

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 25 January 2017 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

SwedenAloppkölen-Köpmankölen



Designation date
Site number
19 November 2001
1113
Coordinates
62°38'24"N 13°40'01"E
Area
20 079,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

The wide mire landscape Aloppkölen-Köpmankölen is located in the pre-alpine area. The site is very large, about 20 000 hectares, with large wetland complexes, mostly peatlands, with northern bog, well developed string mixed mires, mixed mires, soligenous fens, string fens and wet forests. There are also a lot of lakes, pools, streams and springs in the site.

The dry parts of the northern peat bog and mixed mires are dominated by species from the heather family (Ericaceae) and cloudberry. In the lower wet parts dominate sedge and Sphagnum mosses. Some lower parts in the mixed mires have more rich vegetation where non-Sphagnum mosses are common. Large areas of the site consist of large open soligenous fens. Vast, wet sedge areas are typical for these fens.

A large number of springs contribute to the rich vegetation. Throughout the site run large and small streams. Lakes are also present. There are also a large number of solid ground islets.

The large wetland areas are important for a number of wetland birds.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the co	mpiler of t	this RIS
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Name	Per-Olof Nystrand, (AA Jenny Lonnstad)
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	SE-831 86 Östersund, SWEDEN
Postal address	
	(AA SE-106 48 Stockholm, SWEDEN) (AA registrator@naturvardsverket.se, jenny.lonnstad@naturvardsverket.se)
E-mail	jamtland@lansstyrelsen.se
Phone	+46 10 225 30 00
Fax	+46 10 225 30 10

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

From year 2002

To year 2016

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Aloppkölen-Köpmankölen
Spanish)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Aloppkölen-Köpmankölen (mountain ridges)

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A Changes to Site boundary Yes ◎ No ○
^(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately ☑
(Update) The boundary has been extended □
(Update) The boundary has been restricted □
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has decreased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately ✓
^(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately ☑
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction □

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?
(Update) Are the changes Positive Negative O Positive & Negative O
^(Update) No information available ✓
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?
// hotels

(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

The site border has been better delineated and is more detailed now than earlier. The general idea of the new border has been to include parts of peatland that was left out earlier and to exclude areas with forest on dry ground of which most is affected by forestry.

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

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description

The boundary in the eastern part of the Ramsar site is drawn to follow the boundary of the site Aloppkölen-Köpmankölen in the Swedish Mire Protection Plan. In the central and northwest parts, the boundary follows the border between the large wetland complex and dry land.

2.2.2 - General location

- a) In which large administrative region does Jämtland county the site lie?
 - b) What is the nearest town or population Svenstavik, about 32 km NNE centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the Yes O No (9) territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 20079

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 19617.81

GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Scandinavian Russian taiga
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	03 West Euroasian taiga
EU biogeographic regionalization	Alpine+boreal region
Other scheme (provide name below)	Scandinavian-Russian taiga
Other scheme (provide name below)	Region 33g Förfjällsregion med huvudsakligen nordlig boreal vegetation
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	406 Northern Baltic drainages
Bailey's Ecoregions	130 Subarctic division

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Nordiska ministerrådet 1984. Naturgeografisk indelning av Norden. Region 33g, Förfjällsregion med huvudsakligen nordlig boreal vegetation.

EEA, 2002. Digital Map of European Ecological Regions (DMEER). "Scandinavian-Russian taiga".

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

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

Hydrological services provided

The hydrology is to a large extent intact. The diversity is high with a mixture of pools, lakes, springs, streams and other wetland types. The site is naturally drained to south-east through a large number of streams. The springs contribute to the rich vegetation.

Other ecosystem services provided

The area is used for hunting, fishing and picking cloudberry. The site provides livestock fodder for the reindeer husbandry by the local Sami population.

Other reasons

The site is a large and diverse wetland complex with a lot of different wetland types typical for the prealpine parts in the EU Alpine region and the EU Boreal region. There are good and representative examples of a number of wetland types, (eg string mixed mires, soligenous and topogenous fens, mixed mires, northern bog and wet forest). The site is included in the Swedish Mire Protection Plan.

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

Justification

The site supports biological diversity that are characteristic of wetlands, especially peatlands and wet forests, in the EU Alpine and Boreal region. The large amount of wet mires supports a rich bird fauna, especially a large numbers of waders and other water birds. The springs support a typical diversity for springs and spring fens.

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

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Dactylorhiza incarnata			/					See text box below the table.
Dactylorhiza maculata			/					See text box below the table.
Gymnadenia conopsea			V					See text box below the table.
Paludella squarrosa			V					See text box below the table.
Philonotis fontana			V					See text box below the table.
Scorpidium cossonii	null		/					See text box below the table.
Tomentypnum nitens								See text box below the table.

Observation of the species can be found in the wetland survey (VMI) for the county and at www.artportalen.se.

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

3.3 - AIIIII	ai species wi	iose present			ternational impo	i tarice c	וו נוונ	Sile			
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red / List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds											
CHORDATA/ AVES	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper					LC Sign				See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal					LC ©#				See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit					NT			The Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	0000				LC ©#			The Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl					LC Str			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calcarius Iapponicus	Lapland Longspur					LC Sign			The Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris alpina	Dunlin					LC Sign				Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Emberiza schoeniclus	Common Reed Bunting; Reed Bunting; Common Reed-Bunting					LC ●数 ●際			The Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco columbarius	Merlin	0000				LC Str			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco tinnunculus	Common Kestrel; Eurasian Kestrel	0000				LC © SS © SSS				See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe					LC ●数 ●翻				See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gavia arctica	Arctic Loon; Black- throated Loon	0000				LC ●辭			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane					LC Sign			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lagopus lagopus	Willow Grouse; Willow Ptarmigan					LC				See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper									See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Motacilla flava	Western Yellow Wagtail					LC ●数 ●瞬				See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew					NT			The Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel					LC •#				Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope					LC ●数 ●際			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff		2 000				LC ●数 ●際			The Swedish Red List 2015 (VU). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Courtship, breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover		Ø000				LC •#			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper		2 000				LC ©#			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank		2 000				LC ©\$\$				Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		2 000				NT ©SP				Breeding and foraging. See textbox below the table.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea												
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Salmo trutta	Trout						LC •\$				The river Aloppan is important for migration and courtship for the species. See textbox below the table.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The species status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification as well as their distribution etc, can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/. Observation of the species can be found in the wetland survey (VMI) for the county and at www.artportalen.se.

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The wide mire landscape Aloppkölen-Köpmankölen is located in the pre-alpine area. The site is very large, with huge wetland complexes, with northern bog, well developed string mixed mires, mixed mires, soligenous fens, string fens and wet forest. There are also a lot of lakes, pools, streams and springs at the site.

The dry parts of the northern peat bog and mixed mires are dominated by species from the heather family (Ericaceae) and cloudberry. In the lower wet parts dominate sedge and Sphagnum mosses. Some lower parts in the mixed mires have more rich vegetation where "non-Sphagnum" species of mosses are common. Large part of the site consists of large open soligenous fens. Vast, wet sedge fields are typical for these fens.

A large number of springs contribute to rich vegetation. Throughout the site run large and small streams. Lakes are also present. There are also a large number of "islets" (of dry land) in the mires.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		2	100	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	150	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3	60	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Nonforested peatlands		1	15000	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3	50	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2	200	Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		4	4	Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Curior non-weather rabitat		
Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known	
Non forested dry ground		
Coniferous forest on dry ground		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

ears. Heletrerary plant operate			
	Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
	Scorpidium revolvens	null	

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude dimate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

4.4.2 -	Geom	orphic	settino

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres) 565
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) 840
Entire river basin
Upper part of river basin 🗹
Mddle part of river basin □
Lower part of river basin \Box
More than one river basin ☐
Not in river basin \square
Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The site is in the upper part of the catchment area of river Ljungan in East, and river Norr-Veman in south which is a tributary to the river Ljusnan, that finally has its outlet in the Gulf of Bothnia.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ₩	
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown O	
Organic ☑	
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown	
No available information	

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Source of water that maintains character of the site			
	Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
	Water inputs from rainfall		No change
	Water inputs from groundwater		No change

Water destination

Vator destination		
	Presence?	Changes at RIS update
	To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

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

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

There is high water level in the streams during the snow melting.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The sediment transport in the streams is limited.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)	
(Update) Changes at RIS update	No change Increase Decrease Unknown O
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)	
(Update) Changes at RIS update	No change Increase Decrease Unknown O
Unknown	

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

A programme for liming water courses at this site has been on-going since 1993-94. The programme keeps the water courses approximately at the same pH (with fluctuations depending on when the last liming took place and depending and time for low pH like during snow melting), avoiding an acidification that would make the ecosystem of the water course to collapse.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease ODecrease	
Unknown □	
4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water	
Oligotrophic ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change	
Unknown	

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different \odot site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development \Box

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

In the east, north and the south, the surrounding area has more intense forestry. In the west, there are alpine areas.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	Low
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Low

Cultural Services

Cultural Col vicco							
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance					
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High					
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low					

Within the site:	500

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the
application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and \Box
use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological $\hfill\Box$ character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

lic owners	

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal	✓	✓
government		

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	✓	✓
Commercial (company)	✓	✓
Foundation/non- governmental organization/trust		Ø

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The Sami have rights to have reindeer husbandry at the site and in its surroundings.

5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	Länsstyrelsen Jämtlands län (County Administration Board of Jämtland)
managing the site:	
Drovide the name and title of the norsen or	
Provide the name and title of the person or	Ramsar contact person, Nature conservation administrator
people with responsibility for the wetland:	Trained contact person, reader content administrates
Postal address:	S-831 86 Östersund, Sweden
E-mail address:	jamtland@lansstyrelsen.se

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Water regulation

Factors advers affecting site	ΔCTI ISI THYPOST	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage			✓			

Agriculture and aquaculture

7 girodital o di la deducatica							
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
	Wood and pulp plantations		Low impact	2	No change	>	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Mining and quarrying		High impact	✓	No change		No change

Biological resource use

biological resource use							
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
	Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact		2	No change		No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

egional (international) legal designations Designation type Name of area		Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site	
EU Natura 2000	Henvålen-Aloppan SE0720200	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/jamt land/SiteCollectionDocuments/sv/djur- och-natur/skyddad-natur/nat ura- 2000/HenvålenAloppanSE07202 00bp4.pdf	partly	

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve 1	Henvålen	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/jamt land/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-n atur/naturreservat/berg/henvalen /Pages/default.aspx	partly
Nature Reserve 2	Kilbäcksskiftet	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/jamt land/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-n atur/naturreservat/harjedalen/ki lbacksskiftet/Pages/index.aspx	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN	protected	areas	categories ((2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve 🗵
Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
Il National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures		Status		
	Legal protection	Partially implemented		

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No ●

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No

processes with another Contracting Party?

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

There are only foot paths and a snow mobile track available for the visitor.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Johansson, R. County administration board of Jämtland. 1981. Compilation of sites with high nature values.

Swedish environmental protection agency. 1994. Mire Protection Plan of Sweden.

County administration board of Jämtland. 2000. Wetlands in Jämtland county (report 2002:2).

Swedish environmental protection agency. 2007. Mire Protection Plan of Sweden (report 5669).

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available

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

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

v. site management plan

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Large and wide sedge field in the south east part of the site (P-O Nystrand, County administration board of Jäntland, 29-06-1992)



Large areas with well-developed string mixed mires in the north west part of the site. (P-O Nystrand, County administration board of Jäntland, 17-07-1992)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2001-11-19