

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

March 2012

3. Country:

Norway

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Nordre Tyrifjorden Wetlands System: Juveren
(International No. 802, National No. 15)

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ☐; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site ☒

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: ☒

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ☐; or

- i) the boundary has been extended ☐; or
 iii) the boundary has been restricted** ☐

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ☐; or
 ii) the area has been extended ☐; or
 iii) the area has been reduced** ☐

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

None

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ☒
 ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ☒
 iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables ☐

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The border is the same as for Juveren Nature Reserve.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

60° 08'N 10° 16'E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

The site is 5 km south of Hønefoss and about 40 km north-west of Oslo, in Ringerike municipality in the county of Buskerud in south-east Norway.

10. Elevation: (average and/or max. & min.)

63 m.a.s.l.

11. Area: (in hectares)

44 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Juveren is the smallest of three former river courses in the Storelva delta. There are still quite large expanses of open water, although the area is in a later stage of succession than nearby Synneren. Sedges and horstails grow along the water's edge, and with surrounding areas of *Salix cinerea* scrub and *Alnus*

incana woods. Juveren is linked to Storelva by a short channel from the western end, and water levels are influenced by water transport from Storelva and water levels in Tyrifjorden.

Together with other protected areas in the delta landscape in Nordre Tyrifjorden and other proposed protected areas within the wetland complex, the area has an important function as a breeding site for water birds, and as a staging site for water birds during spring and autumn migration – in particular for Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*. After the ice melts in spring as well as in autumn prior to icing there may be hundreds of ducks in the reserve, and in autumn Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope* are especially numerous. Several regionally rare and unusual species nest, or have nested, in the reserve.

A number of rare and red-listed species are recorded including plants, fungi (associated with woodland), mosses and *Chara* spp. in Juveren. Rich freshwater shore vegetation (which is seriously threatened in Norway) is still found in the area, although the amount of this vegetational type has severely declined during recent decades due to succession, over-fertilising and invasion by Canadian pondweed *Elodea canadensis*.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13. above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

- Criterion 1. Part of the delta area around the mouth of the Storelva river, one of Norway's largest inland deltas and with an interesting geomorphology. The delta landscape comprises slow-flowing meandering river, oxbow lakes in various stages of succession, channels and drift walls along the Tyrifjord. Oxbow lakes such as at Juveren are an unusual element in the delta.
- Criterion 2. Several nationally threatened species uses the site during the year, mostly in breeding time. Amongst the species we find Skylark *Alauda arvensis* (VU) Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* (VU), Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus* (VU) Garganey *Anas querquedula* (VU), Spotted Crane *Porzana porzana* (EN). We also find the insect *Hydrochara caraboides* (EN) in the site. The Norwegian Red List 2010 is used. See also points 21 and 22.
- Criterion 3. Undeveloped inland deltas have become less common due to in-filling in connection with industry and such like. Therefore it is important to look after the remaining examples of this type, and thus protect the regional biodiversity. The Nordre Tyrifjorden wetland system has a well developed annual vegetation on exposed banks (*Nanocyperetalia*) and submerged meadows which are typical for river deltas below the marine limit in southern Norway, as well as bog and rich fen vegetation associated with oxbow lakes under succession. These vegetation communities contain a number of rare and threatened species which are in need of protection together with their habitats. The wetland fauna in Nordre Tyrifjorden includes both rare species as well as species which are typical or representative for the biogeographical region.
- Criterion 4. The area has an important function as a breeding site for water birds, and as a staging site for water birds during spring and autumn migration – in particular for Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*. After the ice melts in spring as well as in autumn prior to icing there may be hundreds of ducks in the reserve, and in autumn Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope* are

especially numerous. Several regionally rare and unusual species nest, or have nested, in the reserve. See also point 22.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

1. Boreonemoral vegetation zone, transitional zone (Bn-OC).
2. Boreal

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

1. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss).
 2. Biogeographical regions of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005
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16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Geology	A geological boundary runs along the Storelva river, with nutrient-rich cambrosilurian bedrocks on the east side, where Juveren lies, and Precambrian basement rocks on the west side. Storelva has dug it's way into the impressive ice-edge deposits with sand and exposed marine deposits of clay.
Geomorphology	The delta by the mouth of the Storelva river is rich in various components. There are active river meanders, oxbow lakes, river terraces, terrace edges, old river courses, flood channels and freshwater drift walls along the stretch between Karlsrudtangen to Averøy in Nordfjorden. Of special interest are the oxbow lakes such as that at Juveren. The rising land surface after the last ice age has led to river meanders becoming cut off from Storelva.
Substrate / soil type	The loose material at Synneren is almost entirely composed of fine-grained marine deposits i.e. silt and clay. Along the waterside there is some organic material and peaty soils.
Water quality	Despite the fact that it is rich in chalk, Juveren has a ph more characteristic of a chalk-poor lake. A lot of humus enters Juveren when the Storelva river is in flood. Exchange of large amounts of nutrient salts have resulted in over-fertilisation and overgrowing.
Water depth / fluctuations	Water depth within the nature reserve is between 0 – 2 m. Large areas of mud are exposed when water levels in Tyrifjorden are low. The watercourse has a regulation regime of 1 m, and water levels are lowest in spring.
Climate	The area has a slightly continental climate, with relatively warm summers and cold winters and moderate annual precipitation (500 – 700 mm).

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Juveren has a limited catchment area which only includes the nearby agricultural land and woodlands close to the oxbow lake. The ecological processes are influenced mainly by Storelva (which is discussed in depth in the fact sheet for the whole of Nordre Tyrifjorden Wetland System). Juveren is situated beside one of the many calcerous ridges which are characteristic in the landscape between Storelva and

Steinsfjorden. There is an impressive ice-edge deposit (mainly composed of sand) south of the reserve. The climate in the watershed is the same as that for the reserve itself (see point 14).

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Oxbow lakes function as local sediment traps and as areas where nutrients become bound to the sediments. In general oxbow lakes only collect run-off from the nearby agricultural land.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • Q • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Ip • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

O, Xf, Tp

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

Juveren is a shallow permanent oxbow lake, which still has large areas of open water. The shore is characterised by large populations of *Equisetum fluviatile* along belts of sedge *Carex* and *Salix cinerea* scrub, and these areas flood regularly. Bird-cherry woodland grows within the *Salix*-scrub. The mudbanks formerly had well developed annual vegetation on exposed banks (*Nanocyperetalia*), although there are now only fragments remaining due to overgrowing. The areas of open water are dominated by aquatic vegetation such as Canadian pondweed *Elodea canadensis* and pondweeds *Potamogeton*. There are interesting fungi associated with the *Salix*-scrub and bird-cherry woodlands. The invertebrate fauna is insufficiently known. Juveren is considered as having an interesting limnology. There are few species of fish, the most common being Pike *Esox lucius*, Bream *Abramis brama* and Crucian Carp *Carassius carassius*.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Before protection Juveren had very interesting mudbanks, bog and water vegetation. There are now only fragments remaining, due to overgrowing and to over-fertilising. The following red-listed species occur - *Lytbrum portula*, *Viola persicifolia*, *Stellaria palustris*, *Bidens cernua* and *Callitriche autumnalis* (regionally threatened). None of these species have been recorded since 1970. There is also an old record of *Crepis praemorsa* from Juveren. *Nitella confervacea* probably still occurs in the oxbow lake, whereas the endangered species *Chara braunii* is probably extinct. Several red-listed mosses are recorded, all associated with mudbanks/aquatic habitats; *Hygroamblystegium humile* (EN), *Hamatocaulis vernicosus* (VU), and *Riccia*

canaliculata (EN). The red-listed fungi *Camarophyllopsis schulzeri* (NT) (a meadow species) and *Russula alnetorum* occur in the alder woods.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds:

Juveren's most important function is as a staging site during spring and autumn migration, and the area's importance for staging Whooper Swans *Cygnus cygnus* make it nationally important (up to 263 are recorded). Several other red-listed species use the area, albeit in smaller numbers. This includes Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*, and Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*. Breeding species include Stock Dove *Columba oenas* (1 pair), Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor* (1 pair) and Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* (0-1 pair). Unusual species for the region which nest include Common Coot *Fulica atra* (10-12 pairs) and Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* (0-1 pair) as well as Mute Swan *Cygnus olor* (2-3 pairs). Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana* and Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus* probably also nest in some years. Several pairs of Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* hunt in the area (these nest on nearby hillsides), and both Hobby *Falco subbuteo* and Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* are occasionally seen during the breeding season.

Insects:

Two red-listed beetles, *Agonum marginatum* (VU) and *Hydrochara caraboides* (EN), are recorded from the reserve.

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

There is some fishing and birdwatching in the area, otherwise there is no noteworthy social or cultural activity.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box ☐ and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide 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) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where 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:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

- (a) within the Ramsar site: Private
- (b) in the surrounding area: Private

25. Current land (including water) use:

- (a) within the Ramsar site:
Some water is used to irrigate agricultural land.

(b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Both Tyrifjorden and Storelva are regulated to provide hydroelectricity, and this affects water levels in the oxbow lakes. The reserve is surrounded by intensive farming. Hønefoss, with about 13 500 residents, is about 5 km north of the reserve. The rivers Randselva and Begna meet at Hønefoss, and then form Storelva. Further up this watercourse are several smaller settlements.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

Regulation of the Begna watercourse/Storelva affects water levels and the geomorphological processes in the Storelva river. As the regulation results in less flooding than the natural processes within the delta are subdued. Overgrowing of waterside meadows due to a reduction in grazing intensity has had a negative effect on the natural value of the area.

Canadian pondweed *Elodea canadensis* is a North American water plant which was imported to Europe around 1836. It was first recorded in Tyrifjorden in 1976. The species soon outcompeted several aquatic plants in Juveren and Synneren. Together with over-fertilisation and cessation of grazing by livestock, Canadian pondweed has led to overgrowing of areas of mudbanks which were previously growth sites for several threatened species from the group of annual vegetation on exposed banks (*Nanocypretalia*).

(b) in the surrounding area:

In recent years changes in farming practices, treatment of run-off from farming, and treatment of domestic waste water has led to a reduction in plant nutrients. Over-fertilisation of Juveren, which was a greater problem 10-20 years ago, has been reduced, with positive effects on the site's ecology and biological production.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

The area was designated as a nature reserve on 28th June 1985.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ☒; Ib ☐; II ☐; III ☐; IV ☐; V ☐; VI ☐

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

The management authorities have approved a management plan for the reserve, and practices within the plan are being carried out on a continual basis. The management plans will be revised in connection with the ongoing process to expand the Ramsar sites in Tyrifjorden.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

The Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) has proposed that other sites within the Nordre Tyrifjorden wetland system receive protection, such as the lower reaches of Storelva and Nordfjorden in

order to create a larger continuous protected area. In addition NOF also propose that protection be offered several other shallow wetlands and areas further east in Tyrifjorden, in Steinsfjorden and along Randselva and Begna.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The Hole and Ringerike branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) carry out annual monitoring of breeding and wintering waterbirds in Nordre Tyrifjorden, as well as recording of passage movements of pink-footed geese and great cormorants.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The local game management association (Ringerike Viltneimnd) have produced a booklet about Nordre Tyrifjorden, which includes a section on Juveren nature reserve.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

The area is a popular for birdwatching, and each spring local ornithologists organise an annual trip for members of the general public. Fishing from boats also occurs within the reserve.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management (DN), Tungasletta 2, 7485 Trondheim
Ph +47 73580500
Fax +47 73580501
Email: postmottak@dirnat.no

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

The site is managed by the County Governor of Buskerud, which is under the instruction of DN.
Address: County Governor of Buskerud, Statens Hus, Postboks 1604, 3007 Drammen, Norway. Phone +47 32 26 66 00. E-mail: postmottak@fmbu.no

34. Bibliographical references:

scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Botanical/management plans:

Brandrud, T. E. 1998. Biologisk mangfold i verneområder på Ringerike: Vann- og sumpvegetasjon, samt sopplora i tilknytning til kroksjøer langs Storelva og deltaet i Nordre Tyrifjorden. *NIVA Rapport* Lnr. 3856-98: 1-44. (In Norwegian with English abstract – on water- and swamp vegetation and fungi in oxbow lakes and the delta in Nordre Tyrifjorden)
Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, Miljøvernavdelingen 1999. Juveren naturreservat i Ringerike kommune. Forvaltningsplan. *Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, Miljøvernavdelingen Rapport* nr. 10-1999. 66 s. (In Norwegian – management plan for Juveren nature reserve)
Hanssen, E. W. 1999. *Vurdering av våtmarksområder i Nordre Tyrifjorden med Storelva og Begna. Deres betydning for biologisk mangfold - spesielt våtmarksfugler - og andre naturverdier*. Oppdragsrapport for Fylkesmannen i

Buskerud, Miljøvernveddelingen. 61 s. (In Norwegian – on biodiversity (especially wetland birds) in Nordre Tyrifjord area).

Freshwater ecology / fish / invertebrates:

Elgmork, K. (red.) 1969. Verneverdige områder på Ringerike av interesse for naturvitenskapelig forskning og undervisning. Avgrensning og verneverdi. Universitetet i Oslo. 41 s. (In Norwegian – on areas of conservation value in Ringerike municipality of interest for research and education).

Gundersen, L. 1967. Juveren og Synneren. En limnologisk undersøkelse med spesiell vekt på de hydrografiske forhold. Hovedfagsoppgave i limnologi, Univ. i Oslo. (In Norwegian – on limnological studies in Juveren and Synneren).

Birds:

Ree, V. 1995a. Nordre Tyrifjorden-området i Buskerud - en av Norges viktigste innlandslokaliteter for våtmarksfugl. Vår Fuglefauna 18: 15-19. (In Norwegian – on the importance of the Nordre Tyrifjorden Wetland system for waterbirds)

Ree, V. 1995b. Fuglelivet i og ved Nordre Tyrifjorden. En presentasjon av reservater og nærliggende våtmarker i ornitologisk sammenheng. Ringerike Viltneimnd, Hønefoss. (In Norwegian – a presentation of bird life in the reserves of Nordre Tyrifjord and their surroundings).

Geomorphology:

Erikstad, L., Reitan, O., Stabbetorp, O. og Ytrehorn, O. 1999. Ringeriksbanen - en landskapsøkologisk analyse av konsekvensene for ulike traséer gjennom Hole og Ringerike kommuner. *NINA Oppdragsmelding 606*: 1-44. (In Norwegian with English abstract – on landscape and delta processes).

Trondsen, T. I. 1983. Storelvas terrasse og meanderlandskap. Dannelse og utvikling av kroksjøer mellom Hønefoss og Tyrifjorden. Sammendrag av hovedfagsoppgave, Univ. i Oslo. 15 s. (In Norwegian – on formation of oxbow lakes between Hønefoss and Tyrifjorden).