

# 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: Drontermeer

## 4. Geographical coordinates: 52°30'N - 05°51'E

## 5. Altitude: (average and/or max. & min.) NAP -3 - -1 m

## 6. Area: (in hectares) 600

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

A freshwater "border" lake bounded by the dike of polder Oostelijk Flevoland (reclaimed 1957) in the west and the mainland in the east. It is adjacent to Lake Ketelmeer and Lake Vossemeer in the north and to Lake Veluwemeer in the south (separated by sluices).

## 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: O

## 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: 6

## 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. (Please refer to Annex II in the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document).

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

Species	Biogeographical population	1% Biogeogr. Population	% at site
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	W-Siberia/ NW-Europe	170	2,1%

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

Provinces of Overijssel, Gelderland and Flevoland, ca. 5 km south-west of Kampen.

**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 Drontermeer is one of the so-called border lakes, formed by the building of the dikes of the reclaimed IJsselmeer polders. Lake Drontermeer and the lake Veluwemeer form one hydrological unit. As in other parts of the IJsselmeer area the water levels are unnatural, high in summer (NAP -0,05 m) and low in winter (NAP -0,30m). The average depth of the lake Drontermeer is 1,24 meters. In order to counter act eutrophication water from the polder Flevoland is let in, which has a better water quality including a lower phosphate concentration.

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

This lake forms a hydrological buffer between the old land and the lower lying polders. The surrounding land drains on this lake which is discharged on lake Vossemeer in the north.

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

Permanent freshwater lakes 93%.

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

Plant communities of European interest: *Ranunculo fluitantis-Potametum perfoliati*; *Potametum lucentis*;

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

Mushroom species on the Red List: *Tricholoma fulvum*;

Vascular plants on the Red List: Marsh Lousewort *Pedicularis palustris*.

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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.

Freshwater molluscs: *Segmentina nitida*;

Freshwater fishes: \*Bitterling *Rhodeus sericeus amarus*; \*Spined Loach *Cobitis taenia*; Orfe *Leuciscus idus*;

Birds (breeding): \*Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*; (non-breeding): Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, \*Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*, \*Bewick's Swan *Cygnus bewickii*, Eurasian Wigeon *Anas [Mareca] penelope*, Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*, \*Smew *Mergus albellus*.

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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

Part of the site is owned by Staatsbosbeheer (47 ha), the water is state owned.

Surrounding area: the water (Ketelmeer, Veluwemeer) is state owned, on land several private owners.

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

Site: Boating 93%, Tourism and leisure 5%, Extractive operations 25%, Commercial fisheries 93%, Shipping traffic 25%, Water management 100%.

Surroundings/ catchment: –

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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): Extraction industry (B - sand); Pollution (not Industrial discharge) (A - eutrophication).

Around the site: – (Building of the Lelystad-Zwolle railway (Hanzelijn) will not affect the site because a tunnel will be built to cross the lake).

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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, 600 ha); Wetland of International Importance (2/4/2000, 600 ha); Nature Conservation Act (1998, 245 ha). Management covered by the “general management plan for national waters” (Beheersplan Rijkswateren 1996-2000); future developments described in “Inrichtingsplan Veluwerandmeren” (adopted 2001).

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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.)

Several measures are planned to improve and extend the reed fringe vegetation which will favour marsh breeding birds.

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

Most research and monitoring is carried out by the Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment (RIZA, [www.riza.nl](http://www.riza.nl)) of the Ministry of Transport, Public works and Watermanagement. The research is organised in four topics: *Wetland development and restoration*: research and advice on the restoration of wetlands to their natural state; *Water systems*: research and advice on the integrated management of inland waters; *Water pollution control*: research and advice on waste water treatment and emission levels; *Information and measurement technology*: collection and processing of data and research in specialist laboratories. Relevant research is also carried out the Institute for River Research, which is part of the Institute for Hydraulic Engineering (IHE, [www.ihe.nl](http://www.ihe.nl)) in Delft, and focuses mainly on floodplain research. The Center for Limnology (NIOO-CL, [www.nioo.nl](http://www.nioo.nl)) in Nieuwersluis studies plant-bird interactions in several large freshwater lakes as part of general limnological research programmes. Also regular bird counts.

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

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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.)

Territorial: Municipalities of Dronten Oldebroek, Elburg; 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)

Rijkswaterstaat (Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat), Directie IJsselmeergebied, PO Box 600, 8200 AP Lelystad, the Netherlands, +31 320 299111

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

- Integraal beleidsplan Randmeren IJsselmeerpolders. Deelplan Veluwemeer, Drontermeer, Vossemeer en Ketelmeer. Concept. 1987. CIBRIJ-werkgroep IV.
- Noordhuis R. 1997. Biologische monitoring zoete rijkswateren: watersysteemrapportage Randmeren. RIZA Rapport nr. 95.003
- Osieck E.R. & Borggreve C.M. 1999. National Inventory of Ramsar sites in the Netherlands. IKC Natuurbeheer, Wageningen.
- 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.

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