbour, NWT. Seabird Research.

CA008**Digges Sound****IUCN:** 4**Adm. region:** Northwest Territories. Quebec.**Area (ha):** 1200**Location:** 62° 33' 00" N 77° 35' 00" W**Ramsar:****MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:** National Wildlife Area or Migratory Bird Sanctuary. IBP site.**Relationship to other conventions:**

Migratory Bird Convention Act - hab. protection.

Ownership: Government of Canada. Government of Quebec. Inuit of Ivujivik.**Management:** Co - managed by Inuit and Government.**Author:** Environment Canada.**Habitat****Geographic region:** Northern Arctic.**Ecological function:** Protection of major breeding colony of Thick - billed Murres. Smaller colonies of Black Guillemot.**Marine:**Island: ☒
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:****Important species:** Thick - billed Murre - migratory.**Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L
Mineral or oil activity.: L
Population growth: L
Urbanisation: L
Infrastructure: L
Habitat fragmentation: L
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: LExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: L
Deforestation: L
Fisheries practices: L
Wetland drainage: L
Erosion: L
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: Lexplotation of species: L
Oil spills: L
Ocean dumping: L
Noise: L
Airborne contaminants: L
Waterborne contaminants: M
Nuclear waste: L
Toxic waste: L**Main human activities:** Subsistence hunting and trapping by Inuit from Ivujivik, Quebec. Research on
Alternative land use: Seabirds.**Total population size:** Approx. 500 in community of Ivujivik, 10 km from site.**Indigenous populations:** Subsistence hunting and trapping from Ivujivik, Quebec. Research on seabirds.

CA009

Akpatok Island

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 3200

Location: 060° 25' 00" N 068° 08' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other: National Wildlife Area or Migratory Bird Sanctuary. IBP site.

Relationship to other conventions:

Migratory Birds Convention Act-hab.protection.

Ownership: Government of Canada.

Management: Government of Canada, Inuit of Quebec.

Author: Environment Canada.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Arctic.

Ecological function: Protection of 2 large breeding colonies of Thick-billed Murre. Retreat for polar bears in summer.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: Thick-billed Murre-migratory. Polar Bear-migratory.

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species: Polar bear.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L	Expansion of tourism: L	explotation of species: L
Mineral or oil activity.: L	Forestry practices: L	Oil spills: L
Population growth: L	Deforestation: L	Ocean dumping: L
Urbanisation: L	Fisheries practices: L	Noise: L
Infrastructure: L	Wetland drainage: L	Airborne contaminants: L
Habitat fragmentation: L	Erosion: L	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: L	Nuclear waste: L
Other: N	Introduction of species: L	Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Occasional subsistence hunting by Inuit . Research on seabirds. Some tourism.

Alternative land use:

Total population size: Approx. 900 in coastal communities of Ungava Bay.

Indigenous populations: See 4.23.

CA010**Sleeper Islands**

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 22600

Location: 057° 30' 00" N 079° 45' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other: National Wildlife Area or Migratory Bird Sanctuary. IBP site.

Relationship to other conventions:

Migratory Birds Convention Act-hab.protect. Sanctuary Reg.

Ownership: Inuit from Sanikilvag, NWT and Government of Canada.

Management: Co-managed by Inuit from Sanikilvag and Government.

Author: Inuit and Government.

Habitat

Geographic region: Southern Arctic.

Ecological function: Protection of nesting areas for Hudson Bay Common Eiders.

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species: Common Eider-migratory.

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L
Mineral or oil activity.: L
Population growth: L
Urbanisation: L
Infrastructure: L
Habitat fragmentation: L
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: LExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: L
Deforestation: L
Fisheries practices: L
Wetland drainage: L
Erosion: L
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: Lexplotation of species: L
Oil spills: L
Ocean dumping: L
Noise: L
Airborne contaminants: L
Waterborne contaminants: M
Nuclear waste: L
Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Subsistence hunting by Inuit from Sanikilvag, NWT.

Alternative land use:

Total population size: Approx. 500 in Sanikilvag, 70 km S of site.

Indigenous populations: See 4.23.

CA011**Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve**

IUCN: 4 Adm. region:
Area (ha): 16500 Location: 66° 22' 00" N 135° 20' 00" W
Ramsar:
Other:
Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:
Management: Renewal Resources, Government of Yukon
Author: Canadian Council on Ecological Areas

Habitat

Geographic region: North Ogilvie Mountains.
Ecological function: Taiga cordillera. Salmon spawning area

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: Ursus Canis lupus, Mustela vison, Martes martes
Red Data Book:
Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	explotation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: L	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

degree of disturbance minimal

Main human activities: Scientific research
Alternative land use:
Total population size:
Indigenous populations:

CA012**Old Crow Flats Special (Wildlife) Management Area.****IUCN:** 4**Adm. region:** Yukon Territory**Area (ha):** 612000**Location:** 067° 50' 00" N

139° 30' 00" W

Ramsar: It has already be**MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:** This site was originally preposed as a National Wildlife Area and It may one day be**Relationship to other conventions:**

It is about to be proclaimed as the Old Crow Flats Special (Wildlife) Management Area under the terms of the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Final Agreement.

Migratory Birds Convention Act, habitat protection. Canada Wildlife Act-habitat protection. Agreement between Canada and the U.S. with the Conservation of the Porcupine Caribou Herd.

Ownership: Government of Canada and Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation.**Management:** This area will be cooperatively managed by the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation and Government of Yukon Territory.**Author:** Government of Canada, Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation and Government of Yukon Territory.**Habitat****Geographic region:** Taiga Plan.

Ecological function: The Old Crow Flats is the only Nationally and Internationally significant migratory bird habitat in the Yukon Territory, both during migration and for nesting (ducks). It is also vital for moose, grizzly bears and muskrats. The surrounding foothills are prime habitat seasonally for the Porcupine Caribou Herd.

Marine:Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☒Lake: ☒Stream: ☒**Wetland:**Wetland: ☒**Forest:**Coniferous: ☒Birch: ☐Mixed: ☒High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☒Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☒Wet: ☒Alpine: ☒**Other:****Important species:** Migratory-Wigeon, Pintails, scaup, oldsquaw ducks, scoters, Whitefront geese,**Red Data Book:** Canada geese, Tundra Swans. Permanent resident - grizzly bears, moose, muskrat, seasonally - Porcupine Caribou Herd.**Locally rare species:** Peregrine falcons.**Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M**Mineral or oil activity:** H**Population growth:** L**Urbanisation:** L**Infrastructure:** H**Habitat fragmentation:** H**Motorized vehicle use:** H**Other:** M**Expansion of tourism:** M**Forestry practices:** L**Deforestation:** L**Fisheries practices:** L**Wetland drainage:** M**Erosion:** M**Overgrazing:** L**Introduction of species:** L**Exploitation of species:** M**Oil spills:** H**Ocean dumping:** L**Noise:** M**Airborne contaminants:** M**Waterborne contaminants:** M**Nuclear waste:** L**Toxic waste:** M

Climate change could have an impact because the area is underlain by permafrost.

Main human activities: Subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping by local Aboriginal people. Eco-**Alternative land use:** tourism (growing rapidly).

Possible extraction of oil and gas. Mining.

Total population size: 250 (mostly aboriginal) residents in village of Old Crow, Yukon.**Indigenous populations:** Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (250 people) living in Old Crow. They Traditionally use the area for hunting, fishing and trapping. On the future they hope to change in eco tourism activities.

CA013**Northern Baffin Island National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 2225200

Location: 73° 00' 00" N

83° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage: Not proposed.

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Parks Act when formally established.
Agreement expected 1996.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:Wetland: ☐**Forest:**

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species: Na.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L
Mineral or oil activity: L
Population growth: L
Urbanisation: L
Infrastructure: L
Habitat fragmentation: L
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: N

Expansion of tourism: M
Forestry practices: L
Deforestation: L
Fisheries practices: L
Wetland drainage: L
Erosion: L
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: L

exploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting, fishing, general subsistence uses, mining.

Alternative land use: No special plans. The area would remain available for other land uses including

Total population size: industrial purposes.

Approx. 1500.

Indigenous populations: Approx. 1400. Main uses include hunting, harvesting of marine mammals,
employment in commercial mining operations.

CA014**Rasmussen Lowlands****IUCN:** 4**Adm. region:** Northwest Territories.**Area (ha):** 527800**Location:** 068° 40' 00" N 093° 00' 00" W**Ramsar:** Already a Rams**MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:** National Wildlife Area. IBP site.**Relationship to other conventions:**

RAMSAR Convention - wetland protection. WHSRN - shorebird habitat. MBCA - mig. bird habitat.

Ownership: Inuit and Government of Canada.**Management:** Co-managed by Inuit and Government.**Author:** Inuit and Environment Canada.**Habitat****Geographic region:** Sothern Arctic.**Ecological function:** Protection of important nesting/staging area for shorebirds, tundra swans, geese (s species), passsesines.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Talga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: Tundra Swan, Greater White-fronted Goose, Greater Snow Goose, Shorebirds**Red Data Book:** (approx. 10 species), King Eider, Oldsquaw, Lapland Longspur, Horned Lark, Shoe Benting.**Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure****(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):**

Industrial development: L	Expansion of tourism: L	explotation of species: L
Mineral or oil activity.: L	Forestry practices: L	Oil spills: L
Population growth: L	Deforestation: L	Ocean dumping: L
Urbanisation: L	Fisheries practices: L	Noise: L
Infrastructure: L	Wetland drainage: L	Airborne contaminants: L
Habitat fragmentation: L	Erosion: L	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: L	Nuclear waste: L
Other: N	Introduction of species: L	Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Occasional subsistence use by Inuit from Gjoa Haven and Tylyoak, NWT.**Alternative land use:** Potential for gas pipeline route in future.**Total population size:** Approx. 2000 - communities of Taloyoak (100 km), Gjoa Haven (100 km W).**Indigenous populations:** See 4.23.

CA015**Bluenose Tuktut Nogait National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 2800000

Location: 68° 30' 00" N

121° 30' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Park Act when formally established in 1996.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Tundra:

Tundra:

Island: ☐River: ☐Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☐Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☐Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M

Expansion of tourism: L

exploitation of species: L

Mineral or oil activity: M

Forestry practices: L

Oil spills: L

Population growth: L

Deforestation: L

Ocean dumping: L

Urbanisation: L

Fisheries practices: L

Noise: L

Infrastructure: L

Wetland drainage: L

Airborne contaminants: L

Habitat fragmentation: L

Erosion: L

Waterborne contaminants: L

Motorized vehicle use: L

Overgrazing: L

Nuclear waste: L

Other: L

Introduction of species: L

Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Hunting, fishing, general subsistence uses.

Alternative land use: No special plans. The area would remain available for other land uses including

Total population size: industrial purposes.

Approx. 1500

Indigenous populations: Approx. 1400. Main uses include hunting, trapping, harvesting of marine mammals.

CA016**Wager Bay National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 2650000

Location: 66° 00' 00" N 88° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Parks Act when established.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other):**

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L
Mineral or oil activity: M
Population growth: L
Urbanisation: L
Infrastructure: L
Habitat fragmentation: L
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: LExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: L
Deforestation: L
Fisheries practices: L
Wetland drainage: L
Erosion: L
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: Lexploitation of species: L
Oil spills: L
Ocean dumping: L
Noise: L
Airborne contaminants: L
Waterborne contaminants: L
Nuclear waste: L
Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Hunting, fishing, general subsistence uses, tourism.

Alternative land use: No special plans. The area would be available for other land uses including

Total population size: industrial purposes.

Approx. 5000.

Indigenous populations: Approx. 4500. Main activities / uses include hunting, harvesting of marine mammals, employment in government service.

CA015**Bluenose Tuktut Nogait National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 2800000

Location: 68° 30' 00" N

121° 30' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Park Act when formally established in 1996.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Talga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="checkbox"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="checkbox"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="checkbox"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="checkbox"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Oil spills: <input type="checkbox"/>
Population growth: <input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="checkbox"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Noise: <input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="checkbox"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion: <input type="checkbox"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="checkbox"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="checkbox"/>

Main human activities: Hunting, fishing, general subsistence uses.

Alternative land use: No special plans. The area would remain available for other land uses including

Total population size: industrial purposes.

Approx. 1500

Indigenous populations: Approx. 1400. Main uses include hunting, trapping, harvesting of marine mammals.

CA017**East Arm of Great Slave Lake National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 740000

Location: 062° 50' 00" N

109° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Parks Act when formally established.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Talia:

Tundra:

Island: ☐River: ☐Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☐Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☐Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐ MExpansion of tourism: ☐ Mexploitation of species: ☐ LMineral or oil activity.: ☐ MForestry practices: ☐ MOil spills: ☐ LPopulation growth: ☐ LDeforestation: ☐ LOcean dumping: ☐ LUrbanisation: ☐ LFisheries practices: ☐ LNoise: ☐ LInfrastructure: ☐ LWetland drainage: ☐ LAirborne contaminants: ☐ LHabitat fragmentation: ☐ MErosion: ☐ LWaterborne contaminants: ☐ LMotorized vehicle use: ☐ LOvergrazing: ☐ LNuclear waste: ☐ LOther: ☐ LIntroduction of species: ☐ LToxic waste: ☐ L

Main human activities: Hunting, commercial, sport and subsistence fishing, general subsistence uses,

Alternative land use: tourism, mining, prospecting for minerals.

No special plans. The area would remain available for for other land uses

Total population size: including industrial purposes. Part of the area has high potential for hydro electrical generation.

Approx. 500.

Indigenous populations: Approx. 500. Main uses include hunting, fishing, employment in seasonal commercial tourism operations.

CA018**Northern Bathurst Island National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha): 650000

Location: 75° 30' 00" N 98° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Parks Act when formally established

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M	Expansion of tourism: M	exploitation of species: M
Mineral or oil activity.: M	Forestry practices: L	Oil spills: M
Population growth: L	Deforestation: L	Ocean dumping: L
Urbanisation: L	Fisheries practices: L	Noise: L
Infrastructure: L	Wetland drainage: L	Airborne contaminants: L
Habitat fragmentation: L	Erosion: L	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: L	Nuclear waste: L
Other: N	Introduction of species: L	Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Hunting, fishing, general subsistence uses, mining, scientific research, prospecting

Alternative land use: for minerals.

No special plans. The area would remain available for other land uses including

Total population size: industrial purposes.

Approx. 500.

Indigenous populations: Approx. 500. Main uses include hunting, fishing, trapping, harvesting of marine mammals, employment in government services.

CA019**Churchill National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Province of Manitoba.

Area (ha): 1000000

Location: 57° 00' 00" N 93° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Parks Act when formally established.

Projected Date for establishment is 1996

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☐Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐

Tundra:

Mountain: ☐Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M

Mineral or oil activity: L

Population growth: L

Urbanisation: L

Infrastructure: M

Habitat fragmentation: L

Motorized vehicle use: L

Other: L

Expansion of tourism: M

Forestry practices: L

Deforestation: L

Fisheries practices: L

Wetland drainage: L

Erosion: L

Overgrazing: L

Introduction of species: L

exploitation of species: L

Oil spills: L

Ocean dumping: L

Noise: L

Airborne contaminants: L

Waterborne contaminants: L

Nuclear waste: L

Toxic waste: L

Main human activities: Hunting, fishing, general subsistence uses, tourism, commercial port activities,

Alternative land use: transportation.

No special plans. The area would remain available for other land uses including

Total population size: industrial purposes.

Approx. 2000.

Indigenous populations: Approx. 1400. Main uses include hunting, trapping, harvesting of marine mammals, employment in transportation and government services sectors.

CA020

Southampton Plain National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Northwest Territories.

Area (ha):

Location:

64° 00' 00" N

85° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Government of Canada, National Park of Canada.

Management: Managed under the authority of the National Parks Act.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting, fishing, harvesting of marine mammals, general subsistence uses.

Alternative land use: No special plans. The area would remain available for other land uses including

Total population size: industrial purposes.

Approx. 500.

Indigenous populations: Approx. 500. Main uses include hunting, harvesting of marine mammals, employment in government services.

CA021**Horseshoe Slough Habitat Protection Area**IUCN: 4
Area (ha): 7900Adm. region:
Location: 63° 25' 00" N 135° 15' 00" WRamsar:
Other:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: Renewal Resources, Government of Yukon and Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation and Mayo District Renewable Resources Council.**Author:** Canadian Council on Ecological Areas**Habitat****Geographic region:** Yukon Plateau-North, code: 176**Ecological function:** Boreal cordillera**Marine:**Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☒
Lake: ☒
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other):****Important species:** Alces alces, Ondatra zibethicus, Castor fiber**Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: LExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexplotation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Degree of disturbance minimal

Main human activities: Hunting, recreation, some grazing.**Alternative land use:****Total population size:****Indigenous populations:**

2 Finland

FI

number	Area name
FI001	Koitelainen Mire
FI002	Luiro Mire
FI003	Expansion of Pallas-Ounas N.P.

Proposed Areas, March 1996

IUCN	Area (hectare)
4	34.400
4	
2	

3Areas

34.400

F1001**Koitelainen Mire**

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: Province of Lapland, Lapland Environment Centre.

Area (ha): 34400

Location: 67° 15' 00" N 26° 53' 00" E

Ramsar: Yes

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State ownership.

Management: Finnish Board of Forestry

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Boreal forest and aapa-mire ecosystem.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>				

Important species: Bean Goose, Whooper Swan, ducks, waders.

Red Data Book: Peregrine, White-tailed Eagle.

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	exploitation of species: L
Mineral or oil activity.: H	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: H	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting, prospecting/geological survey, reindeer husbandry, trekking.

Alternative land use: Mining, forestry.

Total population size: No human population in or very near the areas.

Indigenous populations:

FI002

Luiro Mire

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: Province of Lapland, Lapland Regional Environment Centre.

Area (ha):

Location: 067° 17' 00" N 027° 32' 00" E

Ramsar: Will be proposed

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State ownership.

Management: Finnish Board of Forestry.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal Zone.

Ecological function: Aapa-mire ecosystem.

Marine:

 Island: ☐
 Fjord: ☐
 Other: ☐

Freshwater:

 River: ☐
 Lake: ☐
 Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☒

Forest:

 Coniferous: ☐
 Birch: ☐
 Mixed: ☐
 High Brush: ☐
 Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

 Mountain: ☐
 Other: ☐

Tundra:

 Moist: ☐
 Wet: ☐
 Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species: Bean Goose, Whooper Swan, ducks, waders.

Red Data Book: Peregrine.

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Mineral or oil activity.: N

Population growth: N

Urbanisation: N

Infrastructure: N

Habitat fragmentation: L

Motorized vehicle use: N

Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N

Forestry practices: N

Deforestation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Wetland drainage: L

Erosion: N

Overgrazing: N

Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: L

Oil spills: N

Ocean dumping: N

Noise: N

Airborne contaminants: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Nuclear waste: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting, forestry on private lands, reindeer husbandry, bird-watching.

Alternative land use: Forestry.

Total population size: No human population in or very near the areas.

Indigenous populations:

F1003**Expansion of Pallas-Ounas N.P.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Province of Lapland, Lapland Regional Environment Centre.

Area (ha):

Location: 067° 49' 00" N 027° 17' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State ownership.

Management: Forestry Research Institute.

Author: Na.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal Zone.

Ecological function: Boreal forest and aapa-mire ecosystem.

Marine:Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☒Birch: ☐Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐**Talga:**Mountain: ☐Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Aapa-mire

Important species: Tetraonid birds, typical boreal forest fauna and flora.

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Mineral or oil activity.: N

Population growth: N

Urbanisation: N

Infrastructure: N

Habitat fragmentation: N

Motorized vehicle use: N

Other: N

Expansion of tourism: L

Forestry practices: N

Deforestation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Wetland drainage: N

Erosion: N

Overgrazing: H

Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: N

Oil spills: N

Ocean dumping: N

Noise: N

Airborne contaminants: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Nuclear waste: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting, tourism, reindeer husbandry, snowscootering.

Alternative land use: Forestry, tourism development.

Total population size: A few hundred local peoples around the area, several hundred tourists.

Indigenous populations:

3 Greenland/Denmark

GL

		Proposed Areas, March 1996	
number	Area name	IUCN	Area (hectare)
GL001	Jacobshavn isfjord		79.600
GL002	Søndre Strømsfjord		1.021.000
GL003	Area in South Greenland		295.200
3Areas			1.395.800

GL001

Jacobshavn isfjord

IUCN:

Adm. region:

Area (ha): 79600

Location:

69°10'00 " N

50°00'00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage: Yes

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State

Management:

Author: Dorthe Ydemann, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function: Cultural monument

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Alps:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:	Glaciær			

Important species: Hippoglossus hippoglossus

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="checkbox"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="checkbox"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="checkbox"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="checkbox"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Oil spills: <input type="checkbox"/>
Population growth: <input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="checkbox"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Noise: <input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="checkbox"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion: <input type="checkbox"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="checkbox"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="checkbox"/>

Main human activities: Fishing and hunting

Alternative land use:

Total population size: Around 2000

Indigenous populations:

GL002

Søndre Strømsfjord

IUCN: Adm. region:
 Area (ha): 1021000 Location: 67°00'00" N 51°00'00" W
 Ramsar: MAB: World Heritage: Yes
 Other:
 Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State

Management:

Author: Dorthe Ydemann, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function: Cultural monument, dry tundra vegetation

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Talga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: Anser albifros, Rangifer tarandus

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text" value="L"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Population growth: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Noise: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Erosion: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Other: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text" value="L"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>

Main human activities: Reindeer hunting, fishing

Alternative land use:

Total population size: Around 4000

Indigenous populations:

GL003

Area in South Greenland

IUCN:

Adm. region:

Area (ha): 295200

Location:

61°00'00" N

46°00'00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage: Yes

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State

Management:

Author: Dorthe Ydemann, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function: Subarctic vegetation, cultural monument

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☒

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☒
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: L
Overgrazing: L
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Sheepfarming, fishing, hunting

Alternative land use:

Total population size: Around 6000

Indigenous populations:

4 Iceland

IS

Proposed Areas, March 1996

number	Area name	IUCN	Area (hectare)
IS001	Reykjanes (NCR No. 106)	3	1.250
IS002	Hjörsey, Myrar (NCR No. 213)	4	2.700
IS003	Reykjadalsá, Borgarfjodur (NCR No. 204)	3	700
IS004	Arnarvatnsheidi - Tvídægra (NCR No. 209)	4	2.800
IS005	Snæfellsnes, undir Jökli (NCR No. 223)	2	2.000
IS006	Látrabjarg (NCR No. 307)	4	1.000
IS007	Flateyjarðalur (NCR No. 512)	5	800
IS008	Langanes (NCR No. 543)	5	900
IS009	Snæfell (NCR No. 615)	4	1.000
IS010	Hekla (NCR No. 730)	3	1.000
IS011	Stokkseyri (NCR No. 750)	8	600
11 Areas			14.750

IS001

Reykjanes (NCR No. 106)

IUCN: 3

Adm. region: Grindavík, Hafnahreppur, Gullgringusýsla.

Area (ha): 1250

Location: 063° 48' 00" N

022° 39' 00" W

Ramsar: No

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State and private.

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal zone.

Ecological function: Geological features, sea cliffs with abundant bird species.

Marine:

Island: ☐Fjord: ☒Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☐Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☐

Other:

Volcanic peninsula.

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M

Mineral or oil activity.: N

Population growth: N

Urbanisation: N

Infrastructure: M

Habitat fragmentation: N

Motorized vehicle use: H

Other: N

Expansion of tourism: L

Forestry practices: N

Deforestation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Wetland drainage: N

Erosion: M

Overgrazing: M

Introduction of species: M

exploitation of species: N

Oil spills: N

Ocean dumping: N

Noise: N

Airborne contaminants: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Nuclear waste: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Farming, egg and bird harvesting.

Alternative land use: No special plans.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: NIL

IS002

Hjörsey, Myrar (NCR No. 213)

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: Álfataneshreppur, Hraunhreppur, Mýrarsýsla.

Area (ha): 2700

Location: 064° 32' 00" N 022° 10' 00" W

Ramsar: Yes

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other: IBA/ICBP.

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Private (mostly).

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: A shallow bay with extensive intertidal flats and saltmarshes, numerous islands, coastal lakes.

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☒**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Talga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Important species: Important for breeding seabirds (especially Puffin and Arctic Tern), ducks and

Red Data Book: waders, and as a moulting, staging and wintering site for Whooper Swan (up to 1300 moult). Large numbers of Brent Goose (up to 10.000) and waders (especially Knot) on passage. Coastal bogs and salt marshes, *Glaux maritima*.

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: H
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Farming.

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: NIL

IS003

Reykjadalsá, Borgarfjodur (NCR No. 204)

IUCN: 3

Adm. region: Reykholtshreppur, Hálsahreppur, Borgarfjadsýsla.

Area (ha): 700

Location: 064° 48' 00" N 021° 10' 00" W

Ramsar: No

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Private.

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone and Northic Boreal zone.

Ecological function: Calm river with abundant vegetation, with hot springs in and around it.

Marine:

Fresh water:

Forest:

Tundra:

Wetland:

Island: ☐River: ☒Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☐Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☐Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Expansion of tourism: N

exploitation of species: N

Mineral or oil activity: N

Forestry practices: N

Oil spills: N

Population growth: N

Deforestation: N

Ocean dumping: N

Urbanisation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Noise: N

Infrastructure: N

Wetland drainage: L

Airborne contaminants: N

Habitat fragmentation: N

Erosion: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Motorized vehicle use: N

Overgrazing: N

Nuclear waste: N

Other: N

Introduction of species: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Farming.

Alternative land use: No special plans.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

IS004**Arnarvatnsheidi - Tvídægri (NCR No. 209)****IUCN:** 4**Adm. region:** Mýrarsýsla, V-Húnavatnssýsla.**Area (ha):** 2800**Location:** 065° 00' 00" N 020° 30' 00" W**Ramsar:** Yes.**MAB:** No**World Heritage:** No**Other:** IBA/ICBP.**Relationship to other conventions:****Ownership:** State and private.**Management:** Nature Conservation Council.**Author:** Nature Conservation Council.**Habitat****Geographic region:** Arctic - Alpine zone.**Ecological function:** A vast area of river channels, lakes, pounds and associated marches.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species: Important breeding area for Whooper Swan, Great Northern Diver, Long-tailed Duck,**Red Data Book:** Dunlin, Purple Sandpiper.**Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure****(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):**

Industrial development: <input type="checkbox"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="checkbox"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="checkbox"/>
Mineral or oil activity: <input type="checkbox"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Oil spills: <input type="checkbox"/>
Population growth: <input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="checkbox"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Noise: <input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="checkbox"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion: <input type="checkbox"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="checkbox"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="checkbox"/>

Main human activities: Sheep, grazing, fishing.**Alternative land use:** No special plans.**Total population size:****Indigenous populations:** NIL

IS005

Snæfellsnes, undir Jökli (NCR No. 223)

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Snæfellsnessýsla.

Area (ha): 2000

Location: 064° 47' 00" N

023° 55' 00" W

Ramsar: No

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State and private

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: NB! Volcanic landscape.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other):	Volcanic area, cultural heritage.			

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: M	exploitation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Farming.

Alternative land use: No special plans.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: NIL.

IS006

Látrabjarg (NCR No. 307)

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: Vestur-Bardastrandarsýsla

Area (ha): 1000

Location: 065° 29' 00" N 024° 30' 00" W

Ramsar: Yes

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State and private.

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: A sea cliff, half is a sheer precipice (max. 440m) practically without vegetation, but the upper and more eastern parts are less steep and covered with lush herbaceous vegetation. In several places rockfall have formed screes. An important seabird colony including approximately one million pairs of auks, with more than one per cent of the Icelandic population of *Fulmarus glacialis* (100 000? pairs, largest colony in Iceland), *Uria aalge* (400 000 pairs), *U. lomvia* (150 000 pairs), *Alca torda* (c. 250 000 pairs, the largest colony in the world and certainly over half of the world population), and *Fratercula arctica* (100 000? pairs). Other breeding species include *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, *Rissa tridactyla* (50 000 pairs) and *Cephus grylle*.

Marine:

 Island: ☐
 Fjord: ☒
 Other: ☐

Freshwater:

 River: ☐
 Lake: ☐
 Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

 Coniferous: ☐
 Birch: ☐
 Mixed: ☐
 High Brush: ☐
 Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

 Mountain: ☐
 Other: ☐

Tundra:

 Moist: ☐
 Wet: ☐
 Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

 Industrial development: N
 Mineral or oil activity.: N
 Population growth: N
 Urbanisation: N
 Infrastructure: N
 Habitat fragmentation: N
 Motorized vehicle use: N
 Other: N

 Expansion of tourism: N
 Forestry practices: N
 Deforestation: N
 Fisheries practices: N
 Wetland drainage: N
 Erosion: N
 Overgrazing: N
 Introduction of species: N

 exploitation of species: N
 Oil spills: L
 Ocean dumping: N
 Noise: N
 Airborne contaminants: N
 Waterborne contaminants: N
 Nuclear waste: N
 Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Farming, egg and bird harvesting.

Alternative land use: No special plans.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: NIL

IS007

Flateyrdalur (NCR No. 512)

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Grýtubakkahreppur, Hálshreppur, Ljosavatnshreppur, S-píngeyjarsýslu.

Area (ha): 800

Location: 066° 04' 00" N

018° 00' 00" W

Ramsar: No

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State and private.

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: Landscape diversity, abundant vegetation.

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Tundra:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☒

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐ N
Mineral or oil activity.: ☐ N
Population growth: ☐ N
Urbanisation: ☐ N
Infrastructure: ☐ N
Habitat fragmentation: ☐ N
Motorized vehicle use: ☐ L
Other: ☐ NExpansion of tourism: ☐ L
Forestry practices: ☐ N
Deforestation: ☐ N
Fisheries practices: ☐ N
Wetland drainage: ☐ N
Erosion: ☐ N
Overgrazing: ☐ L
Introduction of species: ☐ Nexploitation of species: ☐ N
Oil spills: ☐ N
Ocean dumping: ☐ N
Noise: ☐ N
Airborne contaminants: ☐ N
Waterborne contaminants: ☐ N
Nuclear waste: ☐ N
Toxic waste: ☐ N

Main human activities: Farming, mainly sheep grazing.

Alternative land use: No special plans.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: NIL

IS008

Langanes (NCR No. 543)

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Þórshafnarhreppur, N-Pingeyjarsýsla.

Area (ha): 900

Location: 066° 23' 00" N 014° 32' 00" W

Ramsar: No

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other: IBA/ICBP.

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State and private.

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: A sea cliff in the far north-east of Iceland. Important seabird colonies, with more than one per cent of the Icelandic populations of *Rissa tridactyla*, *Uria aalge*, *U. lomvia*, *Alca torda*. Other species include *Fulmarus glacialis*, *Sula bassana* (280+ nests in 1984) and *Fratercula arctica*.

Marine:

Island: ☐
 Fjord: ☒
 Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
 Lake: ☐
 Stream: ☐

Wetland:Wetland: ☐**Forest:**

Coniferous: ☐
 Birch: ☐
 Mixed: ☐
 High Brush: ☐
 Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
 Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
 Wet: ☐
 Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
 Mineral or oil activity.: N
 Population growth: N
 Urbanisation: N
 Infrastructure: N
 Habitat fragmentation: N
 Motorized vehicle use: N
 Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N
 Forestry practices: N
 Deforestation: N
 Fisheries practices: N
 Wetland drainage: N
 Erosion: N
 Overgrazing: N
 Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: N
 Oil spills: N
 Ocean dumping: N
 Noise: N
 Airborne contaminants: N
 Waterborne contaminants: N
 Nuclear waste: N
 Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Deserted area, used for sheep grazing, egg harvesting.

Alternative land use: No special plans but increased interest for recreation.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: NIL

IS009

Snæfell (NCR No. 615)

IUCN: 4

Adm. region: S-Múlasýsla.

Area (ha): 1000

Location: 064° 48' 00" N

015° 43' 00" W

Ramsar: No

MAB: No

World Heritage: No

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State.

Management: Nature Conservation Council.

Author: Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone.

Ecological function: A vast vegetated highland area. Calving area for Reindeer, staging area for Pinfooted Geese.

Marine:Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☒**Other):**

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: M
Other: HExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Hydro-electric power plant.

Main human activities: Sheep grazing, hunting.

Alternative land use: Hydro-electric power plant.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: NIL

IS010**Hekla (NCR No. 730)****IUCN:** 3**Adm. region:** Rangárvallasýsla.**Area (ha):** 1000**Location:** 064° 00' 00" N

019° 34' 00" W

Ramsar: No**MAB:** No**World Heritage:** No**Other:****Relationship to other conventions:****Ownership:** Private and state.**Management:** Nature Conservation Council.**Author:** Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.**Ecological function:** Volcanic area.**Marine:**Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Other:**

Volcanic area

Forest:Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Talga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☒**Important species:****Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:**

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: M
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: M
Other: NExpansion of tourism: L
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N**Main human activities:** Farming.**Alternative land use:** No special plans.**Total population size:****Indigenous populations:** NIL

IS011**Stokkseyri (NCR No. 750)****IUCN:** 8**Adm. region:** Stokkseyrarhreppur, Árnessýsla.**Area (ha):** 600**Location:** 063° 55' 00" N

021° 07' 00" W

Ramsar: Yes.**MAB:** No**World Heritage:** No**Other:** IBA/ICBP.**Relationship to other conventions:****Ownership:** Private and state.**Management:** Nature Conservation Council.**Author:** Nature Conservation Council.

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal zone.**Ecological function:** Small coastal wetland and extensive intertidal area. Freshwater pounds and sea.**Marine:**Island: ☐Fjord: ☒Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☐Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☐**Other):****Important species:** Waterfowl: staging area for waders, breeding site for Grey Phalarope in varying**Red Data Book:** numbers (1-5 pairs, max 20 pairs), Arctic Tern, Ringed Plover and Oystercatcher.

Moulting, staging and wintering area for Whooper Swan. Staging area for waders.

Locally rare species: Phalaropus fulicarius.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N**Mineral or oil activity:** N**Population growth:** N**Urbanisation:** L**Infrastructure:** N**Habitat fragmentation:** N**Motorized vehicle use:** M**Other:** N**Expansion of tourism:** N**Forestry practices:** N**Deforestation:** N**Fisheries practices:** N**Wetland drainage:** N**Erosion:** N**Overgrazing:** N**Introduction of species:** N**exploitation of species:** N**Oil spills:** N**Ocean dumping:** N**Noise:** N**Airborne contaminants:** N**Waterborne contaminants:** N**Nuclear waste:** N**Toxic waste:** N**Main human activities:** Farming, small fish industry.**Alternative land use:** No special plans.**Total population size:****Indigenous populations:** NIL

5 Norway

NO

Proposed Areas, March 1996

number	Area name	IUCN	Area (hectare)
NO001	Varanger Peninsula National Park	2	180.000
NO002	Seiland National Park	2	8.000
NO003	Goatteluobbal National Park	2	33.500
NO004	Lyngsalpene National Park	2	86.000
NO005	Rebenesøy Landscape Protected Area and Nature Re	5	15.000
NO006	Kvænangsbotn Landscape Protected Area.	5	12.000
NO007	Sørdalen - Isdalen National Park.	2	24.000
NO008	Indrefjord Øksfjord National Park.	2	12.000
NO009	Svellingsflaket Landscape Protected Area.	5	23.000
NO010	Tysfjord - Hellemobotn National Park.	2	100.000
NO011	Røstøyene Landscape Protected Area and Nature Re	5	12.000
NO012	Mistfjorden-Sjunkfjorden- Ø.Valnesfjorden Nat.Park/LP	2	40.000
NO013	Junkerdal - Balvatnet National Park.	2	35.000
NO014	Sundfjordfjella National Park.	2	1.000
NO015	Øvre Pasvik National Park.	2	13.000
NO016	Stabbursdalen National Park .	2	45.000
NO017	Øvre Anarjohka National Park.	2	16.720
NO018	Øvre Dividalen National Park.	2	3.000
NO019	Ånderdalen National Park.	2	5.000
NO020	Bear Island	2	17.800
NO021	Store Sametti Nature Reserve.	1	2.210
NO022	Skjelvatnet Nature Reserve.	1	2.950
NO023	Grunnfjorden Nature Reserve	1	1.470
NO024	Risværet/Sandværet Nature Reserve	1	2.250
NO025	Innmyken/Valværet Nature Reserve	1	12.110
NO026	Selsøyvær Nature Reserve	1	1.390
NO027	Støttværet Nature Reserve	1	1.490
NO028	Flatværet/Varkgård Nature Reserve	1	2.250
NO029	Fugløyvær Nature Reserve	1	4.300
NO030	Bliksvær Nature Reserve ***	1	1.825
NO031	Engelværet Nature Reserve	1	1.670
NO032	Forøya Nature Reserve	1	1.374
NO033	Osen/Sandværet Nature Reserve	1	1.285
NO034	Sunnlandsfjorden Nature Reserve	1	1.190
NO035	Borgværet Nature Reserve	1	1.740
NO036	Skorpa-Nøklan Landscape Protected Area/Nature	5	1.480
NO037	Tjyvdalen Landscape Protected Area	5	1.200
NO038	Bjørnøya Landscape Protected Area	5	1.750
NO039	Auvær Nature Reserve	1	2.400
NO040	Bergsøyan Landscape Protected Area	5	1.910
NO041	Teistevika LPA and Sandsvika NR	5	1.431
NO042	Steinavær Landscape Protected Area	5	3.315
NO043	Central Spitsbergen		

43 Areas

735.010

NO001 Varanger Peninsula National Park

IUCN: 2 Adm. region: Finnmark County
Area (ha): 180000 Location: 070° 20' 00" N 030° 10' 00" E
Ramsar:
Other:
Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State
Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)
Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone

Ecological function:

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species:

Red Data Book: *Nyctea scandiaca*

Locally rare species: *Papaver dahlianum*, *Arenaria pseudofrigida*, *Alopex lagopus*.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: M	exploitation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: H	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: L
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: M	Overgrazing: M	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Grazing land (reindeer), hunting, outdoor life.

Alternative land use: Road-making Power line.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations: 0

NO002**Seiland National Park**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Finnmark County

Area (ha): 8000

Location: 070° 25' 00" N

023° 15' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☒

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐ N
Mineral or oil activity.: ☐ M
Population growth: ☐ N
Urbanisation: ☐ N
Infrastructure: ☐ N
Habitat fragmentation: ☐ N
Motorized vehicle use: ☐ N
Other: ☐ NExpansion of tourism: ☐ N
Forestry practices: ☐ N
Deforestation: ☐ N
Fisheries practices: ☐ N
Wetland drainage: ☐ N
Erosion: ☐ N
Overgrazing: ☐ N
Introduction of species: ☐ Nexploitation of species: ☐ N
Oil spills: ☐ N
Ocean dumping: ☐ N
Noise: ☐ N
Airborne contaminants: ☐ N
Waterborne contaminants: ☐ N
Nuclear waste: ☐ N
Toxic waste: ☐ N

Main human activities: Grazing land (reindeer).

Alternative land use: Mineral-mining

Total population size: 0

Indigenous populations: 0

NO003**Goatteluobbal National Park****IUCN:** 2**Adm. region:** Finnmark County**Area (ha):** 33500**Location:** 69° 00' 00" N

22° 20' 00" E

Ramsar:**MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:****Relationship to other conventions:****Ownership:** State.**Management:** State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)**Author:** Ministry of Environment**Habitat****Geographic region:** Arctic - Alpine zone**Ecological function:** Important nesting area for waterfowl.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species:**Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:** Saxifraga Lirculus**Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	explotation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: M	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting, grazing land.**Alternative land use:** No special plans.**Total population size:****Indigenous populations:**

NO004**Lyngsalpene National Park**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Troms County.

Area (ha): 86000

Location: 69° 30' 00" S

20° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Private.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
coast	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text" value="L"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="text" value="H"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Population growth: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Noise: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Erosion: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text" value="M"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Other: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>

Main human activities: Outdoor life - Grazing land (sheep/reindeer)

Alternative land use: Mineral - mining.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO005**Rebenesøy Landscape Protected Area and Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County.

Area (ha): 15000

Location: 70° 10' 00" N

18° 50' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Private.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone.

Ecological function: Important bird cliff. Important nesting area for waterfowl.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Talga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	exploitation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: H	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: H	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting - Fishing - Berry-picking -Boating excursion.

Alternative land use: No special plan.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO006**Kvænangsbotn Landscape Protected Area.**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County.

Area (ha): 12000

Location: 69° 45' 00" N

22° 25' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="checkbox"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="checkbox"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="checkbox"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="checkbox"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Oil spills: <input type="checkbox"/>
Population growth: <input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="checkbox"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="checkbox"/>	Noise: <input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="checkbox"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion: <input type="checkbox"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="checkbox"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="checkbox"/>

Main human activities: Outdoor life.

Alternative land use: Forestry.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO007

Sørørdalen - Isdalen National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Troms County.

Area (ha): 24000

Location: 68° 35' 00" N

18° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Proposed Transnational Conservation Area.

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☒Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐

Tall:

Mountain: ☐Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☒

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book: Wolverine (Gulo - Gulo)

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Mineral or oil activity: N

Population growth: N

Urbanisation: N

Infrastructure: N

Habitat fragmentation: L

Motorized vehicle use: N

Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N

Forestry practices: N

Deforestation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Wetland drainage: N

Erosion: N

Overgrazing: N

Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: N

Oil spills: N

Ocean dumping: N

Noise: N

Airborne contaminants: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Nuclear waste: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Road - making.

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO008

Indrefjord-Øksfjord National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nordland County.

Area (ha): 12000

Location: 68° 32' 00" N

15° 35' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: 77% Private - 23% State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal zone

Ecological function: Nesting.

Marine:Island: ☐Fjord: ☒Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☐Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☒**Other:**

Important species:

Red Data Book: Falco Rusticolus.

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐ NMineral or oil activity.: ☐ NPopulation growth: ☐ NUrbanisation: ☐ NInfrastructure: ☐ HHabitat fragmentation: ☐ MMotorized vehicle use: ☐ NOther: ☐ NExpansion of tourism: ☐ LForestry practices: ☐ NDeforestation: ☐ NFisheries practices: ☐ NWetland drainage: ☐ NErosion: ☐ NOvergrazing: ☐ NIntroduction of species: ☐ Nexplotation of species: ☐ NOil spills: ☐ NOcean dumping: ☐ NNoise: ☐ NAirborne contaminants: ☐ NWaterborne contaminants: ☐ NNuclear waste: ☐ NToxic waste: ☐ N

Main human activities: Outdoor life - Hunting - Grazing land (domestic animal).

Alternative land use: Road - making.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO009**Svellingsflaket Landscape Protected Area.**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Nordland County.

Area (ha): 23000

Location: 68° 17' 00" N 15° 20' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Private.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal zone.

Ecological function: Nesting, Living - Important area for waterfowl.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book: *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, *Haliaeetus albivilla*, *Lutra lutra*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text" value="N"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Mineral or oil activity: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Population growth: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text" value="L"/>	Noise: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Erosion: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Other: <input type="text" value="H"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>

Main human activities: Sea tangle trawling/fishing - Recreation area.

Alternative land use: Marine industries.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO010

Tysfjord - Hellemobotn National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nordland County.

Area (ha): 100000

Location: 67° 53' 00" N

16° 40' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage: Yes

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Proposed Transnational Conservation Area.

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Alpine zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Taiga:

Tundra:

Island: ☐River: ☐Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☒Lake: ☐Birch: ☒Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☐Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other):

Alpine -glacier.

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Expansion of tourism: N

explotation of species: N

Mineral or oil activity.: N

Forestry practices: H

Oil spills: N

Population growth: N

Deforestation: N

Ocean dumping: N

Urbanisation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Noise: N

Infrastructure: N

Wetland drainage: N

Airborne contaminants: N

Habitat fragmentation: N

Erosion: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Motorized vehicle use: N

Overgrazing: N

Nuclear waste: N

Other: N

Introduction of species: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Recreation area.

Alternative land use:

Total population size: 1 person in the area.

Indigenous populations: 100 - 200 in the buffer zone.

NO011**Røstøyene Landscape Protected Area and Nature Reserve.**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Nordland County.

Area (ha): 12000

Location: 67° 28' 00" N

11° 57' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: 80% Private - 20% State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Talia:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: H
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: MExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: M
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Fishing - Grazing land (Sheep).

Alternative land use: Fish, farming etc. (marine industries).

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO012

Mistfjorden-Sjunkfjorden- Ø.Valnesfjorden Nat.Park/LPA.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nordland County.

Area (ha): 40000

Location: 67° 25' 00" N

15° 10' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: 75% Private - 25% State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: Living - Nesting/Breeding.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:	Alpine.			

Important species:

Red Data Book: *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Falco rusticolus*, *Lutra lutra*.

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	explotation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Outdoor life - Grazing land (reindeer).

Alternative land use: Forestry.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO013**Junkerdal - Balvatnet National Park.**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nordland County.

Area (ha): 35000

Location: 66° 55' 00" N

15° 45' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: 95% State - 5% Private.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Alpine Zone.

Ecological function: Important area for plants.

Marine:Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☒
Birch: ☒
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Alpine.

Important species:

Red Data Book: Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*).Locally rare species: *Carex scirpoidea*, *Saxifraga paniculata*.**Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: M
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: M
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Outdoor - life.

Alternative land use: Forestry.

Total population size: N.a.

Indigenous populations:

NO014

Sundfjordfjella National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nordland County.

Area (ha): 1000

Location: 65° 50' 00" N

14° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Alpine zone.

Ecological function: Living - Nesting / Breeding.

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Tundra:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Other):

Karst

Important species:

Red Data Book: Gulo gulo, Lutra lutra, Haliaeetus albicilla, Falco rusticolus, Nyctea scandiaca.

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Development of water power.

Main human activities:

Alternative land use: Development of water power.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO015

Øvre Pasvik National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Finnmark County.

Area (ha): 13000

Location: 69° 05' 00" N

29° 05' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Proposed Transnational Conservation Area.

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: Nesting - living.

Marine:Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☒**Forest:**Coniferous: ☒
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other):**

Important species:

Red Data Book: *Anser fabalis*, *Mergus albellus*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Limicola falcinellus*, *Ursus arctos*.

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: H
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: H
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: H
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexplotation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: M
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Forestry - Grazing land (reindeer).

Alternative land use: Forestry - Road making.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NOD16

Stabbursdalen National Park .

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Finnmark County.

Area (ha): 45000

Location: 70° 00' 00" N

24° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Tundra:

Tundra:

Island: ☐River: ☐Coniferous: ☒Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☐Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☐Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other:

Alpine.

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐Expansion of tourism: ☐exploitation of species: ☐Mineral or oil activity: ☐Forestry practices: ☐Oil spills: ☐Population growth: ☐Deforestation: ☐Ocean dumping: ☐Urbanisation: ☐Fisheries practices: ☐Noise: ☐Infrastructure: ☐Wetland drainage: ☐Airborne contaminants: ☐Habitat fragmentation: ☐Erosion: ☐Waterborne contaminants: ☐Motorized vehicle use: ☐Overgrazing: ☐Nuclear waste: ☐Other: ☐Introduction of species: ☐Toxic waste: ☐

Main human activities: Hunting - Wood cutting - Berry-picking - Keeping reindeer.

Alternative land use: No special plan.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO017

Øvre Anarjohka National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Finnmark County.

Area (ha): 16720

Location: 69° 05' 00" N

25° 20' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☒

Forest:

Coniferous: ☒
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Talga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐ N
Mineral or oil activity.: ☐ M
Population growth: ☐ N
Urbanisation: ☐ N
Infrastructure: ☐ N
Habitat fragmentation: ☐ N
Motorized vehicle use: ☐ M
Other: ☐ N

Expansion of tourism: ☐ N
Forestry practices: ☐ L
Deforestation: ☐ N
Fisheries practices: ☐ N
Wetland drainage: ☐ N
Erosion: ☐ N
Overgrazing: ☐ M
Introduction of species: ☐ N

exploitation of species: ☐ N
Oil spills: ☐ N
Ocean dumping: ☐ N
Noise: ☐ N
Airborne contaminants: ☐ N
Waterborne contaminants: ☐ N
Nuclear waste: ☐ N
Toxic waste: ☐ N

Main human activities: Hunting - Fishing - Berry-picking-Grazing land (rein deer).

Alternative land use: Forestry - Reindeer grazing.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO018

Øvre Dividalen National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Finnmark County.

Area (ha): 3000

Location: 68° 45' 00" N

19° 48' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☒
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Other:

Geological (quartergeology).

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO019

Ånderdalen National Park.

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Troms County.

Area (ha): 5000

Location: 69° 12' 00" N

17° 13' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: 70% State - 30 % Private.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal zone.

Ecological function:

Marine:

 Island: ☐
 Fjord: ☒
 Other: ☐

Freshwater:

 River: ☐
 Lake: ☐
 Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

 Coniferous: ☒
 Birch: ☒
 Mixed: ☐
 High Brush: ☐
 Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

 Mountain: ☐
 Other: ☐

Tundra:

 Moist: ☐
 Wet: ☐
 Alpine: ☐

Other):

Alpine.

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

 Industrial development: ☐ N
 Mineral or oil activity.: ☐ N
 Population growth: ☐ N
 Urbanisation: ☐ N
 Infrastructure: ☐ N
 Habitat fragmentation: ☐ N
 Motorized vehicle use: ☐ N
 Other: ☐ H

 Expansion of tourism: ☐ M
 Forestry practices: ☐ M
 Deforestation: ☐ N
 Fisheries practices: ☐ N
 Wetland drainage: ☐ N
 Erosion: ☐ N
 Overgrazing: ☐ N
 Introduction of species: ☐ N

 exploitation of species: ☐ N
 Oil spills: ☐ N
 Ocean dumping: ☐ N
 Noise: ☐ N
 Airborne contaminants: ☐ N
 Waterborne contaminants: ☐ N
 Nuclear waste: ☐ N
 Toxic waste: ☐ N

Development of water power.

Main human activities: Fish - farming.

Alternative land use: Development of water power - Fish - farming.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO020

Bear Island

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Svalbard

Area (ha): 17800

Location: 74° 30' 00" N

19° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State

Management: Governor of Svalbard

Author: Norwegian Polar Institute / Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Middle Arctic

Ecological function: Important nesting area with major colonies of seabirds. The world's northernmost major colony of common guillemot (*Uria aalge hyperborea*). Important autumn staging area for Barnacle Geese (*Branta leucopsis*).

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: *Uria aalge*, *Branta leucopsis*, *Uria lomvia*, *Fulmarus glacialis*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Anser*

Red Data Book: *Alca torda pica*, *Branta bernicla hrota*, *Fratercula arctica naumanni*, *Larus fuscus*, *Uria lomvia*, *Uria aalge hyperborea*, *Ursus maritimus*, *Balenoptera acutorostrata*,

Locally rare species: *Gavia arctica*, *Gavia stellata*, *Larus fuscus*, *Phalaropus fulicarius*, *Alca torda pica*, *Alopex lagopus*.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: H	exploitation of species: L
Mineral or oil activity: L	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: H
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: H
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: L
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Weather Station. Research activities. Fisheries in adjacent sea areas. Test drilling s.w.

Alternative land use: of island in 1992. Some local hunting.

Total population size: 10-12 persons.

Indigenous populations:

NO021

Store Sametti Nature Reserve.

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Finnmark County.

Area (ha): 2210

Location: 69° 30' 00" N

29° 35' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State.

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Author: Ministry of Environment.

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern Boreal zone.

Ecological function: Important for species living in nerly untouched forest.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book: Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*).Locally rare species: Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*).

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text" value="N"/>	explotation of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="text" value="L"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text" value="M"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Population growth: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Noise: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Erosion: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text" value="M"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Other: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>

Main human activities: Recreation, reindeer grazing/herding.

Alternative land use: No special plans.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO022

Skjelvatnet Nature Reserve.

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Finnmark County.

Area (ha): 2950

Location: 69° 27' 00" N 29° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department).

Management: Ministry of Environment.

Author: Northern Boreal zone.

Habitat

Geographic region: Important for species living in nearly untouched forest.

Ecological function: Forest (coniferous) - Freshwater (lakes).

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book: Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*).Locally rare species: Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*).

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text" value="N"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Mineral or oil activity: <input type="text" value="L"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text" value="M"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Population growth: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Noise: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Erosion: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text" value="M"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Other: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>

Main human activities:

reinder grazing / herding.

Alternative land use: Forestry.

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO023**Grunnfjorden Nature Reserve**

IUCN: I

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1470

Location: 068° 55' 00" N

015° 10' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Private

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal zone

Ecological function: Important nesting and resting area for waterfowl

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☒**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: H
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Road traffic. Some area used as grazing land

Alternative land use: Cultivation

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO024**Risværet/Sandværet Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 2250

Location: 066° 19' 00" N

012° 40' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Rich and div. flora

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Talga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO025**Innmyken/Valværet Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 12110

Location: 065° 45' 00" N 012° 35' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Nesting area for waterfowls

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Larus* spp, *Cepphus grylle*, *Anser anser*, *Somateria mollissima*Red Data Book: *Larus fuscus*, *Phalacrocorax areatotelis*, *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexplotation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO026**Selsøyvær Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1390

Location: 066° 36' 00" N

012° 50' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Interesting flora

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Gavia stellata*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas penelope*, *Charadrius hiaticula*, *Arenaria interpres*,Red Data Book: *Isatis tinctoria*, *Polemonium caeruleum*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, *Ruppia maritima*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO027**Støttværet Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1490

Location: 066° 55' 00" N

013° 26' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Important area for flora and fauna. Nesting and wintering area for waterfowls.

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Isatis tinctoria* - *Polemonium caeruleum* - *Circaea alpina* - *Artemisia vulgaris*Red Data Book: *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO028**Flatværet/Varkgård Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 2250

Location: 066° 50' 00" N

013° 14' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Important area for flora and birds. Nesting and wintring area for div birds.

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Gavia stellata*, *Larus argentatus*, *Larus marinus*, *Somateria mollissima*, *Anser anser*,Red Data Book: *Haematopus ostralegus*, *Cephus grylle*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexplotation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO029**Fugløyvær Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 4300

Location: 067° 13' 00" N

013° 40' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Nesting area for birds

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other):**Important species: *Larus argentatus*, *Larus marinus*, *Somateria mollissima*, *Haematopus ostralegus*,Red Data Book: *Fratercula arctica*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO030

Bliksvær Nature Reserve ***

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1825

Location: 067° 19' 00" N

014° 10' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Important area for flora

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: MExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Building huts

Main human activities:

Alternative land use: Building huts

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO031**Engelværet Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1670

Location: 067° 52' 00" N

014° 40' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Important nesting and wintering area for sea birds.

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Gavia stellata*, *Larus argentatus*, *Larus marinus*, *Larus canus*, *Sterna*,Red Data Book: *Phalacrocorax areolaris*, *Larus fuscus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs - Fish farming

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO032**Forøya Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1374

Location: 068° 02' 00" N

015° 27' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Interesting area for flora and fauna. Nesting area for sea birds

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Talga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: Carex vacillans, Carex halophila, Carex salina, Nymphaea alba occidentalis,

Red Data Book: Equisetum fluviatile, Lysimachia thyrisflora

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text" value="N"/>	exploitation of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Population growth: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Noise: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Erosion: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Other: <input type="text" value="M"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>

Cultivation

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: Cultivation

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO033

Osen/Sandværet Nature Reserve

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1285

Location: 068° 19' 00" N 016° 11' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Important area for flora. Nesting area for sea birds.

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Talia:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species: Carex paleacea, Aster tripolium, Arrhenatherum elatius, Polemonium caeruleum,

Red Data Book: Sterna

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Mineral or oil activity: N

Population growth: N

Urbanisation: N

Infrastructure: H

Habitat fragmentation: N

Motorized vehicle use: N

Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N

Forestry practices: N

Deforestation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Wetland drainage: N

Erosion: N

Overgrazing: N

Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: N

Oil spills: N

Ocean dumping: N

Noise: N

Airborne contaminants: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Nuclear waste: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: Road-making

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO034**Sunnlandsfjorden Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1190

Location: 068° 22' 00" N

014° 25' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Important area for flora and fauna. Nesting area for waterfowl

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Larus canus*, *Somateria mollissima*, *Sterna* ssp, *Tadorna tadorna*, *Ruppia maritima*Red Data Book: *Anas acuta*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO035**Borgværet Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nordland County

Area (ha): 1740

Location: 068° 19' 00" N

013° 48' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Nesting and wintering area for sea birds

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Tundra:

Tundra:

Island: ☒River: ☐Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☐Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☐Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other:

Important species: Anser anser, Larus argentatus, Larus marinus

Red Data Book: Lutra lutra, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax areatotelis

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐Expansion of tourism: ☐exploitation of species: ☐Mineral or oil activity: ☐Forestry practices: ☐Oil spills: ☐Population growth: ☐Deforestation: ☐Ocean dumping: ☐Urbanisation: ☐Fisheries practices: ☐Noise: ☐Infrastructure: ☐Wetland drainage: ☐Airborne contaminants: ☐Habitat fragmentation: ☐Erosion: ☐Waterborne contaminants: ☐Motorized vehicle use: ☐Overgrazing: ☐Nuclear waste: ☐Other: ☐Introduction of species: ☐Toxic waste: ☐

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO036**Skorpa-Nøklan Landscape Protected Area/Nature**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County

Area (ha): 1480

Location: 069° 56' 00" N

021° 42' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Arctic - Alpine Zone

Ecological function: Rich and div. flora and fauna. Nesting and feeding area for sea birds.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: *Sterna paradisaea*, *Larus argentatus*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Anser anser*, *Cephus grylle*,Red Data Book: *Trichophorum pumilum*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
 Mineral or oil activity.: N
 Population growth: N
 Urbanisation: N
 Infrastructure: N
 Habitat fragmentation: N
 Motorized vehicle use: N
 Other: M

Expansion of tourism: N
 Forestry practices: N
 Deforestation: N
 Fisheries practices: N
 Wetland drainage: N
 Erosion: N
 Overgrazing: N
 Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: N
 Oil spills: N
 Ocean dumping: N
 Noise: N
 Airborne contaminants: N
 Waterborne contaminants: N
 Nuclear waste: N
 Toxic waste: N

Building huts

Main human activities: Grazing land (sheep)

Alternative land use: Building huts

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO037**Tjyvdalen Landscape Protected Area**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County

Area (ha): 1200

Location: 070° 07' 00" N

020° 44' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Quartergeology

Marine:Island: ☐
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Grazing land (sheep and reindeer)

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO038**Bjørnøya Landscape Protected Area**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County

Area (ha): 1750

Location: 069° 46' 00" N

018° 05' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Nesting, wintring and moulting area for sea birds

Marine:Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Important species: Anser anser, Somateria mollissima, Larus argentatus, Larus marinus, Larus canus,

Red Data Book: Phalacrocorax areolaris, Lutra lutra
paradisaea, Stercorarius parasiticus, Cepphus grylle

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: MExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Building huts

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs - Some new huts

Alternative land use: Building huts

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO039**Auvær Nature Reserve**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Troms County

Area (ha): 2400

Location: 069° 53' 00" N

018° 03' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Nesting, moulting, resting and wintering area for sea birds. Important area for *Halichoerus grypus***Marine:**Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Talga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Ungro:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Somateria mollissima*, *Larus marinus*, *Larus argentatus*, *Stercorarius parasiticus*,Red Data Book: *Phalacrocorax areolaris*, *Larus fuscus*
grylle, *Haematopus ostralegus*, *Numenius phaeopus*, *Halichoerus grypus*,

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO040**Bergsøyan Landscape Protected Area**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County

Area (ha): 1910

Location: 069° 27' 00" N

017° 08' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: nesting and moulting area for sea birds. Important area for *Phoca vitulina***Marine:**Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**Important species: *Larus argentatus*, *Larus marinus*, *Cephus grylle*, *Somateria mollissima*, *Sterna*Red Data Book: *Phalacrocorax areolaris**Haematopus ostralegus*, *Anser anser*, *Mergus merganser*, *Phoca vitulina*, *Heracleum laciniatum*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: M
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Collection of eggs and downs - Some huts

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size: N.a.0

Indigenous populations:

NO041

Teistevika LPA and Sandsvika NR

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County

Area (ha): 1431

Location: 069° 23' 00" N

016° 55' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Tundra:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Some huts

Alternative land use: No special plans

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO042**Steinavær Landscape Protected Area**

IUCN: 5

Adm. region: Troms County

Area (ha): 3315

Location: 069° 12' 00" N

016° 35' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: State (The County Governor's Environmental Department)

Author: Ministry of Environment

Habitat

Geographic region: Oceanic Middle Boreal Zone

Ecological function: Nesting area for sea birds. Important area for corals and *Halichoerus grypus*

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Other:

Important species: *Somateria mollissima*, *Larus marinus*, *Larus argentatus*, *Larus canus*, *Cephus grylle*,Red Data Book: *Phalacrocorax areatotelis*

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: M
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Outdoor life

Alternative land use: Building huts/houses

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

NO043**Central Spitsbergen**

IUCN:
Area (ha):
Ramsar:
Other:
Relationship to other conventions:
Ownership: State
Management: Governor of Svalbard
Author:

Adm. region: Svalbard
Location: 78° 00' 00" N 16° 30' 00" E
MAB:
World Heritage:

Habitat

Geographic region: Middle arctic. Central Spitsbergen. Wide valleys with lowlands tundras separated by partly glaciated mountains.

Ecological function: Biologically productive tundra valleys. Key habitat of reindeer and important habitat of migratory waders and waterfowl, arctic fox and ptarmigan.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Talga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: Rangifer tarandus platyrhynchus, Alopex lagopus, Calidris maritima, Phalaropus

Red Data Book: Branta bernicla hrota
Plectrophenax nivalis.

Locally rare species: Branta bernicla hrota, Calidris alpina, Charadrius hiaticula, Phalaropus lobata, Pluvialis apricaria

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Expansion of tourism: <input type="checkbox"/> M	exploitation of species: <input type="checkbox"/> L
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="checkbox"/> M	Forestry practices: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Oil spills: <input type="checkbox"/> N
Population growth: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Deforestation: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Ocean dumping: <input type="checkbox"/> N
Urbanisation: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Fisheries practices: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Noise: <input type="checkbox"/> L
Infrastructure: <input type="checkbox"/> L	Wetland drainage: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Airborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/> L
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Erosion: <input type="checkbox"/> L	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="checkbox"/> N
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="checkbox"/> M	Overgrazing: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Nuclear waste: <input type="checkbox"/> N
Other: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Introduction of species: <input type="checkbox"/> N	Toxic waste: <input type="checkbox"/> N

Main human activities: Coal mining in vicinity of planned protected area, mineral and petroleum

Alternative land use: prospecting, test drilling for petroleum, recreation use of skidoo, research activities, hunting.

Development plans related to coal mining, including construction of road and

Total population size: power line has been forwarded.

None inside planned protected area. A total of 2-3000 in central Spitsbergen.

Indigenous populations: None

6 Russia

RU		Proposed Areas, March 1996	
number	Area name	IUCN	Area (hectare)
RU001	Beringiya	2	
RU002	Novozemelsky	1	
RU002	Novozemelsky (6 components)	1	
RU002	Novozemelsky (6 components)	1	
RU002	Novozemelsky (6 components)	1	
RU002	Novozemelsky (6 components)	1	
RU002	Novozemelsky (6 components)	1	
RU003	Extention of Ust-Lensky Zapovednik, New Siberian isla		10.000.000
RU004	Ymaisky	1	900.000
RU005	Yano - Indigirsky	1	
RU006	Nenetskiy	1	
RU007	Gydanskiy	1	
RU008	Bolshezemelsky.	1	
RU009	Kunovatskiy	1	
RU010	Severnaya Zemlya	2	421.701
RU011	Terskiy shore	2	250.000
RU012	Kutsa	2	115.000
RU013	Seidozero	2	500.000
RU014	Ponoiskiy	2	200.000
RU015	Indiga Jewels	2	300.000
RU016	The Pearl of the North	2	300.000
RU017	Brechovskiye Islands		270.000
RU018	Vilyuy-Delta		
RU019	Yakutsky Gorny		500.000
RU020	Molodo		300.000
RU021	Terney Tumus		400.000
RU022	Beke		300.000
RU023	Tukular		280.000
RU024	Medvezhyi Islands		500.000
RU025	Pribrezhnyy		800.000
RU026	Central - Chukchi	2	350.000
RU027	Kaninskiy	2	
RU028	Kolguevsky	2	
RU029	More-u	2	
RU030	Popigaisky	2	
RU031	Novosibirskie ostrova	1	
36 Areas			16.686.701

RU001**Beringiya**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Chukotka Autonomous Region.

Area (ha):

Location: 69° 00' 00" N 174° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Of USSR and USA Presidents (June 1990), and joint statement of the Presidents of Russia and USA (June 1992).

Ownership: State (Federal).

Management: Russian Federation. Minister of the Environmental protection and Natural Resources

Author: Dr. L. Bogoslovskaya (Institute of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Russia), Dr. G. Elyakov (Russian Academy of sciences).

Habitat**Geographic region:** Lowland tundras with weakly developed nature use. Chukotka Peninsula.**Ecological function:** Reservation of the unique natural complexes of the Eastern Chukotka, historical and cultural heredity, places of living and economic activity of the aboriginal people.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: *Rhododendrum Kamtschaticum*, *Salix pulchra*, *Alopex lagopus*, *Grus canadensis*,**Red Data Book:** *Ursus maritimus*, *Balaena mysticetus*, *Balaenoptera physalus*, *Monodon monoceros*, *siniricus*.**Locally rare species:** *Primula beringensis*, *Potentilla beringensis*, *Ovis nivicola*, *Ursus arctos*, *Cygnus bewickii*, *Anser caerulescens*, *Anser canagica*, *Branta bernicla*, *Falco rusticolus*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Rhodostethia rosea*, *Alle alle*, *Aethia pusilla*.**Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M	Expansion of tourism: L	exploitation of species: M
Mineral or oil activity.: M	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: L
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: M	Noise: N
Infrastructure: L	Wetland drainage: L	Airborne contaminants: M
Habitat fragmentation: L	Erosion: M	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: M	Overgrazing: M	Nuclear waste: N
Other: M	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Fires of the *Cladonia rangiferina* association.**Main human activities:** Reindeer - breeding, marine hunting, hunting and fishing, folk crafts.**Alternative land use:** No alternative plans.**Total population size:** Within 6000 people in the close neighbourhood : 165 000 people.**Indigenous populations:** 5000 people. Reindeer - breeding, marine hunting, hunting

RU002**Novozemelsky (6 components)**

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Arkhangelsk Province.

Area (ha):

Location: 76° 50' 00" N 67° 45' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal).

Management: Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources.

Author: Prof. S.Uspenski, Dr.G.Khahn, Inst. of Natural Protection.

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function: Enormous sea bird colonies

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Islands:

Tundra:

Island: ☐River: ☐Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☒Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☒Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Coast

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other):

Important species: *Uria lomvia*, *Uria aalge*, *Fratercula arctica*, *Cepphus grylle*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Sterna*Red Data Book: *paradisae*.Locally rare species: *Rhodiola arctica*, *Saxifraga groenlandica*, *Rangire tarandus pearsoni*,**Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐Expansion of tourism: ☐exploitation of species: ☐Mineral or oil activity.: ☐Forestry practices: ☐Oil spills: ☐Population growth: ☐Deforestation: ☐Ocean dumping: ☐Urbanisation: ☐Fisheries practices: ☐Noise: ☐Infrastructure: ☐Wetland drainage: ☐Airborne contaminants: ☐Habitat fragmentation: ☐Erosion: ☐Waterborne contaminants: ☐Motorized vehicle use: ☐Overgrazing: ☐Nuclear waste: ☐Other: ☐Introduction of species: ☐Toxic waste: ☐

Main human activities: No economic activity.

Alternative land use: No alternative plans.

Total population size: No people within the territory and in the close neighbourhood.

Indigenous populations: No aboriginal populations.

RU003

Extention of Ust-Lensky Zapovednik, New Siberian islands, Laptew sea

IUCN:

Adm. region:

Area (ha): 10000000

Location:

73° 00' 00" N

135° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management:

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☒
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☒

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexplotation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU004

Ymaisky

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Yamal - Nenets Autonomous District.

Area (ha): 900000

Location: 73° 15' 00" N 70° 48' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal).

Management: Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources.

Author: Anatoly V. Maximuk (Central Project - Prospecting Expedition.)

Habitat

Geographic region: with weakly developed nature use. West Siberia. Belyi Island, a part of the aquatory of the Kara sea.

Ecological function: Preservation of the typical and unique arctic ecosystems of the Yamal.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Marine aquatory.			

Important species: *Betula nana*, *Dryas punctata*, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Cladina*, *Dieranum*.

Red Data Book: *Ursus maritimus*, *Branta ruficollis*, *fabalis*, *Cygnus bewickii*, *Somateria spectabilis*, *Larus hyperboreus*, *Clangula hyemalis*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Lagopus mutus*.

Locally rare species: *Ursus maritimus*, *Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus*, *Phoca (Pagophilus) groenlandica*, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, *Uria lomvia*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Buteo lagopus*.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M	Expansion of tourism: L	exploitation of species: M
Mineral or oil activity: H	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: L
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: M	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: M	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Prospecting of gas deposition. Gas extraction. Reindeer - Breeding. Fishing.

Alternative land use: Hunting.

Development of the modern types of economic activity.

Total population size: No population within the territory. In the close neighbourhood 500 people.

Indigenous populations: No aboriginal population within the territory.

RU005

Yano - Indigirsky

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Area (ha):

Location: 71° 00' 00" N 145° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Republic of Sakha Yakutia).

Management: Republic Sakha. Ministry of Environment

Author: Prof. N. G. Solomonov, Dr. N. Gemo... (Yakutian Institute of Biology)

Habitat

Geographic region: With a small inclusion of the Arctic deserts and tundras. East - Siberia, Yana - Indigirka inter - river area.**Ecological function:** Preservation of the unique natural complexes of the Northern Yakutia, rare and endangered animal species.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: *Arctus alpina*, *Dryas punctata*, *Potentilla elegans*, *Cladina rangiferina*, *Rangifer***Red Data Book:** *Grus leucogeranus*.**Locally rare species:** *Coregonus muksum*, *Cygnus bewikii*, *Polysticta stellari*, *Clangula hyemalis*, *Squatarola squatarola*, *Phalaropus lobatus*, *Grus leucogeranus*.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	exploitation of species: H
Mineral or oil activity: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: M	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: M	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: H	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Hunting and fishing. Reindeer - Breeding.**Alternative land use:** Preservation of the present traditional nature use.**Total population size:** No permanent population.**Indigenous populations:** No aboriginal people within the protected territory.

RU006

Nenetskiy

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nenets Autonomous District.

Area (ha):

Location: 068° 00' 00" N 051° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Statl (Federal)

Management:

Author: Dr. Evgeny E. Syroechkovsky (Institute of Problems of Ecology and Evolution of RAS)

Habitat

Geographic region: developed nature use. North of the European Russia. Pechora River delta, sengeisky Is and others, part of the Golodnays Gula Lake.**Ecological function:** Preservation of typical and unique natural complexes, places of life and economic activity of the aboriginal people.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: *Cladina rangeferina*, *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Dryas punctata*,**Red Data Book:** *Haliaeetus albicilla*.*timidus*, *Ursus arctos*, *Lagopus lagopus*, *Anser anser*, *Anser faballs*, *Cygnus cygnus*.**Locally rare species:** *Paparer lapponicum*, *Paonia anomala*, *Gulo gulo*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Cygnus bewickii*, *Somateria spectabilis*, *Mergus serrator*, *Aythya marila*.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L	Expansion of tourism: L	explotation of species: H
Mineral or oil activity.: M	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: L	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: H	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: L	Waterborne contaminants: M
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: M	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Reindeer-Breeding. Fishing. Searching of oil and gas depositions.**Alternative land use:** Industrial exploitation of oil depositions.**Total population size:** Within the territory 380 people. In the close neighbourhood 3100 people.**Indigenous populations:** Ca. 200 people. Main activityis reindeer-breeding.

RU007

Gydanskiy

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Yamalo - Nenets Autonomous District.

Area (ha):

Location: 072° 00' 00" N

077° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal).

Management: Russian Federation, Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

Author: Anatoly V. Maximuk (Central Project-Prospecting Expedition).

Habitat

Geographic region: North of the Gydansk Peninsula, a part of the Aquatory of the Karsk Sea.**Ecological function:** Preservation of the typical and unique Arctic ecosystems of the Gydan Living sites and economic activity of the Aboriginal people.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:	Marine Aquatory			

Important species: Cladina, Ledum decumbens, Vaccinium uliginosum, V. vitis-idaea, Coregonus**Red Data Book:** Ursus maritimus, Branta ruficollis, Haliaeetus albicilla, ruficollis, Lagopus mutus.**Locally rare species:** Ursus maritimus, Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus, Haliaeetus albicilla, Falco rusticolus, Branta leucopsis, Cygnus bewickii,

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: M	Expansion of tourism: N	exploitation of species: H
Mineral or oil activity: M	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: L
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: M	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: M	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Exploitation of the oil and gas depositions. Fishindustry. Reindeer-breeding.**Alternative land use:** Industrial exploitation of the oil and gas depositions.**Total population size:** No polulation within the territory. In the close neighbourhood 900 people.**Indigenous populations:** No aboriginal people within the territory.

RU008

Bolshezemelsky.

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Nenets Autonomous District.

Area (ha):

Location: 69° 00' 00" N 63° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal).

Management: Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.

Author: Dr. Evgeny E. Syroechkovsky (Institute of Problems of Ecology and Evolution of RAS).

Habitat

Geographic region: use. NE of the European Russia, Vaigach, Dolgii and other islands. Bolshaya Zenlys tundra. Pai-Khoe Ridge in the Yugorsk Peninsula.

Ecological function: Preservation of typical and unique ecosystems, places of life and economic activity of the aboriginal people.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: *Cladina u Cetraria*, *Betula nana*, *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Oryas*

Red Data Book: *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Anser erythropus*, *Ursus maritimus*, *leucopsis*, *Somateria mollissima*, *Dicrostonyx torquatus*, *Alopex lagopus*.

Locally rare species: *Rhodiola rosea*, *Papaver lapponicum*, *Paeonia anomala*, *Ranunculus nivalis*, *Cerastium regellii*, *Falco rusticolus*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Ursus arctos*, *Vulpes vulpes*, *Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus*.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L	Expansion of tourism: L	exploitation of species: M
Mineral or oil activity.: L	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: M
Population growth: N	Deforestation: M	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: M	Noise: N
Infrastructure: L	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: L
Habitat fragmentation: L	Erosion: L	Waterborne contaminants: L
Motorized vehicle use: M	Overgrazing: L	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Reindeer-breeding, Fishing, Hunting, Search for minerals.

Alternative land use: Industrial exploitation of the oil deposition.

Total population size: Within 300 people. In the close neighbourhood 1500 people.

Indigenous populations: 120 people. Main activity is reindeer-breeding and hunting.

RU009

Kunovatskiy

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Yamal-Nenetsk Autonomous District.

Area (ha):

Location: 066° 00' 00" N 067° 00' 00" E

Ramsar: Yes

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal).

Management: Russian Federation, Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

Author: Dr. Alexandr G. Sorokin (Institute of Nature Protection).

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern taiga plains, wetlands. Western Siberia, lower current of the Ob River.**Ecological function:** Preservation of the unique natural complexes of the Dvubie, habitats of rare and endangered animals.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species: *Betula nana*, *Carex aquatilis*, *Calamagrostis langsdorffii*, *Caregonus muksun*, *Alces***Red Data Book:** *Grus leucogeranus*, *Rifibrenta ruficollis*, *Anser erythropus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *arctica*.**Locally rare species:** *Rufibrenta ruficollis*, *Anser erythropus*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Aquila chrysaetus*, *Ursus ursus*, *Martes zibellina*.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: L	Expansion of tourism: N	exploitation of species: L
Mineral or oil activity.: M	Forestry practices: M	Oil spills: L
Population growth: N	Deforestation: L	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: M	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: L	Airborne contaminants: L
Habitat fragmentation: L	Erosion: M	Waterborne contaminants: M
Motorized vehicle use: L	Overgrazing: L	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Fish-industry, Reindeer-breeding, Hunting, Fishing.**Alternative land use:** No alternative plans.**Total population size:** No people within the territory. In the close neighbourhood 2300 people.**Indigenous populations:** No aboriginal people within the protected territory.

RU010**Severnaya Zemlya**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Taimyr Autonomous District.

Area (ha): 421701

Location: 079° 00' 00" N 098° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal).

Management: Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

Author: Dr. V. Badukin (The great arctic reserve), Dr.A.Volkov (Institute of Natural Protection).

Habitat**Geographic region:** Glaciers, Arctic deserts and tundras. Severnaya Zemlya Archipelago.**Ecological function:** Protection of the typical and unique natural complexes of the Arctic islands, rare and endangered animal species, development of ecological tourism.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Talga:	Tundra:
Island: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>			

Other): 1. Polar deserts. 2. Glaciers. 3. High-Arctic sparse tundra. 4. Periglacial lakes. 5. Fjords.**Important species:** Cladina u Graphis, Dicrostonyx torquatus, Alopex lagopus, Cephus grylle, Rissa**Red Data Book:** Ursus maritimus.**Locally rare species:** Ursus maritimus, Mustela erminea, Lepus timidus, Rangifer tarandus, Erignathus barbatus, Phoca hispida, Calidris canutus, Larus argentatus, Nyctea scandiaca.**Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text" value="L"/>	explotation of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="text" value="M"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Population growth: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Noise: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="L"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Erosion: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text" value="L"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text" value="L"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>
Other: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text" value="N"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text" value="N"/>

Main human activities: Search and extraction of minerals.**Alternative land use:** No alternative plans.**Total population size:** No permanent population.**Indigenous populations:** No aboriginal population.

RU011

Terskiy shore

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Murmansk Region.

Area (ha): 250000

Location: 066° 10' 00" N 033° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Murmansk Regional Committee for the Environmental Protection.

Management: Federal

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: The south of region, the basin of river Varsuga, seashore of the White Sea.**Ecological function:** Protection of unique ecosystem rare and endange ed species of animals (incl. those from the Red Book: Margaritifera, Pandion haliaetus, Aquila chrisaetos, Haliaetus albicilla), places for spawning of Salmonidae, monuments of archeology, history and culture of native Russian population (pomors).

Marine:

 Island: ☐
 Fjord: ☒
 Other: ☐

Freshwater:

 River: ☐
 Lake: ☐
 Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

 Coniferous: ☐
 Birch: ☐
 Mixed: ☐
 High Brush: ☐
 Low Brush: ☐

Talga:

 Mountain: ☐
 Other: ☐

Tundra:

 Moist: ☐
 Wet: ☐
 Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

 Industrial development: N
 Mineral or oil activity.: N
 Population growth: N
 Urbanisation: N
 Infrastructure: N
 Habitat fragmentation: N
 Motorized vehicle use: N
 Other: N

 Expansion of tourism: N
 Forestry practices: N
 Deforestation: N
 Fisheries practices: N
 Wetland drainage: N
 Erosion: N
 Overgrazing: N
 Introduction of species: N

 explotation of species: N
 Oil spills: N
 Ocean dumping: N
 Noise: N
 Airborne contaminants: N
 Waterborne contaminants: N
 Nuclear waste: N
 Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU012 Kutsa

IUCN: 2 Adm. region: Murmansk Region.
Area (ha): 115000 Location: 66° 50' 00" N 30° 30' 00" E
Ramsar: MAB: World Heritage:
Other:
Relationship to other conventions:
Ownership: Murmansk Regional Committee for the Environmental Protection.
Management: Federal.
Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: South-West of the region, vicinity of Alakurty-village (finnish NP "Kutsayoki").
Ecological function: Protection of relic forests, unique watersystem of Kutsayoki, objects of archeology, rare species (the same of Tersky Shore).

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:
Red Data Book:
Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	explotation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N
Main human activities:		
Alternative land use:		
Total population size:		
Indigenous populations:		

RU013

Seidozero

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Murmansk Region.

Area (ha): 500000

Location: 67° 45' 00" N

34° 50' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Murmansk Committee for the Environmental Protection.

Management: Regional.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: The Lake Seidozero and its vicinity, slopes of Lepche and Kuvchorr Mountains.**Ecological function:** Protection of valuable mountain-valley geological and mineralogical objects, historical monument of saamy people, rare species of plants.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: <input type="text"/>	Expansion of tourism: <input type="text"/>	explotation of species: <input type="text"/>
Mineral or oil activity.: <input type="text"/>	Forestry practices: <input type="text"/>	Oil spills: <input type="text"/>
Population growth: <input type="text"/>	Deforestation: <input type="text"/>	Ocean dumping: <input type="text"/>
Urbanisation: <input type="text"/>	Fisheries practices: <input type="text"/>	Noise: <input type="text"/>
Infrastructure: <input type="text"/>	Wetland drainage: <input type="text"/>	Airborne contaminants: <input type="text"/>
Habitat fragmentation: <input type="text"/>	Erosion: <input type="text"/>	Waterborne contaminants: <input type="text"/>
Motorized vehicle use: <input type="text"/>	Overgrazing: <input type="text"/>	Nuclear waste: <input type="text"/>
Other: <input type="text"/>	Introduction of species: <input type="text"/>	Toxic waste: <input type="text"/>

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU014

Ponoiskiy

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Murmansk Region.

Area (ha): 200000

Location: 67° 10' 00" N

37° 15' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Murmansk Regional Committee for the Environmental Protection.

Management: Regional.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: Middle part of the Ponoy-River, the Piatchina-River and the Losinga-River, the Pesochnos-Lake.**Ecological function:** Picturesque landscapes, places of tourism, recreation, breeding for rare species of birds (*Falco rusticolus*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*) places of spawning for valuable species of fish.**Marine:**Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other):**

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU015

Indiga Jewels

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nenets Autonomous District

Area (ha): 300000

Location: 67° 15' 00" N 49° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Administration of Nenets Autonomous District.

Management: Regional

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: Kanino-Timansky Tundra, natural monument "Kanion of Great Gate", upper flow of the rivers Sula, Volonga, Indiga, seashore Barents Sea and Cheshsky Bay, Barmin Cape.

Ecological function: Protection of typical and unique nature complexes including wetlands, rare species (*Haliastur albus*, *Ojognus bewickii*, *Papaver lapponicum* etc.).

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Talia:

Tundra:

Island: ☐River: ☐Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☐Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☐Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐Expansion of tourism: ☐exploitation of species: ☐Mineral or oil activity: ☐Forestry practices: ☐Oil spills: ☐Population growth: ☐Deforestation: ☐Ocean dumping: ☐Urbanisation: ☐Fisheries practices: ☐Noise: ☐Infrastructure: ☐Wetland drainage: ☐Airborne contaminants: ☐Habitat fragmentation: ☐Erosion: ☐Waterborne contaminants: ☐Motorized vehicle use: ☐Overgrazing: ☐Nuclear waste: ☐Other: ☐Introduction of species: ☐Toxic waste: ☐

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU016**The Pearl of the North**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nenets Autonomous District.

Area (ha): 300000

Location: 67° 25' 00" N 53° 10' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Nenets Autonomous District Administration.

Management: Regional.

Author:

Habitat**Geographic region:** Malozemelsky Tundra, the Charitonovo Lake, forest sites, the Kuia River.**Ecological function:** Protection of the unique natural landscape, monuments of archeology and paleontology, spawning places of salmon fishes, waterfowl (*Anser fabalis*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Cygnus bewickii*), habitats of braun bear and etc. Famous recreation site.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	explotation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU017**Brechovskiye Islands****IUCN:****Adm. region:** Taimyr Autonomous District**Area (ha):** 270000**Location:** 70° 30' 00" N 82° 30' 00" E**Ramsar:** Yes**MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:****Relationship to other conventions:****Ownership:** Great Arctic Reserve, Committee of Ecology and Natural Resources of Taimyr Autonomous District.**Management:** Regional**Author:****Habitat****Geographic region:** The delta of the Enisey-River.**Ecological function:** Protection of wetlands of international value as waterfowl habitats (Ramsar site of 1971). The main species under protection: *Rufibrenta ruficollis* (Red-breasted Goose). *Branta bernicla*, *Cygnus bewickii*.**Marine:**Island: ☐
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Talpo:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:****Important species:****Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N**Main human activities:****Alternative land use:****Total population size:****Indigenous populations:**

RU018

Vilyuy-Delta

IUCN:

Adm. region: Republic of Sakha Yakutiya

Area (ha):

Location: 64° 20' 00" N 126° 20' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Ministry of the Environmental Protection of the Sakha Republic.

Management: Federal

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function: Protection and study of typical taiga complexes, places of mass breeding of waterfowl, habitats of elk, roe deer, fur animals (sable and etc).

Marine:

Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☐Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐Mineral or oil activity: ☐Population growth: ☐Urbanisation: ☐Infrastructure: ☐Habitat fragmentation: ☐Motorized vehicle use: ☐Other: ☐Expansion of tourism: ☐Forestry practices: ☐Deforestation: ☐Fisheries practices: ☐Wetland drainage: ☐Erosion: ☐Overgrazing: ☐Introduction of species: ☐exploitation of species: ☐Oil spills: ☐Ocean dumping: ☐Noise: ☐Airborne contaminants: ☐Waterborne contaminants: ☐Nuclear waste: ☐Toxic waste: ☐

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU019

Yakutsky Gorny

IUCN:

Adm. region: Republic of Sakha Yakutiya

Area (ha): 500000

Location: 63° 30' 00" N

143° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: The Government of Sakha Republic and Ministry of the Environmental Protection of Sakha Republic.

Management: Federal.**Author:**

Habitat

Geographic region: The eastern part of Sakha, south - west ranges of Chersky Mountains.

Ecological function: Protection and study of typical mount - forest and mount tundra complexes, (bighorn sheep, Marmota camtschacta and others.).

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:**Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:**

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
 Mineral or oil activity.: N
 Population growth: N
 Urbanisation: N
 Infrastructure: N
 Habitat fragmentation: N
 Motorized vehicle use: N
 Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N
 Forestry practices: N
 Deforestation: N
 Fisheries practices: N
 Wetland drainage: N
 Erosion: N
 Overgrazing: N
 Introduction of species: N

explotation of species: N
 Oil spills: N
 Ocean dumping: N
 Noise: N
 Airborne contaminants: N
 Waterborne contaminants: N
 Nuclear waste: N
 Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:**Alternative land use:****Total population size:****Indigenous populations:**

RU020

Molodo

IUCN:

Adm. region: Republic of Sakha - Yakutiya

Area (ha): 300000

Location: 69° 30' 00" N 122° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership:

Management: Ministry of the Environmental Protection of the Sakha Republic.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: Protection of waterfowl, fur and hoof animals.

Ecological function: Regional.

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU021

Terney Tumus

IUCN:

Adm. region: Republic of Sakha Yakutiya

Area (ha): 400000

Location: 73° 15' 00" N 116° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Regional

Management: Ministry of Environmental Protection of Sacha Republic.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: The North - West of Sakha. The seashore of the Laptey Sea to the west of Olenek Bay.

Ecological function: Protection of valuable habitats of Northern Yakutia, places of waterfowl breeding, habitats of polar bear and polar fox.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	exploitation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU022

Beke

IUCN:

Adm. region: Republic of Sakha Yakutiya

Area (ha): 300000

Location: 68° 00' 00" N 116° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Regional

Management: Ministry of the Environmental Protection of Sakha Republic.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: The North - west of Sacha, the Olenek Valley.

Ecological function: Protection of typical nature complexes of northern taiga.

Marine:

Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐Lake: ☐Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☐Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Mineral or oil activity.: N

Population growth: N

Urbanisation: N

Infrastructure: N

Habitat fragmentation: N

Motorized vehicle use: N

Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N

Forestry practices: N

Deforestation: N

Fisheries practices: N

Wetland drainage: N

Erosion: N

Overgrazing: N

Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: N

Oil spills: N

Ocean dumping: N

Noise: N

Airborne contaminants: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Nuclear waste: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU023

Tukular

IUCN:

Adm. region: Republic of Sakha Yakutiya

Area (ha): 280000

Location: 64° 15' 00" N 133° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Regional.

Management: Ministry of the Environmental Protection of Sakha Republic.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: Verchoyansky Range, the upper flow of the Sartang River, the sentral part of Jakutiya.**Ecological function:** Protection of spawning places of valuable species of fish, habitats of Marmota camtschica, Ovis nivicola, rare species of plants.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Upland:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:				

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
 Mineral or oil activity.: N
 Population growth: N
 Urbanisation: N
 Infrastructure: N
 Habitat fragmentation: N
 Motorized vehicle use: N
 Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N
 Forestry practices: N
 Deforestation: N
 Fisheries practices: N
 Wetland drainage: N
 Erosion: N
 Overgrazing: N
 Introduction of species: N

explotation of species: N
 Oil spills: N
 Ocean dumping: N
 Noise: N
 Airborne contaminants: N
 Waterborne contaminants: N
 Nuclear waste: N
 Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU024**Medvezhyi Islands****IUCN:****Adm. region:** Republic of Sakha Yakutiya**Area (ha):** 500000**Location:** 70° 50' 00" N 161° 45' 00" E**Ramsar:****MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:****Relationship to other conventions:****Ownership:** Regional.**Management:** Ministry of the Environmental Protection of Sakha Republic**Author:**

Habitat

Geographic region: Medvezhye island in the East - Siberian Sea.**Ecological function:** Protection of sea mammals, rare and endemic species of plants.**Marine:**Island: ☒
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Other):****Important species:****Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:**

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N**Mineral or oil activity:** N**Population growth:** N**Urbanisation:** N**Infrastructure:** N**Habitat fragmentation:** N**Motorized vehicle use:** N**Other:** N**Expansion of tourism:** N**Forestry practices:** N**Deforestation:** N**Fisheries practices:** N**Wetland drainage:** N**Erosion:** N**Overgrazing:** N**Introduction of species:** N**exploitation of species:** N**Oil spills:** N**Ocean dumping:** N**Noise:** N**Airborne contaminants:** N**Waterborne contaminants:** N**Nuclear waste:** N**Toxic waste:** N**Main human activities:****Alternative land use:****Total population size:****Indigenous populations:**

RU025

Pribrezhnyy

IUCN:

Adm. region: Chukotka Autonomous District.

Area (ha): 800000

Location: 62° 40' 00" N 177° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Federal.

Management: Pacific Research Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences of Russia.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: The south of Chukchi AD, Anadyr mountains, 100 - 120 km along the seashore of the Bering sea including a part of the sea, Attyrei range up to Kamchatka Region boundaries.

Ecological function: Protection and study of nature complexes of mountain Tundra, wet landscapes, habitats of *Grus Canadensis*, *Cignus cignus*, *Gavia immer*, *Ovis nivicola*, sea mammals spawning places of salmon.

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☒
Other: ☒

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Talia:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU026

Central - Chukchi

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Chukotka Autonomous District.

Area (ha): 350000

Location: 67° 25' 00" N 172° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Regional

Management: Political Research Institute of Geography, Russia Academy of Science.

Author:

Habitat

Geographic region: Anadyr plateau, the lake of all Algygytygyn in the central part of Chukchi peninsula.**Ecological function:** Protection of unique natural monument of the Algygytygyn - Lake and its vicinity, the most northern part of the forest - tundra, habitats of wild reindeer, *Ovis nivicola*, *Grus canadensis*, *Haliaeetus albicilla* and etc.**Marine:**Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other:**

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU027

Kaninskiy

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nenets Autonomus District.

Area (ha):

Location:

68° 00' 00" N

44° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal)

Management: Russian Federation, Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

Author: Dr. V.Krivenko, Dr. V. Avdan..., Dr. V.V..ogradio

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Freshwater:

Forest:

Tundra:

Tundra:

Island: ☐River: ☐Coniferous: ☐Mountain: ☐Moist: ☐Fjord: ☐Lake: ☐Birch: ☐Other: ☐Wet: ☐Other: ☒Stream: ☐Mixed: ☐Alpine: ☐

Wetland:

High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☐Wetland: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐Expansion of tourism: ☐explotation of species: ☐Mineral or oil activity.: ☐Forestry practices: ☐Oil spills: ☐Population growth: ☐Deforestation: ☐Ocean dumping: ☐Urbanisation: ☐Fisheries practices: ☐Noise: ☐Infrastructure: ☐Wetland drainage: ☐Airborne contaminants: ☐Habitat fragmentation: ☐Erosion: ☐Waterborne contaminants: ☐Motorized vehicle use: ☐Overgrazing: ☐Nuclear waste: ☐Other: ☐Introduction of species: ☐Toxic waste: ☐

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU028

Kolguevsky

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nenets Autonomous Region

Area (ha):

Location: 69° 00' 00" N 48° 30' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (federal)

Management: Russian Federation, Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

Author: Nenets Regional Committee of Protection of the Environment

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☒

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Tundra:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU029

More-u

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Nenetsk Autonomus Republik

Area (ha):

Location: 68° 20' 00" N 60° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal)

Management: Russian Federation, Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

Author: Nenetsk Regional Committee for Protection of the Environment

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Taiga:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other):

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: ☐ N
Mineral or oil activity.: ☐ N
Population growth: ☐ N
Urbanisation: ☐ N
Infrastructure: ☐ N
Habitat fragmentation: ☐ N
Motorized vehicle use: ☐ N
Other: ☐ NExpansion of tourism: ☐ N
Forestry practices: ☐ N
Deforestation: ☐ N
Fisheries practices: ☐ N
Wetland drainage: ☐ N
Erosion: ☐ N
Overgrazing: ☐ N
Introduction of species: ☐ Nexplotation of species: ☐ N
Oil spills: ☐ N
Ocean dumping: ☐ N
Noise: ☐ N
Airborne contaminants: ☐ N
Waterborne contaminants: ☐ N
Nuclear waste: ☐ N
Toxic waste: ☐ N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU030

Popigaisky

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: ??? Autonomus Region

Area (ha):

Location: 72° 00' 00" N 110° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: ?

Management: Russian Federation, Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

Author: Dr. U. Karbainov, Taimyrsky state

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Talgo:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexplotation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

RU031

Novosibirskie ostrova

IUCN: 1

Adm. region: Republika of Sakha

Area (ha):

Location: 75° 30' 00" N

140° 00' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State (Federal)

Management: Russian Federation, Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

Author: Prof. N.Solomonov (Yakutia inst. of Biology)

Habitat

Geographic region:

Ecological function:

Marine:

Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐

Freshwater:

River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐

Wetland:

Wetland: ☐

Forest:

Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐

Tundra:

Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐

Tundra:

Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐

Other:

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexploitation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities:

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

7 Sweden

SE

		Proposed Areas, March 1996	
number	Area name	IUCN	Area (hectare)
SE001	Tavvavuoma National Park	2	40.000
SE002	Kirunafjällens National Park	2	440.000
SE003	Expansion of Sarek National Park (two parts)	2	22.000
SE004	Expansion of Padjelanta National Park	2	23.000
4Areas			525.000

SE001**Tawvavuoma National Park****IUCN:** 2**Adm. region:** Norbotten County**Area (ha):** 40000**Location:** 68°40'00" N

20° 30'00" E

Ramsar: Yes**MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:****Relationship to other conventions:****Ownership:** State**Management:** Fastighetsverket**Author:** Swedish Environmental Protection Agency**Habitat****Geographic region:** Arctic region**Ecological function:** Flat tundra landscape, pals mires, extremely rich birdlife**Marine:**Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐Lake: ☒Stream: ☒**Wetland:**Wetland: ☒**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☒Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☐Low Brush: ☒**Taiga:**Mountain: ☒Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐Wet: ☒Alpine: ☒**Other:****Important species:****Red Data Book:** Falco rusticolus, Aquila chrysaetus, Circus cyaneus, Nyctea scandiaca**Locally rare species:** Anser erythropus, Numenius phaeopus**Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N**Mineral or oil activity:** N**Population growth:** N**Urbanisation:** N**Infrastructure:** N**Habitat fragmentation:** L**Motorized vehicle use:** M**Other:** N**Expansion of tourism:** L**Forestry practices:** N**Deforestation:** N**Fisheries practices:** N**Wetland drainage:** N**Erosion:** N**Overgrazing:** M**Introduction of species:** N**exploitation of species:** M**Oil spills:** N**Ocean dumping:** N**Noise:** N**Airborne contaminants:** M**Waterborne contaminants:** N**Nuclear waste:** N**Toxic waste:** N**Main human activities:** Reindeer-grazing**Alternative land use:** No plans**Total population size:** None**Indigenous populations:** No aboriginal population within the proposed area.

SE002

Kirunafjällens National Park

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Norbotten County

Area (ha): 440000

Location: 68° 30' 00" N

18° 50' 00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage:

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State and private

Management: Fästerhetsverket

Author: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern high mountain region

Ecological function: Alpine landscape, rich flora, established hiking tourism

Marine:Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☒
Stream: ☒**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☒
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☒**Taiga:**Mountain: ☒
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☒**Other:**

Important species:

Red Data Book: *Lutra lutra*, *Aulo gulo*, *Alopex lagopus*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Anser*Locally rare species: *Fabalis*

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: M
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: M
Other: NExpansion of tourism: M
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: M
Introduction of species: NExploitation of species: M
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: M
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Reindeer grazing, hunting, fishing, tourism

Alternative land use:

Total population size:

Indigenous populations:

SE003**Expansion of Sarek National Park (two parts)**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Norbotten County

Area (ha): 83000

Location:

67°20'00" N

17°30'00" E

Ramsar: Partly

MAB:

World Heritage: Yes

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State

Management: Fasteighetsverket

Author: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Habitat**Geographic region:** Northern high mountain region and Premountain region**Ecological function:** Alpine landscape, strong wilderness character, wetland**Marine:**Island: ☐Fjord: ☐Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☒Lake: ☒Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☒**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐Birch: ☒Mixed: ☐High Brush: ☒Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☒Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐Wet: ☐Alpine: ☒**Other:**

Alpine

Important species: Alces alces**Red Data Book:** Ursus arctos, Gulo gulo, Felis lynx, Cygnus cygnus**Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N

Mineral or oil activity: N

Population growth: N

Urbanisation: N

Infrastructure: N

Habitat fragmentation: N

Motorized vehicle use: M

Other: N

Expansion of tourism: N

Forestry practices: N

Deforestation: N

Fisheries practices: L

Wetland drainage: N

Erosion: N

Overgrazing: L

Introduction of species: N

exploitation of species: L

Oil spills: N

Ocean dumping: N

Noise: L

Airborne contaminants: N

Waterborne contaminants: N

Nuclear waste: N

Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Reindeer-grazing, hunting, fishing, tourism**Alternative land use:****Total population size:** None**Indigenous populations:**

SE004**Expansion of Padjelanta National Park**

IUCN: 2

Adm. region: Norbotten County

Area (ha): 23000

Location: 67°20'00" N

16°40'00" E

Ramsar:

MAB:

World Heritage: Yes

Other:

Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: State

Management: Fastighetsverket

Author: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Habitat

Geographic region: Northern high mountain region

Ecological function: Alpine heaths

Marine:Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☐**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☒
Stream: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☒**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☒**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Other:**

Glacier, Alpine

Important species:

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species:

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: L
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: M
Introduction of species: NExploitation of species: L
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: L
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Reindeer grazing, tourism

Alternative land use:

Total population size: No population.

Indigenous populations: No ind. population

8 USA (Alaska)

US		Proposed Areas, March 1996	
number	Area name	IUCN	Area (hectare)
US001	Squirrel River.		22.500
US002	Beringian Heritage International Park.		
2Areas			22.500
<u>Grand Total:</u>			31.744.061

US001

Squirrel River.

IUCN: Adm. region:
Area (ha): 22500 Location: 067° 00' 00" N 161° 00' 00" W
Ramsar: MAB: World Heritage:
Other:
Relationship to other conventions:

Ownership: Ownership would be BLM (land) and State of Alaska (water, since it is navigable).

Management: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and Alaska Lands Act.

Author: Sue Will (Bureau of Land Management, Kobuk District, 907-474-2338)

Habitat

Geographic region: Brooks Range Tundra and Alaska Boreal Interior.

Ecological function: Watershed important for anadromous fish; on caribou migration route; presence of sizeable trees unusual for this latitude.

Marine:	Freshwater:	Forest:	Taiga:	Tundra:
Island: <input type="checkbox"/>	River: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coniferous: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain: <input type="checkbox"/>	Moist: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fjord: <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake: <input type="checkbox"/>	Birch: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>		Alpine: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Wetland:	High Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/>	Low Brush: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other):				

Important species: Chum salmon, grayling, moose, caribou.

Red Data Book:

Locally rare species: No rare species.

Antropogen pressure

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N	Expansion of tourism: N	explotation of species: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N	Forestry practices: N	Oil spills: N
Population growth: N	Deforestation: N	Ocean dumping: N
Urbanisation: N	Fisheries practices: N	Noise: N
Infrastructure: N	Wetland drainage: N	Airborne contaminants: N
Habitat fragmentation: N	Erosion: N	Waterborne contaminants: N
Motorized vehicle use: N	Overgrazing: N	Nuclear waste: N
Other: N	Introduction of species: N	Toxic waste: N

Main human activities: Subsistence hunting; recreational hunting and fishing.

Alternative land use: Highway/utility transportation corridor is possible over the long term.

Total population size: None within area; 700-800 people within 100 mile radius.

Indigenous populations: None in area; closest are Inupiat.

US002**Beringian Heritage International Park.****IUCN:****Adm. region:** U.S. National Park Service, Alaska Region**Area (ha):****Location:**

65° 40' 00" N

167° 00' 00" W

Ramsar:**MAB:****World Heritage:****Other:****Relationship to other conventions:**

U.S./Russian Environmental Agreement.

Ownership:**Management:****Author:****Habitat****Geographic region:** Unknown until specific areas are selected for inclusion.**Ecological function:** To promote and protect the culture of the indigenous people; provide information about the history of the earth and evolution of flora and fauna; the kind and distribution of plants and animals, with interest in preserving species and gene pools; areas of scenic appeal.**Marine:**Island: ☐
Fjord: ☐
Other: ☒**Freshwater:**River: ☐
Lake: ☐
Stream: ☐**Wetland:**Wetland: ☐**Forest:**Coniferous: ☐
Birch: ☐
Mixed: ☐
High Brush: ☐
Low Brush: ☐**Taiga:**Mountain: ☐
Other: ☐**Tundra:**Moist: ☐
Wet: ☐
Alpine: ☐**Other):****Important species:****Red Data Book:****Locally rare species:****Antropogen pressure**

(H=High / M=Medium / L=Low / N=Not specified):

Industrial development: N
Mineral or oil activity.: N
Population growth: N
Urbanisation: N
Infrastructure: N
Habitat fragmentation: N
Motorized vehicle use: N
Other: NExpansion of tourism: N
Forestry practices: N
Deforestation: N
Fisheries practices: N
Wetland drainage: N
Erosion: N
Overgrazing: N
Introduction of species: Nexplotation of species: N
Oil spills: N
Ocean dumping: N
Noise: N
Airborne contaminants: N
Waterborne contaminants: N
Nuclear waste: N
Toxic waste: N**Main human activities:** Subsistence by local residents and reindeer herding.**Alternative land use:****Total population size:****Indigenous populations:** Siberian Yupik, Inupiat, Chukchi. All three groups are involved in reindeer herding and subsistence use of resources. These activities are to be maintained.

LITERATURE

General

Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), 1994. *The State of Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1994*. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1. Directorate for Nature Management. Trondheim, Norway. 163 pp.

Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), 1995. *Co-operative Implementation Strategy for the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Arctic Region*. CAFF Biodiversity Task Force. Ottawa. 31 pp. (Draft as of August, 1995).

Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), 1996. *Gaps in Habitat Protection in the Circumpolar Arctic: A Preliminary Analysis*. CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 5. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, Moscow and World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge. 31 pp. 3 maps.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, the World Bank, the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 1995. *A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas. Volume I: Antarctic, Arctic, Mediterranean, Northwest Atlantic, Northeast Atlantic and Baltic*. Washington D.C. USA 219 pp. 6 maps.

IUCN Commission on National Parks And Protected Areas, 1994. *Parks for Life - Action Plan for protected Areas in Europe*. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. 154 pp.

Kelleher, G. & Kenchington, R. 1992. *Guidelines for Establishing Marine Protected Areas*. A Marine Conservation and Development Report. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland. 79 pp.

McNeely, J.A. et al. (eds). 1994. *Protecting Nature: Regional Review of Protected Areas*. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. 402 pp.

Prokosch, P. 1995. *The Barents Sea International Park - More than a Vision?* Presentation by Peter Prokosch, WWF Arctic Co-ordinator, at the Working Meeting of the Norwegian MAB Committee for Biosphere Reserves in Norway, Sundvollen, 15 and 16 March 1995

Thorsell, J.W. (Ed) 1990. *Parks on the Borderline: Experience in Transfrontier Conservation*. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. 98 pp.

Canada

Government of Canada. 1991. *The State of Canada's Environment*. Ottawa.

Beckmann, L. 1994. *Marine Conservation in the Canadian Arctic*. In: Northern Perspectives. Vol. 22. No. 2-3. Canadian Arctic resources Committee. Ottawa. 7 pp.

Finland

The Finnish Forest and Park Service. 1995. *The Northern Lapland District for Wilderness Management*. Booklet. Ivalo, Finland.

Norway

Directorate for Nature Management. 1995. *New Protected Areas in the Norwegian Arctic. Concrete Proposals > 10 km²* Trondheim, Norway. 93 pp. 29 maps. (Working Paper).

Miljøverndepartementet. 1992. *Ny landsplan for nasjonalparker og andre større verneområder i Norge*. Stortingsmelding nr. 62 (1991-92). Oslo. 133 pp.

Miljøverndepartementet. 1995. *Om miljøvern på Svalbard*. Stortingsmelding nr. 22 (1994-95). Oslo. 91 pp.

Sweden

Naturvårdsverket. 1989. *Nationalparksplan for Sverige*. Solna, Sweden. 126 pp.

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. 1995. The Lapponian World Heritage Area: Precious Nature - Saami Culture. For inclusion in the World Heritage List - Natural Property. Stockholm. 6 pp.

Russia

Krever, V. et al (Eds) 1994. *Conserving Russia's Biological Diversity: An Analytical Framework and Initial Investment Portfolio*. World Wildlife Fund and Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources. Washington and Moscow. 207 pp.

APPENDIX I

NGO PROPOSALS ON MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

NGOs in the Arctic nations are actively promoting the conservation of Arctic ecosystems and several organizations are cooperating in this work. The NGOs point out serious threats to the Arctic environment and put forward recommendations for action to meet these threats. They support an international system of large-scale protected ecosystems, in terrestrial as well as marine areas, and point out that marine areas are least protected by existing systems. See Annex I in CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1 (1994). A summary of the NGO proposals on **marine** protected areas is given here (IUCN 1995).

The following areas have been identified as priorities:

"The Barents Sea International park":

Norwegian NGOs have proposed a plan for an international park in the Barents Sea to secure the last great wilderness in Europe. The proposal comprises Bear Island, Svalbard, Novaya Semlja, Frans Josefs Land and the sea area between these islands. According to the NGOs, this area is one of the most productive in the Arctic. It is an important growing and feeding area for the rich stocks of fish farther south. In the summer, there are probably 13-15 million seabirds in the area. Some 55,000 whales live here, as do 1.2 million seals and several thousand polar bears. The park should have the proposed size to encompass the whole ecosystem. The NGOs emphasize that the protected area must include the important biological processes taking place where ice meets sea. It must also cover the seasonal fluctuations of the ice. Oil and gas exploration and development, increased marine traffic through the area, and dumping of nuclear wastes are serious threats to the environment in the Barents Sea.



Beringia Heritage International Park:

Formation of an international park along the Bering Land Bridge was endorsed by the president of the U.S. and Russia at their 1990 and 1992 Summits. The existing Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Noatak National Preserve, and Kobuk Valley National Monument will make up the U.S. contribution, while a new ethnic park has been proposed on the Chukotsk Peninsula in Russia to protect a shared cultural and natural heritage. The marine and nearshore environments of the Bering Strait serve as an international crossroad for wildlife and indigenous people as well as being the most biologically productive ecosystems in the region. The area is a treasure trove for world paleoecology, anthropology, archeology, and history. Member nations of the IUCN passed a resolution in February 1988 urging the two nations to designate this rich and diverse environment as a World Heritage Site. (Figure in CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1)

"Arctic Ring of Life":

International Marine Biocultural Reserve: This proposal encompasses the dynamic and productive region shoreward of the permanent Arctic ice cap or the zone of leads of open water and polynyas beyond. This environment provides critical habitat for feeding, staging, resting, reproduction and migration of birds and marine mammals. The polar ice supports the basis of the arctic marine food web that are the foundation for rich populations of fish, marine birds and mammals that dwell along the ice edge. The lead system has been used for thousands of years by native peoples of the Arctic for access and as hunting areas for essential subsistence resources. The Arctic Ring of Life is particularly vulnerable to large-scale industrial activity resulting from oil and gas development, mining, shipping, military operations, nuclear-powered transportation and nuclear waste disposal. NGOs have proposed the establishment of a biocultural marine reserve because case-by-case consideration of mitigating measures for development activities is falling short of the extent of protection that is warranted for the Arctic Ring of Life. According to the NGOs, there should be a full exploration and consideration of the variety of tools available for protecting the Arctic Ring of Life. (Figure in CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 1)

(Text from "A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas" IUCN et al 1995)

APPENDIX II

BirdLife International: IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS (IBA) IN THE ARCTIC

BirdLife International, founded in 1922 under its original name of the International Council for Bird Preservation, is a global conservation federation with a worldwide network of Partner organizations, Representatives and committed individuals. BirdLife seeks to conserve all bird species on earth and their habitats and, through this it works for the world's biological diversity. It recognizes that the problems affecting birds, their habitats and our global environment are inseparably linked with social, economic and cultural factors and that these can only be resolved if human societies function in an ecologically sustainable manner and if the needs, welfare and aspirations of people form an integral part of all conservation action.

Birds are a uniquely valuable focus: they are sensitive indicators of biological richness and environmental trends and fulfil many key ecological functions; they contribute greatly to our understanding of natural processes; they are an important economic resource; and they have inspired and delighted people of many cultures for centuries, which makes them excellent ambassadors for the promotion of conservation awareness and international collaboration.

BirdLife International pursues a programme of scientific research and analysis to identify and monitor worldwide the most threatened bird species and the most critical sites for the conservation of avian diversity; advocacy and policy development to promote the conservation of birds and biodiversity through sustainability in the use of all natural resources; field action and country conservation programmes, ranging from community-based land use and management projects to species recovery programmes benefiting both wildlife and humans; and network and capacity building to expand and strengthen the global partnership of global conservation organizations and to promote worldwide interest in the conservation of birds and the environment.

One important BirdLife International programme is the Important Bird Areas (IBA) Programme which seeks to use birds to identify, document and protect sites of critical significance for biodiversity conservation. IBAs are selected such that, taken together, they form a network throughout the species' biogeographic distributions. This network may be considered as a minimum essential to ensure the survival of these species across their ranges should remaining habitat elsewhere be lost through anthropogenic, or other, modification. These sites may include the best examples of the species' natural habitat, in terms of distinctively high numbers/densities (particularly in habitats already much degraded) or 'typical examples' (particularly in habitats as yet little modified) but because all are, or may increasingly become, refuges, the consequences of the loss of any one of them may be disproportionately large.

All IBAs are places of international significance for the conservation of birds at the global, regional or sub-regional level and are practical tools for conservation. Vigorous protection of the most critical sites is one important approach to conservation and many bird species may be effectively conserved by this means.

IBAs are carefully identified on the basis of the bird numbers and species complements they hold using standardized, agreed criteria applied with common sense. Ideally, each site is large enough to support self-sustaining populations of as many of the species as possible for which it was identified or, in the case of migrants, provide their requirements for the duration of their presence. Importantly IBAs are amenable to conservation and, as far as possible, delimitable from surrounding areas. While sites are selected using scientifically defensible, quantitative criteria, the IBA concept is a pragmatic one. Thus, the existing protected area network is taken fully into consideration and will, in many cases, form the backbone of the network with additional sites proposed to fill in the gaps.

Many bird species are, however, not amenable to conservation through a sites-based approach and require different treatment. For others, the sites-based approach needs to be combined with conservation measures in the wider environment. IBAs should therefore form part of a wider, integrated approach to conservation that embraces sites, species and habitat protection.

The publication of *Important Bird Areas in Europe* (Grimmett and Jones 1989) represented a major contribution to the realization of a bird conservation strategy for Europe. This book formed the basis of the European IBA Programme, which started in 1990 with the aim of enhancing the conservation status of all European IBAs. Within the Arctic region 230 IBAs were identified and described in this publication. These are shown on accompanying map and details of name, location and area given in the tables. See next pages.

Since the publication of *Important Bird Areas in Europe* a considerable amount of new data has become available. BirdLife has completed and published a revision of the conservation status of Europe's birds in *Birds in Europe: their conservation status* (Tucker and Heath 1994) and a revised checklist of Globally Threatened Species (Collar *et al* 1994). Also updated information on migrating and wintering waterfowl has been published by the International Waterfowl and wetlands Research Bureau (Rose and Scott 1994). Additionally amended criteria have been produced as described in detail in CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 4. All these data will be incorporated into the IBA Programme Europe wide. The review of the inventory was initiated in 1994 and will culminate in a revised publication in 1998. As part of the review further data will be gathered, and subsequently several new IBAs identified within the Arctic region, particularly Arctic European Russia. In North America and Canada the IBA Programme was initiated in 1996. The inventory of IBAs, including the Arctic region will be complete by the year 2000. Important international sites will be identified by this process and be available for incorporation in the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network. Similarly in Asian Russia, the IBA Programme will be underway in the near future.

It is important to recognize that the identification of sites is a dynamic process, with more field work and increased data gathering efforts our knowledge of sites and species populations will improve. Also the status of species and their habitats will change over time. It is thus necessary to include these sites and changes in revised inventories and site protection programmes.

In Europe, the presence of a site-orientated conservation agenda has proved a catalyst for a wide range of action. One of the most effective ways to ensure the long-term conservation of IBAs is to provide statutory protection for them. BirdLife Partners are therefore working together with national and regional governments to promote the designation of IBAs at the highest possible level.

References

- Collar, N. J., Crosby, M. J. and Stattersfield, A. J. (1994). *Birds to watch 2: the world list of threatened birds*. Cambridge, U.K.: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series no. 4).
- Grimmett, R. F. A. and Jones, T. A. (1989) *Important Bird Areas in Europe*. International Council for Bird Preservation. (Techn. Publ. no. 9).
- Rose, P. M. and Scott, D. A. (1994) *Waterfowl population estimates*. Slimbridge, U. K.: International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (Spec. Publ. 29).
- Tucker, G. M. and Heath, M. F. (1994) *Birds in Europe: their conservation status*. Cambridge, U.K.: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series no. 4).

Finland

Site Name	IBA code	Central Co-ordinates		Area (ha)
Koiti-laiskaira	FI033	67°45'N	27°15'E	34400
Lätäseno	FI002	68°34'N	22°19'E	26000
Sammuttijänkä	FI001	69°30'N	27°30'E	100000

Greenland

Site Name	IBA code	Central Co-ordinates		Area (ha)
Aarrussaq (Hvalø)	GL049	72°40'N	56°18'W	-
Apparsuit (Hakluyt Ø)	GL060	77°25'N	72°37'W	-
Appalersalik (Horse Head)	GL052	73°37'N	57°1'W	300
Apparsuit (Agparssuit or Kap Shackleton)	GL054	73°46'N	56°45'W	248
Appat (Saunders Ø)	GL058	76°34'N	70°3'W	-
Appat Appai	GL056	76°4'N	68°25'W	-
Appat, Ritenbenk	GL032	69°48'N	51°13'W	-
Appatsiaat (Agpatsiait), island of Qaersorsuaq	GL040	72°42'N	55°49'W	-
Aqajarua - Sullorsuaq (Mudderbugten and Kvandalen)	GL033	69°42'N	52°15'W	30000
Assissut (Braendvinsskaerene) near Kronprinsens England	GL034	69°4'N	53°31'W	-
Avannarleq (Nordø)	GL048	72°45'N	56°25'W	50
Booth Sund area	GL063	76°52'N	70°49'W	1200
Danmarks Havn and surrounding area, including Skibssø	GL009	76°49'N	18°49'W	4000
Egalummiut Nunaat - Nassuttuup Nunaa	GL026	67°25'N	51°0'W	500000
Flade Bugt, Germania Land	GL008	77°15'N	19°45'W	10000
Foxfaldet, Ilorput (Arsuk Fjord)	GL019	61°19'N	48°0'W	-
Hochstetter Forland	GL005	75°27'N	20°0'W	140000
Hurry Fjord including Fame Øer and Kap Stewart, Jameson Land	GL014	70°52'N	22°30'W	25000
Hvalrosodden - Slamodden, Germania Land	GL007	76°49'N	20°0'W	10000
Igannaq (Dalrymple Rock)	GL064	76°28'N	70°13'W	15
Ikkattoq tamatumalu kitaaniittut Qeqertat (Ikkattoq Fjord and islands)	GL020	62°43'N	50°10'W	35000
Issortussoq (Ivsortussoq)	GL042	72°15'N	55°43'W	-
Itinnera	GL025	67°0'N	52°19'W	-
Kap Brewster and Volquart Boon's Coast, Scoresbysund	GL017	70°10'N	23°22'W	1000
Kilen	GL010	81°15'N	14°0'W	3000
Kingittoq Apparsuit (Kingittoq Agparssuit), island of Qaersorsuaq	GL041	72°39'N	55°52'W	-
Kingittuarsuk (Kingittuarsuk) II	GL046	72°55'N	56°37'W	-
Kingittuarsuk (Kingittuarsuk) II	GL047	73°15'N	56°49'W	5
Kippaku (Kipako)	GL053	73°43'N	56°45'W	15
Kitsissorsuit (Ederfugleøer)	GL045	74°1'N	57°49'W	150
Kitsissunnguit (Gronne Ejland)	GL030	68°49'N	51°49'W	16000
Kitsissut (Carey Øer)	GL059	76°35'N	72°0'W	-
Kitsissut Avallit (Ydre Kitsissut or Ydre Kitsigsut)	GL018	60°45'N	48°30'W	8000
Kjoveland	GL013	71°22'N	24°47'W	20000
Kuannersuit Kuussuat (Kuannesuit at Sorte Hak, Disko)	GL036	69°40'N	53°16'W	4500
Liverpool Land coast and Scoresbysund	GL016	71°0'N	21°40'W	60000
Lyon Øer	GL061	77°28'N	66°42'W	15
Myggbukta, Hold With Hope	GL001	73°28'N	21°34'W	-
Naternaq (Lersletten)	GL029	68°25'N	51°45'W	150000
Nipissat, Diskofjord	GL035	69°27'N	54°13'W	-
Nuna masarsuttalik Jameson Land - imiittoq kitaanittoq (Heden)	GL015	71°0'N	24°7'W	125000
Nunatsiaq (Rotten)	GL028	68°52'N	53°22'W	-

Parker Snow Bugt	GL057	76°10'N	68°30'W	-
Qegertat (Schades Øer)	GL038	71°22'N	53°49'W	-
Qeqertaarsuit (Ederfugleøer)	GL065	76°30'N	70°4'W	5
Qinnguata Marraa - Kuussuaq (Nordfjord and adjacent valley)	GL037	69°55'N	54°16'W	6000
Rifkol	GL027	67°58'N	53°49'W	-
River valleys entering Fleming Fjord, Jameson Land	GL012	71°37'N	23°7'W	20000
Saatoq (Store Fladp)	GL043	72°15'N	55°55'W	1600
Saatut (Sabine Øer)	GL062	76°3'N	64°58'W	40
Sanderson's Hope (Upernavik Apparsuit), island of Qaersorsuaq	GL039	72°42'N	56°10'W	-
Sarqaq dalen	GL031	70°7'N	52°10'W	10000
Sermilinnuaq	GL022	65°40'N	52°37'W	-
Shannon	GL006	75°15'N	18°30'W	-
Stordal - Moskusoksefjord - Badlanddal - Loch Fyne	GL004	73°30'N	22°0'W	300000
Søndre Isortoq	GL023	65°25'N	52°10'W	-
Taateraas	GL021	66°0'N	52°33'W	-
Tasersuaq	GL024	67°0'N	51°45'W	3000
Timmiakulussuit (Tingmiakulugssuit), island of Nutaarniut	GL055	72°39'N	55°45'W	-
Tobias Dal, Hold With Hope	GL003	73°45'N	21°10'W	10000
Torqussaarsuk (Torquassarssuk)	GL050	73°22'N	56°40'W	25
Torquassaq	GL051	73°22'N	56°37'W	532
Uigorluk (Lille Fladø)	GL044	72°18'N	55°58'W	96
Ørsted Dal and Coloradodal, Scoresby Land and Jameson Land	GL011	71°40'N	23°22'W	40000
Østersletten and Knudshoved, Hold With Hope	GL002	73°34'N	20°30'W	15000

Iceland

Site Name	IBA code	Central Co-ordinates		Area (ha)
Amarvatnsheidi-Tvidægra	IS033	65°0'N	20°30'W	60000
Austara Eylendid	IS034	65°45'N	19°27'W	2500
Borgarfjörður	IS023	64°30'N	22°0'W	7000
Breidafjörður	IS028	65°19'N	23°0'W	270000
Brúará-Laugarvatn	IS011	64°10'N	20°34'W	2000
Drangey	IS040	65°57'N	19°40'W	1500
Eldey	IS016	63°43'N	22°58'W	1
Eyjavatn	IS035	65°15'N	19°42'W	240
Eylendid	IS037	65°31'N	20°19'W	2550
Ferjubakkaflói-Nordur	IS024	64°36'N	21°40'W	1500
Gardskagi	IS018	64°4'N	22°42'W	600
Grimsey	IS041	66°33'N	18°0'W	700
Hjaltastadabla	IS050	65°30'N	14°19'W	2600
Hjörsey-Straumfjörður	IS025	64°31'N	22°15'W	6000
Hornbjarg	IS032	66°28'N	22°24'W	1100
Hælavikurbjarg	IS031	66°28'N	22°36'W	1000
Hólmarnir	IS043	65°39'N	18°4'W	700
Höfdavatn	IS039	65°57'N	19°27'W	800
Hörgárósar	IS038	65°48'N	18°12'W	100
Krisuvík	IS015	63°52'N	22°4'W	1200
Langanes	IS049	66°22'N	14°31'W	3400
Laxárvogur	IS021	64°19'N	21°40'W	695
Leirárvogar	IS022	64°22'N	21°55'W	1400
Látrabjarg	IS029	65°28'N	24°30'W	2000
Lónsfjörður	IS001	64°25'N	14°40'W	2700
Löngufjörur	IS026	64°45'N	22°30'W	17000
Mývatn-Laxá	IS046	65°36'N	17°0'W	20000
Oddaflód	IS008	63°46'N	20°27'W	700
Papey	IS052	64°36'N	14°10'W	540
Pollengi	IS010	64°10'N	20°25'W	1000
Ritur	IS030	66°22'N	23°12'W	700
Safamýri	IS009	63°46'N	20°34'W	2000

Sandur-Silalækur	IS044	65°58'N	17°31'W	500
Skardsfjörður	IS002	64°16'N	15°10'W	1050
Skoruvík	IS048	66°22'N	14°46'W	1900
Skrúður	IS051	64°54'N	13°37'W	400
Skógar	IS036	65°42'N	19°34'W	1550
Skúmsstadavatn	IS007	63°40'N	20°30'W	800
Sog	IS013	64°10'N	21°0'W	500
Steinsmýrarflód	IS003	63°40'N	18°0'W	2100
Stokkseyri	IS012	63°52'N	21°7'W	100
Svarfadardalur	IS042	65°57'N	18°31'W	600
Thjórsárver	IS005	64°34'N	18°40'W	37500
Veidivötn	IS004	64°10'N	18°49'W	5000
Vestmannaeyjar	IS006	63°25'N	20°19'W	27500
Vestmannsvatn	IS045	65°46'N	17°19'W	500
Álftafjörður-Hamarsfjörður	IS053	64°34'N	14°30'W	3500
Álftafjörður-Hofsstadavogur	IS027	65°0'N	22°40'W	3000
Álftanes	IS020	64°4'N	22°0'W	1000
Ástjörn	IS019	64°3'N	21°57'W	25
Ósar	IS017	63°57'N	22°42'W	400
Ölfusforir	IS014	63°57'N	21°15'W	1000
Öxarfjörður	IS047	66°7'N	16°45'W	2500

Norway

Site Name	IBA code	Central Co-ordinates		Area (ha)
Alta-Kautokeino watercourse	NO013	69°33'N	23°37'E	30000
Anda	NO020	69°10'N	15°10'E	10
Bleiksøy	NO018	69°16'N	15°52'E	20
Ekkerøy	NO003c	70°4'N	30°10'E	160
Fuglenyken and Nykvåg	NO021	68°46'N	14°27'E	20
Gjesværstappan	NO011	71°10'N	25°19'E	720
Grunnfjorden	NO022	68°55'N	15°10'E	390
Hjelmsøy	NO012	71°4'N	24°45'E	430
Hornøy and Reinøy	NO014	70°24'N	31°10'E	200
Hovsflesa	NO023	68°22'N	14°1'E	25
Kongsøy, Helløy and Skarvholmen	NO006	70°43'N	29°30'E	280
Loppa	NO014	70°22'N	21°24'E	720
Neiden and Munkefjord	NO002	69°40'N	29°34'E	1150
Nesseby	NO003a	70°10'N	28°49'E	74
Nord Fugløy	NO015	70°16'N	20°13'E	2130
Omgangstauran	NO008	70°55'N	28°30'E	750
Røst	NO025	67°30'N	12°0'E	1500
Saltstraumen	NO026	67°15'N	14°34'E	200
Skogvoll including Skarvklakken	NO019	69°10'N	15°40'E	300
Stabbursneset	NO010	70°10'N	24°40'E	1620
Sværholtklubben	NO009	70°58'N	26°40'E	220
Syltefjordstauran	NO005	70°34'N	30°30'E	11600
Sør Fugløy	NO016	70°7'N	18°30'E	100
Sørkjosen	NO017	69°15'N	19°15'E	400
Tanamunningen	NO007	70°30'N	28°27'E	3450
Vadsøy and Vadsøysundet	NO003b	70°4'N	29°45'E	120
Varangerfjord	NO003	70°12'N	29°52'E	60000
Værøy	NO024	67°45'N	12°45'E	500
Øvre Pasvik	NO001	69°4'N	29°0'E	20000

Svalbard

Alkefjellet	SJ005e	79°34'N	18°30'E	-
Alkhornet	SJ012	78°13'N	13°45'E	-
Austplana	SJ001m	79°46'N	11°52'E	-
Bjørnøya (Bear Island)	SJ017	74°30'N	19°0'E	-
Bohemian Bird Sanctuary	SJ010	78°22'N	14°40'E	-
Casimir-Perierkammen	SJ001b	79°7'N	11°52'E	-
Daudmansøya	SJ013	78°15'N	13°0'E	-
Dunøyane Bird Sanctuary	SJ007c	77°4'N	15°0'E	120
Flathuken	SJ001k	79°51'N	11°49'E	-

Forlandet National Park	SJ004	78°32'N	11°15'E	56700
Forlandsøyane Bird Sanctuary	SJ004a	78°19'N	11°36'E	60
Fuglehuken	SJ004c	78°52'N	10°30'E	-
Grumant	SJ011	78°13'N	15°15'E	-
Guissezholmen Bird Sanctuary	SJ001a	79°4'N	11°30'E	-
Gåsøyane Bird Sanctuary	SJ008	78°25'N	16°10'E	100
Hermansenøya Bird Sanctuary	SJ003	78°34'N	12°15'E	-
Hopen	SJ016	76°25'N	76°40'E	-
Hornbækfjellet	SJ001l	79°49'N	11°49'E	-
Hårfagrehaugen, Kongsøya	SJ005c	78°55'N	28°10'E	-
Ingeborgfjellet	SJ015	77°45'N	14°25'E	-
Isøyane Bird Sanctuary	SJ007b	77°7'N	14°48'E	30
Jan Mayen	SJ018	71°0'N	9°0'W	-
Klovningen	SJ001j	79°52'N	11°30'E	-
Knoffberget	SJ001e	79°22'N	10°52'E	-
Kongressfjellet	SJ009	78°31'N	15°19'E	-
Kongsfjorden Bird Sanctuary	SJ002	78°55'N	12°10'E	140
Kongshamaren	SJ001c	79°13'N	11°49'E	-
Kovalskifjella	SJ007f	77°3'N	17°18'E	-
Kvalpynten, Edgeøya	SJ006b	77°27'N	20°52'E	-
Liefdefjorden	SJ001n	79°40'N	13°0'E	-
Moffen Nature Reserve	SJ001o	80°4'N	12°45'E	-
Moseøya Bird Sanctuary	SJ001f	79°40'N	11°0'E	-
Negerpynten, Edgeøya	SJ006a	77°15'N	22°40'E	-
Nilsfjellet	SJ001d	79°16'N	11°33'E	-
Nissenfjella	SJ001p	79°24'N	10°51'E	-
Nordenskiöldkysten including Kapp Linn Bird Sanctuary	SJ014	77°49'N	13°49'E	-
North Hakluythovden, Amsterdamøya	SJ001i	79°46'N	10°48'E	-
North-east Svalbard Nature Reserve	SJ005	79°45'N	22°47'E	1555000
North-west Spitsbergen National Park	SJ001	79°37'N	12°30'E	328300
Olsholmen Bird Sanctuary	SJ007a	77°15'N	14°15'E	-
Plankeholmane Bird Sanctuary	SJ004b	78°12'N	12°00'E	-
Retziusfjellet, Kongsøya	SJ005a	78°54'N	28°07'E	-
Rundisdammen, Kongsøya	SJ005f	78°54'N	29°6'E	-
Sjøgrenfjellet, Kongsøya	SJ005b	78°52'N	27°55'E	-
Skorpa Bird Sanctuary	SJ001g	79°40'N	11°0'E	-
Sofiekammen, Gnålberget	SJ007g	77°1'N	15°54'E	-
South Spitsbergen National Park	SJ007	77°0'N	15°45'E	467300
South-east Svalbard Nature Reserve	SJ006	77°45'N	22°47'E	645000
South-west Amsterdamøya	SJ001h	79°45'N	10°45'E	-
Stellingfjellet	SJ007e	77°6'N	17°19'E	-
Sørkapp Bird Sanctuary	SJ007d	76°30'N	16°30'E	-
Tusenøyane, Edgeøya	SJ006c	77°4'N	22°10'E	-
Wahlbergøya (north-east)	SJ005d	79°22'N	19°49'E	-

Russia

Site Name	IBA code	Central Co-ordinates		Area (ha)
Ainov Islands, Pechenga	RU128	70°0'N	32°0'E	260
Chalmny-Varre, Lovozero	RU134	67°0'N	37°10'E	20000
Coastal belt of eastern Murmansk, Lovozero	RU130	68°0'N	39°0'E	260
Kandalaksha Bay	RU137	66°7'N	32°4'E	208000
Kanin Peninsula, Nenetski	RU126	66°40'N	44°40'E	500000
Khaypudyrskaya Bay	RU121	68°34'N	59°45'E	-
Lapland, Monchegorsk	RU136	67°55'N	33°0'E	161254
Middle reaches of the River Ponoy	RU133	67°0'N	39°0'E	60000
between the River Losinga & Ponoy Zakaznik				
River Chernaya, Bolshezemelskaya tundra	RU123	68°7'N	57°0'E	200000
Russki Zavorot Peninsula, Nenetski	RU124	68°34'N	53°0'E	50000
Seven islands, Teriberka	RU129	69°0'N	37°0'E	1000
Southern coast of Cheshskaya Guba (Bay), Nenetski	RU125	66°49'N	46°30'E	-
Varandeysskaya Lapta Peninsula	RU122	68°49'N	59°0'E	350000
Vashutkiny, Padimeyskiye and Khargeyskiye Ozera (Lakes) (Arkhangelsk)	RU119	68°0'N	62°0'E	25000

Vaygach Island	RU120	70°0'N	59°30'E	270000
Watershed of the Rivers Iokanga and Ponoy Reka, Lovozero	RU135	67°30'N	37°15'E	30000
Watershed of the Rivers Lumbovka and Ponoy Reka, Lovozero	RU131	67°30'N	40°30'E	260

Sweden

Site Name	IBA code	Central Co-ordinates		Area (ha)
Lake Gammelstadsviken	SE028	65°37'N	22°0'E	440
Lake Laidaure	SE030	67°7'N	17°45'E	4150
Lake Persöfjärden	SE029	65°46'N	22°7'E	3350
Lake Tjälmejaure - Laisdalen Valley	SE027	66°18'N	16°15'E	22200
Lake Ännsjön	SE024	63°16'N	12°33'E	11300
Mountains of Vindelfjällen (including Lake Tärnasjön)	SE026	65°54'N	15°58'E	550000
Påkketan	SE032	68°5'N	20°22'E	24000
River Umeälven Delta	SE025	63°45'N	20°19'E	1150
Sjaunja	SE031	67°22'N	19°24'E	208000
Taavavuoma	SE033	68°30'N	20°42'E	28400



Important Bird Areas

- Important Bird Areas in the Arctic

Southern limit of Arctic data
as provided by CAFF member
countries

Arctic Circle
(Latitude: 66° 33' North)

Source data supplied by CAFF member countries:



Compilation and map production by:



Disclaimer:

Neither the delineation of boundaries nor the use of any name in the publication implies an expression of opinion on the part of UNEP concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of the frontiers of any country or territory.

Projection: Lambert-Admiral Equal Area.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal March 1996.



IUCN Policy Statement on Marine Protected Areas

Introduction

This statement sets out the position of the IUCN General Assembly (1988) on the role of Marine Protected Areas in the protection of and sustainable utilization of the marine environment. It derives from Resolution GA17.38 of the 17th General Assembly of IUCN adopted at San Jose, Costa Rica in February 1988. This resolution recognized that the marine environment must be managed in an integrated way if it is to be able to sustain human use in the future, without progressive degradation. Integrated management can be achieved either by establishing a series of relatively small marine protected areas as a component of a broader framework of integrated ecosystem management or by establishing a large, multiple zone marine protected area encompassing a complete marine ecosystem.

This policy statement and these Guidelines were derived for application particularly to coastal marine areas that are within the jurisdiction of individual nations or groups of nations acting in concert.

Primary Goal

The primary goal of marine conservation and management is:

“To provide for the protection, restoration, wise use, understanding and enjoyment of the marine heritage of the world in perpetuity through the creation of a global, representative system of marine protected areas and through the management in accordance with the principles of the World Conservation Strategy of human activities that use or affect the marine environment”.

Definition

The term “marine protected area” is defined as: “Any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment”.

Background

The area of sea and seabed is more than two and a half times as great as the total area of land masses of the world but less than one per cent of that marine area is currently within established protected areas. Clearly, the extent to which the marine environment is conserved through the application of the protected area concept lags far behind the terrestrial environment.

The marine environment is an integral part of the natural and cultural heritage of the world with its vital diversity of marine and estuarine animals, plants, and communities which are vital components of self sustaining systems of local, regional, national and international significance.

While there are already areas which have become seriously degraded by the direct or indirect effects of human activities and the rate of degradation is increasing rapidly, it is important in any policy for marine protected areas that consideration is given for the continued welfare of people who have customarily used marine areas.

The nature of the marine environment is such that there are national and international responsibilities for the proper stewardship of the living and non-living resources of coastal and deeper ocean seas and the seabed to ensure their maintenance and appropriate use for the direct benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The development of such stewardship requires coordination and integrated management of a number of potentially competing uses at international, regional, national, and local levels. A number of initiatives have been taken at international, regional, and national levels for the establishment of marine protected areas and for managing the use of marine areas on a sustainable basis, including:

- the Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the regional protocols on protected areas it fosters;
- the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- the Marine Science Programme of UNESCO;
- the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme;
- initiatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and other international organizations; and
- the establishment of marine protected areas by many nations.

However, there is much more that remains to be done and the establishment of a global system of marine protected areas is a key means of conserving the marine environment for its intrinsic values and its contribution to sustainable utilization.

Policy Statement

To meet this need, it is the policy of IUCN - The World Conservation Union - to foster marine conservation by encouraging governments, the non-governmental community and international agencies to cooperate in:

-
- a. Implementing integrated management strategies to achieve the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy in the coastal and marine environment and in so doing to consider local resource needs as well as national and international conservation and development responsibilities in the protection of the marine environment;
 - b. Involving local people, non-governmental organizations, related industries and other interested parties in the development of these strategies and in the implementation of various marine conservation programmes.

It is also the policy of IUCN to recommend that, as an integral component of marine conservation and management, each national government should seek cooperative action between the public and all levels of government for development of a national system of marine protected areas.

Such a system should have the following objectives:

- to protect and manage substantial examples of marine and estuarine systems to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain genetic diversity;
- to protect depleted, threatened, rare or endangered species and populations and, in particular to preserve habitats considered critical for the survival of such species;
- to protect and manage areas of significance to the lifecycles of economically important species;
- to prevent outside activities from detrimentally affecting the marine protected areas;
- to provide for the continued welfare of people affected by the creation of marine protected areas;
- to preserve, protect, and manage historical and cultural sites and natural aesthetic values of marine and estuarine areas, for present and future generations;
- to facilitate the interpretation of marine and estuarine systems for the purposes of conservation, education, and tourism;
- to accommodate within appropriate management regimes a broad spectrum of human activities compatible with the primary goal in marine and estuarine settings;
- to provide for research and training, and for monitoring the environmental effects of human activities, including the direct and indirect effects of development and adjacent land-use practices.

Implementation

The development by a nation of such a system will be aided by:

- agreement on a marine and estuarine classification system, including identified biogeographic areas; and
- review of existing protected areas, to establish the level of representation of classification categories within those areas; which may require:
- determination of existing and planned levels of use of the marine and estuarine environment and the likely effects of those uses;
- delineation of potential areas consistent with the objectives listed above and determination of priorities for their establishment and management;
- development and implementation of extensive community education programmes aimed at specific groups, to stimulate the necessary community support and awareness and to achieve substantial self-regulation;
- allocation of sufficient resources for the development and implementation of management plans, for regulatory statutory review processes, interpretation, education, training, volunteer programmes, research, monitoring, surveillance and enforcement programmes.

Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, IUCN:

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSFRONTIER PARKS AND RESERVES GUIDELINES

Management of large natural areas is a complex process involving scientifically-based selection of key habitats, establishment of objectives, definition of management steps required to attain the objectives, implementing action, monitoring results and feeding adjustments back into the management system. Managers usually regard their business of managing a park within national frontiers as difficult enough without adding the complication of the cooperative effort required when dealing with international frontiers. Although there are practical pressures and limits to what can be accomplished, the conservation benefits and political advantages of border parks are worth the extra effort. Without political and managerial commitment, border parks have no better hope of success than any other, but the very fact that these areas do meet on a border may be a contributory factor in ensuring that commitment.

The following guidelines, prepared first in draft and discussed at the First Global Conference on Tourism - A Vital Force for Peace (Vancouver, Canada, October 1988), are proposed to promote effective management of trans-frontier reserves:

- a) ***Review existing protected natural areas along the border of the nation.*** Each country should possess an inventory of shared natural sites along their frontiers such as waterfalls and mountain complexes and be aware of cross-border movements of migratory species, tourism patterns and other trans-boundary interactions.
- b) ***Examine potential border areas to complement the existing protected area system.*** Ideally, the boundaries of trans-frontier parks are coincident and incorporate the main ecological values of the border area. More commonly, however, selection has been based on other criteria and boundaries either do not match up or do not include all the key biophysical elements. A map of potential additions and boundary adjustments should be available to display the gaps.
- c) ***Formulate cooperative agreements for integrated management of border protected areas.*** Once border parks are recognised as areas of special importance by governments, the agencies concerned should develop a set of detailed measures for cooperative management. This may involve ensuring that management plans prepared for each side are consistent, that a working-level consultative committee is established, law enforcement regulations are harmonised, and other mechanisms are designed to foster neighbourly relations. As the sovereignty question can often be a sensitive one, care must be taken to avoid the inference that such agreements imply relinquishing control over national territory. Private associations (NGOs) should be encouraged to initiate action where government 'officialdom' is slow to act.

- d) ***Identify practical management activities in border parks to facilitate more effective conservation.*** Day-to-day concerns of the border park field manager include law enforcement, search and rescue, border crossing points, indigenous populations, fire prevention, wildlife disease and re-introductions among others. Close liaison with park staff in the adjoining country is necessary to address all of these types of activities. Regular staff exchanges and compatible communication systems are two means that are in operation in some border parks. Special allowances to facilitate and accommodate sustainable activities of resident human populations should be given careful attention
- e) ***Design joint visitor use facilities and programmes.*** Trans-frontier parks can benefit from joint tourism marketing efforts and also ensure that certain facilities and publications can be shared and are complementary. Acting together, border park administrations can better influence the location of and access to visitor facilities and development of areas adjacent to the parks themselves, thereby enhancing their role in regional development. Public education programmes can emphasise the symbolic message that international peace parks should represent.
- f) ***Formulate cooperative research programmes and share results.*** Cost-savings and sharing of research results are potential benefits of cooperative border park management. Clearances for customs permits and exchange of bona fide specimens can often be facilitated between adjoining park agencies.
- g) ***Build on bilateral and international agreements related to boundary cooperation.*** Some countries have established special legal and administrative commissions to deal with boundary questions (such as cross-border poaching) and to promote good relations. The protected area agency should be familiar with these as well as articles of international conservation conventions that encourage such cooperation (e.g. the the World Heritage, Wetlands and Migratory Species Conventions).
- h) ***Prepare joint nominations of border parks meriting inclusion on the World Heritage List.*** There are currently 16 natural World Heritage properties found along international boundaries. Only two of these were jointly inscribed (Kluane and Wrangell-St. Elias in the United States and Canada, and Mt.Nimba in Guinea and Ivory Coast). In the spirit of the Convention, countries are encouraged to nominate their adjacent reserves and consider joint nominations of others. International biosphere reserves and Ramsar sites should be similarly pursued.

APPENDIX V

PROPOSED CIRCUMPOLAR NETWORK OF PROTECTED AREAS QUESTIONNAIRE (Prepared and distributed by Russia December, 1994)

1. Please provide an overview on how you develop your system of Protected Areas in the Arctic and what basic principles you apply. As a guide, please complete 1.a, 1.b and 1.c.
 - 1.a. Being as specific as possible, please explain if primary or secondary considerations are to conserve: a) habitat; b) species; c) ecosystems; d) culture and/or heritage; e) geophysical sites; f) scenic areas; g) tourist and recreational areas; h) multiple use; and i) Other.
 - 1.b. Is your Protected Area system designed to form a Network and if so, what type?
 - 1.c. What type of obstacles or problems do you encounter in developing your Protected Area system?
2. Please list the main organizations (Governmental and NGO) which are involved in the process of planning and creating Protected Areas in your country.
 - 2.a. Brief description of each organization and its main goals and objectives.
 - 2.b. Goals of the organizations re: the Arctic
 - 2.c. Addresses, Faxes, Telephone, E-mail, Name of Senior Official/Director for Each Organization
3. Please provide information about the official standard procedures in place to create Protected Areas of different types in your country and may that apply specifically to the Arctic portion. Please provide details on:
 - 3.a. Site Selection Criteria
 - 3.b. Planning Process
 - 3.c. Legal Requirements and Process
 - 3.d. Flow Diagram on Process used Create a Protected Area (Please also attach a copy)
4. Please provide information about Protected Areas you plan to create in the Arctic to the year 2005.
 - 4.1. Area Name
 - 4.2. Status According to pre-1994 IUCN Category (ten category system)
 - 4.3. Status According to Post-1994 IUCN Category (six category system)
 - 4.4. For Multiple Use Areas, Breakdown, by Total Hectares, Into Pre-1994 IUCN Classification (ten category system)
 - 4.5. For Multiple Use Areas, Breakdown, by Total Hectares, Into Post-1994 IUCN Classification (six category system)
 - 4.6. Proposed Ramsar Site (s)
 - 4.7. Proposed World Heritage Site (s)
 - 4.8. Man and the Biosphere Reserves (MAB Site) (s)
 - 4.9. Other Type of Site

APPENDIX V

- 4.10. Relationship to other international Conventions, bilateral og multilateral agreements
- 4.11. Administrative Region
 - 4.11.a. Latitude, longitude (centre of the area)
 - 4.11.b. Original (not fax) digitized map or a good map base that can be used for digitizing or alternatively, a sketch of the proposed area made on an original/genuine map sheet (scale 1:1 mil or larger)
 - 4.11.c. Map projection and reference coordinates
- 4.12. Planned ownership
- 4.13. Planned management authority
- 4.14. The author of the project
- 4.15. Physical Geographic Region (please use the categories used on page 24 of the CAFF Protected Areas Report (Figure 2.1. - Physical Geographical Regions Classifications) as the basis of your reply)
- 4.16. Main/Special Ecological Function
- 4.17. Please Check Habitat Type. If more than one, Use (1) to indicate Main Type, (2) to indicate secondary and (3) tertiary, etc.)
- 4.18. Important Species in Proposed Protected Area (Plant and Animal: Permanent Resident or Migratory)
- 4.19. International Red Data Book species of animals and plants within proposed Protected Area
- 4.20. Most important locally rare species of animals and plants within proposed Protected Area
- 4.21. Anthropogenic Pressures on Proposed Protected Areas
- 4.22.
- 4.23. Main kinds of human activities in the region
- 4.24. Alternative land use or other plans for the site if not established as a Protected Area (e.g. industrial or urban development, recreation, no special plans, etc.)
- 4.25. Total population in (and around) the proposed Protected Area
- 4.26. Indigenous populations in the proposed Protected Area including buffer zone, and a description of their site use
5. Other information you feel may be of use in developing the Circumpolar Protected Area Network
6. Confidentially of information provided
7. Other comments/suggestions/views on the Circumpolar Network that you wish to offer

APPENDIX VI

LIST OF PROTECTED AREAS IN THE CIRCUMPOLAR ARCTIC AS OF 1996 - BY COUNTRY (Update of CAFF HCR No.1)

Canada

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/ secondary	tenure status	owner	management	Main habitat type										Ecological function				
										terrestrial	marine	freshwater	forest	grassland	shrubland	alpine	delta	breeding	feeding	resting	wintering	living	monitoring	calving
CAN001	Baralzon Lake Ecological Reserve	1990	39.000	59 55	98 00	NA9		PR	EC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAN002	Polar Bear Pass Reserve NWA	1982	262.400	75 39	98 52	NA10	R	FE	NW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Numerous ponds, lakes and vegetated stream valleys.										Musk ox, Peary caribou, Arctic fox.				
CAN003	Louis-Babel Ecological Reserve	1991	23.540	51 27	68 41	NA9		PR	EC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAN006	Cape Henrietta-Marie Wilderness Area	1970	58.320	55 07	82 37	NA12		PR	WA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 areas in IUCN Category I			383.260 ha, total																					

IUCN Category II

CAN004	Aulavik NPark	1992	1.220.000	73 46	119 45	NA10	FE	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN005	Grand Lake Provincial park Reserve	0	1.505	53 34	60 11	NA9	PR	PV	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN007	Ivvavik NPark	1984	1.016.840	69 10	139 40	NA2 NA1	AB	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN008	Lady Evelyn Territorial Park	1986	1.364	60 57	117 20	NA7	TE	PV	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN009	Meliadine Esker Territrial Park	1993	1.000	62 52	92 07	NA8	TE	PV	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN010	North Baffin NPark	1992	2.220.000	72 00	76 55	NA11 NA10	FE	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN011	Pontoon Lake Territorial Park	1983	1.906	62 34	114 00	NA9	TE	PV	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN012	Auyuittuq National Park Reserve	1976	2.146.940	67 28	66 13	NA11 NA10	FE	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
										1141 km2 marine component														
CAN014	Blackstone Territorial Park	1982	1.430	61 05	122 55	NA7	TE	PR	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN015	Ellesmere Island NPark	1982	3.777.500	81 46	71 02	NA10 NA11	FE	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>													
										Arctic desert.										Peary caribou, Musk ox, Arctic hare, Wolves.				
CAN017	Nahanni National Park Reserve	1976	476.560	61 34	125 49	NA7 NA4	FE	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>													
										Alpine tundra, river canyons, karstland.										E.g. Dall sheep, Black and Grizzly bear, Wolves.				
CAN019	Wood Buffalo National Park	1922	1.344.210	59 23	113 03	NA7	FE	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>													
																				The worlds largest woodbison herd, Whooping crane.				
CAN020	Polar Bear Provincial Park	1970	2.408.700	55 04	84 43	NA12	R	PR	PV	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>												
										75% of the surface area is wetland.										Special value for maintaining genetic diversity.				
CAN021	Powder Point Territorial Park	1969	1.900	61 05	109 15	NA9	TE	PV	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN022	Vuntut NPark	1993	434.500	68 22	139 50	NA3 NA2	FE	NA	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
CAN023	Winisk River Provincial Park	1969	173.530	53 28	87 17	NA12	PR	PV	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>													
16 areas in IUCN CategoryII			15.227.885 ha, total																					

IUCN Category III

CAN018	Bloody Falls Territorial Park	1969	1.550	67 44	115 23	NA8		TE	HI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 area in IUCN Category III			1.550 ha, total																					

IUCN Category IV

CAN024	Akimiski Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary	1941	336.700	52 59	81 08	NA12		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Mudflats, sedge marshlands, permafrost hummocks, beach ridges.										Important for the Polar bear in the summer.				
CAN025	Anderson River Delta Migratory Bird Sanc	1961	108.300	69 35	128 47	NA8		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										River delta.										Waterfowls and a large diversity of passerine birds.				

Canada

Canada										Main habitat type										Ecological function							
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	Ramsar	owner	manag.	iso. isl.	wetland	marine	forest	geology	barren	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	living	moulting	calving
CAN026	Banks Island No.1 Migratory Bird Sanct	1961	2,051.800	72 44	123 19	NA10		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Several rivers, deltas, sand, gravel cover much of the areas.										Large colony of Lesser snow geese. Wintering: Peary Caribou.							
CAN027	Banks Island No.2 Migratory Bird Sanct	1961	14.200	74 00	119 45	NA10		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Thomson River dominates the area.										Lesser snow geese Black grauk, Musk ox, Arctic fox.							
CAN028	Bowman Bay Wildlife Sanctuary	1957	107.900	65 30	73 40	NA10		MU	WP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAN030	Bylot Island MBS	1965	1,087.800	73 13	78 39	NA11 NA10		FE	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAN031	Cape Dorset Migratory Bird Sanctuary	1958	25.900	64 15	76 00	NA10		FE	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
										Three disjunct groups of rocky islands.																	
CAN032	Dewey Soper-Res. Migratory Bird Sanct	1957	815.900	66 01	73 40	NA10	R	FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Extensive sedge lowland. A tidal zone up to 15 km inland.										The worlds largest goose colony.							
CAN033	East Bay Migratory Bird Sanctuary	1959	116.600	64 05	82 12	NA8 NA10		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
										Flat sedge meadows.																	
CAN034	Harry Gibbons Migratory Bird Sanctuary	1959	148.900	63 50	85 55	NA8		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Boas R. flows through an extensive sedge lowland.Tidal flats																	
CAN035	Kendall Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary	1961	60.600	69 13	135 19	NA8		FE	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN036	McConnell River Migratory Bird Sanct	1960	32.900	60 40	94 20	NA8	R	FE	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN037	Prince Leopold Island MBS	1992	5.040	70 02	90 00	NA10		FE	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
										One island. Vertical cliffs on all sides of the island.										A major seabird community. Marine mammals.							
CAN038	Rasmussen Lowlands	1982	300.000	68 40	93 00	NA10	R	TE	RA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN039	Queen Maud Gulf MBS	1961	6,278.200	66 55	101 04	NA8		FE	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN040	Nirituaavik National Wildlife Area	1995	17.800	75 50	79 25					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN041	Hay-Zamma Lake	1982	50.000	58 30	119 00	NA7	R	PR	RRA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN042	Hershel Island Territorial Park	1989	11.200	69 36	139 20	NA1		TE	PV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN043	Thelon Game Sanctuary	1927	2,396.000	63 56	102 49	NA8 NA9		MU	WP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN044	Twin Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	1939	142.500	53 06	79 53	NA12		MU	WP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
										The biggest island is mainly unconsolidated sand and gravel										Polar bear: Summer retreats and maternity denning areas.							
CAN045	Hanna Bay Migratory Bird Sanctuary	1939	29.800	51 20	79 38	NA12		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Coastal marsh, tidal flats.																	
CAN046	Moose River Migratory Bird Sanctuary	1958	1.450	51 20	80 25	NA12		FE	MB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN047	Boatswain Bay Migratory bird Sanctuary	1941	17.700	51 50	78 55	NA12		FE	MB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
										Coastal mud flats, sedge grass lowland, willow and spruce.										Very import.for variety of migrating and moulting waterbirds							
CAN049	Cape Churchill Wildlife MGMT Area	1978	13,707.210	57 47	93 29	NA12		PR	WM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CAN055	Intowin Wildlife Sanctuary	1976	8.800	56 15	67 00	NA9		PR	WM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
25 areas in IUCN CategoryIV			27.873.200 ha, total																								
46 areas in IUCN Category I - V			43.485.895 ha, 8,3% of total Arctic area in Canada																								

IUCN Category VII

CAN013	Waskaganish	1975	78.476	51 09	78 20	NA12		AB	AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CAN016	Wemindji	1975	51.282	53 00	78 49	NA9		AB	AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CAN048	Inukjuak	1975	56.120	58 27	78 06	NA8		AB	AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Canada

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	Main habitat type											Ecological function						
							terrestrial	oceanic	management	ice shelf	wetland	marine	forest	grassland	tundra	glacier	alpine	subarctic	breeding	feeding	resting	wintering	living	migrating
CAN051	Akulivik	1975	55.830	60 48	78 12	NA10	AB	AB																
CAN052	Aupaluk	1975	63.040	59 21	69 41	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN054	Chisasibi	1975	130.956	53 47	78 53	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN057	Eastmain	1975	48.953	52 11	78 10	NA12	AB	AB																
CAN058	Inuvik	1975	52.491	56 25	77 55	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN060	Kangisuaq	1975	60.670	61 36	71 58	NA8	AB	AB																
CAN061	Kangisualuq	1975	62.980	58 41	65 57	NA8	AB	AB																
CAN062	Kangirsuk	1975	62.960	60 01	70 02	NA8	AB	AB																
CAN063	Kawawachikamach	1975	32.634	54 52	66 46	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN064	Kiggaluk	1975	4.510	53 30	78 13	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN065	Killinik	1975	29.100	60 25	64 50	NA10	AB	AB																
CAN066	Kuujuuaq	1975	63.070	58 06	68 24	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN067	Kuujuarapik	1975	1.535	55 17	77 45	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN068	Povungnituk	1975	62.657	60 02	77 17	NA8	AB	AB																
CAN069	Quaptak	1975	58.240	61 02	69 37	NA8	AB	AB																
CAN070	Salluit	1975	62.570	62 13	75 59	NA10	AB	AB																
CAN071	Tasiujak	1975	63.390	58 42	69 56	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN072	Umiujak	1975	57.100	56 57	76 34	NA8	AB	AB																
21 areas in IUCN Category VII			1.158.564 ha, total																					

IUCN Category VIII

CAN029	Whapmagoostui	1975	31.620	55 17	77 45	NA9	AB	AB																
CAN050	Cape Tatnam Wildlife Management Area	1973	522.267	57 10	90 58	NA12	PR	WM																
CAN053	Fort George Wildlife Sanctuary	1976	1.816.600	54 15	78 00	NA9	PR	WM																
CAN056	Nouveau Comptoir Wildlife Sanct	1976	752.100	53 00	78 00	NA9	PR	WM																
CAN059	Post de la Baleine Wildlife Sanct	1976	535.400	55 17	77 45	NA9	PR	WM																
5 areas in IUCN Category VIII			3.657.987 ha, total																					

26 areas in IUCN Category > V 4.816.551 ha, 0,9% of total Arctic area in Canada

72 areas in Canada 48.302.446 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)

9,2% protected Arctic area of 526.077.700 ha total Arctic area

4,8% protected Arctic area of 997.061.000 ha total land area

Finland

Finland		Main habitat type										Ecological function															
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	Ramsar	owner	manag.	bo. all.	wetland	marine	forest	geolog.	tundra	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	living	calving/migrating	
IUCN Category I																											
FIN005	Kevo	1956	71.170	69 31	26 35	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Forest; mainly birch. Wetland; mires. Canyon.										Untouched area.							
FIN006	Malla	1938	3.088	69 04	20 41	NC1		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Calcium rich soil.										Very rich flora.							
FIN007	Maltio	1956	14.686	67 24	28 41	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mainly spruce.																	
FIN008	Sompio	1956	17.912	68 10	27 25	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Forest; mainly spruce and birch.										Bear, otter, golden eagle.							
FIN009	Vaerrioe	1982	12.412	67 43	29 38	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Forest, mainly birch.																	
5 areas in IUCN CategoryI			119.268 ha, total																								
IUCN Category II																											
FIN001	Lemmenjoki NPark	1956	285.484	68 42	25 39	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Forest, spruce, pine, birch. Wetland, mainly bogs.										Untouched forest area. Bear, wolf, wolverine, geese, swans.							
FIN003	Pyhatunturi NPark	1938	4.231	67 01	27 08	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Forest; spruce; pine. Wetland; mires.																	
2 areas in IUCN CategoryII			289.715 ha, total																								
IUCN Category IV																											
FIN002	Pallas-Ounastunturi NPark	1938	49.558	68 03	23 53	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Forest, spruce, pine, birch. Wetland, mainly bogs.																	
FIN004	Urho Kekkonen NPark	1983	253.719	68 14	28 26	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Forest; spruce, pine, birch. Wetland; mires.										Untouched area.							
FIN010	Mustaoja-Nunaruoma	1988	1.036	67 40	25 23	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN011	Haikara-aapa-Vitsikkoaapa	1988	1.298	66 56	26 53	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN012	Ahvenvuoma	1988	1.382	67 35	25 01	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN013	Jietanasvuoma	1988	1.510	68 27	22 34	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN014	Silmasvuoma	1988	1.609	67 34	25 35	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN015	Siukatankarvi	1988	1.935	68 11	25 01	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN016	Leppavuoma-Mustavuoma	1988	2.038	67 47	24 38	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN017	Sotkavuoma	1988	2.190	68 22	23 16	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN018	Uura-aapa	1988	2.279	67 54	28 54	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN019	Terstojanka	1988	2.318	69 04	26 40	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN020	Tollovuoma-Vasanvuoma	1988	2.365	67 36	25 17	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN021	Piessuo-Luomusjoki	1988	2.593	69 23	26 05	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN022	Peran Marinjanka	1988	2.610	69 25	27 12	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN023	Sota-aapa	1988	2.848	68 18	27 12	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN024	Kaarreramia-Kellovuotso	1988	2.869	67 31	28 55	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	
FIN025	Vaaranaapa	1988	3.460	68 05	27 41	NC3				<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>														
										Mire																	

Firland

[illegible]

45 areas in IUCN Category IV

2,181.512 ha, total!

52 areas in IUCN Category I - V

2.590.495 ha, 32,6% of total Arctic area in Finland

Ramsar sites

FIN041	Koitelaiskaira	1980	34.400	67.15	26.53	NC3	R	S	S	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------	----------------	------	--------	-------	-------	-----	---	---	---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

1 Ramsar site

34.400 ha, total

1site

34.400 ha, 0,4% of total Arctic area in Finland

Finland

Finland										Main habitat type					Ecological function										
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	Transit owner	Mang-iso-isl	wetland	forest	geology	tundra	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	overwintering	living	reproduction	habitat
53 areas in Finland			2.624.895 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)																						
33,0%			protected Arctic area of 7.954.700 ha total Arctic area																						
8,6%			protected Arctic area of 30.463.200 ha total land area																						

Greenland										Main habitat type										Ecological function									
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	RAMSAR	owner	manag.	isoisl.	wetland	marine	forest	geolog.	tundra	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	living	moulting	catching		
IUCN Category I																													
GRE013	Melville Bay NR	1977	1.050.000	76 21	60 31	GL1																							
GRE014	Arnangarup Qoorua	1989	8.000	66 30	51 21	GL3																							
2 areas in IUCN CategoryI			1.058.000 ha, total																										
IUCN Category II																													
GRE012	Northeast Greenland NPark	1974	97.200.000	72 33	23 20	GL1 GL2																							
1 area in IUCN CategoryII			97.200.000 ha, total																										
3 areas in IUCN Category I - V			98.258.000 ha, 45,2% of total Arctic area in Greenland																										
Ramsar sites																													
GRE001	Aqajarua-Sullorsuaq	1988	30.000	69 42	52 00		R																						
GRE002	Qinguata marraa - Kuussuaq	1988	6.000	69 56	54 17		R																						
GRE003	Kuannersuit Kuussuat	1988	4.500	69 40	53 17		R																						
GRE004	Kitsissunnguit	1988	16.000	68 50	51 50		R																						
GRE005	Naternaq	1988	150.000	68 20	52 00		R																						
GRE006	Egalummiut Nunaat - Nassuttuup Nunaa	1988	500.000	67 25	50 30		R																						
GRE007	Ikkattoq	1988	35.000	62 35	49 50		R																						
GRE008	Ydre Kitsissut	1988	8.000	60 45	48 25		R																						
GRE009	Heden	1988	125.000	71 00	24 00		R																						
GRE010	Hochstetter Forland	1988	140.000	73 30	20 00		R	S	S																				
GRE011	Kilen	1988	30.000	81 15	13 30		R	S	S																				
11 Ramsar sites			1.044.500 ha, total																										
11 sites			1.044.500 ha, 0,5% of total Arctic area in Greenland																										
14 areas in Greenland			99.302.500 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)																										
45,6% protected Arctic area of 217.560.000 ha total Arctic area																													
45,6% protected Arctic area of 217.560.000 ha total land area																													

Iceland

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo. unit primary/secondary	Transition	Owner	Manager	habitat: low alt. wetland	forest	geology	tundra	alpine glacier	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	living	monitoring	catchment									
IUCN Category I																																	
ICE012	Surtsey NR	1965	0.270	63 20	20 35	NC6		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Volcanic island</div>																							
ICE025	Eldey NR	1940	0.002	63 42	23 00	NC6		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Island</div>																							
2 areas in IUCN Category I			0.272 ha, total																														
IUCN Category II																																	
ICE003	Jökulsargljúfur NPark	1973	15.100	65 54	16 32	NC3 NC1		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Canyon, craters, birch wood</div>																							
ICE004	Skaftafell NPark	1967	160.000	64 16	17 08	NC11 NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Birch wood</div>																							
ICE005	Thingvellir NPark	1928	5.000	64 15	21 04	NC1 NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Geological formations</div>																							
3 areas in IUCN Category II			180.100 ha, total																														
IUCN Category III																																	
ICE013	Alftaversgígur NM	1975	3.650	63 30	18 30	NC6 NC3		P	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Volcanic craters</div>																							
ICE014	Askja i Dyngjufjöllum NM	1978	5.000	65 03	16 47	NC1		P	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Volcanic crater</div>																							
ICE015	Lakagígur NM	1971	16.000	64 06	18 11	NC1 NC11		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Volcanic craters</div>																							
ICE016	Skogafoss NM	1987	2.204	63 33	19 30	NC1 NC11		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Waterfall</div>																							
4 areas in IUCN Category III			26.854 ha, total																														
IUCN Category IV																																	
ICE001	Myvatn-Laxa	1974	440.000	65 22	16 41	NC1 NC3	R	PS	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>lake, river, and surrounding wetlands, geological formations</div>																							
ICE007	Flatey NR	1975	0.100	65 21	22 50	NC3		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Island</div>																							
ICE008	Geitland NR	1988	11.750	64 41	20 37	NC11 NC1		P	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div></div>																							
ICE010	Kringilsárrani NR	1975	8.500	64 45	15 55	NC1 NC11		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Morains</div>																							
ICE011	Miklavatn NR	1977	1.550	65 43	19 34	NC1 NC3		P	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div></div>																							
ICE020	Hvannalindir i Krepputungu NR	1973	4.300	64 51	16 19	NC1		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div></div>																							
ICE026	Breidafjörður	1995	300.000	65 20	23 00					<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div></div>																							
ICE027	Skrúður	1995	0.100	64 54	13 38					<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div></div>																							
8 areas in IUCN Category IV			766.300 ha, total																														
IUCN Category V																																	
ICE002	Thjorsarver NR	1981	37.500	64 38	18 46	NC1 NC11	R	M	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div></div>																							
ICE006	Fjallabak NR	1979	47.000	64 01	19 10	NC1		M	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Mountain: volcanoes, geothermal activity, lava, sands, rivers.</div>																							
ICE009	Herdisarvík NR	1988	4.000	63 52	21 51	NC6		S	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Coastal area, lava fields</div>																							
ICE017	Esjufjöll NR	1978	27.000	64 13	16 30	NC11		M	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Nunatak</div>																							
ICE018	Hertubreidarfríðland NR	1974	17.000	65 17	16 08	NC1		M	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>Lava fields</div>																							

Iceland

Iceland										Main habitat type										Ecological function																																																																																	
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/ secondary	IUCN nr	owner	manag.	ice al.	wetland	marine	forest	geology	tundra	glacier	alpine	coastal	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	living	moult	calving/birthing																																																																										
ICE019	Hornstrandir NR	1975	58.000	66 23	22 36	NC1		PS	S	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>

8 areas in IUCN Category V

242.500 ha, total

25 areas in IUCN Category I - V

1.216.026 ha, 11,8% of total Arctic area in Iceland

IUCN Category VIII

ICE023	Blafjöll CP	1973	8.400	64 00	21 40	NC6		C	SC	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>												
ICE024	Reykjanesfjallvangur CP	1975	30.000	63 55	21 58	NC6		C	SC	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>												
2 areas in IUCN Category VIII			38.400 ha, total																			

2 areas in IUCN Category > V

38.400 ha, 0,4% of total Arctic area in Iceland

27 areas in Iceland

1.254.426 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)

12,2% protected Arctic area of 10.300.000 ha total Arctic area

12,2% protected Arctic area of 10.300.000 ha total land area

Norway

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Lati- tude	Longi- tude	geo.unit primary/ secondary	IUCN status	owner	manag.	habitat forest glacier alpine cultural delta breeding nesting feeding wintering living moorland catchment	description	ecological function
IUCN Category I												
NOR002	Storlia, NR	1989	2.400	66 33	14 58	NC2	SP	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>The northernmost natural spruce forest, rich birch forest.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Complex subalpin forest system with intact flora and fauna.</div></div>		
NOR003	Semska-Stødi, NR	1976	1.300	66 37	15 24	NC2	S	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Mixed wetland, includes also morain areas.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Complex wetland area with intact flora and fauna.</div></div>		
NOR007	Bliksvær NR	1970	0.350	67 14	13 57	NC6		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Coastal area with many small islands.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR008	Karlsøyvær NR	1977	0.800	67 34	14 39	NC6	P	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Coastal area with many small islands.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Important waterfowl area.</div></div>		
NOR011	Skogvoll NR	1983	2.800	69 09	15 53	NC6		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Mainly mixed mires.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR016	Javreoaivit NR	1981	3.000	69 32	21 12	NC1		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Unique flora.</div></div>		
NOR018	Nord-Fugløy NR	1975	2.130	70 16	20 15	NC6		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>One island.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Bird cliff.</div></div>		
NOR022	Reinøya NR	1981	1.300	70 16	25 17	NC1		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Porsanger-dolomitt.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR023	Ovdaldasvarri NR	1983	1.430	69 58	26 58	NC1		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Fossil sand dune.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR024	Makkaurhalvøya NR	1983	11.350	70 37	30 09	NC1	S	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Steep cliffs.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Important bird cliff.</div></div>		
NOR025	Blodskytødden-Barvikmyran NR	1983	2.650	70 25	30 54	NC1		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Shore meadows and mires.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR028	Færdesmyra NR	1972	1.200	69 44	29 15	NC1		S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Mixed bogs.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR033	North-east Svalbard NR	1973	1.903.000	79 36	24 48	NO1 NO3	S	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Mainly glaciers.</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR034	Moffen NR	1983	1.600	80 02	14 29	NO2	S	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Walrus</div></div>		
NOR035	South-east Svalbard NR	1973	638.000	77 41	25 05	NO3 NO1	S	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>		
NOR036	Pasvik NR	1993	1.910	69 09	29 12	NC3	PS	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Bogs and bogs with pine trees, lake</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>Waterfowl</div></div>		
NOR037	Målselvutløpet Nature Reserve	1995	1.290	69 15	18 30				<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div>		
NOR038	Risøya	1995	1.430	69 58	18 30				<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div>		
18 areas in IUCN Category I			2.577.940 ha, total									

IUCN Category II

NOR001	Saltfjellet-Svartisen, NPark	1989	210.500	66 39	14 28	NC2 NC11				Includes birch forests, time-rich areas, caves.														
NOR010	Rago NPark	1971	16.720	67 26	15 58	NC2 NC3	S	S																
NOR012	Øvre Dividal NPark	1971	74.280	68 41	19 46	NC1	S	S		Mainly mountain area. Also pine and birch forests and mires.														
NOR013	Ånderdalen NPark	1970	6.900	69 13	17 18	NC3 NC6	S	S		Mountain, pine and birch forests.														
NOR014	Reisa NPark	1986	80.300	69 14	22 00	NC1	S	S		Vegetation zones from lowland to high altitude, rich flora.														
NOR019	Øvre Anarjokka NPark	1975	139.870	68 50	24 38	NC3	S	S		Birch forests, bogs, treeless plateaus.														
NOR021	Stabbursdalen NPark	1970	9.820	70 07	24 29	NC1		S		The northernmost pine forest of the world (10 km ²).														
NOR029	Øvre Pasvik NPark	1970	6.660	69 06	28 56	NC3	S	S		Virgin forest area, mainly pine forest.														

Norway

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/ secondary	IUCN	owner	management	Main habitat type										Ecological function						
										ice-sh.	barren	mountain	forest	geology	tundra	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	roosting	wintering	living	monitoring
NOR030	South-Spitsbergen NPark	1973	530.000	76 55	15 36	NO1 NO2		S	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										65 % glacier.										Sea birds.						
NOR031	Forlandet NPark	1973	64.000	78 33	11 14	NO2		S	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
										Mainly tundra, from shore to mountain, many small glaciers.										Common seal and sea birds.						
NOR032	North-west Spitsbergen NPark	1973	356.000	79 24	11 05	NO2 NO1		S	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
																				Sea birds, walrus, svalbard reindeer.						

11 areas in IUCN CategoryII 1.495.050 ha, total

IUCN Category V

NOR004	Saltfjellet, LPA	1989	50.800	66 40	15 35	NC2 NC3		S	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
										Mixed Forest										In connection with RegNo.: NOR001, NOR002, NOR005						
NOR005	Gåsvatnan, LPA	1989	12.000	66 59	15 04	NC3		P	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
										Subterranean river, areas with very rich flora.																
NOR006	Østerdalen LPA	1983	2.700	67 09	15 16	NC3		S	S	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
										Bogs, small lakes, rivers. Rich deciduous forests.										Rich and div. flora and fauna.						
NOR009	Strandå-Os LPA	1983	1.670	67 31	14 57	NC6		S	S	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOR015	Raisduottarhaldi LPA	1986	8.000	69 20	21 22	NC1		S	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOR017	Skipsfjord LPA	1978	4.200	70 09	19 49	NC6		S	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOR020	Vassbotndalen LPA	1991	7.550	69 59	22 46	NC1				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
										Gray alder.																
NOR026	Brannsletta LPA	1983	1.880	69 58	29 13	NC1		S?	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
										Quaternary geology.																
NOR027	Garsjøen LPA	1983	2.000	69 53	28 54	NC1		S	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
										Quaternary geology.																

9 areas in IUCN CategoryV 90.800 ha, total

38 areas in IUCN Category I - V 4.163.790 ha, 25,5% of total Arctic area in Norway

38 areas in Norway 4.163.790 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)

25,5% protected Arctic area of 16.352.200 ha total Arctic area

10,8% protected Arctic area of 38.697.500 ha total land area

Russia

Russia										Main habitat type										Ecological function									
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	faunastat	owner	manag.	isol.	marine wetland	forest	geolog.	tundra	glacier	alpine	chard	delta	breeding	feeding	resting	wintering	living	mooring	calving				
IUCN Category I																													
RUS001	Kandalakshsky NR	1932	70.527	66 25	33 48	RU8 RU15			S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> North taiga, wetland. 5 distinct areas.	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> Important for the genofond of wild northern animals.																	
RUS002	Laplansky NR	1930	268.400	67 60	31 55	RU15			S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> Very varied landscapes and habitat types.	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>																	
RUS003	Pasvik NR	1992	14.600	69 18	29 25	RU15			S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> Mixed wetland.	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>																	
RUS004	Taimyrsky NR	1979	2.700.000	72 24	101 54	RU14			S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>																	
RUS005	Putoransky NR	1988	1.887.300	69 15	93 25	RU20 RU21			S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>																	
RUS006	Lena Delta NR	1985	1.433.000	72 12	127 19	RU8				<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> The reserve consist of two parts.	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>																	
RUS007	Wrangel Island NR	1976	795.700	71 23	175 42	RU13			S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>																	
RUS018	Franz Josef Land NR	1994	4.200.000	81 04	55 49	RU1 RU19		S	S	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> Large populations of endangered rare arctic biota species.																	
RUS022	Great Arctic NR	1993	4.169.200	72 60	79 04	RU15 RU9				<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> Waterfowls, Reindeer, Wolf, Polar bear																	
RUS026	Magadansky NR (Seimohanski part)	1982	117.839	63 46	153 08	RU21				<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>																	
10 areas in IUCN CategoryI			15.656.566 ha, total																										

IUCN Category IV

RUS008	Nenets Sanctuary	1987	440.000	68 37	53 29	RUS	S	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS010	Murman tundra Sanctuary	1987	295.000	67 39	38 07	RUS RU15	S	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS011	Lower Ob-river Sanctuary	1987	128.000	66 40	69 54	RUS	S	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS012	Chaigurgino Sanctuary	1983	2.375.600	69 15	158 59	RUS	CS	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS013	Purinsky Sanctuary	1990	787.500	72 24	87 09	RU14 RU13	S	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS014	Vaigach Sancyuary	1983	270.000	70 01	59 29	RUS	C	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS015	Yamal Sanctuary	1977	1.402.000	68 05	71 15	RUS	C	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS016	Messo-Yakhinsky Sanctuary	1976	103.500	68 48	78 48	RUS	C	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS017	Ust-Yansky Sanctuary	1979	185.600	71 28	135 52	RUS	C	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS020	Kan-Lake Sanctuary	1989	65.700	67 00	34 25	RU9	S	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS021	Tulomsky Sanctuary	1989	33.700	67 02	34 24	RU9	S	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
RUS023	Lebedinkys Sanctuary	1987	50.200	65 08	171 25	RUS	S	S	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>
RUS024	Tundorovyi Sanctuary	1971	500.000	64 03	175 54	RUS	M	L	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>
RUS025	Ust-Tanyrersky	1974	450.000	65 03	174 10	RUS RU21	M	L	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>
RUS027	Teyukuul Sanctuary	1971	20.000	66 31	177 35	RU20			<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>
RUS028	Koryaksky Zapovednik	1995	1.003.156	61 30	165 00				<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>
16 areas in IUCN Category IV			8.109.956	ha, total							

26 areas in IUCN Category I - V

23,766,522 ha, 3.7% of total Arctic area in Russia

Russia

Russia		Main habitat type										Ecological function															
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	Ramsar	Other	Manag.	Ice-sh.	wetland	marine	forest	geology	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	living	moulting	catfishing	
IUCN Category VI																											
RUS019	Novo-Siberia islands	1992	3.840.000	74 50	142 40	RU13		C																			
1 area in IUCN CategoryVI		3.840.000 ha, total																									
IUCN Category VII																											
RUS009	Beringia ethno-nature park	1993	3.053.300	65 56	173 46	RU8 RU20		C																			
1 area in IUCN CategoryVII		3.053.300 ha, total																									
2 areas in IUCN Category > V		6.893.300 ha, 1,1% of total Arctic area in Russia																									
28 areas in Russia		30.659.822 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)																									
4,8% protected Arctic area of 634.780.000 ha total Arctic area																											
1,8% protected Arctic area of 1.707.540.000 ha total land area																											

Sweden

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Lati- tude	Longi- tude	primary/ secondary	Ramsar	owner	manag.	forest	grassland	shrubland	open	glacier	alpine	coastal	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	living	mooring	calving	
IUCN Category II																										
SWE001	Vadvetjakka NPark	1920	2.630	68 33	18 25	NC1				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										Birch.										Birds, flora, caves.						
SWE002	Abisko NPark	1909	7.700	68 19	18 42	NC1 NC2				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										Mainly birch, extreme rich flora.																
SWE003	Stora Sjöfallet NPark	1909	127.800	67 31	17 57	NC2				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										Mixed mountain, virgin pine forest.																
SWE004	Sarek NPark	1909	197.000	67 21	17 34	NC2				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										Mixed alpine area, birch forest.																
SWE005	Padjelanta NPark	1962	198.400	67 26	16 41	NC2				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										Alpine heaths, great lakes.																
SWE006	Muddus NPark	1942	49.340	67 01	20 08	NC3 NC5				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										Vast mire complex, extensive virgin pine and spruce forests.										Rich wildlife.						
SWE007	Peljekaise NPark	1909	15.340	66 18	16 58	NC3 NC2				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
										2/3 mountain birch. Alpine heaths, lakes.																
7 areas in IUCN CategoryII			598.210 ha, total																							

IUCN Category IV

SWE008	Stordalen NPres	1980	1.000	68 21	19 03	NC1					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE009	Alajaure NPres	1980	17.000	68 10	20 12	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE010	Pakketanjaure NPres	1988	21.000	68 09	20 23	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE011	Vittangi-Soppero NPres	1988	18.800	67 56	21 16	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE012	Rautusakkara NPres	1988	1.200	67 52	21 04	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE013	Pessinki NPres	1988	51.500	68 01	22 25	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE014	Kaitum NPres	1988	40.100	67 36	20 36	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE015	Lina NPres	1988	8.600	67 19	20 30	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE016	Stubba NPres	1988	8.300	67 06	20 04	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE017	Dundret	1986	5.500	67 05	20 38	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE018	Sjaunja	1986	285.000	67 26	19 25	NC2 NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE019	Kartevare	1966	2.400	66 57	19 30	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE020	Harrejaure	1988	26.700	67 01	18 46	NC2 NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE021	Parlälven	1988	56.600	66 48	18 13	NC2 NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE022	Kallovaratjeh	1974	2.235	67 07	16 47	NC2					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE023	Serri	1970	3.687	66 35	20 13	NC5					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE024	Palkäive	1988	1.400	66 18	19 24	NC5					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE025	Nuortap-Antivaratj	1988	7.600	66 22	18 53	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE026	Arvesjäkkä	1988	8.000	66 31	18 20	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE027	Tjeggelvas	1988	32.100	66 27	17 57	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE028	Långsjöen	1974	2.200	66 21	18 19	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE029	Hornavan	1988	12.000	66 16	17 47	NC3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE030	Plassa	1988	1.200	66 21	16 12	NC2					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWE031	Palja	1988	4.300	66 13	19 19	NC5					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sweden

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Lati- tude	Longi- tude	geo.unit primary/ secondary	IUCN cat.	owner	manag.	bo. l.	wetland	marine	forest	geolog.	tundra	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	feeding	resting	wintering	living	mooring	sheltering
SWE032	Bårgå	1988	4.100	66 14	18 16	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	
SWE033	Nimtek	1988	4.400	65 59	18 29	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE034	Tjädnesvare	1988	4.000	65 48	18 37	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE035	Delikalven	1988	8.800	65 60	17 09	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE036	Nalovardo-Storgidna	1988	4.400	65 46	17 28	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE037	Vindelfjällen	1974	550.630	65 48	15 25	NC2 NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE038	Marsfjället	1988	86.000	65 07	15 27	NC3 NC2				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE039	Gitsfjället	1988	40.000	64 50	15 28	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE040	Bjuralven	1982	2.290	64 55	14 06	NC2				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE041	Daimadalen	1990	28.400	64 49	14 36	NC2 NC4				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE042	Oxfjället	1988	1.700	64 40	15 24	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
SWE043	Blaikfjället	1988	11.000	64 30	16 14	NC3				<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
36 areas in IUCN Category IV			1.364.142 ha, total																							
43 areas in IUCN Category I - V			1.962.352 ha, 20,7% of total Arctic area in Sweden																							
43 areas in Sweden			1.962.352 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)																							
20,7% protected Arctic area of 9.500.000 ha total Arctic area																										
4,8% protected Arctic area of 41.100.000 ha total land area																										

USA		Main habitat type										Ecological function														
CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/secondary	transit	owner	manag.	isol.	barren wetland	forest	geologic	tundra	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	wintering	living	moulting	calving/breeding	
IUCN Category II																										
ALA016	Gates of the Arctic NPark	1978	2,458,700	67 50	153 00	NA2		F																		
																			Indigenous people follow patterns of life.							
ALA017	Katmai NPark	1978	1,384,000	58 30	155 00	NA6		F																		
																			Critical for the Brown bears survival in Alaska.							
ALA019	Kobuk Valley NPark	1978	275,400	67 15	159 00	NA2		F																		
																			Remnant flora. Great caribou herds.							
3 areas in IUCN CategoryII			4,118,100 ha, total																							
IUCN Category III																										
ALA013	Walker Lake NNL in Gates of the Arctic NPark	0	32,700	67 15	154 33	NA2		F																		
ALA021	Walrus Island NNL in ADP&G Walrus Island SGS	0	3,600	58 40	160 22	NA6		S																		
ALA033	Unga island NNL in Shumagin Village Corp.	0	1,200	55 22	160 45	NA6		F																		
ALA034	Aniakchak Crater NNL in Aniakchak NM	0	8,300	56 54	158 06	NA6		F																		
ALA035	Arrigetch Peaks NNL in Gates of the Arctic NP	0	14,300	67 23	154 03	NA2		F																		
ALA036	Bogoslov Island NNL in Alaska Maritime NWR	0	0.050	53 55	168 02	NA1		F																		
ALA037	Clarence Rhode NNL in Yukon Delta NWR	0	1,281,100	60 36	164 39	NA1		F																		
ALA038	McNeil River NNL in McNeil River SGS	0	280,700	58 45	154 15	NA6		S																		
ALA039	Mt. Veniaminof NNL in Alaska Peninsula NWR	0	324,200	56 00	159 30	NA6		F																		
ALA040	Shishaldin Volcano NNL in Alaska MaritimeNWR	0	25,700	54 40	163 40	NA6		F																		
ALA041	Simeonof Island NNL in Alaska Maritime NWR	0	4,400	54 54	159 15	NA6		F																		
11 areas in IUCN CategoryIII			1,976,250 ha, total																							
IUCN Category IV																										
ALA001	Alaska Maritime NWR	1909	2,037,900	54 00	170 00	NA1 NA6		F																		
																			Diverse range of seabirds and wildlife.							
ALA002	Alaska Peninsula NWR	1980	1,817,000	56 15	159 00	NA6		F																		
																			Diverse mammals, sea mammals and birds							
ALA003	Arctic NWR	1960	5,056,900	69 00	144 00	NA2		F																		
																			Porcupine caribou, other mammals, migratory waterfowl.							
ALA004	Kodiak NWR	1941	695,100	57 45	153 00	NA6		F																		
ALA005	Becharof NWR	1978	588,900	57 50	156 00	NA6		F																		
																			Salmon spawning streams attract brown bears.							
ALA006	Izembek NWR	1960	118,400	55 15	162 30	NA1	R	F																		
																			Import. for Black grant and Empire geese during migration							

USA

CAFF Code	Name	Year	Area ha	Latitude	Longitude	geo.unit primary/ secondary	manag.	owner	isolet	wetland	marine	forest	geologic	tundra	glacier	alpine	cultural	delta	breeding	nesting	feeding	resting	wintering	hibernating	moulting	Atlanbing
ALA007	Selawik NWR	1978	958.000	66 45	159 00	NA1		F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The tundra wetlands are the most prominent.	Situated where the Bering Land Bridge once existed.															
ALA008	Togiak NWR	1978	1.864.700	59 30	160 00	NA6		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																	
ALA009	Yukon Delta NWR	1909	8.516.400	61 30	164 00	NA1		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers dominate the landscape.	56 Yupik villages in the refuge depend on wildlife resources.															
ALA010	Aniakchak NM	1978	55.500	56 55	158 10	NA6		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Volcanic features, hot springs.																
ALA011	Aniakchak NP	1978	188.000	56 50	157 45	NA6		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Volcanic features, hot springs.																
ALA012	Bering Land Bridge NP	1978	1.091.300	66 00	164 00	NA1		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																	
ALA014	Cape Krustenstern NM	1978	262.800	67 30	163 30	NA1		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Gravel beachscape.	Archaeological sites. Beach ridges describe land growth.															
ALA015	Gates of the Arctic NP	1978	133.200	67 45	155 00	NA2		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Indigenous people follow traditional patterns of life.															
ALA018	Katmai NP	1978	129.100	58 30	155 00	NA6		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lakes, rivers, glaciers, coastline of cliffs and islets.	Critical for the Brown bears survival in Alaska.															
ALA020	Noatak NP	1978	2.622.700	68 00	159 00	NA1 NA2		F	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Large untouched river basin. E.g.carnivores,dall sheep,birds															
ALA022	Tugidak Island SCHA	1988	64.100	56 30	154 45	NA6		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																	
ALA023	Cape Newenham SGR	1960	3.600	58 47	161 42	NA6		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vast eelgrass beds.	Ducks, geese, shorebirds. Critical to Black brant.															
ALA024	Cinder River SCHA	1972	7.600	57 22	158 00	NA1		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Large vegetated, intertidal areas.	E.g.ducks,geese,shore bird, particul.import to Canada geese.															
ALA025	Egegik SCHA	1972	1.800	58 09	157 09	NA1		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive areas of tideflats, wetlands and nearshore waters.	Waterbirds.															
ALA026	Izembek SGR	1960	73.000	55 20	162 53	NA1		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One of the world's largest eelgrass beds.	Millions of waterfowl															
ALA027	McNeil River SGS	1967	160.500	59 10	154 30	NA6		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																	
ALA028	Pilot Point SCHA	1972	30.100	57 30	157 50	NA1		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensive tideflats and flat lowland tundra.	Large flocks of waterbirds.															
ALA029	Port Heiden SCHA	1972	27.600	56 48	158 55	NA1		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive estuarine enviroment of tideflats and wetlands.	Large flocks of waterbirds.															
ALA030	Port Moller SCHA	1972	49.800	55 55	161 00	NA1		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Large flocks of waterbirds.															
ALA031	Walrus Islands SGS	1960	79.200	58 42	160 18	NA6		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	7 craggy islands fronted by rocky beaches and steep cliffs.	Regularly land-based walrus haulout. Seabirds.															
ALA032	Wood-Tikchik SP	1978	415.000	60 00	159 00	NA6		S	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Diversed area; from boreal forest to arctic tundra.																

27 areas in IUCN Category IV

27.048.200 ha, total

41 areas in IUCN Category I - V

33.142.550 ha, 56,1% of total Arctic area in USA

41 areas in USA

33.142.550 ha protected Arctic area (all classes)

56,1% protected Arctic area of 59.053.300 ha total Arctic area

3,6% protected Arctic area of 916.675.800 ha total land area

APPENDIX VII

PROPOSED PROTECTED AREAS DATA BASE

The report presents the contents of the protected areas databases through maps and a table of protected areas. In addition, the databases contains several other datasets used for reference.

The three main parts of the databases are:

1. Two tabular databases giving information on the protected areas. The tabular databases are identical to the tables of existing and proposed protected areas. The digital tabular databases exists as a Microsoft Access database that can easily be exported to other formats including common spread sheet formats. The key of the tabular databases is the CAFF No, an arbitrary selected sequence number consisting of a letter country part and a 3 digits serial number part. A few countries have unique national codes for protected areas, these are included in the database when available, but not shown in the table.
2. A Geographical Information System (GIS) database that contains the polygons containing the outline of the existing and proposed protected areas. In the GIS databases each polygon is given its corresponding CAFF No for identification. A mapping from the GIS system's CAFF No to the number in the tabular databases is used to assign colour code for IUCN class etc. The data are managed with the GIS software ARC/Info from ESRI.
3. GIS databases with various reference data. These datasets are only included for reference and have varying quality.

The following sections describe the data that are included in the maps as shown in the report. Each data layer is presented with a reference to its source(s), formats, scale, GRID-Arendal processing and a comment on quality.

The Arctic Region

Data Set	Source Institution	Source Format	Approx Nominal Scale	GRID-A Processing	Comments on Quality
10° July isotherm	EPA's Global Climate Research Programme and NOAA-NGDC Global Change Database Programme	CD-ROM	1:50 Mill	Interpolated	
Phytogeographical boundary	Yurtev, B.A. 1994, Floristic Subdivision of Circumpolar Arctic	Digital	1:50 Mill	Digitised	Digitized by USGS EROS, ALASKA
Permafrost	International Permafrost Association	Digital	1:10 Mill	Digitizing	Generalized based on a preliminary map. Final version will be ready during 1996
Southern limit of Arctic data.					
USA	Based on Ecoregions of Alaska. USGS/EROS- Alaska	Digital	1:5 Mill	Extraction	
Canada	Based on North American Ecological Areas. Environment Canada, US-EPA, USGS/EROS-Alaska	Digital	1:25 Mill	Extraction	
Norway	Arctic circle				
Sweden	Arctic circle + northern treeless areas	Paper	1:50 Mill	Digitised	Poorly defined line
Finland	Arctic circle				
Russia	Various descriptions	Paper	1:50 Mill	Digitised	Poorly defined line
Barents Region		Digitized by GRID-A	1:25 Mill	Extraction	1:25 mill

The Arctic data limit is defined as given above. It is of importance to note that each country have different approaches to the definition of the southern limits of data relevant for CAFF. Some of the lines are based low resolution descriptions and thus of low quality.

APPENDIX VII

Topography and Bathymetry

Data Set	Source Institution	Source Format	Approx. Nominal Scale	GRID-A Processing	Comments on Quality
ETOPO-5	UNEP	Digital	5 minutes raster	Projection	Poor elevation resolution in some areas

Existing Protected Areas

Data Set	Source Institution	Source Format	Approx. Nominal Scale	GRID-A Processing	Comments on Quality
Canada	State of the Environment Canada	Digital and paper		Projected, digitised	Many areas have no polygons, they are plotted as points
USA, Alaska	US Fish & Wildlife Service, USGS/EROS-Alaska	Digital		None	
Greenland	Hjemmestyrelsen på Grønland	Digital	1:1 Mill		
Iceland	Protected Areas and sites of special interest of Iceland. Nature conservation Council 1991	Paper	1:750000	Digitised	
Norway	Directorate for Nature Management/The Norwegian Mapping Authority	Digital	mostly 1:250000	None	
Sweden	Naturvårdsverket	Digital	1:50 000	Projected	
Finland	Environmental Data Center/MoE Finland	Paper/Digital	1:50 000 - 400 000	Digitised	
Russia	WWF Russia. I. Lyssenko	Digital	1:1 Mill	Projected	Most IUCN Class I areas
Russia	WCMC	Digital	1:4 Mill	Projected	Some IUCN Class IV
Russia	MoE Russia, WWF International	Paper	1:25 Mill	Digitised	Many IUCN Class IV areas very low precision

As can be seen from the above table the GIS data precision and quality varies a lot and even lacks for many of the Canadian areas. The maps have only IUCN class I - V areas plotted but the GIS database also contains polygons or points for IUCN class VI - X areas in the tabular database. For some of the countries the GIS data also include polygons for protected areas not included in the CAFF report.

Proposed Protected Areas

Data Set	Source Institution	Source Format	Approx. Nominal Scale	GRID-A Processing	Comments on Quality
Point data	Reports as delivered from All countries	Digital			Point locations and areas are used to produce size proportional areas
Iceland	Protected Areas and sites of special interest of Iceland. Nature conservation Council 1991	Digital	1:750000	Digitizing	
Sweden	Coarse paper, maps	Paper	1:1 Mill	Digitizing	
Finland	MoE Finland	Digital and paper	1:50000	Digitizing projection	2 out of 3 areas delivered have polygons

CAFF Habitat Conservation Reports

- The State of Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1994
(*CAFF Habitat conservation Report No. 1*)
- Proposed Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic 1996
(*CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 2*)
- National Principles and Mechanisms for Protected Areas on in Arctic Countries
(*CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 3*)
- Circumpolar Protected Area Network (CPAN)
– Principles and Guidelines
(*CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 4*)
- Gaps in Habitat Protection in the Circumpolar Arctic – a Preliminary Analysis
(*CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 5*)
- Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN)
– Strategy and Action Plan
(*CAFF Habitat Conservation Report No. 6*)

