



KAMPINOSKIE BAGNA 2

Project is funded by:



Project partners:



WARSAW
UNIVERSITY
OF LIFE SCIENCES

Mazovia.
heart of Poland

Protection and restoration of wetlands in
"Puszcza Kampinoska" Natura 2000 site

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www.kampinoskiebagna.pl/en

Kampinos WetLIFE

a project that protects swamps in the Kampinos Forest in Poland



AO



KJ






DM

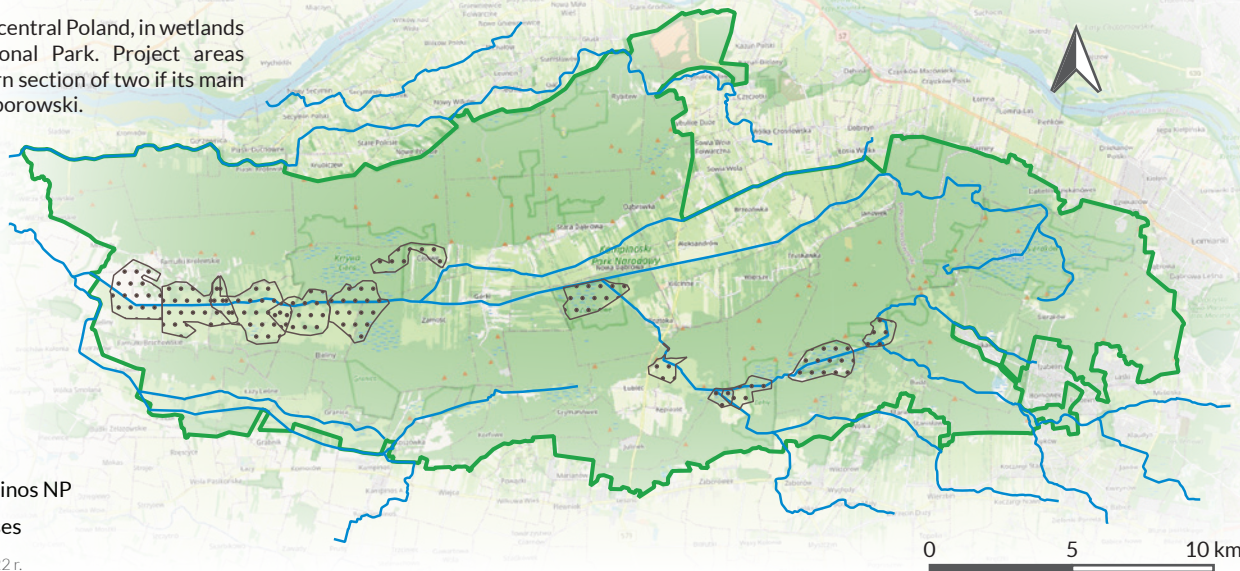
Where we act?

The project is located in central Poland, in wetlands of the Kampinos National Park. Project areas stretch along the western section of two of its main channels: Łasica and Zaborowski.

Legenda:

-  (range of) damming impact
-  borders of Kampinos NP
-  main watercourses

map valid as of the day 01.04.2022 r.



Why do we protect Kampinos wetlands?



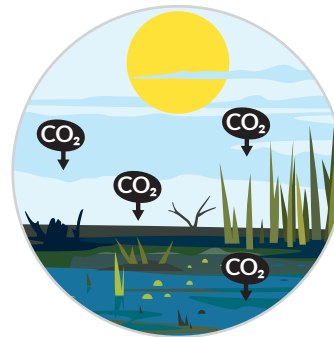
FOR NATURE

Kampinos National Park is the most valuable natural area in central Poland and the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. On the basis of the Ramsar Convention on the protection of wetlands, an International Bird Area has also been designated here. Thanks to continuous efforts for the protection of this area, despite its drainage, Kampinos wetlands are still a refuge for thousands of species. Most of them need wetlands at least partly in their life.



FOR PEOPLE

Wetlands prevent drought, store water, and during floods they absorb the excess of it. Thanks to aquatic organisms, they act as natural sewage treatment plants. Wildlife also satisfies human needs which are difficult to convert into money. For some people they are calming and allow to get rid of stress, and for the others they are a source of impressions and thrills. The proof of how much we need wetlands we can see in the number of tourists visiting the Kampinos Forest every year!



FOR CLIMATE

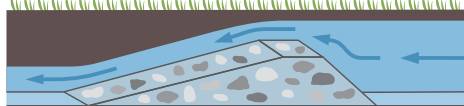
Healthy wetlands take up from the atmosphere the most important greenhouse gas - carbon dioxide - and bind it permanently. This process slows down climate change. Swamps also moderate local climate: they increase air humidity, that mitigates heat waves and effects of droughts in agriculture.



What we do?

Watering of wetlands

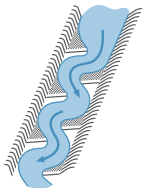
Several dams will be built on the Łasica and Zaborowski channels. They will dam up low and medium waters in these channels, but they will not affect high waters which will flow freely. This will slow down the outflow of water from wetlands during drought. The dams will take the form of stone riffles, which will additionally oxygenate water and facilitate migration of fish.



stone riffle

Naturalising of channels

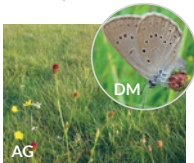
The formation of meanders will be initiated on selected sections of the canals, and the bottom will be diversified. As a result, the channels will resemble natural rivers in the future. This will help fish and other aquatic organisms, and ensure that terrestrial animals have constant access to water.



water pond at the Łasica canal



breeding of newts in the laboratory



Maculinea telejus and meadow with its host plant - Sanguisorba officinalis

Construction of small water ponds

We will recreate small water reservoirs, suitable for the reproduction of amphibians. Aquatic organisms can survive in them even during summer droughts.

Breeding

of rare amphibians and snails in laboratory conditions and releasing them to the environment

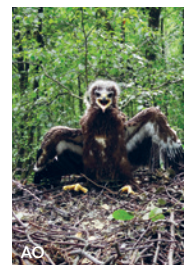
Mowing, grazing and enrichment of meadows, especially for rare butterflies



Solidago gigantea



Mustela vison (american mink)



Young eagle on the nest

Fighting invasive alien species

from Asia and North America that spread excessively in the Kampinos Forest and disrupt natural biological balance

Construction of nesting platforms for black stork and lesser spotted eagle

And what about people?



There are ca. 2000 people living in the borders of Kampinos National Park. When talking to them about the protection of wetlands, we often meet with their concerns about raising water level in private land. The effects of the Kampinos WetLI-FE will not, however, interfere with the human economy. Hydrotechnical activities will keep water only in the areas that had already been purchased by the national park and will not change water level in private areas managed by human. It will be possible thanks to careful planning, the use of the latest technologies, cooperation of engineers, naturalists and scientists as well as multi-stage public consultations conducted constantly during the project. In line with the residents' demands, the lowest-lying private land within the project's impact area will be purchased by Kampinos National Park. Significant part of project budget has been allocated for this purpose.

read more on: www.kampinoskiebagna.pl/en