

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:

Engbertsdijkvenen

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:

Ramsar site Engbertsdijksvenen has also been designated as the European Natura 2000-site Engbertsdijksvenen. For this RIS-version, the Ramsar site boundary has therefore been adjusted to the Natura 2000-boundary. Nature development area has been added to the Ramsar site. In total this new boundary resulted in an increase of +105,0 ha.

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

52°29'N - 06°40'E

9. General location:

Province of Overijssel, ca. 10 km north of Almelo (population 72.729 per 1-1-2013; source: CBS, Netherlands Statistics).

10. Elevation: (min & max)

NAP +14 / +16 m

11. Area:

998,1 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Engbertsdijksvenen is one of the last remaining raised bogs in the Netherlands that used to be a part of an extensive bog landscape. Nowadays only ca. 10 ha has not been excavated for peat. This core of the raised bog was used for buckwheat cultivation, so not excavated and thereby conserved. Peat excavations took place from 1850 until 1950. Because the edges are all excavated, the site rises 'high' above the surroundings. This is why the site is hydrologically isolated by splitting into compartments by dams. Besides the raised bog there is also wet and drier heathland and on the edges some birch forest.

The site is located to the north of the city of Almelo, and is surrounded by arable land.

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 Engbertsdijksvenen, 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 Engbertsdijksvenen applies to both and the justification for the application of each Ramsar criterion below, greatly refers to its status as a SAC and SPA.

Justification criterion 2

The table below shows the Annex I species (BD) for which the site has been designated as a SPA.

Species of Annex I of the European Bird Directive for which the site has been designated as a SPA.

Non-breeding birds	Species code	BD Annex
Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i>	A127	I

Justification criterion 3

The Engbertsdijksvenen 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
H4030	European dry heaths
H7110	*Active raised bogs
H7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

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).

Species	Species code	RL category
Non-breeding birds		
Tundra Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis ssp. Rossicus</i>	A039	-
Breeding birds		(2004)
Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	A008	LC

Engbertsdijksvenen is especially important as a breeding, resting and moulting site for many species of duck, geese, swan and waders. Also for Common cranes it is an important staging site.

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 some species gather in relatively small areas like staging Common Crane *Grus grus* and Tundra Bean Goose *Anser fabalis ssp. Rossicus*.

Justification criterion 6

The site has one 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
Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>	NB	W. & C. Siberia/ NE-SW. Europe	6.000	7.664	1,3

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:

One of the last remaining raised bogs in the Netherlands, ca.10 ha of which has not been excavated for peat. In order to conserve this 'living' raised bog, land was bought by nature conservation organisation Staatsbosbeheer in the surroundings and managed to keep the water level high.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

The catchment area is the wetland itself. Geologically and geomorphologically it consists of Quaternary sediments. The soil type is Alluvial. The climate according to Köppen is rainy (Cbf).

18. Hydrological values:

The Hydrological values of the Engbertdijksvenen include groundwater replenishment and Climate change modification (net CO2 consumption).

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:

U 80%; Xp 5%; 9; O 3%; W 12%,

20. General ecological features:

Engbertsdijksvenen is especially important as a breeding, resting and moulting site for many species of duck, geese, swan and waders. Also for Common cranes it is an important staging site.

A plant community of European interest that occurs is: *Erico-Betuletum pubescentis*

Ecosystem services mainly refer to the function for recreation. Recreation is regulated to protect the site as much as possible, especially in its core. At the north and south side there are hides for bird watching.

21. Noteworthy flora:

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

Species	National RL category
Vascular plants	(2004)
Spoon-leaf Sundew <i>Drosera intermedia</i>	NT
White Beak-sedge <i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	NT

22. Noteworthy fauna:

The species for which the site has been designated under Natura 2000 have been listed under no. 14. The table below lists some other noteworthy fauna.

A selection of noteworthy fauna species of the National Red List (RL).

Species	RL Category (year of adoption)
Butterflies	(2004)
Grayling <i>Hipparchia semele</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 Staatsbosbeheer.

b) in the surrounding area:

Surrounding area: several private owners.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles 5 - 35%, Water management >95%

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Agriculture.

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 -).

b) in the surrounding area:

Drainage (A), bufferzone of at least 500 m is needed to stop drainage of the area; atmospheric deposition of nutrients a.o. from bio-industry (A; deposition of N is substantially above Water Directive standards).

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, 1989)
- Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC)
- Natura2000 site

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 designation for Natura 2000.

The process for the development of the Natura 2000-management plan has started.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Nothing particular.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

Nothing particular

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

Ongoing biodiversity monitoring is one of the obligatory activities in relation to the designated Natura2000 habitat types and/or species. SOVON, the Dutch Bird Research Organisation, coordinates for instance a continuous national bird monitoring program in which it cooperates with 7000 volunteers, research institutes and organisations in the monitoring of birds throughout the Netherlands (among which Engbertsdijkvenen).

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

Visitors centre, excursions.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

See 25. Current land use. Number of visitors not known.

32. Jurisdiction:

Municipality Vriezenveen; Functional jurisdiction (conservation purposes): Ministry of Economic Affairs.

33. Management authority:

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

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. Hoog Nederland Natura 2000-gebieden. KNNV-Uitgeverij. 360p.
- Ministerie van LNV, 2009. Besluit Natura 2000-gebied Engbertsdijkvenen.
- 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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