

Surveillance Monitoring Networks

Selection of monitoring lakes in Norway:

All big lakes and rivers
are impacted

18 lakes $> 50 \text{ km}^2$ – their own
reference

In other regions, 14 “big” lakes with historical data or time series
(biology)

In addition a number of impacted small lakes, representing all
Norwegian lake types, 2 lakes pr. type

Selection of monitoring rivers in Norway:

34 "big rivers" with human impact

All rivers RB > 2500 km²

Western Norway RB > 300 km²

2 small and medium-sized rivers with human impacts

from each river type

The monitoring program for
widespread human impacts In
Norway:

Monitoring program for big lakes
(32) and big rivers (34)

Establish reference conditions

Continued monitoring,

frequency dependent on status

Monitoring of small and medium
sized lakes and rivers (50 of each

Ground water

80 trend stations,
80 stations were samples
are taken every fifth year
(omdrevsstationer)

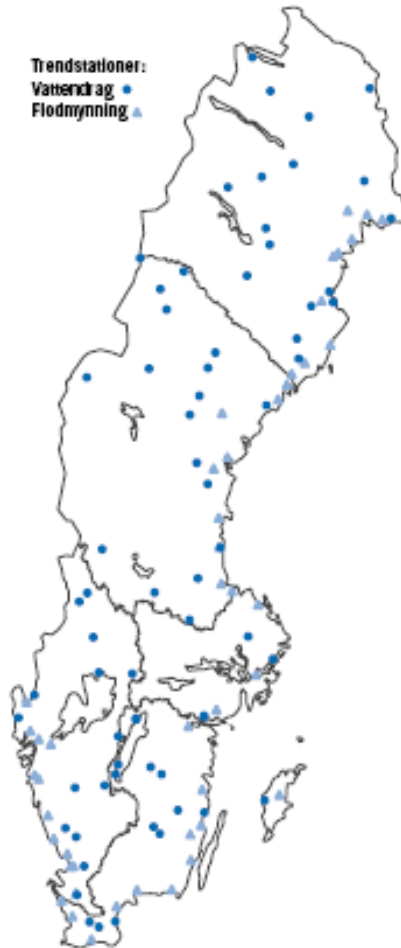
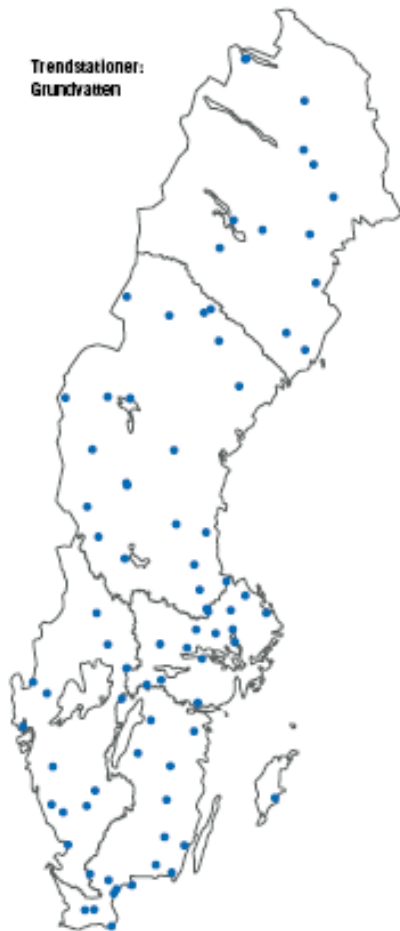
Streams and rivers

67 small streams
47 river mouths

Lakes

110 trend stations
800 stations were samples
are taken every fifth year
(omdrevsstationer)

• Kartor



Monitoring sites in Finland

	S	O	S + O	Total
Coastal	36	87	39	162
Rivers	141	123	41	305
Lakes	299	167	22	488
Total	476	377	102	957

Surveillance monitoring programmes

Norway: Plans to be finalized

Sweden: Reported to EU, partly revised after that

Finland: Reported to EU, to be completed in 2008

Remarks:

- in the surveillance network, all the quality classes should be covered

Further issues

- selection criteria of reference sites established largely in the intercalibration
- methods to be compared later firstly information in the old Nordic typology report