



7NLO11

# Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

As approved by Rec.C.4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Montreux, Switzerland - July 1990

NOTE: Please read the accompanying guidelines before attempting to complete this form. An example of a completed data sheet is also included.

Completed sheets should be returned to: T.A. Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Sfinbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England

1. Country: The Netherlands

2. Date: 14-2-1992

3. Ref:

office use only

NLØ11

4. Name and address of compiler:

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature management and Fisheries

P.O. Box 20401

2500 EK The Hague / The Netherlands

5. Name of wetland: Engbertsdijkvenen

6. Date of Ramsar designation: 2 June 1989

7. Geographical coordinates: 52°39' N 6°40' E

8. General location: (e.g. administrative region and nearest large town)

In the province of Overijssel, approximately 15 km north west of the city of Enschede

9. Area: (in hectares)

975

10. Wetland type: (see attached classification, also approved by Montreux Rec.C.4.7)

U1

11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum & minimum)

+11.5 to +16.7 m. (N.A.P.)

12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

The Engbertsdijkvenen are one of the last remaining large raised bogs in the Netherlands although only c. 17 ha have not been used for peat-cutting. Also for birds the area is very important.

13. Physical features: (e.g. geology; geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth; water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

See 12. A small part of the raised bog is still considered to be living. In order to start the regeneration of these peat bogs the water level has been raised recently. Especially the fringe areas of the wetland are drained out due to drainage of the surrounding agricultural land.

14. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types) The peat bogs of the Engbertsdijkvenen are ~~habitats~~ considered to belong to the Sub Atlantic type, which is quite rare nowadays in W. Europe.

Habitat concerns (wet) peat moors with (dryer) heathlands and birch woods on the drained out fringes. Heathlands belong mostly to the Sphagno-Rhynchospermatum alliance association; heathlands concerns the Ericetum tetralicis association and the Calluno-Geniston pilosae ~~association~~. Some parts are completely dominated by Molinia caerulea.

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**15. Land tenure /ownership of:**

(a) site Most of the area is owned by the state and managed by the State Forestry Service. This service takes also care of the incorporated private pieces of land.

(b) surrounding area

Multiple private ownership

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**16. Conservation measures taken:** (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

The area is designated as ~~wetland~~ Ramsar site (2-6-1989) and as Special Protection Area under the EC Wild Birds Directive (1989). The Engbertsdijksvenen are a strict nature reserve and have also been designated under the Nature Conservation Act. Management by the State Forestry Service is based on a approved management plan.

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**17. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:** (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

none yet.

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**18. Current land use: principal human activities in:**

(a) site

nature conservation only

(b) surroundings/catchment

agriculture (predominantly stock breeding)

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**19. Disturbances/threats, including changes in land use and major development projects:**

(factors which may have a negative impact on the ecological character of the wetland)

(a) at the site

none known

(b) in the surroundings/catchment

none known

20. Hydrological and physical values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc.)

see 13

21. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

The Engbertsdijksvenen shows the remains of former human land use:  
- various types of peat cutting with an old <sup>small</sup> railroad to ~~the~~ <sup>early 20<sup>th</sup> century</sup> ~~infra~~ structure  
- small ditches as a result of primitive agriculture (buckwheat)

In the west part of the area one of the largest colonies of *Riparia riparia* in the Netherlands (50 pairs) is found.

22. Noteworthy fauna: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important species; include count data etc.)

Breeding bird species include *Podiceps nigricollis* (1 pair), *Anas crecca* (50 pairs), *A. querquedula* (10 pairs), *Aythya nyroca* (1 pair), *Circus aeruginosus* (1 pair), *Numenius arquata* (10 pairs), *Chlidonias niger* (10 pairs) and *Luscinia svecica* (5 pairs).  
Wintering waders include *Anser fabalis rossicus* (1400), *A. albifrons* (100), *Anas strepera* (50), *A. crecca* (50), *A. penelope* (50), *A. crecca* (200), *A. querquedula* (50), *Spatula clypeata* (100), *Aythya fuligula* (40) and *A. ferina* (110). Yearly small numbers of *Gms grus* stops over in the area. *Numenius arquata*, *limosa limosa*, *N. phaeopus*, *Tinga setularia*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Gallinago gallinago* and *Vanellus vanellus* are yearly seen in numbers of tens to thousands

23. Noteworthy flora: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, or biogeographically important species/communities etc.)

The Engbertsdijksvenen are not rich in higher plant species, but the relatively <sup>small</sup> number of species and vegetation pattern are characteristic of the <sup>peat moor</sup> ~~moor~~ ~~habitat~~ habitat.

Less common and rare species occurring in the Engbertsdijksvenen include:  
\* *Andromeda polifolia*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Cladonia palustris*, *Sclerophorum cespitosum*, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, *F. angustifolium*, *Narthecium ossifragum*,  
\* *Rhynchospora alba*, \* *Carex rostrata*, *Drosera rotundifolia* and \* *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.  
Furthermore the liverworts *Colentoschisma sphagni*, *Mylia anomala*, *Telaranea setacea*, *Cephalozia connexa*, and also eight species of *Sphagnum*

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24. **Current scientific research and facilities:** (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

There are some monitoring projects concerning effects of nature management. Mostly carried out by I.B.N. (Institute for Forest and Nature research; former R.I.N.)

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25. **Current conservation education:** (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)

There are no visitors centres, hides nor any facilities for school visits. There is a possibility for guided excursions, and there are some information leaflets on the area.

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26. **Current recreation and tourism:** (state if wetland used for recreation/tourism; indicate type & frequency/intensity)

The recreational use of this fragile ecosystem is fairly limited. Only some footpaths are open for public.

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27. **Management authority:** (name and address of body responsible for managing the wetland)

Staatsbosbeheer Regio Overijssel (State Forestry Service Region Overijssel)  
~~(Nieuwegraven)~~ Postbus 8 / P.O. box 8  
7447 ZG Hellendoorn

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28. **Jurisdiction:** (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept of Environment etc.)

Functional: Dept. of Agriculture, Nature management and Fisheries  
Territorial: Province of Overijssel  
Municipality of Vriezenveen

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29. **Bibliographical references:** (scientific/technical only)

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30. **Reasons for inclusion:** (state which Ramsar criteria - as adopted by Rec.C.4.15 of the Montreux Conference - are applicable)

1. (a)
2. (a)(b)(c)
3. (b)(c)

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31. **Map of site** (please enclose the most detailed and up-to-date map available - preferably at least 1:25,000 or 1:50,000)

already in your possession

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