

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: Ketelmeer en Vossemeer

4. Geographical coordinates: 52°36'N - 05°45'E

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

6. Area: (in hectares) 3,900

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

A freshwater lake bounded by the dike of Noordoostpolder (reclaimed 1942) in the north, the dike of Oostelijk Flevoland (1957) in the south, delta of river IJssel in the east and Lake IJsselmeer in the west. Only the delta of the IJssel has some reedbeds along the foreshore. Ketelmeer is connected to Drontermeer via Lake Vossemeer.

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 5: The site regularly supports more than 20,000 wintering waterbirds: average peak number 33,246 (1991/92-1996/97).

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	2000	1,2%
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	W-Siberia/ NW-Europe	400	1,1%
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	NW-/ NE-Europe	10000	1,3%

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

Provinces of Overijssel and Flevoland, ca. 10 km north-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 Ketelmeer and Vossemeer are so-called border lakes, formed by the building of the dikes of the reclaimed IJsselmeer polders. These lakes form a hydrological buffer between the old land and the lower lying polders. The lake shores concern mainly basalt dikes without vegetation. The average depth of the lake Ketelmeer is 2,9 meters. The lake Vossemeer consists of a channel and a shallow area with a depth of 80 centimetres. Being connected to the lake IJsselmeer the water level in summer is -0,20 m and in winter -0,40 m.

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

The Ketelmeer receives most of its water from the river IJssel, but water flows also from lake Zwarte Meer in the north east. Water from the lake Drontermeer is discharged into the Vossemeer. The lake forms an hydrological entity with lake IJsselmeer.

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

Permanent freshwater lakes 98%.

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

Plant community of European interest: *Ranunculo fluitantis-Potametum perfoliati*.

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: *Lithoglophus naticoides*;

Freshwater fishes: *Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*; *River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*; *Bullhead *Cottus gobio*; *Weatherfish *Misgurnus fossilis*; *Spined Loach *Cobitis taenia*; Barbel *Barbus barbus*; Orfe *Leuciscus idus*;

Birds (breeding): *Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, *Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*, Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*; (non-breeding): Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*, Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, *Bewick's Swan *Cygnus bewickii*, White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*, Greylag Goose *Anser anser*, Gadwall *Anas strepera*, Common Teal *Anas crecca*, Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*, *Smew *Mergus albellus*, Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*, Common Coot *Fulica atra*, Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*, *Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*.

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

See 21. Current land use.

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

Part of the site is owned by Staatsbosbeheer (88 ha), the water is state owned.

Surrounding area: the water (IJsselmeer, Zwarte Meer, Drontermeer) is state owned, on land several private owners.

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

Site: Boating 90%, Extractive operations 10%, Commercial fisheries 90%, Shipping traffic 10%, Water management 100%.

Surroundings/ catchment: –

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): Aquaculture/ fisheries (B -); Recreation/ tourism (B - pleasure navigation); Selective logging/ cutting (B - reed cutting eastern foreshore); Pollution (not Industrial discharge) (A - eutrophication); Construction of a sludge-depot.

Around the site: –

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, 3900 ha); Wetland of International Importance (2/4/2000, 3900 ha); Nature Conservation Act (1998, 180 ha). Management covered by the “general management plan for national waters” (Beheersplan Rijkswateren 1996-2000).

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

Area of marshland at the mouth of the river IJssel will be increased by a large scale (800 ha) nature development project (2001-2003).

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) 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) in Delft, and focuses mainly on floodplain research. The Center for Limnology (NIOO-CL, 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.

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

Hide.

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.

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

Territorial: Municipalities of Noordoostpolder, Kampen, Dronten; Functional jurisdiction (conservation purposes): Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij.

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

30. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

- Projectbureau Depotbouw (Bouwdienst Rijkswaterstaat). 1996. Natuurontwikkeling IJsselmonding. Ontwerpnota. Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat
- 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.
- Integraal beleidsplan Randmeren IJsselmeerpolders. Deelplan Veluwemeer, Drontermeer, Vossemeer en Ketelmeer. Concept. 1987. CIBRIJ-werkgroep IV.

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