



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 January 2012

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Norway Dokkadelta



Designation date	6 August 2002
Site number	1188
Coordinates	60°47'51"N 10°08'59"E
Area	375,00 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

Dokkadelta is an extensive inland delta located in southern Norway. It was formed by the deposits from the rivers Dokka and Etna which have created a delta with varied wetland topography. Within the delta, there are large shallow areas, numerous small and larger islands, channels, bogs, meadows beside freshwater and clay-rich mudbanks, which are exposed when water levels are low due to regulation of downstream Randsfjorden lake.

The area's main function is as a staging site for waterbirds during both spring and autumn migration. A number of nationally and regionally rare species breed or have bred in the delta. There are often over 1000 wildfowl in the area during spring, with the Eurasian teal *Anas crecca* being most common. Wildfowl numbers are lower during autumn. Waders are not that numerous, yet in a regional perspective, the area is also important for this group.

There are populations of 10 fish species in Randsfjorden. The trout population in Randsfjorden spawns in Dokka/Etna. The delta is important as a spawning place for several of Randsfjorden's fish species. The mudbanks and shallow areas have a diverse invertebrate fauna. More crustacean species are recorded in the delta than anywhere else in Norway.

The waterside marshes and grassy meadows have a number of geographically interesting species and within the alder / bird-cherry woods along the river bank and channels a number of red-listed fungi occur.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Ellen Haakonsen Karr
Institution/agency	Norwegian Environmental Agency
Postal address	P.O. Box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2004
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Dokkdelta
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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) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

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? No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The border of the Ramsar site is the same as the border of Dokkdelta Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Oppland
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Dokka (App. population 2900 in 2016)
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2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

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

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):	375
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries

374.16

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Boreal
Other scheme (provide name below)	2. Southern boreal vegetational zone, transitional section (SB-OC)

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Biogeographical regions of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005
2. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss).

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

Hydrological services provided The area functions as a sediment trap and is important for fixing of nutrients.

Other reasons The site is southern Norway's second largest inland delta with a number of permanent and temporary waterbodies, channels and oxbow lakes representative of this biogeographic region. There is a number of large and smaller islands with characteristic vegetation belts and large areas of fine-grained mudbanks with annual vegetation on exposed banks (Nanocyperetalia).

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification The site is important for a high diversity of bird species, both as a staging site during the migration and as a breeding site. In total, 223 different bird species are registered on the site (2011). The mudbanks and shallow areas have a diverse invertebrate fauna. More crustacean species are recorded in the delta than anywhere else in Norway.







- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

- Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification The trout *Salmo trutta* population in Randsfjorden spawns in Dokka/Etna. The delta is important as a spawning place for several of Randsfjorden's fish species. The following fish-species use the site: the trout *Salmo trutta*, the European whitefish *Coregonus lavaretus*, the European perch *Perca fluviatilis*, the Northern pike *Esox lucius*, the common minnow *Phoxinus phoxinus*, the tree-spined stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, the ninespined stickleback *Pungitius pungitius*, the Arctic char *Salvelinus alpinus*, the European smelt *Osmerus eperlanus*.




































3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site













Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Clavaria amoenioides</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Entoloma griseocyaneum</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Hygrocybe ingrata</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
<i>Porpoloma metapodium</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	

Status is given according to National Red List 2015

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds at the site.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	(Up to 100 individuals) Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Staging and breeding site for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(Up to 769 ind. observed in 2016) Criterion 4: The site is a staging area for this species in spring.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(Up to 85 ind. observed in 2016) Criterion 4: The site is a staging area for this species in spring.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4500	2013	6.5	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is an important staging site for this species, especially in spring when hundreds may be present. Criterion 6: Flocks of between 3000-6000 (max 5200 ind 3.4.2012) Biogeographic region: Svalbard/North-west Europe	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Staging area for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	Criterion 4: This typical upland species is an occasional breeder in the site.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is a staging area for this species in spring, summer and autumn.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: VU	Criterion 4: Staging area for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(max 100 ind observed in 2017) Criterion 4: The site is a staging area for this species in spring, summer and autumn.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Important staging and breeding site for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	(1 pair in 2000) Criterion 4: Feeding area for the species, as well as one breeding couple.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Feeding area for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(1 pair bred in the site in 2000) Criterion 4: The site is a staging area for this species before the area ices up in autumn.	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	Occur in small numbers as a staging species.	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus grus</i> 	Common Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	75			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(50-100 individuals) Criterion 4: The site is a staging area for this species both during spring and autumn.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanitta fusca</i> 	White-winged Scoter; Velvet Scoter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Staging site for the species, occurs in small numbers.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergellus albellus</i> 	Smew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> 	Osprey; Western Osprey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Several pairs of Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (NT) hunt in the area (these nest on nearby slopes).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> 	Great Cormorant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> 	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Staging area for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Podiceps auritus</i> 	Horned Grebe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> 	Great Crested Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	(6-7 pairs) Criterion 4: This uncommon species breeds in the site.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i> 	Wood Sandpiper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II Bern Convention	Criterion 4: Staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> 	Common Greenshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important staging site for this species. Can be observed in large flocks.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa ochropus</i> 	Green Sandpiper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	Criterion 4: Staging area for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i> 	Common Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Staging and breeding site for this species.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Coregonus pidschian</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species spawns further upstream and migrate through the site.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Esox lucius</i> 	Snake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species spawns at the site.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> 	Stickleback	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species is regularly observed at the site, and most likely spawns here.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> 	Sea smelt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species spawns at the site in large numbers, important as prey for other fish species.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Perca flavescens</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species is regularly observed at the site.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> 	Common minnow; Common minnow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species lives and spawns at the site, prefers shallow waters.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Pungitius pungitius</i>	Nine-spined stickleback; Nine-spined stickleback; Nine-spined stickleback; Nine-spined stickleback; Ninespine stickleback; Ninespine stickleback; Ninespine stickleback	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species is regularly observed at the site, and most likely spawns here.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Salmo trutta</i>	Herling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: The Trout <i>Salmo trutta</i> population in Randsfjorden spawns in Dokka/Etna and wanders through the site in large numbers.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Arctic Char	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This fish-species is observed at the site.
Others																	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Alces alces</i>	Moose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important feeding area for this species.
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Eptesicus nilssonii</i>	Northern Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site supports a good population of this species.
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Observed on the site

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Status is given according to National Red List 2015.

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
Semi-natural grassland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Species-rich meadows.	Species-rich meadows that require some management in form of grazing or mowing. Listed as VU on National Red List.
Underwater vegetation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diverse water vegetation, with species such as <i>Potamogeton</i> ssp. and <i>Persicaria</i> amphibia	Rich vegetation like this supports both bird and fish populations.
Mud- and sandflats	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exposed mud- and sandflats with rich invertebrate fauna	Highly important food source for birds.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site is a large inland delta, formed where the two rivers Dokka and Etna join together in Randsfjorden. The delta has a large variety of wetland types, such as waterside meadows with distinct zonation, islands in a state of succession (formerly managed) and deciduous woodland and willow scrub along the rivers and channels. Rich belts of floating vegetation occur in open water with *Potamogeton natans*, *Persicaria amphibia*, *Nuphar lutea* and *N. pumila*. The outer terrestrial vegetation composes large areas of *Equisetum fluviatile*. Within is a zone of either *Carex acuta* or *C. rostrata*. This graduates into damp meadows dominated by *Calamagrostis canescens* and *C. purpurea* and characteristic species such as *Filipendula arundinacea* and *Lysimachia vulgaris*. The higher riverbanks are dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea*. The woodland belt along the rivers and channels is mainly alder/bird-cherry, with *Salix myrsinifolia* and *S. cinerea* in the zone between woodland and meadow. The rich and varied delta landscape supports a high diversity of bird species.

The invertebrate fauna in the delta is well documented, and the mudbanks have a high biomass comprising *Oligochaeta* and other benthic creatures. The area is rich in fish, and the delta is an important spawning and rearing area for the whitefish *Coregonus lavaretus* or the pike *Esox lucius*.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> L: Permanent inland deltas		1		
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils				

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land				

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>		Occurrence of this regionally rare species.
<i>Crepidotus epibryus</i>		Interesting species that has been found in the alder/bird-cherry woods
<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>		Occurrence of this regionally rare species.
<i>Myrica gale</i>		Occurrence of this regionally rare species.
<i>Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum</i>		Occurrence of this regionally rare species.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper				
ANNELIDA/CLITELLATA	<i>Glossiphonia verrucata</i>					First found in the delta in 1987 (as a new species for Norway).
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth newt				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Myotis brandtii</i>	Brand's Myotis				Unconfirmed record of this species.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Myotis mystacinus mystacinus</i>					National Red List: Considered as LC, Unconfirmed record of this species.
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	European frog				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	Potentially	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mnk	Potentially	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

The area has a slightly continental climate, with relatively warm summers and cold winters and moderate annual precipitation (715 mm p.a.).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

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.

Etna and Dokka

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Organic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The outer delta platform is made up of fine-grained material (silt and sand) whereas farther in, there is mainly sand and coarser material. A build-up of organic material has formed into peat in damp areas in the inner delta.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

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

A large part of the area is shallow (0.5 – 3 m deep) under normal summer water levels, and there are deep channels in the outer northern part which go down to 10 m. Randsfjorden has a regulation regime of 3.2 m, and during winter large areas of the delta are dry land. The river Etna is unregulated, whereas the river Dokka was regulated for production of hydroelectricity in 1988.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The transport of sediment from the large rivers Etna and Dokka are responsible for the building up of the delta and for the changing mudbanks in the delta. The area functions as a sediment trap and is important for fixing of nutrients (in particular those containing phosphor and nitrogen).

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The water quality in Dokka is good, with a pH of between 6.8 and 7.1.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Oligotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

Randsfjorden is poor in nutrients and plant plankton.

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 site itself. i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Randsfjorden and Dokka river are regulated in connection with production of hydroelectricity. The reserve is surrounded by agricultural areas and extensively exploited woodlands. The town of Dokka with around 2000 inhabitants is situated beside the river Dokka and lies about 4 km north-west of the reserve.

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
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The area functions as a sediment trap and is important for fixing of nutrients (in particular those containing phosphor and nitrogen). The large watershed makes the rivers important in alleviating floods, but extensive drainage of mires in the lower reaches have resulted in more frequent flooding, especially in spring.

The waterside meadows and grassy meadows in the delta were formerly cut for hay, and there are remains of several hay barns in the area. Management by cutting and burning in order to recreate former meadows has been started. The delta is regularly used by school classes from the district. Fishing was formerly an extra source of income for local farmers.

The area is used for birdwatching and recreational activities by local residents, mainly for fishing and bathing (in the recreational area in the south-west).

See additional material for further information.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<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

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

within the Ramsar site: Private

in the surrounding area: Private

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

County Governor of Oppland

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

No particular person

Postal address:

Statens Hus
P.O. 987, N-2626 Lillehammer

E-mail address:

fmoppost@fylkesmannen.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:
Dokka river is regulated for hydroelectric power production, and this is reducing the water transport through the delta compared to former state, since some of the water from Dokka is channelled through the power station at Odnnes and pumped out in Randsfjord outside the reserve. This is potentially causing a decrease in sedimentation, which again can decrease density of bottom-dwelling organisms. However, this has been the case since the site was registered as a Ramsar site, due to the fact that despite these factors the delta is still of very high importance to waterbirds. There has not been any changes in this situation in the past years.

Cessation of grazing and hay cutting on many of the larger islands in the inner part of the delta has allowed rapid vegetation succession. This has resulted in several plants and birds (such as the yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava* and the Eurasian curlew *Numenius arquata*) having either disappeared or become scarcer. There are now initiated actions to restore these areas by reinstating some traditional agriculture methods, according to the management plan.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Dokkadelta		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

1a Strict Nature Reserve

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features

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

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

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 No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

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

The site has a national Wetland Visitors Center, which performs a range of tasks, such as education of school children, guiding, management and monitoring of natural values such as the bird populations and flora.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant):

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

Further information

No, but restoration of semi-natural grassland is planned and done according to the management plan for the site.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Recording of breeding and staging birds is carried out as part of wardening of the site.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

artskart.no

County Governor of Oppland. 2013. Dokkadeltaet naturreservat - forvaltningsplan med forvaltningsmål. (Management plan for Dokkadeltaet Nature Reserve - With management goals).

County Governor of Oppland. 2004. Flora og vegetasjon i Dokkadeltaet med forslag til skjøtselstiltak i naturreservatet. (Flora and vegetation in Dokkadelta - With management suggestions in the reserve).

Gederaas, L., Moen, T.L., Skjelseth, S. & Larsen, L.-K. (eds.). Alien species in Norway – with the Norwegian Black List 2012. The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, Norway.

Henriksen S and Hilmo O. 2015. Norwegian Red List of Species 2015.

Norwegian Ornithological Society. Rapport 5-2015. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAer) i Norge.

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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

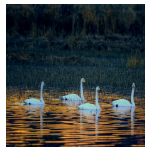
<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

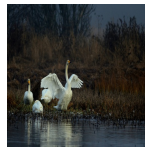
Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Aerial photo of the site. (Norwegian Environment Agency, 08-11-2017)



Whooper Swans in the Dokkadelta (Ole Knut Steinsset, Norwegian Environment Agency, 30-10-2013)



Whooper Swans in the Dokkadelta (Ole Knut Steinsset, Norwegian Environment Agency, 01-11-2013)



Great Cormorants in the Dokkadelta (Ole Knut Steinsset, Norwegian Environment Agency, 01-11-2013)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation