

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

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Ms. A. Pel-Roest
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Department of Nature and Biodiversity
Prins Clauslaan 8
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague, the Netherlands
Tel: +31 (0)70 378 6868

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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:

Bargerveen

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 Bargerveen has also been designated as the European Natura 2000-site Bargerveen. For this RIS-version, the Ramsar site boundary has therefore been adjusted to the (proposed) Natura 2000-boundary. Some residential areas were excluded or exclavated from the Ramsar site.

In total this new boundary resulted in a slight decrease of -6,2 ha.

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

52°41'N - 07°02'E

9. General location:

Province of Drenthe, ca. 15 km south-east of Emmen (population 108.392 per 1-1-2013; source CBS, Netherlands Statistics).

10. Elevation: (min & max)

NAP +17 / +20 m

11. Area:

2082,5 ha

12. General overview of the site:

An area of peatland and pools located in the south-eastern corner of Drenthe province at the German border, which includes one of the last and largest remaining raised bogs in the Netherlands. It once was part of the vast Boertangerveen on the border of Netherlands and Germany. The majority of the site has been excavated for peat but some parts in the north remain intact. Lakes remained at locations where the peat was excavated till the mineral subsoil. Other parts were used for cultivation of buckwheat.

The site consists of resting and active raised bogs, dry and wet heaths and swamp forests. Large parts of the site are transformed to nutrient poor grasslands. The variety of habitats is a.o. caused by the gradients towards the higher sands of the Hondsrug.

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 Bargerveen, 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 Bargerveen 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

Bargerveen is particularly representative example of a subatlantic raised bog. In the north of the site (Meerstalblok) there are communities of resting raised bog with many characteristic plant and animal species. These communities are in the subatlantic raised bogs the most valuable and rare. Peat dams have been built, to retain the rain water and to prevent these remnants from drying. This has led to a variety of abiotic conditions, varying from wet to moist mesotrophic circumstances. In the centre of the site, the Amsterdamse veld, a large part is open water. Regeneration of bog started at some places. This has led to a great diversity in plant, insect and bird species.

Justification criterion 2

The table below shows Annex I species (BD) for which the site has been designated as a SPA, as well as their current status on the National Red List. Some other threatened species of the National Red Lists have also been added to the table.

Species of Annex I of the European Bird Directive for which the site has been designated as a SPA, as well as some threatened species of the National Red Lists (- = Not Applicable). Year of adoption of the National Red List in parentheses.

Species(group)	Species code	BD Annex	National RL category
Vascular plants			(2004)
Bog Asphodel <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	-	-	EN
Great Sundew <i>Drosera longifolia</i>	-	-	CR
Lesser Butterfly Orchid <i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	-	-	EN
Mosses			(2004)
<i>Sphagnum fuscum</i>	-	-	VU
<i>Dicranum bergeri</i>	-	-	NT
Mush rooms			(2004)
<i>Hygrocybe helobia</i>	-	-	VU
<i>Entoloma elode</i>	-	-	EN
<i>Mycena megaspore</i>	-	-	VU
Non-breeding birds			
Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	A037	I	-
Breeding birds			(2004)
Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	A082	I	NT
Spotted Crake <i>Porzana porzana</i>	A119	I	VU
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	A222	I	CR
Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	A224	I	VU

Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	A272	I	LC
Red-backed Shrike <i>Lanius collurio</i>	A338	I	EN
Dragonflies			(2004)
Bog Hawker <i>Aeshna subarctica</i>	-	-	EN
Butterflies			(2004)
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary <i>Boloria selene</i>	-	-	EN
Grizzled Skipper <i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	-	-	EN

Justification criterion 3

The Bargerveen 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) for which the site has been designated as a SAC. (* = priority habitat type).

Habitat code	Habitat type
H6230	*Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)
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	National RL category
Non-breeding birds		
Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis ssp. fabalis</i>	A039	-
Tundra Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis ssp. rossicus</i>	A039	-
Breeding birds		
Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	A008	LC
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	A153	EN
Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	A275	EN
Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	A276	LC

Justification criterion 4

The Bargerveen is of national and international importance for birds. The vast area, the inaccessibility, the large area of water and boggy soils, the openness and quietness make that many bird species are present throughout the year. 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 with high numbers in relatively small areas like wintering Tundra Bean Goose *Anser fabalis ssp. Rossicus* and Bean Goose *Anser fabalis ssp. Fabalis*. The Bargerveen is the most important breeding site for Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* in the Netherlands.

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	% at site
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					birds between 2006-2010	
Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis ssp. rossicus</i>	NB	W. & C. Siberia/ NE-SW. Europe	6.000	21.735	3.6

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 site is a remnant of a vast raised bog, the Boertangerveen on both sides of the Dutch-German border. It was presumably the largest continuous raised bog in the lowland of NW Europe. This habitat concerns acid bogs, sustained mainly by rainwater, with peat formation above the surrounding water table. Most of the peat of the Boertangerveen has been removed by excavations especially in the 19th century. The Bargerveen nowadays comprises the best remnant of active ombrotrophic bog in the Netherlands. Hydrological measures have been taken to promote the natural regeneration of the bog system.

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 Bargerveen 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; Heathland and fens 10%; Drained grassland/ rough grassy vegetation 5%.

20. General ecological features:

An area of peat land and pools, which includes one of the last and largest remaining raised bogs

in the Netherlands. The majority of the site has been cut for peat but some parts in the north remain intact. Large lakes remained where the peat has been extracted till the mineral subsoil. The site consists of resting and active raised bogs, dry and wet heaths and swamp forests. Large parts of the site are transformed to nutrient poor grasslands. Because of the gradient to the higher sands of the Hondsrug a large variety of habitats occurs.

Plant communities of European interest that occur are:

- *Sphagno-Rhynchosporium*
- *Erico-Sphagnetum magellanicum*

21. Noteworthy flora:

Most noteworthy flora is listed under no. 14. Other noteworthy flora is listed below.

Noteworthy flora. Year of adoption of the National Red List between brackets.

Species(group)	National RL category
Mosses	(2004)
<i>Dicranum bergeri</i>	NT

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Most noteworthy fauna is listed under no. 14.

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 largely owned by Staatsbosbeheer.

b) in the surrounding area:

Surrounding area: several private owners.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Wind mills, leisure and tourism 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:

Atmospheric deposition of nutrients from bio-industry.

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, 1992)
- Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC)
- Natura 2000

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site:

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 Natura 2000.
The process for the Natura 2000-management plan has been 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:

Much of the ongoing research is coordinated by Stichting Bargerveen (www.barger.science.ru.nl), which has a tight bond with the University of Nijmegen (www.ru.nl). 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 which the Bargerveen).

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

Excursions, information booklet

31. Current recreation and tourism:

The Bargerveen is partly open for public. There are hiking and cycling paths. The core of the site is only accessible with excursions. The number of visitors is not known.

32. Jurisdiction:

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

33. Management authority:

Staatsbosbeheer, P.O. Box 1300, 3970 BH Driebergen, tel. +31 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. Ontwerpbesluit Natura 2000-gebied Bargerveen.
- 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.

Please return to: **Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**

Telephone: +41 22 999 0170 • Fax: +41 22 999 0169 • e-mail: ramsar@ramsar.org