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

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

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

Eldfrid Engen,
County Governor of Buskerud,
Postboks 1604, 3007 Drammen.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

DD MM YY

Designation date | Site Reference Number

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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

May 2013

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3. Country:

Norway

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4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Fiskumvannet Nature Reserve (Norwegian: Fiskumvannet naturreservat).

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5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only)**:**

a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ☒**; or**

b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site ❑

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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:

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7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

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:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.
reservatet.

The borders are the same as for Fiskumvannet nature reserve.

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

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

59°42'30"N 09°49'11"E

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9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

Fiskumvannet is situated in Øvre Eiker municipality between the city of Drammen and the city of Kongsberg. Drammen has approx. 62.000 inhabitants and is situated 20 km west-southwest of Fiskumvannet. The lake is located north of the larger Eikeren lake, which is a main source of the water entering Fiskumvannet Lake. The nature reserve includes the western and northern part of the Fiskumvannet Lake and also some land area.

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10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

17.5 – 19 m.a.s.l.

11. Area: (in hectares)

The Fiskumvannet nature reserve covers 119 hectare, 95 hectare of this is in freshwater.
The Fiskumvannet Lake covers an area of 305 hectare.

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12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The Fiskumvannet Lake covers about 3 km². In the south, the considerable bigger lake Eikeren is located. The water enters from Eikeren through a narrow strait into Fiskumvannet. Eikeren is an oligotrophic lake in contrast to the eutrophic Fiskumvannet. The nature reserve includes the western and northern part of the Fiskumvannet Lake. In the southern part of the reserve, close to the old Fiskum church is the outlet of the Fiskumelva River. A short kilometre up the river lies Darbu village. Along the western side of Fiskumvannet only a small rim between the water and agricultural land is included in the reserve. For a short distance, the nature reserve borders county road 76. A larger land area, consisting of the Hegstadmyrene marshes and Måsnesmyrene marshes, constitutes the northern part of the reserve. The Dørje River meanders through the marsh area, and the reserve borders the railway and agricultural land. Fiskumvannet Lake is classified as a eutrophic lake in the agricultural landscape with very rich avifauna. The water is shallow, reaching down to a maximum of 8.5 meters within the reserve, and there are no islands. The main purpose of the reserve is to serve as a staging site for migrating birds in spring and autumn. A large number of wetland birds find good conditions for feeding during the migration. A number of red listed species are observed, especially during migration. The vegetation belt and swamp areas constitute excellent breeding sites for rare and demanding species. In relation to the modest size of the reserve, the number of individuals and the number of species observed is considered very high.

Fiskumvannet Lake has rich and varied swamp vegetation, and very rich water vegetation with 38 registered water plants. Important habitat types in the reserve are eutrophic agricultural landscape lake, former pasture- and mowing land, river deltas, mudflats and broad leaved deciduous forests in the border zone of the reserve. Throughout thousands of years the vegetation has been strongly affected by agriculture. From 1950 and onwards this influence has ceased and the area is characterized by overgrowth. This has resulted in changes in the vegetation cover and plant diversity. As a result of a management plan for the reserve, management of the area is implemented.

Fiskumvannet wetland area has high species diversity in terms of the limited size of the lake. A large number of species included in the red list are regularly observed in the area, and several others are observed sporadically. Local ornithologists have made an extensive effort in observing and recording species. However, systematic surveys that can easily be compared with other areas are lacking.

13. Ramsar Criteria:
Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:
Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1:
Fiskumvannet Lake is a eutrophic agricultural landscape lake of 3050 acres. The western part of the lake and the adjacent land areas are protected as a nature reserve. Fiskumvannet Lake is a representative site for a eutrophic agricultural landscape lake below sea level in Norway. The lake is nearly natural except that the river discharge from the lake into Vestfossen waterfall is regulated which prevents the water table to follow natural fluctuations over the year. The beach area is former pasture- and grazing marsh that during the last fifty years has been overgrown with bushes and scrub vegetation. These areas are now being reopened with manual clearing and animal grazing. When the beach area is reopened and the management regime is commenced, Fiskumvannet Lake will represent a more representative site and rare habitat type in the biogeographic region.

Criterion 2:
Fiskumvannet Lake provides habitat for a number of vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered species that are listed on the Norwegian Red List 2010.

Garganey *Anas querquedula* (EN) appear in small numbers but regularly during the summer, and is also nesting. They are few, but occur annually during spring migration and more sporadically during autumn migration. Greater Scaup *Aythya marila* (VU) appear in small numbers but regularly under spring and autumn migration. Smew *Mergellus albellus* (VU) visits sporadically and in small numbers during autumn migration.

Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus* (VU) nests in Øvre Eiker and is observed annually by Fiskumvannet, including during migration in spring and autumn. Of all observations of Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneu* (VU) and Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* (VU) in the lowland of Buskerud county, 60 % are from Fiskumvannet. The species are observed regularly during migration in spring and autumn.

Fiskumvannet Lake is the best locality for Water rail *Rallus aquaticus* (VU) in Buskerud County, and individuals are observed annually. The site is also an important locality for Spotted Crake *Porzana porzan* (EN) in Buskerud County. The species is regularly heard for several summers, and has probably been nesting. Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (VU) is observed sporadically during spring and autumn migration.

Most of the observations of Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia* (VU) in Buskerud County are from the area, however, the species is not observed nesting. Skylark Alauda arvensis (VU) is common

Red listed plants that grow in and by Fiskumvannet Lake are: *Crassula aquatica* (VU), *Lythrum portula* (VU), Crested Fern *Dryopteris cristata* (EN) and *Nitella mucronata* (VU). The status for these species is uncertain after the introduced species Waterweed *Elodea canadensis* established in the area in the 1990s. See also point 21.

Criterion 6:
More than 1 % of the Svalbard population of Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus* rests regularly at Fiskumvannet Lake during migration. The main spring migration route for the population passes Fiskumvannet, and the site is one of the staging sites used by the migrating Pink-footed goose in Buskerud besides Tyrifjorden Lake and Linnesstranda beach. As an example app. 1000 birds rested here between May 15th and June 1st in 2006. More than 2400 Pink-footed goose rested April 13th in 2008 and another 400 birds rested the 15th of April. In 2006, 1 % of the Svalbard population of Pink-footed goose was estimated to 430 individuals.(Artskart.no)

The Norwegian Red List 2010 is used for all species characterizations.

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15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):
Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:
Boreal.

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):
EU Habitat directive 92/43/EEC.

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16. Physical features of the site:
Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Geology	The area around Fiskumvannet Lake is dominated by surficial deposits. The bedrock further out consists of both Precambrian gneiss and calcareous sedimentary rocks.
Geomorphology	Due to the constant saturation with water, the peat land north of the lake consists of thick layers of peat. The degree of overgrowth of the peat land

	depends on the extent of water saturation. The Dørje River meanders through the peat land and cause a delta area with mudflats at the outlet. Fiskumelva River and Delerelva River also create a delta area at the furthest southwestern part of the reserve.
Substrate/soil type	Around Fiskumvannet Lake, moraine soil and glacifluvial deposits dominate. The marshes in the reserve consist of peat land.
Water quality	Fiskumvannet Lake is a relatively eutrophic lake due to the nutrient rich rocks in the area and agricultural runoff.
Water depth	The water column is around 20 meters at the deepest and the median depth is 6 meters. Within the protected area, the water depth is down to 8.5 meters. Nutrient poor water is supplied to the lake from Eikeren Lake. The two rivers entering Fiskumvannet holds a generally good water quality, yet are to some degree affected by nutrients.
Climate	Mean annual precipitation is 930 mm, and mean temperatures are 5 degrees C.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

The bedrock around Fiskumvannet Lake consists of Precambrian gneiss partly coverage by surface deposits in the western part of the protected area. The vegetation consists mainly of coniferous forest. North and south of the reserve the bedrock is mainly of calcareous and sedimentary. These sedimentary rocks are nutrient rich, disintegrate easily and provide good growing conditions for nutrient demanding habitat types. Broad leaved deciduous forest occur several places in the area.

18. Hydrological values:
Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Hydrological values are connected to sediment trapping an shoreline stabilization.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:
Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines.*

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:
List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

O, U, Xp, L, M, 4

20. General ecological features:
Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The Fiskumvannet Lake belongs to the habitat type nutrient rich agricultural lake. Most of the land area within the reserve is classified as nutrient rich marsh, and was previously mown or used for grazing. Large parts of the inner, dryer parts along the railway and the county road is covered by forest or scrub, while the outer parts are marsh land without vegetation cover. The last 50 years the area has gradually been overgrown by vegetation. Several plant species listed on the Red list are registered in the area, both species growing in wetter areas and species that are management dependent. The regulation of Fiskumvannet Lake may have contributed to the observed overgrowth due to the reduction in the water level fluctuations.

21. Noteworthy flora:
Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The site is in the boreonemoral vegetation zone and slightly oceanic section (Bn-O1) (Moen, A. 1998). Zonal divisions show 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, A. 1998).

Seven vegetation types are registered in the nature reserve. Among the particular occurrences in the reserve are a 50 meter long and 3-4 meter wide population of Narrow Leaf Cattail *Typha angustifolia* north of the outlet of Dørja River. In the water, rare species like *Tillaea aquatic* (EN) and *Peplis portula* (VU) are observed. On the humid meadows *Veronica longifolia* and *Dryopteris cristata* (EN) occur. In the northeastern corner of the reserve, the mud flats are completely out of the water for some periods. In this habitat dominate Needle Spike Rush *Eleocharis acicularis*, *Tillaea aquatic* (EN) and Water Mudwort *Limosella aquatic.* The Red listed *Nitella mucronata* (VU) is also found here. Waterweed *Elodea canadensis* spread to Fiskumvannet Lake during the 1990s from Drammenselva River and Loeselva River, despite restrictions of relocation of boats to Fiskumvannet Lake. The species grow in areas with shallow water depth all over the lake, yet is found in large quantities only around the outlet of Fiskumelva River.

22. Noteworthy fauna:
Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Despite the barriers created by the railway, the highway and the fields in the area around the lake; Moose *Alces alces,* Roe-deer *Capreolus capreolus,* Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes* and European Badger *Meles meles* occur in the nature reserve. Beaver *Castor fiber*, Weasel *Mustela erminea* and small rodents also occur in the area.

Due to the high plant production in the area, the invertebrate diversity is high, which again provides food for large parts of the bird diversity. The invertebrate diversity is not particularly studied, however dragon-fly, butterflies and spiders are found in large quantities. Among the dragon-fly species, Vagrant darter *Sympetrum vulgatum* and Large White-faced darter *Leucorrhinia pectoralis* (NT) are found, and also Ruddy darter *Sympetrum sanguineum* (NT), *Ranatra linearis* and Swallowtail *Papilio machaon.*

Fiskumvannet is one of the most species rich lakes when it comes to fish diversity. 25-26 species inhabit the lake, among them several cyprinid species, pike, perch, trout, and gwyniad. The population of European Eel *Anguilla Anguilla* (CR) is estimated to be small. Moor frog *Rana arvalis* (NT) was first heard in 1994, and annually since that.

Fiskumvannet Lake holds a very rich diversity of wetland birds compared with other Norwegian wetlands. The site is one of the inland wetland localities with the highest number of bird species registered. 240 species are registered in or around Fiskumvannet Lake, and of these more than 100 are wetland dependent species. For bird diversity, the lake may have its most important function as staging area during migration. A number of species of ducks, goose and waders stage on Fiskumvannet Lake. The vegetation belt and the marshes around the lake provide nesting sites for rare and demanding species. The Red listed species Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus* (NT) and Water rail *Rallus aquaticus* (VU) nest by the lake. The first nesting pair of common Rosefinch in Norway *Carpodacus erythrinus* was observed by Fiskumvannet in the 1970.

Fiskumvannet constitutes an important hunting ground for birds nesting away from the water, like the red listed birds of prey; Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* (VU), Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* (NT) and Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus* (VU). Goshawk Accipiter gentilis (NT) are regularly observed by Fiskumvannet, most commonly in spring and autumn.

In addition to more common bird species, individuals of species that are rare locally or nationally visit the area. These are species like Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*, Albatross *Diomedeidae*, Great Egret *Egretta alba* and Hoopoe *Upupa epops*.

The composition of the bird fauna is changing caused by, among other factors, overgrowth of the agricultural landscape. This have caused bird species that prefer open areas to decline, like Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (NT) and Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* (NT). Species like Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, Canada Goose *Branta Canadensis* and divers have increased during the same period. Increased have also Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia* and several warbler species. Through the restoration work in agricultural landscapes initiated by the County Governor, the bird fauna at Fiskumvannet Lake is likely to change further.

The Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica* is observed annually under spring migration. A small number of Slovanian Grebe *Podiceps auritus* visits the site regularly during the spring and autumn migration. Gadwall *Anas strepera* (NT) appear in small numbers and sporadically during spring and autumn migration. Several pairs of Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* (NT) are observed at a nearly annual basis during migration and is observed during nesting season, the species may be nesting by Fiskumvannet.

Black-headed gull *Larus ridibundus* (NT) is regularly observed by Fiskumvannet, and in some years during the 1990s large numbers of birds nested in the area. Red-backed Shrike Lanius collurio (NT) has been observed at many occasions.

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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:

The areas around Fiskumvannet Lake are lush, have a long growth season, and were probably one of the first sites in the country that were settled and cultivated. The area has been utilized and affected by humans in more than a thousand years, and several names on farms and places indicate origin from the Viking age or before.

The Fiskum old church was built around 1250. The church is situated on a small hill 15 meter above Fiskumvannet Lake and 150 meter outside the boundary of the protected area. The church is protected according to the Law Concerning the Cultural Heritage. The landscape around the church is actively managed and the church is important for the identity of the villagers of Fiskum and Darbu. The church is used for events and concerts, and as a destination for the local population and tourists. The lake has been

an important transport route for people traveling to the church. The former main road between Kongsberg city and Drammen city passed by Fiskum old church. Some hundred meters away from the church, a brick-work factory was located. Today, piles of bricks are the only remains of the factory.

Fisheries have been important for the land owners around the lake throughout time, which the name gives an indication of. The last decenniums, fishing have lost its value as food source for the farmers. The landscape around Fiskumvannet Lake has been characterized by agricultural production throughout history. Within the reserve the land has mainly been used for grazing and mowing.

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.

If Yes, tick the box ❑ and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:
i) sites which provide 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) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
iv) sites where 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:

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24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Mainly private land, some land is state owned

b) in the surrounding area:

Mainly private land

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25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Most of the fishing activities have ceased, yet some pike fishing is still practiced, especially during spring. Within the reserve the land has mainly been used for grazing and mowing. In the 1950s, the number of grazing animals on the farms declined; the use of the land as pasture ceased, and overgrowth commenced. The influence on the protected area from agriculture is today relatively limited. There are some wood harvesting, and irrigation water is sourced from the lake.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Grains and grass is the main produce from the fields adjacent to the protected area, in addition there is some production of fruits and berries. Further up in the hills, forest dominates; mainly coniferous forest. Two villages lie in the area, Darbu village approximately one km from the water on the southwestern side, and Vestfossen village by the outlet on the northeastern side.

Vestfosselva River is regulated with a dam for energy production, and Fiskumvannet Lake together with Eikeren Lake function as water storage facilities. Eikeren Lake is also a water supply source.

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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:

Throughout the years, cessation of mowing and grazing in combination with ditching and fertilization from the surrounding areas has resulted in overgrowth of parts of the area. This is unfortunate for species depending on the open agricultural landscape.

b) in the surrounding area:

None known

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27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:
In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

Fiskumvannet was designated as a nature reserve April 19th 1974 (according to the Nature Conservation Act) by a Royal Decree. All human activity in the protected area is regulated by an official set of detailed regulations specific for this protected area. The aim of the protected area is to protect a special nature type with a rich birdlife of scientific and pedagogic interest.

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?:
Yes. The first management plan was approved in 1997. The plan was revised in 2009.

As a follow-up of the management plan from 1997, a small scale program for removal of vegetation was commenced for parts of the marsh land that was previously grazed. The purpose of the plan to reintroduce grazing animals has not yet been possible to achieve. The management is on the way to escalate as a follow-up of the revised management plan from 2009.

d) Describe any other current management practices:
The area is protected as a nature reserve, hunting is prohibited.

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28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:
e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Intensification of the management effort is part of the management plan from 2009. This implies further clearing of vegetation and reintroduction of grazing animals. Improvement of access to the bird tower and improved facilitation for pedagogic use and nature experience is planned in the area. The path leading to the bird tower is planned to be upgraded and partly covered by poles to facilitate access in wet areas, and the parking lot and county road will be improved. Public information about the protected area and the nature in the area will be improved.

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29. Current scientific research and facilities:
e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

No scientific studies are known from the area the last decenniums, except the field courses of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (see heading 30).

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30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:
e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

A bird tower is situated by the outlet of Dørja River on the outermost on the Hegstadmyra marsh. The nature reserve is used for educational purposes. Every year 13-17 school classes visit the reserve. The Norwegian University of Life Sciences uses Darbu Folkhighschool for field courses during the summer, and uses Fiskumvannet Lake for parts of the field work.

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31. Current recreation and tourism:
State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

There is some boat traffic on Fiskumvannet Lake, and the quantity has increased the last decenniums. Most of the traffic occurs east of the protected area between Vestfossen waterfall, Eikeren Lake and Sundhaugen. The Sundhaugen area is developed for recreation with parking lot, site for swimming and café. Public access to the bird tower is facilitated. The bird tower is mainly used by the local population and bird watchers during migration in spring and autumn, and throughout the summer. A path is established along Fiskumelva River between Darbu village and Fiskum old church and further to the

outlet of Fiskumelva River. The villagers of Darbu request improved access to the lake below the church. The protected area runs close to the waterfront, and the County Governor has opened for a simple facilitation in order to improve access to the water.

32. Jurisdiction:
Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management (DN), Tungasletta 2, 7485 Trondheim
Ph +47 73580500
Fax +47 73580501
Email: postmottak@dirnat.no

33. Management authority:
Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

County Governor of Buskerud, which is under the instruction of DN.
Address:
Eldfrid Engen
County Governor of Buskerud, Postboks 1604,
3007 Drammen
(phone: +47 32 26 66 00).
E-mail: Postmottak@fmbu.no
Postboks 1604, 3007 Drammen

34. Bibliographical references:
Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Artsdatabanken, 2006. Norsk Rødliste 2006.

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Ornitologisk Forening, Øvre Eiker lokallag.

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