



VI Kons.Padomes sanāksme  
17.05.13.



# Augstā purva biotopu atjaunošana īpaši aizsargājamās dabas teritorijās Latvijā

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# EK LIFE+ Programmas projekts



Projekta ilgums: 01.02.2010 – 31.08.2013.

Projekta vietas: Rožu purvs, Aizkraukles purvs un  
meži, Aklais purvs un Melnā ezera purvs

Projekta sadarbības partneri: Latvijas dabas fonds



ELM MEDIA



Līdzfinansētāji: Latvijas Vides aizsardzības fonds

SIA "Rīgas meži"



# Projekta vietas



# Projekta mērķis



Nodrošināt labvēlīgu aizsardzības statusu Eiropas Savienībā prioritāri aizsargājamam biotopam - Neskarti augstie purvi (7110\*) - un augstajā purvā sastopamajām Putnu direktīvas sugām.

# Purva biotopu apsaimniekošana un monitorings

Dabas aizsardzības  
plāni



Apsaimniekošanas  
pasākumu  
monitorings

Apsaimniekošanas  
pasākumi

# Dabas aizsardzības plānu izstrāde



# Diskusijas par tehnisko projektu izstrādi







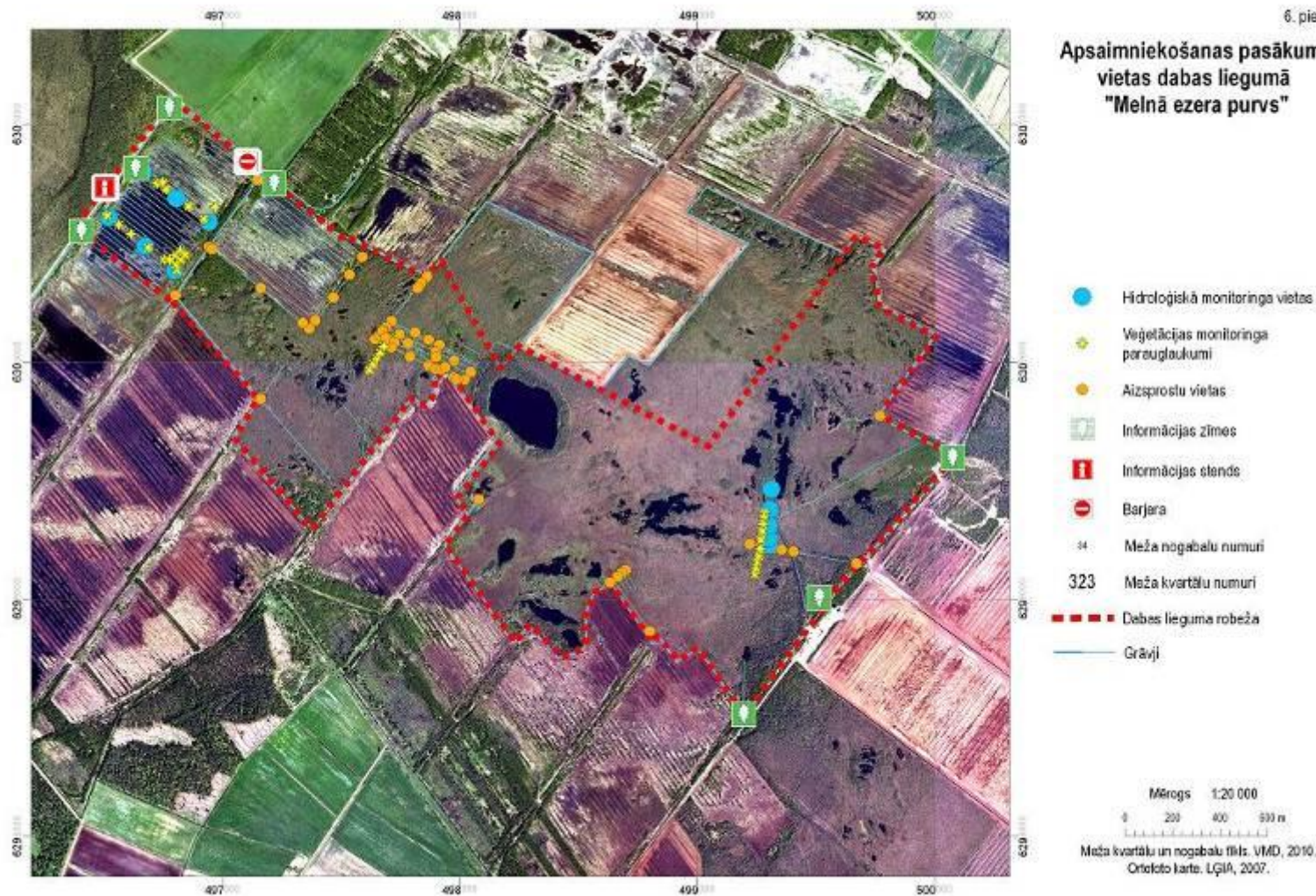
# Melnā ezera purvs



# Apsaimniekošanas pasākumi Melnā ezera purvā

6. pielikums

## Apsaimniekošanas pasākumu vietas dabas liegumā "Melnā ezera purvā"



# Melnā ezera purvs



# Melnā ezera purvs



# Dambji Melnā ezera purvā



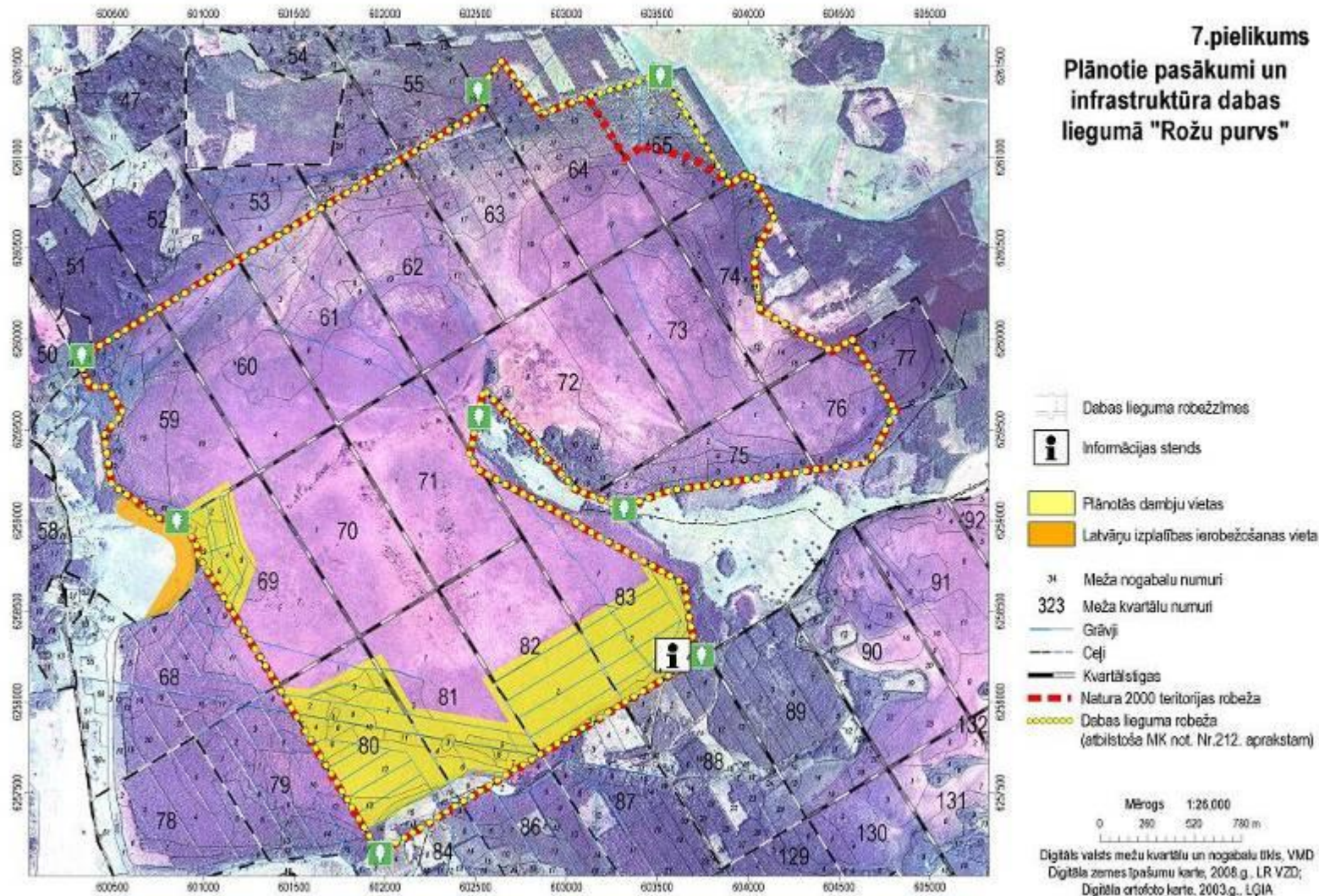
Dambju būvēšana

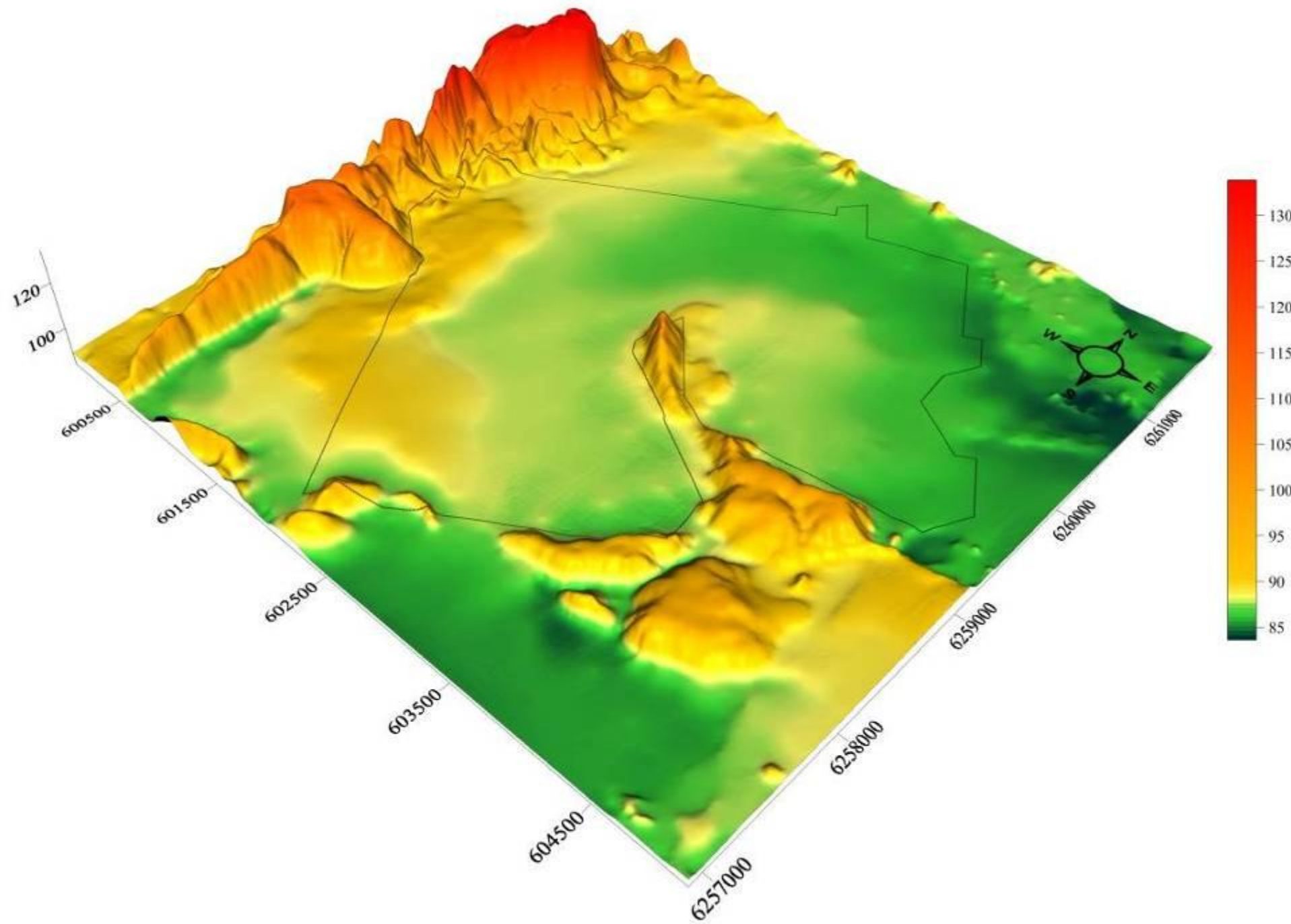
# Rožu purvs



# Apsaimniekošanas pasākumi Rožu purvā

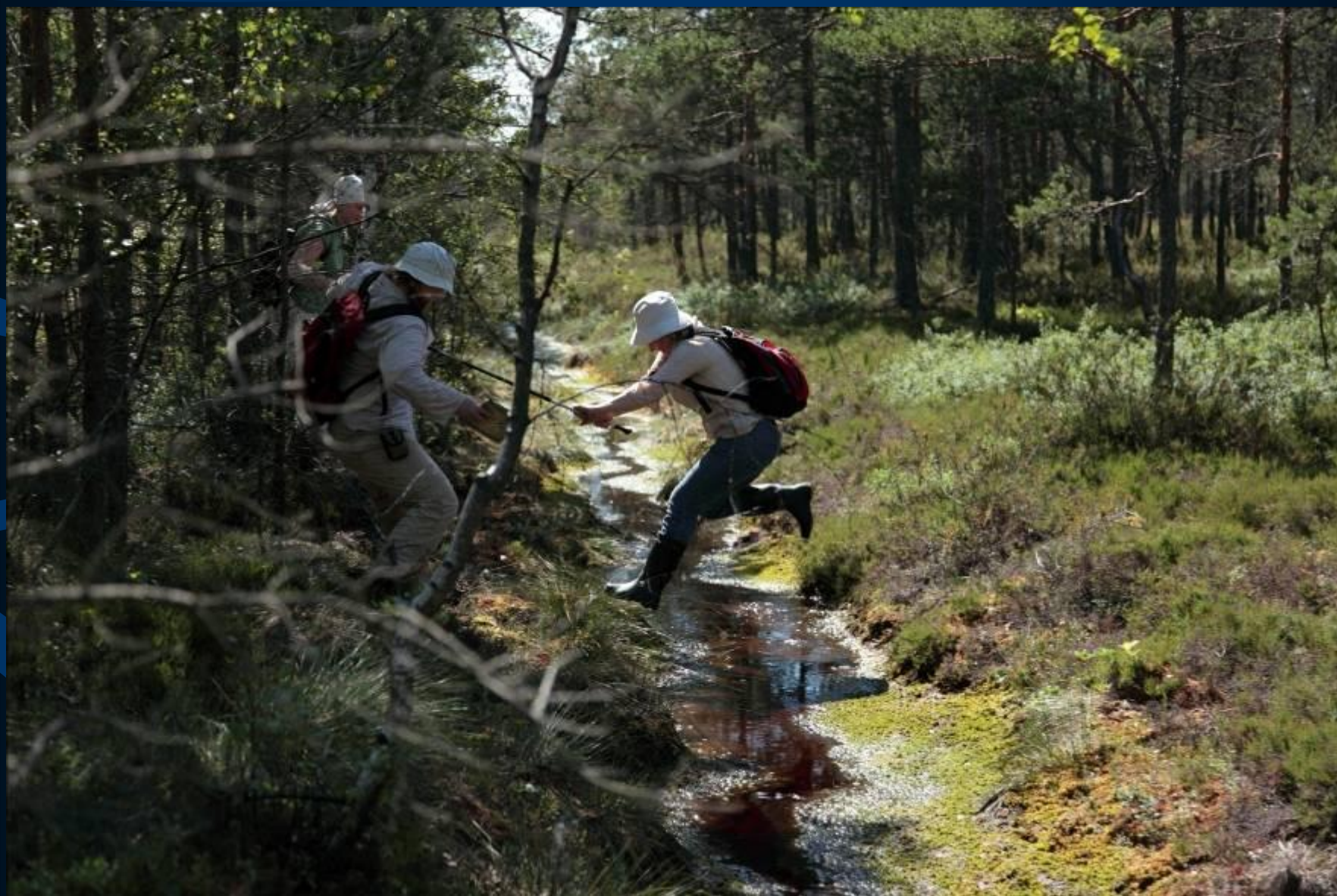
## purvā







# Rožu purvs



# Rožu purvs



2012.

2010

# Rožu purvs

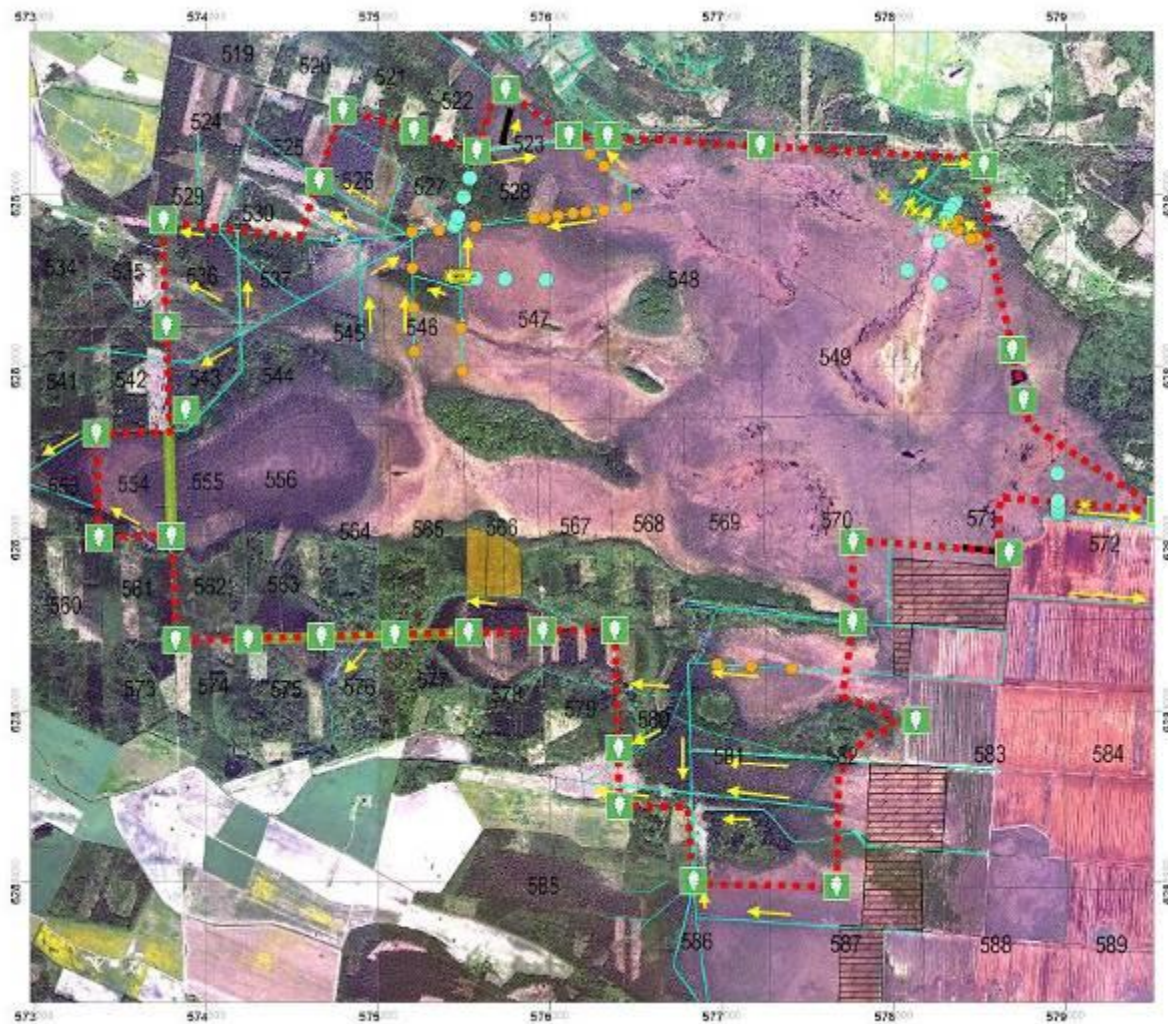


# Rožu purvs



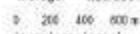


# Aizkraukles purvs un meži



- Informācijas zīmes
- Hidroloģiskā monitoringa vietas
- Veģetācijas monitoringa parauglaukums
- Laiša dzīvotnes apsaimniekošanas vieta
- Plānotās kūdras ieguves vietas dabas lieguma tuvumā
- Prioritārās atbūvniecības vietas
- 323 Meža kvartālu numuri
- Grāvji
- Ūdens plūsmas virziens
- Aizberšanās/aizdambējami grāvji
- Dabas lieguma robeža

Mērogs 1:30 000



Meža kvartālu un nogabalu tīkls, VMD, 2000.  
Ortofotokarte, LĢIA, 2007.

# Aizkraukles purvs un meži

## 1532 ha

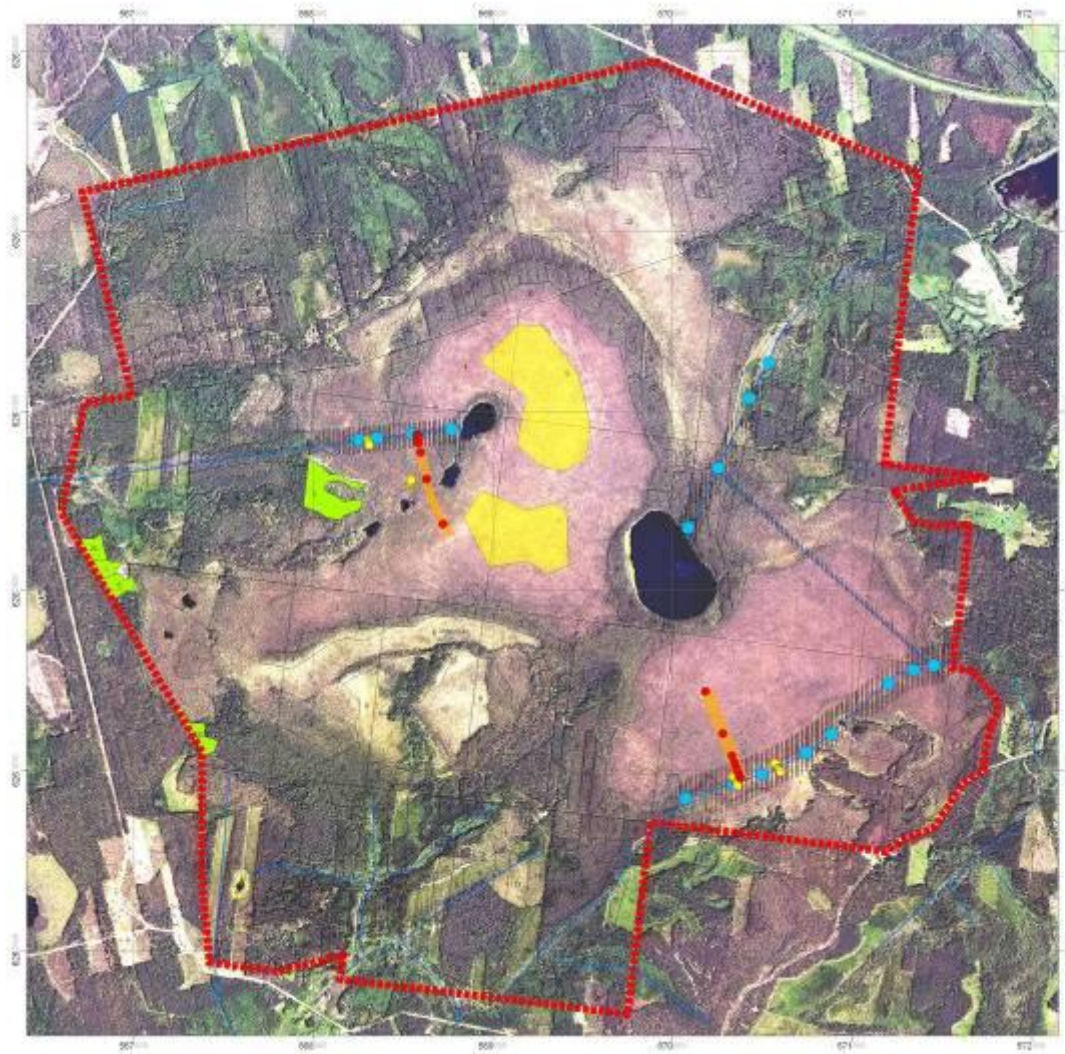


# Aizkraukles purvs





# Aklā purva apsaimniekošanas pasākumi



7. pielikums

## Plānotā apsaimniekošana dabas liegumā "Aklais purvs"

- Meža nogabaku numuri
- 323 Meža kvartālu numuri
- Grāvis
- Ceļi
- Kvartālbēgās
- Dabas lieguma robeža
- Hidroloģiskā režīma monitoringa punkti
- Purvu veģetācijas monitoringa punkti
- Dambju izbīves vietas
- Bioloģiskā 8010\* Vied vai dabiski boreāli meži apsaimniekošana - Egles piemirstojuma samazināšana priekš mežos.
- Purvu biotopu kopšanas vietas (priekš retiņšāra)
- Hidroloģiskā režīma monitoringa profiļi
- Meliorācijas ietekmēt purva biotopi

Mērogs: 1:21 000

0 200 400 600 m

Meža kvartālu un nogabaku (MNO, 2000). Oriģināls kartē: LGA, 2007.

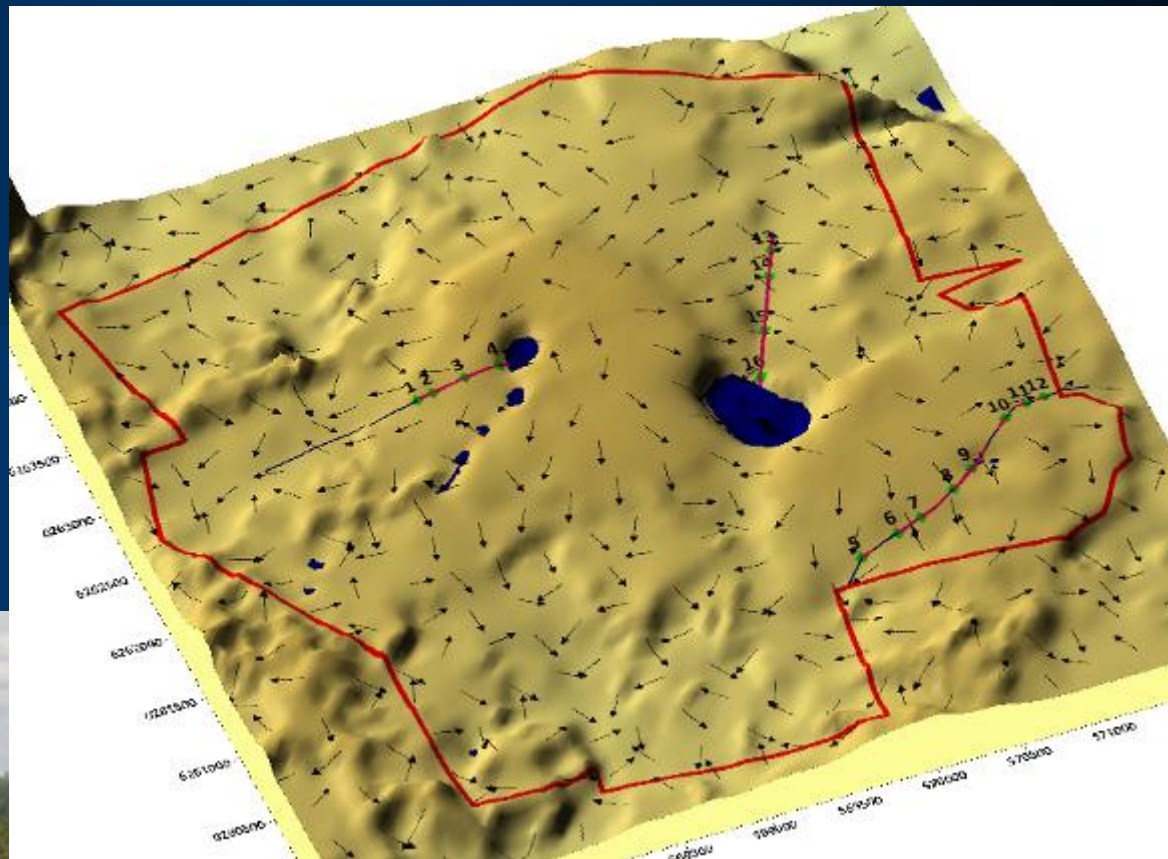
# Aklais purvs



# Aklais purvs 2010.gads



# Hidroloģiskie pētījumi



# Aklais purvs



# Aklais purvs



# Aklais purvs







# Melnā ezera purvs



# Filmas uzņemšana



# Pieredzes apmaiņas braucieni



# Polijas purvos





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### Raised bog conservation and management in MELNAIS LAKE MIRE in LATVIA

Authors: [illegible]

**Abstract:** The raised bog Melnais Lake Mire is a natural heritage site of Latvia. It is a typical raised bog with a high water table and a high peat content. The bog is currently in a state of degradation due to drainage and agricultural activities. The aim of the project is to restore the bog to its original state and to develop a sustainable management plan for the future.

**Introduction:** The raised bog Melnais Lake Mire is a natural heritage site of Latvia. It is a typical raised bog with a high water table and a high peat content. The bog is currently in a state of degradation due to drainage and agricultural activities. The aim of the project is to restore the bog to its original state and to develop a sustainable management plan for the future.

**Methodology:** The project is based on a combination of field and laboratory studies. The field studies include monitoring of the water table, peat depth, and vegetation. The laboratory studies include the analysis of peat samples for their chemical and physical properties.

**Results:** The results of the field studies show that the water table is currently at a low level, which is causing the peat to dry out and the vegetation to die. The laboratory studies show that the peat has a high water holding capacity and a high peat content.

**Conclusions:** The results of the project show that the bog is in a state of degradation and needs to be restored. The restoration should be based on a combination of field and laboratory studies. The management plan should include measures to raise the water table, protect the peat, and restore the vegetation.

**References:** [illegible]

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### Effect of Water P on the growth of mosses on calcareous fen

Author: [illegible]

**Abstract:** The effect of water P on the growth of mosses on calcareous fen was studied. The results show that the growth of mosses is significantly affected by the concentration of water P. The growth of mosses is highest at a concentration of 0.5 mg/L and lowest at a concentration of 1.0 mg/L.

**Introduction:** The effect of water P on the growth of mosses on calcareous fen was studied. The results show that the growth of mosses is significantly affected by the concentration of water P. The growth of mosses is highest at a concentration of 0.5 mg/L and lowest at a concentration of 1.0 mg/L.

**Methodology:** The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The mosses were grown in a nutrient solution containing different concentrations of water P. The growth of the mosses was measured by the change in their dry weight over time.

**Results:** The results of the study show that the growth of mosses is significantly affected by the concentration of water P. The growth of mosses is highest at a concentration of 0.5 mg/L and lowest at a concentration of 1.0 mg/L.

**Conclusions:** The results of the study show that the growth of mosses on calcareous fen is significantly affected by the concentration of water P. The concentration of water P should be kept at a low level to ensure the growth of mosses.

**References:** [illegible]

10

### Mosses expansion after sheep-mast on the fen

Author: [illegible]

**Abstract:** The expansion of mosses after sheep-mast on the fen was studied. The results show that the expansion of mosses is significantly affected by the concentration of sheep-mast. The expansion of mosses is highest at a concentration of 0.5 mg/L and lowest at a concentration of 1.0 mg/L.

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**Conclusions:** The results of the study show that the expansion of mosses on the fen is significantly affected by the concentration of sheep-mast. The concentration of sheep-mast should be kept at a low level to ensure the expansion of mosses.

**References:** [illegible]

# EK pārbaude 1. un 4.jūlijā



Paldies par uzmanību!

