



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 17 April 2018

Update version, previously published on : 27 May 2013

Norway

Fiskumvannet Nature Reserve



Designation date	27 May 2013
Site number	2156
Coordinates	59°42'31"N 09°49'28"E
Area	119,00 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

The Site includes the western and northern part of the Fiskumvannet Lake. In the southern part of the reserve, there is the outlet of the Fiskumelva River. In the northern part, there are the Hegstadmyrene and Måsnesmyrene marshes with the Dørje River meandering through them. 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 Site. The vegetation belt and swamp areas constitute excellent breeding sites for rare and demanding species. Despite the Site's relatively small size, 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 Site. A large number of species included in the national 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.

Through several centuries, 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. The Site is being managed accordingly with its management plan.

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 Environment Agency
Postal address	P.O. Box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway
E-mail	post@miljodir.no
Phone	+47 73 58 05 00

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

From year	2013
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Fiskumvannet Nature Reserve
Unofficial name (optional)	Fiskumvannet naturreservat

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? 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 borders are the same as for Fiskumvannet nature reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Buskerud

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Drammen

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): 119

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

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

Fiskumvannet Nature Reserve is a representative site for a eutrophic agricultural landscape lake below sea level in Norway. The reserve is important as a staging site for migrating birds in the spring and autumn, as well as a breeding site for several species. Fiskumvannet wetland area has high species diversity despite the limited size of the lake.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity





Justification

The Site is characterized by high species diversity despite a relatively small size of the lake. The site is an important staging site for a high number of migrating species. A large number of species included in the Norwegian red list are regularly observed in the area, and several others are observed sporadically. The Site has also a rich and varied swamp vegetation, and very rich water vegetation with 38 registered water plants.

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

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population



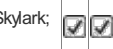

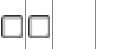







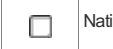

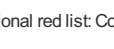

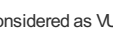





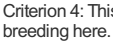

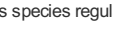

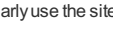

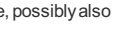




3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site









Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Crassula aquatica</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 2: This red-listed species grows in and by Fiskumvannet Lake.
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 2: This red-listed species grows in and by Fiskumvannet Lake.
<i>Lythrum portula</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	(Synonym of <i>Peplis portula</i>) Criterion 2: This red-listed species grows in and by Fiskumvannet Lake.

Species listed under Criterion 2 which are not yet included in the Catalogue of Life:
Nitella mucronata, (National red list: Considered as VU)

The Norwegian Red List 2015 is used for all species characterizations.

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								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark; SkyLark	<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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species regularly use the site, possibly also breeding here.
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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: considered as VU	Criterion 4: Several pairs of this species are observed at a nearly annual basis during migration. Might also be breeding.
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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: This species appears regularly in small numbers during the summer, and is also nesting. Occurs annually during spring migration and more sporadically during autumn migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2400		5.6	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4 & 6: Staging site for this species. More than 1% of this species rests regularly at Fiskumvannet in spring 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species appears in regularly in small numbers under spring and autumn migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	<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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU Annex II, Bern Convention	Criterion 4: This species has a stable breeding population on the site.
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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The species are observed regularly during migration in spring and Autumn. Important feeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 2: The species are observed from time to time during migration in spring and autumn.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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: Important feeding and breeding area for this species. Numbers have been increasing in the last years.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<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"/>				LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important hunting area for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	<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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convnetion	Criterion 4: Important hunting area for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	<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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Important feeding and staging site for this species
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	<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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	Criterion 4: This species is breeding at the site.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common GrasshopperWarbler	<input 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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as NT	Criterion 4: Regularly observed at the site, possibly breeding.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 2: This species visits sporadically and in small numbers during autumn migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Regularly observed in small numbers.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey Buzzard	<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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species nests in Øvre Eiker and is observed annually by Fiskumvannet, including during migration in spring and autumn. Feeding site for the 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 2: This species is observed sporadically during spring and autumn migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	<input 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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this 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>Porzana porzana</i> 	Spotted 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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 2: The site is also an important locality for this species in Buskerud County. The species has been regularly heard for several summers, and has probably been nesting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> 	Water Rail	<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: Fiskumvannet Lake is the best locality for this species in Buskerud County, and individuals are observed annually. Breeds in the area.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> 	Northern Lapwing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: This species is breeding in the area.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> 	European eel; European eel; European eel; European eel; European eel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			CR 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	This species has a small population at the site.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Anser brachyrhynchus, Justification: Criterion 6: Approximately 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. April 7th app. 1300 birds rested here. In In 2012, 1 % of the Svalbard population of Pink-footed goose was estimated to 630 individuals. Biogeographic region: Svalbard/North-west Europe 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 Linnestranda beach.

The Norwegian Red List 2015 is used for all species characterizations.

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
Lime-rich mire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Species-rich mire around the edge of the lake. Parts of this nature type has traditionally been grazed by livestock.	This nature type is considered to be EN in the Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types. Threatened by overgrowing and trenching.
Eutrophic lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fiskumvannet is a nutrient-rich lake, affected by surrounding agricultural activities for centuries. Rich in both plant- and bird species.	The lake has a high diversity of plant and bird species.

Optional text box to provide further information

Lime-Rich mire: The edge around the lake is a nutrient-rich mire type, influenced by human use and agriculture through centuries of use. This has created a special and species-rich vegetation that supports many species of birds. Traditionally these areas were grazed by animals, and the vegetation kept short. This practice kept the area from overgrowing and turning into forest. In the last few decades, the traditional agriculture practice has changed in the area, and grazing livestock has become less common. As a result, the area became gradually more overgrown with forest. The last years they have decided to reinstate grazing livestock in order to maintain the nature type, as it is very important to a high diversity of bird species.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Fiskumvannet Lake belongs to the habitat type nutrient-rich agricultural lake. Most of the land area within the reserve is classified as a nutrient-rich marsh, and was previously mown or used for grazing. Large parts of the inner, dryer part along the railway and the county road are covered by forest or scrub, while the outer parts are marshland without vegetation cover. The last 50 years the area has gradually been overgrown by vegetation, due to lack of grazing animals. In 2013, actions to stop this were implemented according to suggested actions in the management plan. The area is now grazed by livestock (cattle and sheep), and has regained some of the more open and semi-natural character that many species here depend on. 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.

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		4		
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		2		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		3		

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>Eleocharis acicularis</i>		
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>		
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>		The site hosts a 50 meter long and 3-4 meter wide population of this species.
<i>Veronica longifolia</i>		

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
<i>Elyda canadensis</i>		Potentially	No change

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>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk				(National red list: Considered as NT) This species is regularly observed by Fiskumvannet, most commonly in spring and autumn.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall				(National red list: Considered as NT) Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> (NT) appear in small numbers and sporadically during spring and autumn migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret				This nationally rare species visits the area.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull				(National red list: Considered as NT) This species) is regularly observed by Fiskumvannet, and in some years during the 1990s large numbers of birds nested in the area.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon;Black-throated Loon				This species is observed annually under spring migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush Nightingale				Quite recently established in the area.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey;Western Osprey				(National red list: Considered as NT) Fiskumvannet constitutes an important hunting ground for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe				(National red list: Considered as VU). Observed from time to time, not regularly.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Castor fiber</i>	Eurasian Beaver				This species is observed at the site.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine				This species is observed at the site.
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Common Yellow Swallowtail;Swallowtail;Old World Swallowtail;Artemisia Swallowtail				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Rana arvalis</i>					The species was first heard in 1994, and annually since that.
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Darter				Increasing population, possibly due to climate change.
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Sympetrum vulgatum</i>	Vagrant Darter				Increasing population in the last years, possibly due to climate change.

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	Potentially	unknown

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)

Mean annual precipitation is 930 mm, and mean temperatures are 5 degrees C.

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.

Fiskumelva River

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)

Around Fiskumvannet Lake, moraine soil and glacial deposits dominate. The marshes in the reserve consist of peat land. The area around Fiskumvannet Lake is dominated by surficial deposits. The bedrock further out consists of both Precambrian gneiss and calcareous sedimentary rocks.

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

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.

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 hold a generally good water quality, yet are to some degree affected by nutrients.

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):

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.

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

Eutrophic

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

Unknown

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

Fiskumvannet Lake is a relatively eutrophic lake due to the nutrient-rich rocks in the area and agricultural runoff.

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:

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.

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
Wetland non-food products	Other	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

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.

Hydrological values are connected to sediment trapping and shoreline stabilization.

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. 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.

See additional document 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

RIS for Site no. 2156, Fiskumvannet Nature Reserve, Norway

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: Mainly private land, some land is state owned

in the surrounding area: Mainly private land

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

County Governor of Buskerud

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

Eldfrid Engen

Postal address:

County Governor of Buskerud, Post Box 1604,N- 3007 Drammen

E-mail address:

fmbupost@fylkesmannen.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Non specified	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	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	unknown impact	unknown impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

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. According to suggested actions from the management plan, grazing livestock is reinstated in the area.

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. The status of the native species is uncertain after its introduction.

The composition of the bird fauna was changing caused by, among other factors, overgrowth of the agricultural landscape. but it is reported that species connected to the open landscape seem to increase after grazing was reinstated. Awaiting more certain conclusions.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

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

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented

Other:

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.

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:

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.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Artsdatabanken, 2006. Norsk Rødliste 2006.

Bakken, T. og L. Palmstrøm, 1994. Fuglefaunaen ved Fiskumvannet i 1994. Rapport fra Norsk Ornitologisk Forening, Øvre Eiker lokallag.
Bakken, T. Fugler ved Fiskumvannet i 1997-2003. Årlige rapporter fra NOF Øvre Eiker lokallag.

Direktoratet for naturforvaltning, 2007. Kartlegging av naturtyper – verdisetting av biologisk mangfold. Håndbok 13 - 2. utgave 2006 Oppdatert 2007.

Hanssen, E. W. 2001. Vurdering av skjøtselstiltak ved tre naturreservater i Buskerud. Vegetasjonsforhold.

Hanssen, E. W. 2003. Undersøkelser av vannvegetasjon i Fiskumvannet og nordre del av Eikeren i 2002 med hovedvekt på vasspest *Elodea canadensis*. Rapport 001/03.

Hanssen, E. W. 2009. Inventering av vassteg *Dryopteris cristata* på Hegstadmyra, Fiskumvannet naturreservat, Øvre Eiker kommune.

Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, 1982. Utkast til verneplan for våtmarksområder i Buskerud fylke.

Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, miljøvern. 1997. Fiskumvannet naturreservat i Øvre Eiker kommune. Forvaltningsplan. Rapport nr 7 – 1997.

Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, 2009. Forvaltningsplan for Fiskumvannet naturreservat i Øvre Eiker kommune.

Kristoffersen, B-E. 2008. Notat fra Eikern Fiskevernforening om fangst av ål ved Vestfossen kraftstasjon.

Statens naturoppsyn. 2014. Oppsynsrapprt. Utførte tiltak Fiskumvannet Naturreservat 2014. Restaurering av kulturlandskap på Hegstadmyra. (In Norwegian - Translates: Report from restoration of Cultural landscape in Fiskumvannet)

Statens naturoppsyn. 2015. Oppsynsrapport. Utførte tiltak Fiskumvannet naturreservat 2015. Restaurering og vedlikehold av kulturlandskap på Hegstadmyra. (In Norwegian - Translates: Report from restoration and maintenance of Cultural landscape in Fiskumvannet)

Statens naturoppsyn. 2016. Oppsynsrapport. Utførte tiltak Fiskumvannet naturreservat 2015. Restaurering og vedlikehold av kulturlandskap på Hegstadmyra. (In Norwegian - Translates: Report from restoration and maintenance of Cultural landscape in Fiskumvannet)

Stueflotten, S. 2008. Fugler i Øvre Eiker. Artsomtaler. Ikke publisert, under bearbeidelse.

Værnes, K. 2008. Vannymfer og libeller ved Fiskumvannet i Øvre Eiker. Notat.

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

<4 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Fiskumvannet (County Governor Buskerud, 11-09-2007)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2013-05-27