Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 10 May 2023
Update version, previously published on : 5 April 2018

Norway

Ulendeltaet

Designation date	12 November 2010
Site number	1967
Coordinates	64°09'39"N 13°49'02"E
Area	269,90 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

Ulendeltaet is an undisturbed freshwater delta and includes stretches of a meandering river, marshes, islands, oxbow lakes and pools. The delta is classified as a "bird's-foot-delta". Moist spruce and birch forests line the riverbank and vast, well-developed Salix scrubs are important breeding areas for different passerines such as the yellow wagtail, the willow warbler and the brambling. Ulendeltaet is built up by the sediments from the river Innerdalselva, and previous watercourses have left behind ox-bow lakes such as Storloken and Litlloken. The watercourse flows east towards Sweden and further to the Baltic Sea. The mires in the reserve are complex and comprise large areas of both lime-rich and lime-poor mires. The most striking part of the mire is the tussock-forming woolly fringe-moss.

The reserve is considered an important wildlife area, with an occurrence of several demanding water birds. More than 100 different bird species are registered inside the reserve. Several ducks inhabit the river delta, among them the Eurasian wigeon, the Eurasian teal, the common goldeneye and the red-breasted merganser. In the mires, especially in the large mire east of the delta, a range of different waders are breeding: the common greenshank, the green sandpiper, the wood sandpiper and the common sandpiper are the most numerous. In the tarns, one can find the common crane and the black-throated loon. The western osprey (NRL: VU) is also breeding in this area, and beavers are frequently encountered.

The delta, as well as the lake Ulen, harbour large numbers of the brown trout, the Arctic char, the burbot and the common minnow.

The area functions as a sediment trap and is important for nutrient fixing as well as flood reduction. The site is mainly used for fishing and moose hunting, but also for canoe trips and bird watching activities. A National Park Centre is located in the vicinity of the site.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Norwegian Environment Agency
Postal address	Post box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address	Postboks 5672 Sluppen Trondheim Norway

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

From year	1998
To year	2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Ulendeltaet

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	the area has decreased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	☐
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	☐
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	☐
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an 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?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The boundaries are the same as for the existing Ulendeltaet Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Trøndelag
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Steinkjer

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): 269.9

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 270.092

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	1. Middle boreal vegetation zone, indifferent section (Mb-OC, between slightly continental and slightly oceanic section).
EU biogeographic regionalization	2. Alpine

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. 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 Moen 1998 National Atlas of Norway: Vegetation. Norwegian Mapping Authority, Hønefoss.
2. Biogeographical Regions, European Environment Agency, 2005

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

Other reasons: The Ulendeltaet represents a rare example of a freshwater delta, found in the mid boreal vegetation zone. It is one of the best-preserved deltas in mid-Norway, where the river running into the delta is unregulated. The delta includes stretches of a meandering river, islands, old river courses and pools.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information: The area hosts rare/threatened species such as the rustic bunting Emberiza rustica (IUCN: VU, NRL: CR) and the Ural owl Strix uralensis (NRL: EN).

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: The reserve is considered an important wildlife area, with the occurrence of several demanding water birds.

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

Optional text box to provide further information: Several ducks inhabit the river delta, such as the Eurasian wigeon (Mareca penelope), the Eurasian teal (Anas crecca), the common goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) and the red-breasted merganser (Mergus serrator). In the mires, especially in the large mire east of the delta, a range of different waders are breeding: the common greenshank (Tringa nebularia), the green sandpiper (Tringa ochropus), the wood sandpiper (Tringa glareola) and the common sandpiper (Actitis hypoleucos) are the most numerous. In the tarns, one can find the common crane (Grus grus) and the black-throated loon (Gavia arctica). The osprey (Pandion haliaetus, NRL: VU) is also breeding in this area.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification: Lake Ulen and the delta have large numbers of the brown trout (Salmo trutta) and the Arctic char (Salvelinus alpinus), but also host species close to their western distribution range such as burbot (Lota lota) and common minnow (Phoxinus phoxinus). The delta is an important source of food for these species. It is also important as a spawning ground for brown trout.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Fungi								
ASCOMYCOTA / ARTHONIOMYCETES	*Bactrospora brodoi*	☑	☑	☐		☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	

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

Phylum	Scientific 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								

Phylum	Scientific 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								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Castor fiber*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. III Berne Convention, Emerald Network.	The area has a stable population of this species.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Lota lota*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: Lake Ulen and the delta have large numbers of this species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Phoxinus phoxinus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: Lake Ulen and the delta have large numbers of this species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salmo trutta*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: Lake Ulen and the delta have large numbers of this species. It`s also an important site as a spawning ground for Brown Trout.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salvelinus alpinus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 8: Lake Ulen and the delta have large numbers of this species.
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Actitis hypoleucos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bucephala clangula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National red list: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Emberiza rustica*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National red list: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fringilla montifringilla*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The edge of the forest and the rich Salix scrubs are important breeding areas for different passerines such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia arctica*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in tarns found in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus canus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Common breeding species in the Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanitta nigra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus serrator*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in tarns found in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Motacilla flava*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The edge of the forest and the rich Salix scrubs are important breeding areas for different passerines such as this species.

Phylum	Scientific 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	*Numenius phaeopus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National red list: Considered as NT, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species has a breeding couple in the delta.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in the Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The edge of the forest and the rich Salix scrubs are important breeding areas for different passerines such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Prunella modularis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in the Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Strix uralensis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa glareola*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: Common breeding species in the Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in the Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa ochropus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 4: Common breeding species in Ulendeltaet.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: Common breeding species in the Ulendeltaet.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

It is referred to the National red list 2021.

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
Delta	☐		Considered as VU on the national red list for nature types

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Ulendeltaet is distinguished by moist forest of spruce and birch, especially as edge vegetation along the riverbanks. There are also vast and well-developed Salix scrubs, which give the area a distinctive character. The river delta is partially overflown especially during snow melt in spring. The marshes within the site are varied, with both poor and rich marshes. The site is also important for breeding bird species. Ulendeltaet represents a rare nature type in Norway. Undisturbed freshwater deltas of this size are unique for the mid parts of Norway and rare also in the south of Norway.

The area has a stable population of beaver and moose.

The edge of the forest and the rich Salix scrubs are important areas for different passerines. The yellow wagtail is one of the characteristic species in the area together with the willow warbler and the brambling. Other common breeding species in Ulendeltaet are the the whimbrel, the common redshank, the wood sandpiper, the common greenshank, the common gull, the mallard, the Eurasian wigeon, the common goldeneye, the Eurasian teal, the dunnock, the common redstart and the reed bunting.

Lake Ulen and the delta have large numbers of the brown trout and the Arctic char, but also host species close to their western distribution range such as burbot and common minnow.

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		3		Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		2		Rare

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
ASCOMYCOTA/LECANOROMYCETES	*Alectoria sarmentosa*	National Red List: Considered as NT
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza incarnata*	National Red List: Considered as LC
BASIDIOMYCOTA/AGARICOMYCETES	*Phlebia centrifuga*	National Red List: Considered as NT

Optional text box to provide further information

Onnia leporina - National Red List: Considered as NT

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Alces alces*				The area has a stable population

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)

Ulendeltaet lies in an area of relatively cool and humid summers (700 mm annual precipitation), and relatively cold winters. The area receives precipitation 190-200 days a year (Moen 1998).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 346

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 360

- 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.

Lower part of the Inderdalsåa river.
Upper part of Indalsälven catchment area, which has its outlet in the Baltic Sea.

4.4.3 - Soil

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)

Innerdalsåa is a wide valley consisting mostly of continuous morainal ground and vast areas of marshes.

The bedrock consists of augen and schist from the Caledonian orogeny.

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	☐	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 fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

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

The delta area overflows regularly, especially during snow melt in the spring. The nature reserve also includes shallow fresh water areas from the lake Ulen build up by sediments from the river.
Material transport is assumed low outside the flooding season.

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 ○

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☑

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

Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Sediments carried by the river through different river courses created dikes. Except for the flooding periods, the transport of sediments is considered to be low.
The sediment transport of Inderdalsåa (river) creates the delta. The area functions as a sediment trap and is important for nutrient fixing.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown ☑

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

Unknown ☑

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

Ombrotrophic

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 ☐

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

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	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The area functions as a sediment trap and is important for nutrient fixing. Together with other areas of mires in the watershed, the mires in the delta help to reduce flooding.

The Lierne municipality has a long and traditional hunting history, also within the Ramsar site. After the establishment of the nature reserve, traditional hunting is forbidden, except for large herbivores such as moose.
Locally used for outdoor recreation, sports fishing and moose hunting.

The area is to some extent used by tourists and residents, mainly for fishing and moose hunting, but also canoe trips. The area is occasionally visited by birdwatchers, mostly members of Nord- and Sør-Trøndelag branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF).

The Osprey breeding couple is included in the Trøndelag Osprey program run by the Nord-Trøndelag University College.

Ulendeltaet has a substantial value as research and educational area for outdoor school activities.

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)	☑	☑

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 Trøndelag

Postal address: Statsforvalteren i Trøndelag
Pb. 2600
N-7734 STEINKJER

E-mail address: sftlpost@statsforvalteren.no

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
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage			☐		☑	

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium 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
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	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
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:
Boat sightseeing for tourists during the summer.

In the surrounding area:
In the surrounding area there are some old buildings which are not in regular use.

One small local road crosses the river about 2 km west of the river delta and goes further south in a distance of approximately 1 km from the delta. East of the site marsh areas has been ditched for the purpose of planted spruce.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

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

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia 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

Other:

The area is by Royal Resolution given the status as nature reserve (Norw. Naturreservat), which is the strongest form of nature conservation in Norway. All kinds of human activity in the nature reserve is regulated by an official set of detailed regulations specific for this nature reserve. The aim of the nature reserve is to conserve a distinctive and little influenced delta in the mid Norwegian mountain region in its natural condition, so that the area can preserve its value as breeding area for several species of birds and its distinctive nature type for research and recreation. The whole waterway, including the delta Ulen, is a permanent protected waterway.

The site is identified as one of the protected areas where it is necessary to get a management plan.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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:

A National Park Center is located in the vicinity, and has the potential to be used for CEPA activities related to the Ramsar site.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

The Osprey breeding couple is included in the Nord-Trøndelag Osprey program run by the Nord-Trøndelag University College.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Artsdatabanken (2021, 24. november). Norsk rødliste for arter 2021. https://www.artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisteforarter/2021

Artsdatabanken (2018). Norsk rødliste for naturtyper 2018. Hentet (dato) fra https://www.artsdatabanken.no/rodlistefornaturtyper (Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types. Artsdatabanken, Norway)

Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens Kartverk, Hønefoss

Gaarder, G., Fjeldstad, H., Hofton, T.H., Klepsland, J.T. & Reiso, S. 2007. Biologisk mangfold i Lierne kommune. Miljøfaglig utredning, rapport 2007:11. ISBN 978-82- Figur 1 8138-211-4

Alvereng, P., Arnesen, G., Fjeldstad, H., Gaarder, G., Hanssen, U., Sundsal, K. & Tellnes, S. 2017. Basiskartlegging i Nord-Trøndelag 2016. Kartlegging av naturtyper i utvalgte verneområder etter NiN-2.1-metodikk. Miljøfaglig Utredning rapport 2017-11, ISBN 978-82-8138-875-8.

Elvedeltadatabasen - http://elvedelta.miljodirektoratet.no/

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
<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:


Aerial view of Ulendeltaet (*Norwegian Environment Agency, 18-10-2017*)


Ulendeltaet (*Steinar Bach , 03-10-2015*)


Ulendeltaet (*Steinar Bach , 24-04-2015*)


Canoeing in lake Ulen (*Steinar Johansen, 11-06-2011*)


Canoeing in lake Ulen (*Steinar Johansen, 11-06-2011*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2010-11-12