Restoring Wetlands in Kampinos National Park

Elleni Vendrasa, Anna Andrzejewskab, Michał Miazga3

Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Country Office Poland, ul. Grójecka 22/24 lok. 36, 02-301 Warsaw, Poland

Kampinos National Park, ul. Tetmajera 38, 05-080 Izabelin, Poland

Many rare wetland habitats and associated species are present within the Kampinos National Park (KNP). Regrettably, digging of channels and ditches in the past contributes to the gradual drying and degradation of those wetlands. Consequently, wetland coverage dropped from 40% to 6% of today's National Park area since the 19th century.

OBJECTIVES

- Increase of soil moisture content on ca. 6000 ha ↔ ground water level rise from 60-80 cm to 0-20 cm below ground,
- Increase of range and habitat quality of Natura 2000 habitats:
  - Alluvial forests (Fraxino-Alnetum, *91E0)
  - Oak hornbeam forests (Galio-Carpinetum, 9170)
  - Extensively used lowland hay meadows (Arrhenatheretum, 6510)
  - Molinia meadows (Molinion, 6410),
- Priority bird species that will benefit from the project are the Eurasian Bittern (Botaurus stellaris, *A021), Corn Crake (Crex crex, *A122) and the Lesser Spotted Eagle (Aquila pomarina, *A089),
- Increase of local social acceptance for nature restoration and decrease of conflicts between local communities and interests of nature conservation.

METHODS

The project is based on the results of the KAMPINOS PROJECT, where methods for restoration of primary hydrological conditions in KNP were elaborated,

- Over 120 hydrotechnical objects were proposed,
- Out of those, 37 objects are being realized within the KAMPINOS WETLANDS project.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Elleni Vendras
tel. +48 22 823 8459
tel. +48 729 992 994
mail. evendras@rec.org

PARTNERS:

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FIGURE 1: Alluvial forest (Fraxino-Alnetum) within KNP

FIGURE 2: Main activities of the KAMPINOS WETLANDS project

EDUCATION & OUTREACH

DEMO through LiDAR

Purchase of private land

Dyke for flood prevention

Slowing down the water flow

Decreasing water runoff into channels

Redirecting water into natural depressions

Halting of secondary succession

CONFLICTS

ACTIONS

- Decreasing water runoff into channels
- Redirecting water into natural depressions
- Halting of secondary succession
- Slowing down the water flow
- Purchase of private land
- Dyke for flood prevention
- Education & Outreach

- Increase of soil moisture content on ca. 6000 ha ↔ ground water level rise from 60-80 cm to 0-20 cm below ground,
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