

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7, as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

Sablatnigmoor

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DD MM YY

Designation date Site Reference Number

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

05.06.2004

3. Country:

Republic of Austria

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Sablatnigmoor

5. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the Explanatory Note and Guidelines, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps.

a) hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): **yes -or- no**

b) digital (electronic) format (optional): **yes -or- no**

6. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

14°36'E; 46°34'30''N

7. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Ca. 25 km SE of Klagenfurt (provincial capital); province of Carinthia.

8. Elevation: (average and/or max. & min.)

480 m NN

9. Area: (in hectares)

95,82

10. Overview:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

An area of fen in a glacial basin lies in the “Unterkärntner Eiszerfallslandschaft” (“under carinthian ice dehiscent landscape”) consisting of tall sedge and herb communities, wet grassland, floating plants communities, elements of raised bog, damp meadows, black elder swamp forest and broad-leaf deciduous forest bordering.

The site supports numerous nationally rare species of plants and provides habitat for staging and several nationally endangered breeding birds and birds of passage.

11. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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12. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 11. above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1

Bordering the pond the vegetation consists of quagmire and calcareous marsh with *Cladium mariscus* and *Caricion davallianae* listed as Priority habitat type in Annex 1 of Habitat Directive (7210).

Criterion 2

In the pond live many endangered amphibians, such as Balkan-Moorfrosch (*Rana arvalis wolterstorffi*, the blue frog) and Gelbbauchunke (*Bombina variegata*), also the rare Gemeine Flussmuschel, swan mussel (*Unio crassus*) all included in the appendix 2 of the Bern Convention. The site supports also many threatened species listed on the European Bird Directive.

Criterion 3

In the Sablatnigmoor there are some endangered herb communities in a large area with many rare species, such as the carnivore Sonnentau (*Drosera*) and Wasserschlauch (*Utricularia*), Glanzstendel (*Liparis loeselii*) in Annex 2 of FFH Directive, Strauß-Gilbweiderich (*Lysimachia thrysiflora*), Sumpffarn (*Thelypteris palustris*) and various Seggen (*Carex*).

Criterion 4

The pond is rich on macrophytes and an important place to rest for birds of passage such as Haubentaucher (*Podiceps cristatus*), Seidenreiher (*Egretta garzetta*), Purpurreiher (*Ardea purpurea*), Seeadler (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Rohrdommel (*Botaurus stellaris*), Rotfussfalke (*Falco vespertinus*), various Enten (ducks), Löffler (*Platalea leucorodia*). More than 150 bird species are recorded.

13. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Alpine biogeographic region, according to the EU classification system.

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Eastern Alps, Rückersdorfer Platte east of the provincial capital Klagenfurt.

14. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Glacial activities in the Würm-ice age (10.000 years B.C.) formed a 4 km² postglacial lake which includes the present Turner See. At the beginning of 1900 the stream dammed in order to get a fishing pond, which has been used for the next 80 years. Because of the declaration as nature reserve fishing is not allowed. The Lanzendorfer stream, drain of Turnersee, runs through the Sablatnigmoor.

15. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The catchment area consisting of some lakes, such as Turner See, Klopeiner See, Gösselsdorfer See, and many small mires was formed by glacial activities. The climatic situation is characterized by low precipitation and many foggy days in autumn. This area is one of the most important tourism regions in Carinthia with one of the warmest lake of Austria in summer, Klopeiner See (27°C).

16. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The Sablatnigmoor is man-made and serves as a vast natural water storage system.

17. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal:

A B C D E F G H I J K Zk(a)

Inland:

L M N O P Q R Sp Ss Tp Ts U Va Vt W Xf Xp Y Zg Zk(b)

Human-made:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

U, W, 1, Xf.

18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

Man-made fish pond with macrophytes and large areas of tall sedge and *Cladium* and *Phragmites* communities. More than half the site has not been cultivated for many years and this allowed for the growth of tall perennial herbs and bushes with *Alnus*, *Frangula* and *Pinus sylvestris* because in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century the "Zablatnigwiesen" were cultivated regularly for horse-hay and litter.

Many animal specialists, such as butterflies, spiders, insects and birds needs the various plant communities, amphibians and dragonflies need the pond and other open water areas for reproduction.

19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. **Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present - these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.**

In the site there are 6 various carnivore plants, three *Utricularia* species, two *Drosera* species and *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

The pond is overgrown with macrophytes such as *Potamogeton* sp., *Myriophyllum* sp. and *Persicaria amphibia*.

Cladietum marisci with *Cladium mariscus*.

Small sedge reed, moor grass meadows and wet meadows with *Epipactis palustris*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, *Trichophorum alpinum*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Succisia pratensis*.

20. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. **Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present - these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.**

In the Ramsar site Sablatnigmoor more than 1.700 species are recorded, most of them are butterflies (more than 400 species), some very rare, such as *Maculinea nausithous*. More than 140 bird species, most of them birds of passage, but also breeding birds, such as *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius collurio* and *Alcedo atthis*. Ca. 30 dragonfly species, many endangered species, such as *Calopteryx splendens* and *C. virgo*, *Somatochlora flavomaculata* and *Anaciaeschna isosceles*.

In 1991 *Leucaspius delineatus* was recorded for the first time in Carinthia. This fish is not native, it was released for fish food.

Spiders, grasshoppers, bags, cicadas, beetles and many more are represented with many species and specialists.

21. Social and cultural values:

e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

In the past fishing had a local importance. Ca. 2 km north on the forested hill Gracarca (677 m) a prehistoric settlement from the late Bronze-Age to Middle Age existed.

22. Land tenure/ownership:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

Local authority of Eberndorf (100 %)

(b) in the surrounding area:

Private Owners

23. Current land (including water) use:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

Extensive hunting. Scientific fishing (Monitoring) through the Carinthian Institute of Lake Science. The Ramsar site is not inhabited. Carefully planned guided tours starting from the

visitors centre “Tomarkeusche” and taking the visitors not into the site but along the borders of it. Observation lodge.

(b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Intensive and extensive farming (grassland, horse and cow pasture), forestry (timber production), hunting, tourism, sport, estates.

24. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

More than 30 years ago fishing stopped, drainage system was built and great areas of the litter meadows turned into natural shrub because of the missing extensive agriculture. The intensive farmlands bordering the Ramsar site in the north caused an influx of nutrients.

(b) in the surrounding area:

25. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

The core zone is legally protected according to the nature conservation law of Carinthia (Landesgesetzblatt für Kärnten, 10.7.1984, LGBl. 25/1984) The nature reserve was nominated as NATURA 2000-site in 1995 (79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC). Council of European Biogenetic Reserve.

In 1992 the local NGO “Naturschutzverein Sablatnigmoor” was founded. It is responsible for the management of the site in cooperation with the nature conservation authority of Carinthia, the Naturfreunde Kühnsdorf and the local authority of Eberndorf.

The surrounding area is protected as conservation area. The eastern part of Turnersee (conservation area) was nominated as NATURA 2000-site in 2000 (92/43/EEC).

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

A management plan in the context of Natura 2000-site is being prepared.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Special scientific research on birds and butterflies. The visitor centre is also used as a research station.

28. Current conservation education:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The old fishing lodge was converted into a visitor centre and the boat lodge into an observation lodge. Along a natural trail with some illustrated charts of animals, plants and habitats were put up. Near the site a parking lot was built for visitors. They can walk from the parking lot to the visitor centre in a few minutes. In the past a scientist was responsible for the visitor centre and for guided tours during summer.

In 1995 the “Naturführer Sablatnigmoor, a nature guide of the site, was published.

29. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

The Ramsar site is not used for recreation and tourism, but the surrounding lakes (Turner See, Gösselsdorfer See, Klopeiner See) are used for bathing and camping.

30. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.
Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abt. 8W (Naturschutz), 9020 Klagenfurt

31. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Naturschutzverein Sablatnigmoor
c/o Marktgemeinde Eberndorf
A-9141 Eberndorf

32. Bibliographical references:

scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

The book „Naturführer Sablatnigmoor“ contains a substantial bibliography.

BULFON, A. (1993): Naturschutzgebiete Österreichs, Band 4, Kärnten und Steiermark. Monographien des Umweltbundesamtes, Bd. 38D. Wien.

FEILACHER, W. (1992): Das Sablatnigmoor – ein Naturschutzgebiet in Kärnten. Diplomarbeit Univ. Bodenkultur Wien.

MILDNER, P. & TROYER-MILDNER (1992): Zum Bestand der Gemeinen Flussmuschel *Unio crassus* Philipsson, 1788 (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Unionidae) in Kärnten.- Carinthia II, 182./102:101-112. Klagenfurt.

WIESER, C., A. KOFLEK & P. MILDNER (ed.) (1995): Naturführer Sablatnigmoor. Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein für Kärnten, Klagenfurt.