

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 10 January 2017 Update version, previously published on 1 January 2002

Netherlands Wieden



Designation date Site number

29 August 2000 1241 Coordinates 52°42'26"N 06°03'48"E Area 9 039,70 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1241 Created by RSIS V.1.7 on - 10 January 2017

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The Wieden, together with the adjacent site the Weerribben, are the remains of a former enormous swamp which stretched from the city of Zwolle to deep into the province of Friesland. The site is still a vast and excellent example of a peat swamp area with lakes, canals, wet grasslands, wet heath land, transition mires and quaking bogs, fens with great and small fen-sedge and bog woodland. Most lakes and canals are a result of peat cutting and erosion by wind and waves. All succession stages from open water to bog woodland are present. The Wieden are important for a wide variety of habitats and species of flora and fauna.

2 - Data & location

- 2.1 Formal data
- 2.1.1 Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Ms. A. Pel-Roest
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2014
To year	2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or	Wieden						
Spanish)							
Unofficial name (optional)							

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

^(Update) A Changes to Site boundary Yes O No O	
^(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately 🗹	
^(Update) The boundary has been extended	
^(Update) The boundary has been restricted	
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has decreased	
^(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately 🗹	
^(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately 🗹	
^(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	
^(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

^(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

Ramsar site De Wieden has also been designated as the European Natura 2000-site Wieden. For this RIS-version, the Ramsar site boundary has therefore been adjusted to the (proposed) Natura 2000-boundary, and the name of the Natura 2000-site has been adopted. Some wetland has been included while residential areas, camping sites, sport terrains, parking places and agricultural land has been excluded or exclavated from the Ramsar site. In total this new boundary resulted in a decrease of -360.3 ha.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does Province of Overijssel

the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? ca. 10 km west of Meppel (population 32.726 per 1-1-2013; Source: CBS, Statistics Netherlands)

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes O No (

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):	9039.7
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	9020.49

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Atlantic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The bio-geographic regions dataset used, contains the official delineations used in the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and for the EMERALD Network set up under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

Criterion 1: Representative, rare	or unique natural or near-natural wetland types								
Other reasons	The Wieden has been awarded a European Diploma of Protected Areas by the Council of Europe in 2010. This award is a prestigious international award granted since 1965 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to natural and semi-natural areas and landscapes of exceptional European importance for the preservation of biological, geological and landscape diversity and managed in an exemplary way. The Wieden and the adjoining Weerribben (which received the same award in 1996) form the largest peat swamp of its kind in Western-Europe.								
Criterion 2 : Rare species and th	reatened ecological communities								
Criterion 3 : Biological diversity									
Justification	The Wieden is designated as a Natura 2000 site (both SAC and SPA) and can therefore be considered important for maintaining the biodiversity of the Atlantic biogeographic region. Besides the species mentioned under criterion 2, the site has also been designated as a SAC for a range of habitat types (Annex I of HD) and SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. For the list of habitat types for which the site has been designated as a SAC. please refer to Section 3.4								
	Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site								
Criterion 4 : Support during critic	al life cycle stage or in adverse conditions								
Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds									
Overall waterbird numbers	31253								
Start year	2005								
Source of data:	Period 2005/2006-2009/2010. (Source: Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology)								
✓ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population									
Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grour	nds, etc.								
Justification	The site has among others been designated as a SAC for following fish species: Bitterling Rhodeus sericeus amarus, Weatherfish Misgurnus fossilis, Spined Loach Cobitis taenia, and Bullhead Cottus gobio (see criterion 2).								
3.2 - Plant species whose pro	esence relates to the international importance of the site								

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Bryum neodamense		V					National Red List - CR	
Dactylorhiza incarnata	Early Marsh Orchid	V					National Red List - VU	
Drepanocladus sendtneri		Ø					National Red List - CR	
Euphorbia palustris	Marsh Spurge	Ø			LC Str		National Red List - VU	
Fissidens adianthoides		Ø					National Red List - VU	
Hamatocaulis vernicosus		Ø					Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List - CR	
Hammarbya paludosa	Bog Orchid	Ø					National Red List - CR	
Liparis loeselii	Fen Orchid						Annex II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List - EN	
Parnassia palustris	Grass of parnassus	Ø			LC		National Red List - VU	
Pedicularis palustris	Marsh Lousewort	V			LC Strainer		National Red List - VU	
Riccardia multifida		Ø					National Red List - EN	
Scorpidium scorpioides		Ø					National Red List - CR	

National Red List (2004)

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under Species contributes under Pop Size 2 4 6 9 3 5 7 8	Period of pop. Est. occurren		CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds								
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Great Reed Warbler			LC Sime		National Red List (2004) - EN	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler			LC Stress		National Red List (2004) - LC	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon						Non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas strepera 🛃 🛄 👂	Gadwall		2006-2010 1				Non-breeding Biogeographic population: NW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser albifrons 💕	Greater White- fronted Goose		0 2006-2010				Non-breeding Biogeographic population: NW-Siberia/NE- Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser 🌄 🚉 🄌	Greylag Goose			LC Star			Non-breeding

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est	% occurrenc 1)		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea	Purple Heron	ZZZ 🗆		297	2006-2010	2.5				Annex I of the EU Birds Directive ; National Red List (2004) - EN	breeding Criterion 4: several species gather in relatively small areas like breeding colonies of Purple Heron
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pocharo		ØOOO				LC				Non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck		ØOOO				LC Ster				Non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	ØOOO								Annex I of the EU Birds Directive ; National Red List (2004) - EN	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	ØØOO					LC Star			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive ; National Red List (2004) - EN	Criterion 4: several species gather in relatively small areas like breeding colonies of Black Tern
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier	ØOOO								Annex I of the EU Birds Directive ; National Red List (2004) - LC	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake		ØOOO							National Red List (2004) -VU	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus columbianus bewickii	Bewick`s Swan	ØOOO								Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe		eoo							National Red List (2004) - EN	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Locustella Iuscinioides	Savi's Warbler		eooo				LC Star			National Red List (2004) - VU	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergellus albellus 🛃 🛄 💫	Smew		ØOOO								Non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergus merganser	Common Merganser		eoo								Non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey, Western Osprey	2000					LC			Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant		2000							Breeding: National Red List (2004) - LC	Non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Platalea leucorodia 🙀 🟪 ⋗	Eurasian Spoonbill			120	2006-2010	1.1	LC				breeding Biogeographic population: Eastern Atlantic Criterion 4: several species gather in relatively small areas like breeding colonies of Eurasian Spoonbill
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe		ØOOO								Non-breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana porzana 🛃 🔍 🌖	Spotted Crake	ØOOO								Annex I of the EU Birds Directive ; National Red List (2004) - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat		eoo							National Red List (2004) - EN	breeding
Fish, Mollusc a	1											
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	Anisus vorticulus		ØOOO								Annex II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - VU	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cobitis taenia	Spined Loach	ØOOO								Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - LC	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qi i ci	pecie ualifie under riteric 4 6	es on	contri uno crite	cies ibutes der erion 7 8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est	% occurrenc 1)		CITES Appendi I	CMS Append I		Other Status Justification	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cottus gobio	Bullhead	Ø				DØ				LC Str				Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - LC	
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	Gyraulus riparius		Ø											N	National Red List (2004) - CR	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Misgurnus fossilis 📲 🛄	Weatherfish	Ø								LC Str				Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - VU	
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA			Ø											N	National Red List (2004) - CR	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rhodeus amarus	Bitterling	Ø				DØ				LC Strift				Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - VU	
Others																
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Aeshna viridis		Ø								LC Strift Strift				Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - EN	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Boloria selene		Ø											N	National Red List (2004) - EN	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Brachytron pratense		Ø								LC Star			N	National Red List (2004) - VU	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Graphoderus bilineatus		Ø								VU ●\$* ⊚®				Annex II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - LC	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Leucorrhinia pectoralis		Ø												Annex II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - EN	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Libellula fulva		Ø								LC			N	National Red List (2004) - VU	
	Lutra lutra	European Otter	Ø								NT Straight Straight	V			Annex II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2009) - RE After extinction from the Netherlands, the species was reintroduced at this site in 2002. The population is increas since then and the Otter is slightly extending its distribution across the Netherlands.*	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Lycaena dispar		Ø												Annex II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2004) - CR	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myotis dasycneme	Pond Myotis; pond bat	Ø								NT Star				Annex II and IV of the EU Habitats Directive ; National Red List (2009) - LC National Red List (2009)	

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2 - species which are not in the Catalogue of Life: - Aeshna isosceles

Other information:

*European Otter (Lutra lutra): The site has not been designated as an SAC for the European Otter (Lutra lutra). However, after extinction from the Netherlands, the species was reintroduced at this site in 2002. The population is increasing since then and the Otter is slightly extending its distribution across the Netherlands.

Criterion 6: Compared to the period of 1992-98 (previous updated version) the species White fronted Goose Anser albifrons (NB), Great Cormorant Phalacrocorax carbo (BR), Bewicks Swan Cygnus bewickii (NB), Greylag Goose Anser anser and Smew Mergus albellus (NB) do not meet the 1%-standard anymore, while Gadwell Anas strepera (NB), Purple Heron Ardea purpurea (BR) and Eurasian Spoonbill Platalea leucorodia (BR) do meet the threshold.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
H91D0 Bog woodland		priority habitat type	Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
H3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.			Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix			Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
H3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition type vegetation			Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
H6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
H6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains			Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
H7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs			Annex I of EU Habitats Directive
H7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae		priority habitat type	Annex I of EU Habitats Directive

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The Wieden is, together with the adjacent site Weerribben, the most extensive and important area of peat bog landscape in north western Europe. All the stages of succession between open waters, marsh heaths and swamp forests occur. As the peat excavations took place relatively recent, the original characteristic of the site is still visible. In comparison with the coastal plain bog of Noord-Holland, this site is less brackish, but more freshwater and limy. Many plants and animals of the coastal plain bog survive in viable populations, among which the most important population of the endemic butterfly (sub)species Lyceana dispar batava.

The Wieden has always been an important breeding area for birds of marshes, both from reed marshes and from more open marshes and open water with floating vegetations and quacking bogs. In total it concerns some 90 bird species.

When about 1920 the extraction of peat was no more profitable, the local population gradually switched to reed-cutting. Water and littoral plants had started to grow again in and along the shallow turf ponds, from which reed-land developed. Reed-cutting became a major source of income. The quality of the reed that grows in Overijssel – and which is used for roofing – was so good that it was renowned throughout the whole of Europe.

In 1919 the pumping station Stroink near the town of Blokzijl was built to control the water levels in north western Overijssel. Because of this the reed lands became drier and the succession to land quickened and the reed lands overgrew with weeds. The reed harvesting became less and less important. However, there are still some people who depend on reed-cutting as their main source of income. So therefore, and also in view of the scenic and natural value of the reed-land, a piece of land of twelve hundred hectares is preserved for reed-cutting.

Plant communities of European interest that occur are:

- Nitellopsidetum obtusae
- Charetum hispidae
- Lemno-Nitelletum capillaries
- Potametum lucentis
- Stratiotetum
- Utricularietum vulgaris
- Cicuto-Caricetum pseudocyperi
- Cladietum marisci
- Pallavicinio-Sphagnetum
- Scorpidio-Caricetum diandrae
- Sphagno palustris-Ericetum
- Cirsio dissecti-Molinietum
- Lychnido-Hypericetum tetrapteri
- Carici elongatae alnetum
- Thelypterido-Alnetum

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		1		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		4		Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		3		
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		0		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

RIS for Site no. 1241, Wieden, Netherlands

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Md-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfb: Marine west coast (MId with no dry season, warm summer)

. . .

The climates according to Köppen are rainy (Cbf) and montane (EH).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres) -2
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)
Entire river basin
Upper part of river basin 🗖
Middle part of river basin
Lower part of river basin 🗹
More than one river basin \Box
Not in river basin
Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The site belongs to the catchment area of the river Rhine. The surface area of the Rhine catchment is 185.000 km ² . Geologically and
geomorphologically it consists mainly of Quarternary, Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary mountains.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral 🗵

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change
Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Organic 🗹

^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

No available information \Box

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The general soil types are: Alluvial, Brown forest soils and montane soils.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

Superfluous water from the surrounding polders is pumped into this lake system and subsequently discharged in the Usselmeer. Part of this water originates from river Rhine which is directed to agricultural polders to compensate for water shortage during summer.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown 🗵

Unknown 🗵

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) 🗹

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown 🗖

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown 🗹

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological

characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different I site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development \Box

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use \Box

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types \Box

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosy	stem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
	nce of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	Medium
Haza	ard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Within the Ramsar site:

Angling 44%, Boating 40%, Tourism and leisure 50%, Residential (conurbation) 1%, Farming 10%, Commercial fisheries 20%, Conservation and research 62%, Water management 100%, Reed cutting 9%.

Recreation that takes place is mostly aimed at nature. There is a visitor's centre and a boat rental. In order to ensure as much peace and quiet in the area, motorboats are subject to certain rules. Rowing boats and canoes are allowed in the area, as well as battery operated boats that make little noise. The possibilities for walking and cycling are few, because of the amount of water.

The ecosystem services mainly refer to:

- the wetlands potential for water recreation;

- provision of reed;

- the ability to store fresh water (especially i.r.t. potential impacts from climate change);
- the ability for agriculture to take fresh water in (for irrigation or livestock drinking water) or drain it off.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes O No O Unknown ()

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and Duse that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
 - iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological Character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Private ownership		
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Foundation/non- governmental organization/trust	Ø	
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	×	V

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:

The site is partly owned by Natuurmonumenten (approx.. 5000 ha); the remainder is private ownership.

In the surrounding area: Several private owners.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	
0.0	P.O. Box 9955, 1243 ZS 's Graveland

Postal addres

	P.O. Box 9955, 1243 ZS 's Gravela
ss:	The Netherlands
	+31 (0)35 6559933

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Medium impact		×	No change	×	No change
Water releases	Medium impact		×	No change		No change
Water abstraction	High impact		×	No change	×	No change

Biological resource use						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Gathering terrestrial plants	Medium impact		×	No change		No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Medium impact		×	No change		No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact			No change	×	No change
Unspecified	High impact		×	No change	×	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The current landscape has been formed by peat excavations, mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries. Clay sedimentations from the old river system of the Overijsselse Vecht can be found in the Wieden. Drainage of the site, due to extraction of drinking-water and drainage by the surrounding agricultural area, is a serious problem. In order to counter act, drainage water from the lake Usselmeer and Friesian polders is let in. This water has negative effects on the existing nature values because of a different nutrient composition.

(A = serious threat covering large part of the area; B = moderate threat or local threat; C = minor threat)

Within the Ramsar site:

- Drainage (B intensive farming in surrounding polders and groundwater extraction);
- Natural events (B natural succession);
- Selective logging/ cutting (B reed cutting);
- Pollution (not Industrial discharge) (A eutrophication).

In the surrounding area:

- Drainage (intensive farming in surrounding polders and groundwater extraction);
- Atmospheric deposition of nutrients from bio-industry;
- Nutrient pollution caused by water from surrounding farmland.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

National logal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	De Wieden (Special Protection Area (Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, 2000) - Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC))		whole

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	De Weerribben-Wieden National Park (1992)	www.np-weerribbenwieden.nl	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve 🔲

- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
 - Il National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Proposed

opecies	
Measures	Status
Reintroductions	Implemented

Other:

Current management practices:

- reed cutting

- reintroduction since 2002 of the otter (Lutra lutra) in the Ramsar sites Wieden, Weerribben and Rottige Meenthe. Currently a healthy population exists

- In August 2014 the Provinces of Overijssel and Friesland agreed that the three Ramsar sites Wieden, Weerribben and Rottige Meenthe will become one National Park. Agricultural area has been purchased and converted in an ecological corridor to connect the three sites. After the combination of these three sites, planned for 2015, the Ramsar site will have been extended significantly, forming a Ramsar Site of more than 13,000 ha.

The Ramsar site matches 100% with the (proposed) designation for Natura 2000. The process for the Natura 2000-management plan has been started.

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: Nothing particular

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No ()

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No processes with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

There is a visitor's centre and a boat rental. In order to ensure as much peace and quiet in the area, motorboats are subject to certain rules. Rowing boats and canoes are allowed in the area, as well as battery operated boats that make little noise. The possibilities for walking and cycling are few, because of the amount of water. There are various guided tours in the area: including boat trips and cycling excursions, visits to the duck decoy, and outings especially for children.

Visitors centre, excursions, hide, information booklet. Websites on the area are available like the website of Dutch National Parks.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): www.np-weerribbenwieden.nl

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Ongoing biodiversity monitoring is one of the obligatory activities in relation to the designated Natura 2000 habitat types and/or species. SOVON, the Dutch Bird Research Organisation, coordinates for instance a continues national bird monitoring program in which it cooperates with 7000 volunteers, research institutes and organisations in the monitoring of birds throughout the Netherlands (among which the Weerribben).

The Department of Botanical Ecology and Population Biology, Utrecht University (www.biol.uu.nl) is an important center of wetland research on the ecosystem level and also is involved in studies of natural bogs and wetland and bog restoration ecology.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

The number of scientific/technical references is too extended to list here. For a complete list please surf to the publication lists of the research institutes on the internet. For an arbitrary selection see below:

- BirdLife International, 2004. Birds in Europe, population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

- Hornman, M., Hustings, F., Koffijberg, K., Kleefstra, R., Klaassen, O., van Winden, E., SOVON Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & L. Soldaat, 2012. Watervogels in Nederland 2009/2010. SOVON-rapport 2012/02, Waterdienst-rapport 12.06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

- Janssen, John, A.M. & Joop, H.J. Schaminée, 2009. Europese Natuur in Nederland. Laag Nederland Natura 2000-gebieden. KNNV-Uitgeverij. 248p.

- Ministerie van EL&I. Ontwerpbesluit Natura 2000 gebied Wieden.

- Van Roomen M.W.J, Boele A., van der Weide M.J.T., van Winden E.A.J, Zoetebier D. 2000. Belangrijke vogelgebieden in Nederland, 1993-97. Actueel overzicht van Europese vogelwaarden in aangewezen en aan te wijzen speciale beschermingszones en andere belangrijke gebieden. SOVON-informatierapport 2000/01. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3) <no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

v. site management plan

<no file available> vi. other published literature

vi. other published inerature

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Ramsar logo (*Ramsar logo* , 02-02-1971)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2000-08-29