



Protected area (original language and official English translation)	Biebrzański Park Narodowy Biebrza National Park
Name of Administration	Biebrza National Park Authority
Address	Osowiec-Twierdza 8
Postal Code	19-110 Goniadz, Poland
Website	http://www.biebrza.org.pl
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Map of the protected area, Hyperlink to google maps	http://www.biebrza.org.pl/index.php?strona=129 http://maps.google.de/maps?f=q&source=s_q&hl=de&q=Nationalpark+Biebrza-Flusstal,+19-110,+Powiat+Moniecki,+Podlachien,+Polen&sll=53.394385,22.707367&sspn=0.577732,0.459366&ie=UTF8&cd=1&geocode=FejVLwMdtMhZQAQ&split=0&hq=&hnear=Nationalpark+Biebrza-Flusstal&ll=53.462095,22.665825&spn=0.288406,0.229683&t=h&z=12&iwloc=A
Short description	The Biebrza National Park is located in Northeast Poland, in the Podlaskie Voivodship. The north-eastern boundary of the park is near the Belarus border. The Narew River and its confluence with the Biebrza River form the southern boundary. The park was established in 1993, and with a total area of 59,233 ha, it is the largest of the Polish national parks. The Park includes 15,547 ha of forests, 18,182 ha of agricultural land and 25,494 ha of wetlands – the most valuable habitats of the park – the famous Biebrza marshes. The area of 3,936 ha is under strict protection including the Czerwone Bagno or Red Bog at the Grzędy Forest District. Unique in Europe for its marshes and peatlands, as well as its highly diversified fauna, especially birds, the Park was designated as a wetland site of global significance and is under the protection of the RAMSAR Convention.
Area Size [km ²]	592

Main Area type (wetland, forest, grassland, alpine area) [ha, %, if available]	Wetland
Main land use types [ha or %, if available]	Agriculture, Tourism



Climate induced changes and problems	Human activities have led to the loss of a large proportion of diversity in vegetation types in riverine wetlands in Europe. Many floodplains, fens, and riparian woodlands have been cultivated for agricultural purposes and the remaining riverine wetlands, often embedded in agricultural land, have lost species due to the impact of human activities. Moreover wetlands are exposed to climate changes.
Technical, supportive partner	Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Department of Water, Engineering and Environmental Restoration

<u>Habitat Code</u>	<u>Habitats Directive Description</u>
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation
4030	European dry heaths
6120	Xeric sand calcareous grasslands
6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
6410	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
7110	Active raised bogs
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs



7230	Alkaline fens
9170	Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests
91D0	Bog woodland
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)
91F0	Riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris)
2330	Spergulo vernalis-Corynephorum
9160	Tilio-Carpinetum