

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

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:

September 2013

3. Country:

the Netherlands

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Naardermeer

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

This RIS is for:

- 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
ii) 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:

Nothing particular.

7. Map of site:

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:

The Ramsar site Naardermeer has also been designated as the European Natura 2000-site Naardermeer. For this RIS-version, the Ramsar site boundary has therefore been adjusted to the (proposed) Natura 2000-boundary. Some residential areas have been excluded or exclavated from the site, while a vast area of bufferzone has now been included within the Ramsar site. In total the site substantially increased with +451,9 ha.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

52°18'N - 05°07'E

9. General location:

Province of Noord-Holland, west of Bussum (population 32.631 per 1-1-2013; source: CBS, Netherlands Statistics).

10. Elevation: (min & max)

NAP -2 / 0 m

11. Area:

1150,8 ha

12. General overview of the site:

The Naardermeer is a natural lake on the transition of the higher sands of Utrecht to the peat and polder landscape in the west of the Netherlands. The Vecht river formerly connected the site with the Zuiderzee (nowadays IJmeer) from which it was swept by storms and flooding. For that the site was dammed and cut off from the Zuiderzee at the end of the 14th century.

Nowadays it's a complex of shallow freshwater lakes, pools and canals (former peat-workings), fens, reed beds and swamp-forests, surrounded by grasslands which have been converted to wet meadows and marshland. The site is intersected by the Amsterdam to Bussum railway and it is adjacent to the large peat area and Ramsar site Oostelijke Vechtplassen.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9



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

The Ramsar site Naardermeer, has been designated under Natura 2000 as well. Natura 2000 is the centrepiece of EU nature & biodiversity policy. It is an EUwide network of nature protection areas which aims to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is comprised of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated by Member States under the Habitats Directive, and also incorporates Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive. Natura 2000 applies to SACs and SPAs which are divided into biogeographical regions. The Ramsar site Naardermeer applies to both and the justification for the application of each Ramsar criterion below, greatly refers to its designation as a SAC and SPA.

Justification criterion 1

The Naardermeer has been awarded a European Diploma of Protected Areas by the Council of Europe in 2005. This award is a prestigious international award granted since 1965 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to natural and semi-natural areas and landscapes of exceptional European importance for the preservation of biological, geological and landscape diversity and managed in an exemplary way.

Justification criterion 2

The tables below show the species for which the site has been designated as a SAC and SPA, as well as their current status on the National Red List. Other threatened species of the National Red Lists have also been added to the tables.

Species of Annex II of the European Habitat Directive (HD) and Annex I of the European Bird Directive for which the site has been designated as a SAC and SPA respectively, as well as species of Annex IV (HD) and some threatened species of the National Red Lists (- = Not Applicable). Year of adoption of the National Red List between brackets.

Species	Species code	HD Annex	BD Annex	National RL Category
Vascular Plants				(2004)
Fen Orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i>	H1903	II, IV	-	EN
Marsh Helleborine <i>Epipactus palustris</i>	-	-	-	VU
Marsh Lousewort <i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	-	-	-	VU
Early Marsh Orchid <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	-	-	-	VU
Marsh Clubmoss <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	-	-	-	VU
Lesser Butterfly-orchid <i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	-	-	-	EN
Mushrooms				(2004)
<i>Tricholoma fulvum</i>	-	-	-	VU
<i>Alicola sphagnet</i>	-	-	-	NT
Mammals				(2009)
Pond Bat <i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	H1318	II, IV	-	LC
Eurasian Water Shrew <i>Neomys fodiens</i>	-	-	-	VU
Breeding birds				(2004)
Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	A029	-	I	EN
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	A197	-	I	EN
Reptiles				(2004)
Grass Snake <i>Natrix natrix ssp. helvetica</i>	-	-	-	VU
Amphibians				(2004)

Species	Species code	HD Annex	BD Annex	National RL Category
Moor Frog <i>Rana arvalis</i>	-	-	-	VU
Fish				(2004)
Bitterling <i>Rhodeus sericeus amarus</i>	H1134	II	-	VU
Spined Loach <i>Cobitis taenia</i>	H1149	II	-	LC
Dragonflies				(2004)
<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>	H1042	II, IV	-	EN
<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	-	-	-	VU
<i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	-	-	-	VU
Beetles				N/A
<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>	H1082	II, IV	-	-
Molluscs				(2004)
<i>Theodoxus fluviatilis</i>	-	-	-	VU
<i>Gyraulus laevis</i>	-	-	-	EN
<i>Pisidium pulchellum</i>	-	-	-	VU
<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	H101X	II, IV	-	VU
<i>Oxyloma sarsii</i>	-	-	-	EN
<i>Gyraulus riparius</i>	-	-	-	EN

Justification criterion 3

The Naardermeer is designated as a Natura 2000 site (both SAC and SPA) and can therefore be considered important for maintaining the biodiversity of the Atlantic biogeographic region. Besides the species mentioned under criterion 2, the site has also been designated as a SAC for a range of habitat types (Annex I of HD) and SPA for a number of bird species that are not on annex I of the BD. See the tables below.

Habitat types (according to interpretation manual of EU-Habitat Directive; * = priority habitat type) for which the site has been designated as a SAC.

Habitat code	Habitat type
H3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.
H3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation
H4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>
H6410	<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)
H7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs
H91D0	*Bog woodland

Bird species (not on Annex I of the BD) for which the site has been designated as a SPA as well as their status on the National Red List (2004).

Bird Species	Species code	National RL category
Non-Breeding		
White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i>	A041	-
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	A043	-
Breeding		(2004)
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	A017	LC
Savi's Warbler <i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	A292	VU
Great Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	A298	EN

Justification criterion 4

The site is of particular importance for several breeding and non-breeding bird species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6), of which several species gather in relatively small areas like breeding colonies of Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*, Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* and Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*.

Justification criterion 6

Species meeting the 1% threshold (WPE-4, Wetlands International 2006 ; source: Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology). (NB = nonbreeding, BR = breeding period 2006-2010).

Species (UK)	Species	NB/ BR	Biogeographic population	1% threshold	Average number of birds between 2006-2010	% at site
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	BR	W. Europe	120	213	1,0

Compared to previous RIS-version, the Cormorant does not meet the 1%-threshold anymore.

Justification criterion 8

The site has among others been designated as a SAC for following fish species: Bitterling *Rhodeus sericeus amarus* and Spined Loach *Cobitis taenia* (see criterion 2).

15. Biogeography

a) biogeographic region:

The Ramsar site belongs to the Atlantic biogeographic region.

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

The bio-geographic regions dataset used, contains the official delineations used in the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and for the EMERALD Network set up under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)

16. Physical features of the site:

The Naardermeer is a natural lake, in contrast to many lakes in the surroundings, which were created by peat-excavations. Two attempts to reclaim the area at the end of the 19th century failed. The site now consists of several succession stages between open water and marsh forest. The site is extended in the west by the conversion of farmland into marshland.

Biodiversity loss at the end of the 1970's was caused by extraction of drinking-water, land reclamation, drainage from the surrounding agricultural area and inlet of polluted water. Restoration measures to improve the water quality and quantity started in 1985. Nowadays the water level is stabilised at NAP – 1 m, but will become a more natural NAP – 1,10 m in summer and NAP – 0,90 m in winter.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

The catchment area for the Naardermeer is the area “Het Gooi” located south-east of this wetland. The surface area of the catchment is approximately 30 km².

Geologically and geomorphologically it consists of Quarternary sediments. The soil type is Alluvial. The general land use is forestry and urban area. The climate according to Köppen is rainy (Cbf).

18. Hydrological values:

Not relevant.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

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

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • 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:

O 26%; Tp 24%; Xp 24%; 4: Wet grassland 17%.

20. General ecological features:

The Naardermeer is the oldest nature reserve in the Netherlands (1906). Every vegetation succession stage from open water to swamp forest can be found here. Plant communities of European interest that occur are for instance:

- *Nitellopsidetum obtusae*
- *Charetum asperae*
- *Lemno-Nitelletum capillaries*
- *Najadetum marinae*
- *Potametum lucentis*
- *Stratiotetum*
- *Utricularietum vulgaris*
- *Cicuto-Caricetum pseudocyperi*
- *Cladietum marisci*
- *Pallavicinio-Sphagnetum*
- *Carici elongatae alnetum*
- *Thehypterido-Alnetum*
- *Carici cutrae-Betuletum pubescentis*

The variety in landscape and habitats attracts some 200 bird species, from which 65 are breeding birds. Examples are breeding colonies of Purple Heron, Great Cormorant, Bearded Tit and Black Tern, but also solitary breeders as Marsh Harrier and Great Reed Warbler.

21. Noteworthy flora:

The threatened species of the National Red List have been listed under no. 14. The table below lists other noteworthy flora.

A selection of near threatened species of the National Red List (RL, 2004).

Species	RL Category (2004)
Mush room - <i>Alnicola sphagnet</i>	NT

22. Noteworthy fauna:

The species for which the site has been designated under Natura 2000 as well as the threatened species of the National Red List have been listed under no. 14.

The table below lists some other noteworthy fauna.

A selection of species of the National Red List (RL, 2004).

Species	National RL Category
Non-breeding bird species - Great Egret <i>Egretta alba</i>	NT

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:

See 25. Current land use.

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?

No

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The site is owned by Natuurmonumenten

b) in the surrounding area:

Surrounding area: several private owners.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Residential (scattered) <5%, walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles <5%, water management >95%.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Agriculture, railway.

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

Drainage (B -); Groundwater extraction (B - lowering of water table (activity outside IBA)); Pollution (not Industrial discharge) (A - eutrophication); Disturbance (B - recreation, railway).

b) in the surrounding area:

Groundwater extraction, atmospheric deposition of nutrients from bio-industry, nutrient pollution caused by water from surrounding farmland.

27. Conservation measures taken:

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

- Special Protection Area (Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, 1986)
- Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC)
- Natura 2000-site
- Oldest nature reserve in the Netherlands (1906)

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 Ramsar site matches 100% with the (proposed) designation for Natura2000.
The process for the Natura 2000-management plan has been started.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Nothing special.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

None. The site will be managed according to the Natura 2000-managementplan.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

Ongoing biodiversity monitoring is one of the obligatory activities in relation to the designated Natura 2000 habitat types and/or species. SOVON, the Dutch Bird Research Organisation, coordinates for instance a continues national bird monitoring program in which it cooperates with 7000 volunteers, research institutes and organisations in the monitoring of birds throughout the Netherlands (among others the Naardermeer).

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

Visitors centre, excursions, hides, information booklet

31. Current recreation and tourism:

Around the lake there is a 17 km long hiking path, which leads to some shelters for bird watching and a visitor centre. Along the path there is also a tearoom. The lake itself is not open for recreation, but boat excursions (on payment) are possible.

Excursions by boat c. 8000 participants a year; hikers c. 10,000 a year; cyclists many times more than 10,000 a year.

32. Jurisdiction:

Municipalities Hilversum, Muiden and Weesp; Functional jurisdiction (conservation purposes):
Ministry of Economic Affairs.

33. Management authority:

Natuurmonumenten, P.O. Box 9955, 1253 ZS 's Graveland, the Netherlands, +31 (0)35 6559933.

34. Bibliographical references:

- BirdLife International, 2004. Birds in Europe, population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).
- Hornman, M., Hustings, F., Koffijberg, K., Kleefstra, R., Klaassen, O., van Winden, E., SOVON Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & L. Soldaat, 2012. Watervogels in Nederland 2009/2010. SOVON-rapport 2012/02, Waterdienst-rapport 12.06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.
- Janssen, John, A.M. & Joop, H.J. Schaminée, 2009. Europese Natuur in Nederland. Laag Nederland Natura 2000-gebieden. KNNV-Uitgeverij. 248p.
- Ministerie van LNV. Ontwerpbesluit Natura 2000-gebied Naardermeer.
- 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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