

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 2 April 2015 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 1993

## **Netherlands**

## Wadden Sea



Designation date 2 May 1984 Site number 289

Coordinates 53°17'33"N 06°15'55"E

Area 271 023,30 ha

## Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

## 1 - Summary

#### Summary

The Wadden Sea (Waddenzee) is a large intertidal area in the North of the Netherlands. It stretches from the northern corner of Noord-Holland in the west to the German and Danish coast in the north-east. The Waddenzee is bounded on the south side by the mainland of northern Netherlands, and, further east, of northern Germany. It was separated from Lake Usselmeer in 1932 and from the Lauwerszee in 1969. It is separated from the North Sea by a row of islands ("de Waddeneilanden").

It consists of a complex of deep channels and shallow waters with mudflats and sandflats, from which large parts are uncovered at low tide. These banks are criss-crossed with a fine branched system of channels. Along the mainland and on the southern side of the islands are scattered saltmarshes, that have a very diverse flora and fauna due to large differences in humidity and salinity. For example on the Boschplaat (on the island Terschelling) and Neerlands Reid (on the island Ameland) there are very rare types of saltmarshes on the transition to the dune region of the islands. The Ems (on the border with Germany) is an estuary.

The hydrodynamics and geomorphology are nearly undisturbed and natural processes cause the conservation and development of the characteristic habitats and the boundaries between water and land change continuously.

Human activities include tourism, extraction of natural gas and of sand, and shellfish fisheries.

## 2 - Data & location

#### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name Ms. A. Pel-Roest

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#### 2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

To year 2013

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Unofficial name (optional)

Wadden Sea

Waddenzee

#### 2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A Changes to Site boundary Yes 
No 

(Update) The boundary has been extended 

(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased

(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension 

(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension 

✓

## 2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?

(Update) Are the changes Positive ○ Negative ○ Positive & Negative ○

(Update) No information available ✓

(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?

(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

The Harbour Seals population increased and passed the 1% threshold (see criterion 9). No other major changes since last RIS update have occured, though the changes encountered are mainly positive.

After a long phase of overexploitation, protection measures have triggered spectacular recoveries in seals (TSEG 2011a, 2011b) and breeding birds. Large-scale land claims have ceased and the Wadden Sea is today highly rated for its serene beauty. Global warming with an accelerating sea-level rise, however, may threaten the sandy barrier, the extent of the tidal flats (Reise, 2010) and the species that depend on them.

Long-term monitoring data reveal that 14 bird species out of 34 of all counted, such as Oystercatchers, Avocets, Kentish Plovers, Herring Gulls and others, have reduced in quantity significantly, while 20 species such as Eurasian Spoonbill, Bar-tailed Godwit, Sanderling and Grey Plover show an increase.

Particularly species that breed and winter in North, Central or Western Europe seem to be influenced by the conditions in North-West Europe, which have a negative impact on the trends (Laursen et al. 2010).

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change)

#### 2.2 - Site location

## 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### Boundaries description (optional)

The Ramsar site Waddenzee has also been designated as the European Natura 2000-site Waddenzee. For this RIS-version, the Ramsar site boundary has therefore been adjusted to the Natura 2000-boundary. This means that the former Ramsar site Griend, part of the Ramsar site Boschplaat and some 750 ha of nature development area in the south (Friesland Buitendijks) are now included within this Ramsar site, while part of the shipping lane in the Eems-Dollard Estuary at the German border has been excluded. In total the Ramsar site substantially increased with +5405,3 ha.

#### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does Provinces of Groningen, Friesland, Noord Holland

b) What is the nearest town or population North of Den Helder (population 56.947 per 1-1-2013, Harlingen (population 15.844 per 1-1-2012) and centre? Delfzijl (population 26.025 per 1-1-2013). (Source: CBS, Netherlands Statistics)

#### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the Yes 
No O territory of another Contracting Party?

idem No O

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: Wadden Sea

#### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 271023.3

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 271011.42 GIS boundaries

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Riogeographic regions

Diogoogiapino rogiono	
Regionalisation scheme(s	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Atlantic

## 3 - Why is the Site important?

#### 3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

The Waddenzee (Wadden Sea) is a particularly good representative example of a wetland which plays a substantial ecological role in the natural functioning of a coastal system, located in a trans-border position with Germany. In June 2009 the Dutch-German Waddensea was added to the Unesco World Heritage

The Waddenzee, although heavily influenced by the closing of the Usselmeer and the reduction of the salt Other reasons marsh area, consists of an extensive system of intertidal mudflats, gulleys and sandy islets in which natural processes still play a prominent role. The salt marshes of the Wadden Sea belong to the largest intact examples of Europe. One of these, named the Boschplaat at the island of Terschelling, has been awarded a European Diploma of Protected Areas by the Council of Europe since 1970. This award is a prestigious international award 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.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The Waddenzee 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 Justification 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 section 3.4 Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers | 1320908 Start year 2005 Source of data: Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- ☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

The Wadden Sea is among others an important nursery for Plaice Pleuronectus platessa and Sole Solea Justification solea. Besides that it has been designated as a SAC for the migratory fish species Sea lamprey Petromyzon marinus, River lamprey Lampetra fluviatilis and Twaite shad Alosa fallax.

- ☑ Criterion 9 : >1% non-avian animal population
- 3.2 Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

3.3 - Animal spe	ecies whose	presence re	elate	s to	th	e int	erna	tiona	l importance	of the s	ite				
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qi t cr	pecies ualifies under riterion 4 6	1	Specontri und crite 3 5	butes der rion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendi	x Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Alosa fallax	Twaite shad	<b>√</b>								LC Str			Annex II, V of the EU Habitat Directive; (National Red List (2004), LC)	The site has been designated as a SAC for the migratory fish species including the Twaite shad.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail				<b>7</b> 🗆		12739	2006-2010	21.2	LC ●数 ●瞬				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	- 🗆 (			<b>2</b> -		1432	2006-2010	3.6					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW/Central Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca	Common Teal				<b>/</b> [		13544	2006-2010	2.7	LC ●数 ●開				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon				<b>2</b> 🗆		96823	2006-2010	6.5	LC Sign				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): W-Siberia/NW-NE. Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard				<b>2</b> 🗆		30390	2006-2010	1.5	LC ●数 ●際				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas strepera	Gadwall						818	2006-2010	1.4	LC				Biogeographic population (NB): NW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose				<b>7</b> 🗆		23440	2006-2010	4.7					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex1 of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW-Europe/SW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser fabalis serrirostris	Tundra Bean Goose				<b>2</b> 🗆		6075	2006-2010	1					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): W. & C. Siberia/ NE-SW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Arenaria interpres	Tumstone		<b>Z</b>				4315	2006-2010	2.9					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6) as well as moulting species. Biogeographic population (NB): Greenland & NE Canada (wintering) - data in table Biogeographic population (NB): Scandinavia & W-Russia -pop. size = 3081 - Period of pop. estimate = 2006-2010 - % occurrence = 3.7
CHORDATA/ AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	<b>V</b>								LC Sir			Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; National Red List (2004): CR	Breeding birds
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya marila	Greater Scaup				<b>2</b> 🗆		52768	2006-2010	17	LC Si Sim				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: the site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW-Europe

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Spec quali und crite 2 4	fies der rion	cont ui crit	ecies ributes nder erion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Cother Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta bernicla	Dark-bellied Brent Goose		<b>2</b>			77347	2006-2010	38.7					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for pre-migratory fattening of geese and waders. Biogeographic population (NB): W-Siberia/W-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta leucopsis	Bamade Goose	<b>V</b>	<b>2</b> C			146527	2006-2010	34.9	LC			Annex I EU Bird Directive	Non-breeding birds. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for pre-migratory fattening of geese and waders. Biogeographic population (NB). Russia/ Germany/ Netherlands
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye								LC				Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris alba	Sanderling		<b>/</b>			12313	2006-2010	10.3	LC				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): East Atlantic/ W&S. Africa (win)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris alpina alpina	Dunlin		<b>2</b> C		100	332395	2006-2010	25					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6) as well as moulting species. Biogeographic population (NB): N. Siberia/ Europe/ W-Africa
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris canutus	Knot		<b>2</b>			53309	2006-2010	11.8	LC Sign				Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6), moulting species and for pre-migratory fattening of geese and waders. Biogeographic population (NB): Western/Southern Africa (win)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris canutus canutus	Knot		<b>2</b> C			32994	2006-2010	9.7					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex! of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): Western/Southern Africa (win)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris canutus islandica	Knot		<b>/</b>			99561	2006-2010	22.1					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NE-Canada/NW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris ferruginea	Sandpiper								LC ●路				Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	<b>9</b> 0										Non-breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive Breeding birds - National Red List (2004): EN	Non-breeding birds. Criteria 3: Breeding birds - The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover		<b>2</b>			7545	2006-2010	4	LC ●部 ●開			Breeding birds - National Red List (2004): VU	Criteria 3: Non-breeding and breeding birds. The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa (Wetlands International) - data in table. Biogeographic population (NB): Canada Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa (Wetlands international) - pop size = 795 - period of pop. estimate = 2006-2010 - % occurrence = 1.1
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern		<b>2</b>			8565	2006-2010	1.1	LC			Annex I EU Bird Directive	Non-breeding birds. Biogeographic population: Europe/ Asia (breeding)

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qu u cri	pecies palifies ander iterion	C	Spec ontrib und criter	utes er ion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	C Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull						164061	2006-2010	8.2	LC Str				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier	<b></b>								LC Sir			Non-breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; (National Red List (2004): LC)	Non-breeding bird and breeding birds.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier	1								LC Sign			Non-breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; (National Red List (2004): NT)	Non-breeding bird and breeding birds.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus columbianus bewickii	Bewick's Swan	<b></b>					462 2	2006-2010	2.3				Annex I EU Bird Directive	Non-breeding birds. Biogeographic population (NB): W-Siberia/ NE-NW. Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	<b>V</b>								LC	1		Annex I EU Bird Directive	Non-breeding birds.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haematopus ostralegus	Eurasian Oystercatcher		72		300		138843 2	2006-2010	13.6	LC St OTH				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6) as well as moulting species. Biogeographic population (NB): Europe and NW-Africa
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Halichoerus grypus	Gray Seal	<b>V</b>								LC			Annex II, V of the EU Habitat Directive ; National Red List (2009): NT	
CHORDATA/ CEPHALASPIDOMORPH	Lampetra fluviatilis	River lamprey	1				1				LC Sign			Annex II, V of the EU Habitat Directive; (National Red List (2004): LC)	The site has been designated as a SAC for the migratory fish species including the River lamprey.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Larus argentatus	European Herring Gull		72(				49192	2006-2010	8.3					Criteria 4: Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports substantial breeding colonies of Herring Gull Larus argentatus Biogeographic population (NB): Iceland & Western Europe Biogeographic population (Breeding): Iceland & Western Europe - pop. size = 50181 - period pop. estimate = 2006-2010 - % occurrence = 8.5
CHORDATA/ AVES	Larus canus	Mew Gull						81112	2006-2010	4.1	LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black- backed Gull		7.				74661	2006-2010	19.6	LC ●数 ●階				Criteria 4: Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports substantial breeding colonies of Lesser Black-backed Gull Larus fuscus. Biogeographic population (BR): W-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Larus fuscus graellsii	Lesser Black- backed Gull		20		900								(Breeding birds - National Red List: LC)	Criteria 3: Breeding birds: the site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	✓.	121				82383	2006-2010	68.7				Annex I EU Bird Directive	Non-breeding birds. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6), moulting species and for pre-migratory fattening of geese and waders. Biogeographic population (NB): Southwestern Africa (win)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa lapponica taymyrensis	Bar-tailed Godwit		<b>.</b>				168700	2006-2010	28.1					
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit						2057	2006-2010	1.2	NT ●数 ●開				Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): W-Europe-W-Africa

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qı cı	Species jualifies under riterior	s n	Spec contril und crite	butes ler rion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	C Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergus merganser	Common Merganser				<b>2</b> 🗆					LC Sh Other				Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser				<b>2</b> 🗆					LC ●数 ●開				Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	Myosotella myosotis		<b>2</b> (											National Red List (2004): VU	terrestrial mollusc
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew		<b></b>		20		143483	3 2006-2010	16.9	NT ●\$* ●™				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6) as well as moulting species. Biogeographic population (NB): Europe (breeding)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel						3206	2006-2010	1.2	LC ●数				
CHORDATA/ CEPHALASPIDOMORPI	Petromyzon marinus	Sea lamprey	<b>V</b>								LC ●数 ●瞬			Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive ; (National Red List (2004): LC)	The site has been designated as a SAC for the migratory fish species including the Sea lamprey.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant						6646	2006-2010	1.7					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): Northern/Central Europe
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Phoca vitulina	Harbor Seal	€(		<b>2</b>			6487	2008-2012	1.3				Annex II, IV of the EU Habitat Directive ; National Red List (2009) VU	Criteria 9: Since 2008 the Harbour Seal population in the Dutch Wadden Sea counts more than 5000 individuals. 1% treshold = 5000 (source: Common Wadden Sea Secretariat)
MOLLUSCA/ BIVALVIA	Pisidium amnicum		1											National Red List (2004): VU	fresh water mollusc
CHORDATA/ AVES	Platalea leucorodia	Eurasian Spoonbill	<b>√</b> (					1678	2006-2010	15.3	LC			Non-breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; (National Red List (2004): LC)	Non-breeding bird and breeding birds. Biogeographic population (NB): Eastern Atlantic - data in table Biogeographic population (breeding): Eastern Atlantic - pop. size = 1980 - period pop. estimate = 2006-2010 - % occurrence = 18.0
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pleuronectes platessa	Plaice													The Wadden Sea is among others an important nursery for Plaice Pleuronectes platessa.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	Eurasian Golden Plover	1					41790	2006-2010	5.6	LC			Annex I EU Bird Directive	Non-breeding birds. Biogeographic population (NB): NW-Europe (breeding)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover		<b>V</b>		<b>2</b> -		62536	2006-2010	25	LC ●数 ●開				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPAfor a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6), moulting species and for pre-migratory fattening of geese and waders. Biogeographic population (NB): Eastern Atlantic (wintering)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe				<b>2</b> 🗆					LC Sis				Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qi cr	pecies ualifies under iterior	1	Spec contrik und criter	outes er rion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	Pod	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	c Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Recurvirostra avosetta	Avocet						16399	2006-2010	22.5	LC ●辭			Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; (National Red List (2004): LC)	Breeding birds Criteria 4: Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports substantial breeding colonies of Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta. Biogeographic population (NB): W-Europe/ W-Med (breeding) - data in table Biogeographic population (Breeding): W-Europe/ W-Med (breeding) - pop.size = 4383 - period pop. estimate = 2006-2010 - % occurrence = 6.0
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Solea solea	Sole													The Wadden Sea is among others an important nursery for Sole Solea solea.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Somateria mollissima	Common Eider		<b>/</b>				8550	2006-2010	1.1	LC ●数 ●硼			(Breeding birds: National Red List (2004): LC)	Criteria 3: Non-breeding and breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6) as well as moulting species. Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports substantial breeding colonies of Eider Somateria mollissima Biogeographic population (BR): Baltic/ Denmark/ Netherlands
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	<b>7</b>	11				9717	2006-2010	5.1	LC			Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; National Red List (2004): VU	Breeding birds Criteria 4: Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports substantial breeding colonies of Common Tem Sterna hirundo. Biogeographic population (breeding): SW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	<b>2</b>								LC			Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive ; (National Red List (2004): LC)	Breeding birds
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sternula albifrons	Little Tem	<b>V</b>	12				582	2006-2010	1.2	LC ●辞			Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; National Red List (2004): VU	Breeding birds Criteria 4: Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports substantial breeding colonies of Little Tern Sternula albifrons. Biogeographic population (Breeding): W-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tadorna tadorna	Common Shelduck				0		66964	2006-2010	22.3	LC ●辞				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Thalasseus sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	<b>.</b>	11				35958	2006-2010	21.2	LC ●数 ●開			Breeding birds: Annex I EU Bird Directive; National Red List (2004): EN	Breeding birds Criteria 4: Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports substantial breeding colonies of Sandwich Tern Thalasseus sandvicensis Biogeographic population (breeding): W-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank				0		2486	2006-2010	2.8	LC る計 る際				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): Europe/W-Africa
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank						8398	2006-2010	3.7	LC ●数 ●開				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): NW-Europe
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank						21802	2006-2010	7.8	LC				Biogeographic population (NB): Eastern Atlantic (win)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus robusta	Common Redshank		<b>I I</b>		20		20004	2006-2010	7.1					Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6) as well as moulting species. Biogeographic population (NB): Iceland/ Faroes Islands (bre)

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	criterion	Species contributes under criterion		Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
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CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus totanus	Common Redshank		24958	2006-2010	10				Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Criteria 4: The site is of particular importance for many migratory and breeding species (see criterion 2, 3 and 6) as well as moulting species. Biogeographic population (NB): Eastern Atlantic (win)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		35085	2006-2010	1.8	LC Sir			Criteria 3: Non-breeding birds: The site has also been designated as a SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD. Biogeographic population (NB): Europe
MOLLUSCA/ GASTROPODA	Vertigo angustior	marsh snail					NT		Annex II of the EU Habitat Directive ; (National Red List (2004): LC)	terrestrial mollusc

Criteria 4: Gathered in relatively small areas the site also supports resting and breeding seals.	

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time			Criteria 3: 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).
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide			Criteria 3: 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).
Salicomia and other annuals colonising mud and sand			Criteria 3: 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).
Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)			Criteria 3: 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).
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)			Criteria 3: 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).
Embryonic shifting dunes			Criteria 3: 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).
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)			Criteria 3: 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).
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)			Criteria 3: 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).
Dunes with hippophae rhamnoides			Criteria 3: 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).
Humid dune slacks			Criteria 3: 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).

## 4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

## 4.1 - Ecological character

Together with the Danish and German sections, the Waddenzee is the largest intertidal area in Europe. It consists of mudflats, sandflats, saltmarshes, shallowly submerged sandbanks, and estuaries. The site includes the permanent water and mudflats of the Wadden Sea, the adjacent saltmarshes of Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, and Schiermonnikoog and a number of small uninhabited isles and sand flats. One of them is Griend between Harlingen and Terschelling. It's a small, crescent-shaped island with beaches, intertidal mudflats and sandflats, and raised saltmarshes.

It is one of the few European sites where the hydrodynamics and geomorphology are nearly undisturbed and natural processes cause the conservation and development of the characteristic habitats. The boundaries between water and land change continuously.

For more information on the ecological character of the Site, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional reports and documents > vi. other published literature.

## 4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	149063	Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		4	8131	Representative
F: Estuarine waters		4	8131	Representative
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		2	94858	Representative
H: Intertidal marshes		3	10841	Representative

## 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

## 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfb: Marine west coast (MId with no dry season, warm summer)

Large-scale land claims have ceased and the Wadden Sea is today highly rated for its serene beauty. Global warming with an accelerating sea-level rise, however, may threaten the sandy barrier, the extent of the tidal flats (Reise, 2010) and the species that depend on them.

Catchment of the river Rhine: The climate according to Köppen are rainy (Cbf) and montane (EH). Catchment of the river Ems: The climate according to Köppen is rainy (Cbf).

## 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting



More than one river basin ☑

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The relevant catchment areas for the Dutch Waddenzee are the catchments of the rivers Rhine and Ems.

The surface area of the catchment of the river Rhine is 185.000 km2.

The surface area of the catchment of the river Ems is 12.900 km2.

#### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral 🗹

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

#### Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

#### Catchment of the river Rhine:

Geologically and geomorphologically it consists mainly of Quarternary, Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary mountains. The general soil types are: Alluvial, Brown forest soils and montane soils.

#### Catchment of the river Ems:

Geologically and geomorphologically it consists mainly of Quarternary sediments. The general soil types are: Alluvial and Podzol soils.

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

#### Water permanence

The second secon	
Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water	
present	

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

Tide is an important factor in the site. Freshwater enters the Wadden Sea from the River Ems, the Lauwersmeer, the Usselmeer, a number of small canals and indirect from the rivers Scheldt, Meuse and Rhine via the northward residual current along the Dutch coast. Important habitats of the ecosystem include mudflats, sandflats, saltmarshes, shallowly submerged sandbanks, and estuaries.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

<no data available>

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

<no data available>

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

## 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

<no data available>

## 4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different site itself:

## 4.5 - Ecosystem services

## 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

## Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Other	Medium

## Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance		
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium		
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage Medium			
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	Medium		

#### **Cultural Services**

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	
Spiritual and inspirationa	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	
Scientific and educationa	Educational activities and opportunities	

#### Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

#### a) within the Ramsar site:

Commercial fisheries 65 - 95%, Angling 65 - 95%, Sand, clay, shell and gravel extraction, Exploration and extraction of oil or gas, Wind turbines, Port areas, Shipping 5 - 35%, Leisure and tourism 35 - 65%, Military training 5 - 35%.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Shipping, fisheries etc.

For more information on current recreation and tourism, please refer to Section 6.1.2 Additional reports and documents > vi. other published literature.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

#### 4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

<no data available>

## 4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

## 5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

## 5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

#### 5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

ı ub	lic owners	u III

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>

#### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Foundation/non- governmental organization/trust	<b>2</b>	
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	✓	✓

#### Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

#### a) within the Ramsar site:

The site is state owned, some small parts are owned by Staatsbosbeheer, Natuurmonumenten, It Fryske Gea and the Groniger Landschap.

#### b) in the surrounding area:

Surrounding area: the water and mudflats (North Sea north of the Wadden, IJsselmeer) are state owned, part of the saltmarshes are privately owned.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

- Rijkswaterstaat Noord-Nederland, Zuidersingel 3, 8911 AV Leeuwarden, P.O. Box 2301, 8901 JH, Leeuwarden, tel. +31 (0)58 234 43 44

- Ministry of Defense, P.O. Box 20701, 2500 ES, The Hague, +31 (0)70 318 81 88

Staatsbosbeheer, P.O. Box 1300, 3970 BH Driebergen, tel. +31 (0)30-6926111

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

- Het Groninger Landschap, Rijksstraatweg 333, 9752 CG, Haren, +31 (0)50 313 59 01

- It Fryske Gea, P.O. Box 3, 9244 ZN Beetsterzwaag, tel. +31 (0)512 38 14 48

- Landschap Noord-Holland, P.O. Box 222, 1850 AE Heiloo, tel. +31 (0)88 00 64 400

- Natuurmonumenten, P.O. Box 9955, 1243 ZS 's-Graveland, tel. +31 (0)35 655 99 33

Postal address:

Please see above: list of local office/offices

## 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

## 5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact		✓	No change		No change

Energy production and mining

<b>5</b> ,1	<u> </u>					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Oil and gas drilling	High impact		✓	No change		No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	High impact		<b>/</b>	No change		No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
(Para)military activities	Medium impact		✓	No change		No change

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Medium impact		✓	No change		No change

#### Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	High impact		✓	No change		No change

#### Please describe any other threats (optional):

#### a) within the Ramsar site:

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

Some of the (potential) threats below are scored with an A, though measures have been taken to keep the threat at an acceptable level.

- Aquaculture/ fisheries (A mussel fisheries);
- Disturbance to birds (B military training (air force and amphibious vehicles));
- Extraction industry (mining) (A gas exploiration);
- Recreation/ tourism (B);
- Pollution (not Industrial discharge) (currently B eutrophication by river Rhine water);
- Pollution (not Industrial discharge) (B chronic oil pollution (shipping)).
- Sea level rise due to climate change: A

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

#### Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Unesco transboundary Wadden Sea World Heritage site		whole

#### Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Waddenzee		whole

#### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
national park			whole
nature reserve			whole
natural monument			whole

#### Non-statutory designations

Noti-statutory designations				
	Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
	Other non-statutory designation	Water Framework Directive. Directive 2000/60/EC		whole

### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention

M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

#### 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

#### Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

#### **Human Activities**

Measures	Status
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented

#### Other:

For more information on particular current management practices including on a ban on cockle fisheries, limited mussel seed fisheries, prawns, sea grass restoration and the Wadden Fund, please refer to section 6.1.2 Additional reports and documents > vi. other published literature.

At the 11th Trilateral Wadden Sea Governmental Conference (Sylt, March 2010), a refreshed Joint Declaration on the Protection of the Wadden Sea was signed, which replaces the old one from 1982 and new Governance Arrangements were adopted. An updated Wadden Sea Plan 2010 was adopted at this conference. See below, 5.2.5 Management Planning.

#### 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No 

processes with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

As part of the Wadden Sea World Heritage communication and awareness strategy, many communication activities were launched. In summer 2011 a so-called 'Story Hunter Campaign' was executed throughout the region. For more information, see: http://www.waddensea-worldheritage.org/

The International Wadden Sea School (IWSS) is initiated and supported by the governments of the three states working together in the Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation. The overall goal of the IWSS is to enhance the awareness on the Wadden Sea as a shared natural and cultural heritage and to support the understanding for a long-term protection and sustainable management of the Wadden Sea as a whole by translating the ideas behind the cooperation on the Wadden Sea into the education of the future generation.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): http://www.waddensea-worldheritage.org/

#### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

#### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Ongoing biodiversity monitoring is one of the obligatory activities in relation to the designated Natura2000 habitat types and species.

Numerous scientific research projects are ongoing in the Wadden Sea. Main responsible executors are:

- NIOZ: Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (www.nioz.nl);
- Wageningen IMARES: The Institute for Marine Resources and Ecosystem Studies (www.imares.wur.nl; which joins same facilities with NIOZ);
- University of Groningen (www.rug.nl; offering an MSc in Marine Biology);
- SOVON, the Dutch Bird Research Organisation (www.sovon.nl);
- TNO: Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (www.tno.nl; Den Helder);
- NIOO: Netherlands Institute of Ecology (www.nioo.nl);
- RIKZ: The National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (www.rikz.nl).

The three lateral Wadden Sea cooperation also concerns joint research. See the Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Programme at: http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/TMAP/Monitoring.html

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

The number of scientific/technical references is too extended to list here. For a complete list please surf to the publication lists of the research institutes on the internet. For an arbitrary selection see below:

- 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. Zee en kust Natura 2000-gebieden. KNNV-Uitgeverij. 296p.
- Laursen, K., Blew, J., Eskildsen, K., Gunther, K., Halterlein, B., Kleefstra, R., Luersen, G., Potel, P., Schrader, S., 2010. Migratory Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1987- 2008. Wadden Sea Ecosystem No.30. Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Joint Monitoring Group of Migratory Birds in the Wadden Sea, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.
- Ministerie van LNV, 2008. Aanwijzingsbesluit Natura-2000 gebied Waddenzee.
- Reise, Karsten, Martin Baptist, Peter Burbridge, Norbert Dankers, Ludwig Fischer, Burghard Flemming, Albert P. Oost, Cor Smit, 2010. The Wadden Sea A Universally Outstanding Tidal Wetland. Wadden Sea Ecosystem No. 29. Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Wilhelmshaven, Germany, page 7 24.
- Sijtsma, Frans, J., Gelijn J. Werner, Lourens Broersma, 2008. Recreatie en toerisme in het Waddengebied.
- Toekomstige ontwikkelingsmogelijkheden en hun effecten op economie, duurzaamheid en identiteit behorende bij advies 2008/05. Rijks Universiteit Groningen, Raad voor de Wadden.
- TSEG, 2011a. Aerial Surveys of Harbour Seals in the Wadden Sea in 2011: Solid increases in total number as well as pups. by the Trilateral Seal Expert Group (TSEG) (07 November 2011)
- TSEG, 2011b Aerial surveys of grey seals in the Wadden Sea in 2010-2011: Continued growth, through birth and immigration. by the Trilateral Seal Expert Group (TSEG) (07 November 2011)

#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

<no data available>

### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

#### Designation letter

<no file available

#### Transboundary Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1984-05-02