

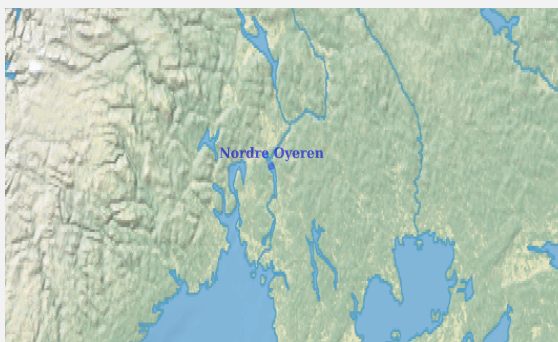


# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 March 2018

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

## Norway Nordre Oyeren



Designation date	24 July 1985
Site number	307
Coordinates	59°51'52"N 11°09'48"E
Area	6 440,70 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

Nordre Øyeren is northern Europe's largest inland delta, formed by the three rivers: Glomma, Nitelva and Leira. Nitelva and Leira meet at the area known as Svellet and then flow towards where the delta of Norway's largest river, Glomma, flows into Øyeren. During spring floods the rivers deposit large amounts of gravel, sand, silt and clay. The delta is built up of 3 km<sup>3</sup> of loose material, mainly deposits from the last ice age. The delta platform is 10 km long, in other words a third of Øyeren's length. The amount of land in the delta is constantly changing. It has grown fourfold in the last hundred years, and is formed like a long "bird-foot" delta. With the current water regulations, the water levels fluctuate 3-4 metres during a year. Large variations in water levels and the influence of the rivers create varying natural conditions. This is one of the main reasons for the areas species diversity and the large populations of birds, fish, benthic organisms and plants. Early in spring, when water levels are lowest, large areas of mudbank are exposed, where migrant birds have good access to food. The areas main function for birdlife is a staging and feeding site during migration. The reserve is also considered internationally important as a staging area, and in particular ducks and waders use Øyeren both during spring and autumn migration. For several species, the totals for Øyeren are higher than any other site in Norway. Øyeren is also important as a wintering site and has Norway's largest numbers of the whooper swan. A total of 260 species are recorded in the reserve, of which 133 species associated with wetlands, among these 11 species breed regularly (the most common being mallard), as well as several passerines, especially reed bunting. Several pairs of osprey nest around the reserve and use the area to hunt. The area is also important for the general biodiversity and Øyeren is Norway's most species-rich lake, also as far as fish are concerned. The aquatic plant communities and damp meadow community dominate the delta area. Varying natural condition make Øyeren one of northern Europe's most species-rich lakes as far as water plants are concerned. The mud banks and shallow waters have a species-rich fauna of invertebrates and the fertile vegetation also provides good conditions for several mammals.

## 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	1994
To year	2016

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Nordre Oyeren
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#### 2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 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
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## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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#### Boundaries description

The boundaries of the Ramsar site is the same as the borders of Nordre Øyeren nature reserve, Sørumsneset nature reserve, Holmen nature reserve, Jølsen nature reserve and Stilla and Brauterstilla nature reserve.

### 2.2.2 - General location

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

#### 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):

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 scheme (provide name below)	Boreonemoral vegetation zone, transitional section (Bn-OC)

#### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge, vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss.  
(National atlas for Norway, vegetation. Kartverket)

### 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: North Europe's largest inland delta, shaped like a long "bird's foot delta" formed by the confluence of three rivers. With the exception of some farming the delta is relatively intact. Large variations in water levels and the influence of the rivers create varying natural conditions.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: Large variations in water levels and temperature create varying natural conditions. This is the main reason for the diversity of species and the large populations of birds, fish, benthic organisms and plants. Cold water from the river Glomma dominates the main river course, whereas the shallow areas with still water have relatively warm water in summer. Early in spring, when water levels are lowest due to extraction, large areas of mudbanks are exposed where migrant birds have good access to food. Nordre Øyeren is perhaps the most important inland staging site for migrant waterbirds in the whole of southern Norway. Together with the Dokkadelta in Randsfjorden, Lågendelta and Åkersvika by lake Mjøsa, Nordre Øyeren is a major element in an important system of inland wetlands; it has the greatest diversity of fish species in Norwegian freshwaters, with 25 of 27 known species found. The vegetation varies a lot from extremely rich in the area around Svellet to the cold shallows dominated by water from rivers. 325 wetland plant species are recorded, of which over 50 are purely aquatic species (submerged for more than half of the growing season).

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



































- Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish





























Justification: Characteristic fish in shallow bays with clear water include roach *Rutilus rutilus*, orfe *Leuciscus idus*, perch *Perca fluviatilis*, bream *Abramis brama*, and pike *Esox lucius*. Open areas with more turbulent water have a fish community including roach, bream, white bream *Blicca bjoerkna*, bleak *Alburnus alburnus* and occasionally ruff *Acerina cernua* as the dominating species. The fish fauna are influenced by colder water from Glomma are characterised by fewer warm loving species and instead species including dace *Leuciscus leuciscus* and perch, as well as grayling *Thymallus thymallus*, whitefish *Coregonus lavaretus* and burbot *Lota lota*.

#### 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>Potamogeton pusillus</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - EN	

#### 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	GITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
<b>Birds</b>																	
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal; Green-winged Teal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Migration, maximum numbers 7608 individuals. For Criterion 6 there should be a population of minimum 5000 individuals to fulfil this criterion. It is possible that this criterion is fulfilled for the Ramsar site, but it is not well documented.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Migration - spring and autumn
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - EN	Occasional visitor in spring, summer and Autumn.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is an important staging site - maximum number of ind. observed 1400 in Autumn 2017.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important staging area - maximum number of ind. observed 2500 in spring 2015.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - VU	Criterion 4: Important staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - VU	Criterion 4: Breeding and staging site for the 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"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - EN	Regularly observed in the area.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Crex crex</i>	Corn Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - CR	Observed in small numbers, possibly breeding.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	456	2017		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	Criterion 4: Important staging site for this species, and Flocks of several hundred individuals regularly use the area in the Winter.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - VU Annex II, Bern Convention	Visit occasionally in small numbers.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	<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 - VU	Criterion 4: Important staging and breeding area for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey, Western Osprey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, CMS	Criterion 4: Important feeding area for this species. Several breeding couples in the surrounding woodland area.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - EN	Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species.
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 - EN	Criterion 4: Regularly observed in small numbers, most likely breeding. Seems to be increasing in numbers.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<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 - EN	Criterion 4: Important breeding and staging area 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	GITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	<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 staging area for this species.	
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list - EN	Criterion 4: Important staging and breeding site for this species.	
<b>Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea</b>																		
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Abramis brama</i>	Aral bream	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Alburnus alburnus</i>	Bleak; Bleak; Bleak; Bleak	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Blicca bjoerkna</i>	White bream	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>	Baltic whitefish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Esox lucius</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Gymnocephalus cernua</i>	Ruff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Leuciscus idus</i>	Golden orfe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i>	Common dace	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Lota lota</i>	Thin-tailed burbot; Thin-tailed burbot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	European perch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	Roach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Thymallus thymallus</i>	European grayling; European grayling; European grayling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

According to the National Red List for species 2015 there is a total of 77 red-listed species of birds in Norway. Of these 64 are registered in Nordre Øyeren.

### 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
inland delta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nordre Øyeren is the largest inland delta in Northern Europe.	Norwegian red list for habitat types - NT.
Oxbow lakes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As a part of the Ramsar site we find the nature reserve Stilla and Brauterstilla. This nature reserve consist of two oxbow lakes. We also find several oxbow lakes in Nordre Øyeren nature reserve	Norwegian red list for habitat types - EN (oxbow lakes, meanders and flood channels)





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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

Nordre Øyeren is northern Europe's largest inland delta, formed by the three rivers Glomma, Nitelva and Leira. Nitelva and Leira meet at the area known as Svellet and then flow towards where the delta of Norway's largest river, Glomma, flows into Øyeren. During spring floods the rivers deposit large amounts of gravel, sand, silt and clay. The delta is built up of 3 km<sup>3</sup> loose material, mainly deposits from the last ice age. The delta platform is 10 km long. The amount of land in the delta is constantly changing. It has grown fourfold in the last hundred years and is formed like a long "bird-foot" delta. With the current water regulations, the water levels fluctuate 3-4 metres during a year. Large variations in water levels and the influence of the rivers create varying natural conditions. This is one of the main reasons for the Site's species diversity and the large populations of birds, fish, benthic organisms and plants. Water levels are lowest in early spring when large areas of mud banks are exposed, providing excellent access to food for abundant birdlife staging and feeding on the Site during spring and autumn migration. Øyeren is also important as a wintering site. The area is also important for the general biodiversity and Øyeren is Norway's most species-rich lake, also as far as fish are concerned. The aquatic plant communities and damp meadow community dominate the delta area. The mud banks and shallow waters have a species-rich fauna of invertebrates and the fertile vegetation also provides good conditions for several mammals. In addition to the river delta, the Ramsar site also consist of a part of the river Leira. In this part of the Ramsar site we find oxbow lakes and meandering river. In 1992 an additional nature reserve was established in the north of Øyeren, adjacent to Nordre Øyeren Nature Reserve.

### 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	Nordre Øyeren	1		Unique
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3		Rare
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		Representative

#### Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Forest	

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>		Potentially	No change
<i>Ricciocarpus natans</i>		No impacts	No change
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>		Potentially	No change

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

##### Invasive alien animal species

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

### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfb: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, warm summer)

#### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

RIS for Site no. 307, Nordre Oyeren, Norway

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.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(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

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

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

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

<no data available>

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

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

#### Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

#### Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium

#### Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High

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

### 4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

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

<no data available>

## 4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

## 5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

### 5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

#### 5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

##### Private ownership

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

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

The site is managed by the County Governor of Oslo and Akershus, which is under instructions of Norwegian Environment Agency.

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

County Governor of Oslo and Akershus

Postal address:

County Governor of Oslo and Akershus  
Pb 8111 Dep  
N-0032 OSLO

## 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
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Unspecified/others			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

#### 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	Medium 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
Industrial and military effluents			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Agricultural and forestry effluents			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Unspecified			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

#### Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Storms and flooding			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Road 22 runs through a small part of the reserve.

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Holmen		whole
Nature Reserve	Jølsen		whole
Nature Reserve	Nordre Øyeren		whole
Nature Reserve	Stilla and Brauterstilla		whole
Nature Reserve	Sørumsneset		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Nordre Øyeren and Sørumsneset	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=3172">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=3172</a>	partly

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

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes  No

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

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

The visitor centre "Fetsund Lenser" is a authorized visitor centre located at the border to the Ramsar site.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant):

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Berge, D. (red.). Miljøfaglig undersøkelser i Øyeren 1994 - 2000. Hovedrapport. Akershus fylkeskommune. 2002. (In Norwegian – on Environmental studies in Øyeren 1994-2000).

Bogen, J., Bønsnes, T.E & Elster, M. 2002. Erosjon, sedimentasjon og deltautvikling. Norges vassdrags- og energidirektorat. Oslo, NVE-rapport 3-2002 (In Norwegian – on Erosion, sedimentation and development of deltas).

Brabrand, Å. 2002. Langtidsutvikling og forvaltning av fiskesamfunn. - Zoologisk Museum, Oslo, LFI-rapport. 207-2002. (In Norwegian – on long-term developments and management of fish communities).

Fylkesmannen i Oslo og Akershus. 2013. Forvaltningsplan for Nordre Øyeren Naturreservat og Sørumsneset Naturreservat. (In Norwegian - management plan for Nordre Øyeren nature reserve and Sørumsneset nature reserve)

Dale, S. 2002. Vannstandens betydning for våtmarksfugl. - Akershus fylkeskommune. (In Norwegian – on water levels and bird life).

Henriksen, S & Hilmo, O. 2015. Norwegian Red List of Species 2015 . Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, Norway Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS), page 11

Kvebæk Y., et al. 2009. Nordre Øyeren – Trend trekkprofil og preferanseområde for viktige vannfuglarter – komplett statusliste og øvre artsverdinger. Rapport 2/2009 Fylkesmannen i Oslo og Akershus.

Martinsen, T. 2002. Vannkvalitet. ANØ Miljøkompetanse. Kjeller. ANØ-rapport 26/01. (In Norwegian – on Water quality).

Miljøfaglig undersøkelser i Øyeren 1994 - 2000. Delrapporter. In Norwegian – on Environmental studies in Øyeren 1994-2000).

Rørslett, B. 2002. Fagrapport: Vannbotanikk. - Norsk institutt for vannforskning. Oslo NIVA-rapport 4516-2002. (In Norwegian – on Water plants).

Storeid, S.-E. & Halvorsen, G. 2002. Plankton og bunndyr. Norsk institutt for naturforskning, NINA Fagrapport 53. (In Norwegian – on plankton and benthic fauna).

#### 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

<7 file(s) uploaded>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Nordre Øyeren ( Gunnar Kjørstad, 15-05-2013 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation