



Ramsar Information Sheet

Update version, previously published on 1 January 2002

Netherlands

Zoommeer



Designation date	29 August 2000
Site number	1253
Coordinates	51°29'51"N 04°13'04"E
Area	1 171,00 ha

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 Zoommeer is a dammed sea arm of the Oosterschelde estuary. The area has changed from a marine tidal system into a more or less stagnant fresh water lake with water level fluctuations between -0,10 in summer and 0,15 NAP in winter. Some 640 ha of salt marshes and 1134 ha of mud flats became permanently emerged. A more natural variation of the water level, like based on rain and evaporation, was introduced in 1996. Due to variations in salinity a substantial variety in vegetation exists. The site is especially important for the conservation of water birds.

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
Institution/agency	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Department of Nature and Biodiversity
Postal address	Prins Clauslaan 8 P.O. Box 20401 2500 EK The Hague, The Netherlands
E-mail	a.j.pel@minez.nl
Phone	+31 70 378 6868

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2013
To year	2013

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Zoommeer
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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 <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has decreased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>

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?	Yes (likely)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Positive & Negative <input checked="" type="radio"/>
(Update) Positive %	100
(Update) Negative %	100
(Update) No information available	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.	

The site is still in the process to change from a tidal marine into a stagnant fresh water lake, since its existence in 1986. This comes along with changes in flora and fauna as well. The changes apply for the whole site. For some species its negative, while its positive for others. See description in the text box under section 3.3 Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site.

Compared to the period of 1992-98 (previous updated version) *Anas clypeata* and *Recurvirostra avosetta* do not meet the 1%-standard anymore. Reason for this is that the Zoommeer is still a very young wetland, which came into existence after it was dammed from the marine Oosterschelde in 1986. From that time the area changed from a marine tidal system into a more or less stagnant freshwater lake, the Zoommeer. The change from a marine to a fresh water system comes along with changes in bird numbers, like *Anas clypeata* and *Recurvirostra avosetta*. The site is still important for these species however. Among others they were the reason to designate the wetland as a Natura 2000-site as well, which means that measures will be taken to support the species. Currently their numbers do not meet the 1% anymore, but it may be again in the future.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change) Yes

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

The Ramsar site Zoommeer has also been designated as the European Natura 2000-site Zoommeer. For this RIS-version, the new Ramsar site boundary has therefore been adjusted to the (to be proposed) Natura 2000- boundary. The area Molenplaat, although it is not included in Natura 2000, has been maintained within the Ramsar Site. Some recreational terrain and a dike has been excluded or exclavated from the Ramsar site.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Provinces of Noord-Brabant and Zeeland

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? west of Bergen op Zoom (population 66.287 per 1-1-2013; source CBS, Netherlands Statistics)

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

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

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1171

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 1170.69

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

<no data available>

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The Zoommeer is designated as a Natura 2000 site 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 SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.

Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence ¹⁾	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	663	2006-2010	1.1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding Biogeographic population: NW-Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant; Brant Goose; Brent Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover; Snowy Plover	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive ; National Red List - EN	Breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (National Red List - LC)	Breeding Criterion 4: gather in relatively small areas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (Non-breeding: National Red List - LC)	Breeding and non-breeding Criterion 4: gather in relatively small areas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive ; National Red List - VU	Breeding Criterion 4: gather in relatively small areas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		non-breeding

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

National Red List (2004)

Criterion 4: The site is of particular importance for many breeding and non-breeding bird species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6), of which several species gather in relatively small areas like breeding colonies of Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus* and Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*.

Criterion 6: Compared to the period of 1992-98 (previous updated version) the following species do not meet the 1%-standard anymore: *Anas clypeata* and *Recurvirostra avosetta*.

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The area consists of permanent freshwater (approx. 82%) and vegetated land area (approx. 18%). The vegetation succession is an ongoing process. The development of breeding and migratory bird communities like geese reflects the vegetation succession. This results in temporary pioneer breeders like terns, Avocet and plovers and grass and seed eating birds like Smew and Pintail. The succession in the water phase strongly depends on increasing nutrient rates.

The feasibility for conservation of the present flora- and fauna communities depends on the decision to restore the salt and fresh water gradient in the Volkerak-Zoommeer. Besides that, the area has a function as resting place for tidal birds which forage in the Oosterschelde at low tide.

The ecosystem services mainly refer to:

- the wetlands potential for recreation both on the water and on land;
- the ability for agriculture to take fresh water in (for irrigation or livestock drinking water) or drain it off;
- flood control;
- easier navigation through a non-tidal system.

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		1		

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		1		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

Schelde catchment : The climate according to Köppen is rainy (Cbf).

Meuse catchment: The climate according to Köppen is rainy (Cbf).

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

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

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
- 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 Zoommeer is connected with the Volkerakmeer through the Rhine/Schelde canal and can be considered to be part of the catchment area of the Schelde, Rhine and Meuse.

- The surface area of the Schelde catchment is 21.900 km². Geologically and geomorphologically it consists mainly of Quarternary and Tertiary sediments.

- The surface area of the Meuse catchment is 33.000 km². Geologically and geomorphologically it consists mainly of Quarternary and Mesozoic sediments and Paleozoic (eroded) mountains.

- The surface area of the Rhine catchment is 185.000 km². Geologically and geomorphologically it consists mainly of Quarternary, Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary mountains.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mneral

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

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Schelde catchment: The general soil types are Alluvial and Podzol soils.
 Meuse catchment: The general soil types are: Alluvial, Brown forest soils and montane soils.
 Rhine catchment: 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	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

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

The Zoommeer has an average depth of 6 m and a maximum depth of 20 m. Lake Zoommeer forms a hydrological unit with Ramsar site Lake Volkerakmeer through connection by the Rhine/Schelde canal. Due the building of the Oesterdam in 1986 and the Philipsdam in 1987 the Zoommeer no longer had tidal variations. The stagnant water level caused erosion of the sand banks. Large scale protection measures have been carried out to stop the erosion. Since 1996 the water level variations are more natural. The level fluctuates with rain, river discharges and evaporation (summer NAP - 0,10 m, winter NAP + 0,15 m), but is also coming from some small rivers. The influx of water however causes pollution and eutrofication which again threatens the site. Surplus water is sluiced into the Westerschelde via the Schelde-Rhine canal.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

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

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 site itself. i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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)	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	High
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Low

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Within the Ramsar site:
 Dairy farming 5%, Boating 70%, Tourism and leisure 10%, Commercial fisheries 70%, Shipping traffic 20%, Conservation and research 24%, Water management 100%.

A bird hide is also located at the Site.

Hydrological value:
 Part of the water from the river Rhine and Maas flows into the former sea arms of the hydrological unit Volkerak and Zoommeer. The fresh water is drained of via the Schelde-Rhine canal to the Westerschelde. Discussions are ongoing if and to what extent the former tidal system of all dammed arms of the sea in this part of the Netherlands should be restored. This would have a positive impact on the water quality of both the Ramsar site Zoommeer as well as the Ramsar site Volkerakmeer.
 The Volkerakmeer and Zoommeer are intended to have an important (future) function in in flood control.

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use 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

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Within the Ramsar site:

The site is partly owned by Staatsbosbeheer (187 ha); the remainder is state ownership (Dienst der Domeinen, Ministerie van Financiën).

In the surrounding area:

The water (Markiezaat and Oosterschelde) is state owned, on land several private owners.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

(1) Rijkswaterstaat (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment)
(2) Staatsbosbeheer

Postal address:

(1) Directie Zeeland, PO Box 5014, 4330 KA Middelburg, the Netherlands, +31 118 672200
(2) P.O. Box 1300, 3970 BH Driebergen, the Netherlands, tel. +31 (0)30-6926111.

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Shipping lanes		Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	High impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

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

Within the Ramsar site:

- Agricultural intensification/ expansion (B - intensive grazing);
- Pollution (not Industrial discharge) (A - eutrophication).

In the surrounding area:

- Construction (C - Increase of recreational capacity of harbours in the region and potential increase of boating).

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

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

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II 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

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed

Other:

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

Current management practices:
Nothing particular

Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:
The renewed exchange with marine water from the Oosterschelde and outflow of water to the Westerschelde, has been presented as one of the opportunities to combat the yearly algal bloom. This will however turn the site from a fresh water into a salt water area again.

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

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Ongoing biodiversity monitoring is one of the obligatory activities in relation to the designation as a Natura 2000-site. Rijkswaterstaat (www.rws.nl), Deltares (www.Deltares.nl), the Center for Marine and Estuarine Ecology (NIOO/CEMO, www.nioo.nl) and IMARES (part of the Wageningen University and Research Centre; www.imares.wur.nl) in Yerseke are the main research institutes in the Delta, among which the Zoommeer

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

- 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. Zee en kust Natura 2000-gebieden. KNNV-Uitgeverij. 296p.
- Ministerie van LNV, 2007. Concept gebiedendocument Natura 2000-gebied Zoommeer.
- 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)

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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