

# Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

NOTE: It is important that you read the accompanying *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document before completing this form.

## 1. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

12-09-2002

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD	MM	YY

Designation date

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Site Reference Number

## 2. Country:

the Netherlands

## 3. Name of wetland: De Wieden

## 4. Geographical coordinates: 52°42'N - 06°03'E

## 5. Altitude: (average and/or max. & min.) NAP -2 - 0 m

9,400

## 6. Area: (in hectares)

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

An area of shallow lakes and canals (created by peat digging) with fenland, reedbeds, swampy woodland and wet meadows, located north of the city of Zwolle. It is adjacent to Ramsar site De Weerribben.

## 8. Wetland Type (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types as listed in Annex I of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document.)

marine-coastal: A . B . C . D . E . F . G . H . I . J . K

inland: L . M . N . **O** . P . Q . R . Sp . Ss . Tp . Ts  
. **U** . Va . Vt . W . Xf . **Xp** . Y . Zg . Zk

man-made: 1 . 2 . 3 . **4** . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9

Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant: UO4Xp non-natural

## 9. Ramsar Criteria: (please circle the applicable criteria; see point 12, next page.)

**1** . **2** . 3 . 4 . 5 . **6** . 7 . 8

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to the site: 2

## 10. Map of site included? Please tick *yes* -or- *no*

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits).

## 11. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

National Reference Centre for Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries

PO Box 30, 6700 AA Wageningen, the Netherlands

tel.: +31 317 474800; fax: +31 317 427561

## 12. Justification of the criteria selected under point 9, on previous page.

Criterion 1: De Wieden is a particularly representative example of an area with partly forested lowland peatlands and shallow freshwater lakes created by extensive peat digging. It is one of the most extensive lowland peatland areas of NW. Europe.

Criterion 2: The site has a high diversity of interesting plants, animals and/or plant communities including:

- 15 rare or internationally important plant communities like Palavicinio-Sphagnetum and Scorpidio-Caricetum diandrae (communities of transition mires), Cicuto-Caricetum pseudocyperiperi (water fringe)

community), *Cladietum marisci* (association of greater fen sedge), *Carici elongatae Alnetum* (alder swamp forest);

- seven wetland plant species of the national red list including Fen Orchid *Liparis loeselii*, Early Marsh-Orchid *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, Bog Orchid *Hammarbia paludosa*, Marsh Spurge *Euphorbia palustris*;
- 14 wetland mosses of the national red list including *Drepanocladus vernicosus*, *Fissidens osmundoides*, *Scorpidium revolvens*, *Sphagnum contortum*.
- six species of mushrooms of the national red list including *Typhula lutescens* and *Verpatinia calthicola*;
- eight species of freshwater snails of the national red list including *Mxas glutinosa* and *Gyraulus riparius*;
- eight species of insects threatened at the national or European level including the dragonfly *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*, the butterfly *Lycaena dispar*, and the freshwater beetle *Graphoderus bilineatus*;
- seven species of breeding birds included on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive including Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*, Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*, Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*.

Criterion 6, Average peak numbers of species meeting the 1% threshold (1992/93-1997/98):

Species	Biogeographical population	1% Biogeogr. Population	% at site
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	North-/ Central-Europe	700bp	1,4%
<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	W-Siberia/ NW-Europe	170	1,0%
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	NW-Siberia/ NW-Europe	6 000	1,3%
<i>Anser anser</i>	NW-/ SW-Europe	2 000	1,0%
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	NW-/ Central-Europe	250	1,7%

**13. General location:** (include the nearest large town and its administrative region)

Province of Overijssel, ca. 10 km west of Meppel.

**14. 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)

The current landscape has been formed by peat digging, mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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 IJsselmeer and Friesian polders is let in. This water has negative effects on the existing nature values because of a different nutrient composition.

**15. Hydrological values:** (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc)

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

**16. Ecological features:** (main habitats and vegetation types)

Permanent freshwater lakes 44%, Permanent freshwater marshes 29%, Freshwater swamp forest 12%, Wet grassland 14%.

**17. Noteworthy flora:** (indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc)

Plant communities of European interest: *Nitellopsidetum obtusae*; *Charetum hispidae*; *Lemno-Nitelletum capillaris*; *Potametum lucentis*; *Stratiotetum*; *Utricularietum vulgaris*; *Cicuto-Caricetum pseudocyperi*; *Cladietum marisci*; *Pallavicinio-Sphagnetum*; *Scorpidio-Caricetum diandrae*; *Sphagno palustris-Ericetum*; *Cirsio dissecti-Molinietum*; *Lychnido-Hypericetum tetrapteris*; *Carici elongatae alnetum*; *Thelypterido-Alnetum*;

Stoneworth species on the Red List: *Chara aculeolata*; *Chara contraria*;

Mushroom species on the Red List: *Tricholoma fulvum*; *Marasmius menieri*; *Armillaria ectypa*; *Entoloma depluens*; *Typhula lutescens*; *Verpatinia calthicola*;

Moss species on the Red List: *Drepanocladus (Scorpidium) vernicosus*; *Bryum neodamense*; *Calliergon giganteum*; *Campylium elodes*; *Drepanocladus sendtneri*; *Fissidens adianthoides*; *Fissidens osmundoides*; *Philonotis marchica*; *Rhizomnium pseudopunctatum*; *Scorpidium revolvens*; *Scorpidium scorpioides*; *Sphagnum contortum*; *Riccardia multifida*; *Ricciocarpos natans*;

Vascular plants on the Red List: Floating Water-Plantain *Luronium natans*; Fen Orchid *Liparis loeselii*;

Grass-of-Parnassus *Parnassia palustris*; Marsh Spurge *Euphorbia palustris*; Marsh Lousewort *Pedicularis palustris*; Early Marsh-Orchid *Dactylorhiza incarnata*; Bog Orchid *Hammarbia paludosa*.

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**18. Noteworthy fauna:** (indicating, e.g., which species are unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important; include count data, etc.)

Note: Species included on Annex II of the EC Habitats Directive and bird species listed on Annex I of the EC Birds Directive have been indicated with an asterisk. In addition to those waterbirds listed under point 12, all waterbirds are mentioned occurring in numbers between 0,1 and 1,0% of their respective biogeographical populations Other non-waterbird species are included on the national Red List for the species group concerned.

Dragonflies: *Leucorrhinia pectoralis*; *Brachytron pratense*; *Aeshna isosceles*; *Aeshna viridis*; *Libellula fulva*;

Butterflies: *Lycaena dispar*; *Boloria selene*;

Freshwater molluscs: *Theodoxus fluviatilis*; *Viviparus viviparus*; *Marstoniopsis scholtzii*; *Myxas glutinosa*; *Anisus vorticulus*; *Anodonta cygnea*; *Segmentina nitida*; *Gyraulus riparius*;

Freshwater fishes: \*River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*; \*Bitterling *Rhodeus sericeus amarus*; \*Weatherfish *Misgurnus fossilis*; \*Spined Loach *Cobitis taenia*; \*Bullhead *Cottus gobio*; Orfe *Leuciscus idus*;

Birds (breeding): Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, \*Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, \*Purple Heron

*Ardea purpurea*, \*Western Marsh-Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, \*Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*, Common

Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, \*Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*, Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*, Savi's Warbler

*Locustella luscinioides*, Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus*

*arundinaceus*; (*non-breeding*): Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax*

*carbo*, \*Bewick's Swan *Cygnus bewickii*, Bean Goose (fabalis) *Anser (fabalis) fabalis*, Pink-footed Goose

*Anser brachyrhynchus*, White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*, Greylag Goose *Anser anser*, Eurasian Wigeon

*Anas [Mareca] penelope*, Gadwall *Anas strepera*, Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, Common Pochard *Aythya*

*ferina*, Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*, Smew *Mergus albellus*, Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*;

Mammals: \*Pond bat *Myotis dasycneme*.

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

See 21. Current land use.

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**20. Land tenure/ownership of:** (a) site (b) surrounding area

The site is partly owned by Natuurmonumenten (4991 ha); the remainder is in private ownership.

Surrounding area: several private owners.

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**21. Current land use:** (a) site (b) surroundings/catchment

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%.

Surroundings/ catchment: agriculture.

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**22. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects:** (a) at the site (b) around the site

Site (A = serious threat covering large part of the area; B = moderate threat or local threat; C = minor threat): Drainage (A - 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).

Around the site: Drainage (intensive farming in surrounding polders and groundwater extraction),

Atmospheric deposition of nutrients from bio-industry, Nutrient pollution caused by water from surrounding farmland.

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**23. 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)

Special Protection Area (Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, 2000, 9400 ha); Wetland of International Importance (2/4/2000, 9400 ha). The major part of the site owned and managed by the Vereniging Natuurmonumenten area is covered by a management plan.

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

Proposed Site of Community Interest (Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, 9600 ha).

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

The Department of Botanical Ecology and Population Biology, Utrecht University ([www.biol.uu.nl](http://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. Also regular bird counts.

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

Visitors centre, excursions, hides, information booklet.

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

See 21. Current land use. Number of visitors not known.

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

Municipality Brederwiede, Noordoostpolder, Zwartsluis and Steenwijk. Functional jurisdiction (conservation purposes): Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij.

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

Natuurmonumenten, PO Box 9955, 1243 ZS 's Graveland, the Netherlands, +31 35 6559933

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

- Osieck E.R. & Borggreve C.M. 1999. National Inventory of Ramsar sites in the Netherlands. IKC Natuurbeheer, Wageningen.
  - Perspectief voor Noordwest-Overijssel. Gebiedsgericht beleid Noordwest-Overijssel. 1997. Gemeente Brederwiede, gemeente Steenwijk, gemeente IJsselham, gemeente Zwartsluis, Waterschap Wold en Wieden, Waterschap Groot Salland, provincie Overijssel, Ministerie van LNV.
  - 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.
  - Veldkamp R. 1996. Bijzondere broedvogels van De Wieden in 1994, Veldkamp, Steenwijk.
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