Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 January 2025
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

Germany

Lowland of the lower Havel/Gülper Lake/Schollener Lake

Designation date	31 July 1978
Site number	173
Coordinates	52°45'10"N 12°12'33"E
Area	8 920,00 ha

Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 9 January 2025

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

Location:
0-24 km SE or SSE of Havelberg/district Stendal (Saxony-Anhalt; in Havelberg <50.000 inhabitants); The Ramsar area covers both sides of the border between the federal states of Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg between Havelberg in the north and Hohennauen/district Havelland (north of Rathenow) in the south.

Key ecological characteristics:
The wetland comprises large parts of the bottom land in the lower reach of the Havel as well as two adjacent shallow lakes between Havelberg and Hohennauen. The area has an outstanding value as a breeding, resting and wintering place for grassland, wading and water birds and is part of two EU-Bird conservation areas. Two landscape reserves belong to this area as well as several nature reserves (designated, current procedure); part of the biosphere reserve „Flusslandschaft Elbe“ and the natural park „Westhavelland“.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Landesamt für Umweltschutz Sachsen-Anhalt
Postal address	Staatliche Vogelschutzwarte Steckby Zerbster Straße 7 39264 Steckby

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection, Division N I 5 “International Cooperation on Biodiversity”
Postal address	Stresemannstraße 128 - 130, 10117 Berlin, Germany

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

From year	1990
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Lowland of the lower Havel/Gülper Lake/Schollener Lake
Unofficial name (optional)	Niederung der Unteren Havel/Gülper See/Schollener See

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
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The Ramsar site includes the lowlands of the River Havel in the German federal states Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg from Havelberg in the northwest to Hohennauen in the southeast. The southern and western border follows from Havelberg mainly the dikes of the Havel River via Kuhlhausen, Warnau, and Schollene, including some lowlands and the nature reserve Jederitzer Holz. West of Schollene a separate part of the Ramsar site contains Lake Schollene and its surroundings. The southern border between Neuschollene and Hohennauen mainly follows the edge between the lowland of the Havel and the adjacent forests. On the northern bank of the Havel the border mainly follows the road from Hohennauen to Parey. From there to Gülpe it mainly follows the dikes of the Havel on the eastern site. North of Gülpe, lake Gülpe and the lowland of the Rhine River to Kietz are included in the Ramsar site. North of lake Gülpe the border mainly follows the dikes of the Havel River and contains the lowlands of River Dosse. The northern border between Damerow and Havelberg is formed by the edge to the adjacent forests and includes the large Havel lowlands with the nature reserve Stremel.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	District(s): Havelland, Stendal, State: Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt; Federal Republic of Germany
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Rathenow

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): 8920

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 8977.861

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	This lowland section in the lower reach of the Havel, a tributary of the Elbe, represents still inspite part of the Havel floodplain. In spite of anthropogenic changes (embankments, hydrologic engineering of the Havel, melioration of adjacent lowland areas) a dynamic floodplain development with regular flooding of the adjacent lowland areas occurs, however at a reduced level. The dynamics of flooding is caused by a water tailback at the estuary of the Havel into the Elbe. The naturally eutrophic shallow lakes, the Gülper See and the Schollener See, also belong to this system. The lowland areas are characterized by gley soil influenced by ground water (sediments, clay, sands, gravel, flood plain loam soil), in which partly fen soil is sprankled.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	The site supports several bird species that are listed in Annex I of the EU birds Directive as well as ecological communities contained in the EU Habitats Directive.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	>250000
Start year	1990
End year	2017
Source of data:	IWC

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas acuta*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	2500	1990-2017	4.2	LC	☐	☐		Essential migration stopover Pop: North-west Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas clypeata*	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	2000	1990-2017	3		☐	☐		Population North-west & Central Europe (win)
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Essential migration stopover
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		Essential migration stopover
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	100000	1990-2017	8.3	LC	☐	☐	EU Birds Directive Annex I Pop: NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	Essential migration stopover
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	20000	1990-2017	2.1	LC	☐	☐		Essential migration stopover; NW Europe/South-west Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser fabalis*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	100000	1990-2017	18	LC	☐	☐		Essential migration stopover; rossicus, West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	*Branta leucopsis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Essential migration stopover
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus columbianus*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	400	1990-2017	1.8	LC	☐	☐		Essential migration stopover; population bewickii, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1400	1990-2017	1.2	LC	☐	☐	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Essential migration stopover; Population North-west Mainland Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	15000	1990-2017	4.2	LC	☐	☐	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Essential migration stopover; North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Essential migration stopover
CHORDATA / AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Essential migration stopover
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pluvialis apricaria*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	EU Birds Directive Annex I	Essential migration stopover
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	20000			NT	☐	☐		Essential migration stopover

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

breeding area for waterbirds + staging area for migratory waterbird species + waterbird wintering/non-breeding/dry season area

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
3150 - Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	☑		EU Habitats Directive
3260-Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6120 - Xeric sand calcareous grasslands	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6440 - Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the Cnidion dubii	☑		EU Habitats Directive
6510 - Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
7230 - Alkaline fens	☑		EU Habitats Directive
9160 - Sub-Atlantic oak-hornbeam forests (Stellario-Carpinetum)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
9190 - Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	☑		EU Habitats Directive
91D0 - Bog woodland	☑		EU Habitats Directive
91E0 - Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	☑		EU Habitats Directive
91F0 - Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifoli	☑		EU Habitats Directive

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The landscape is characterized by the Havel and its tributaries, the two shallow lakes, and floodplain meadows. Flood swards, and wet and moist meadows, with inter alia Phalaris arundinacea and Poa palustris, alternate with drier places. Here and there floodplain meadows with Cnidium dubium occur. In permanent moist places dense willow and alder groups have developed as floodplain relicts. Isolated old Salix alba-trees with enormous tree-tops exist also in the meadows. The bank of the Havel is occupied by tree rows, mostly willows, poplars or alders. The Schollener Lake, the northern bank of the Gülper Lake as well as the estuary of the Rhine are occupied by large-area reed. Moreover, the lakes as well as the cut-off meanders and tributaries of the Havel show an abundant macrophytic flora, which is dominated by Myriophyllo-Nupharetum-communities, as well as by Sparganietum erecti- and Glycerietum maximae-communities. In some places the Hydrocharo-Stratiotetum exists. The open vegetation can be assigned to the following groups: Cane and large-sedge reeds (Phragmitetum and Magnocaricion), flood and treaded swards, Bidentetea, meadows and pastures (Molinio-Arrhenatheretea), sand dry grassland (Sedo-Scleranthetea), dwarf rush- and strandlings communities (Nano-Juncetea and Littorelletea) as well as river bank herbs and fringe communities in wet habitats (Convolvuletalia sepium).

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 >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes		4		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils				
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands				
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands				
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands				

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		1	
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches			

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Eryngium campestre*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Hottonia palustris*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Iris pseudacorus*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Saxifraga granulata*	

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

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

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 23

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 40

- [ ] Entire river basin
- [ ] Upper part of river basin
- [x] 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.

Elbe

4.4.3 - Soil

- [x] 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 seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	
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:

By anthropogenic interferences the hydrology of this area was in parts strongly modified. The water levels of the Havel and the two shallow lakes can be adjusted by hydraulic works. The most important adjustment device is the Gnevsdorf on-site preflooder with its estuary gates, that shifts the Havel estuary downstream. By the corresponding adjustments can the floodings be prevented or reduced. The flooding water and the groundwater close to the grasslands are quickly drained by systems consisting of ditches and partly by scooping in some areas. As a rule embankment areas with land use exhibit a higher drainage degree. Due to the use of the Havel as a central waterway regularly hydraulic engineering operations are performed. The application of rubble-stone on the river bank can be regarded as especially severely due to the profound interference in the bank vegetation and the willow bush community in the vicinity of the bank.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- [ ] Sediment regime unknown

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

- [ ] Unknown

<no data available>

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

Mesotrophic ☑

(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

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

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

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 ☑

Description if applicable

The use of the grassland is accomplished by mowing and grazing; the territorial waters (the Havel with cut-off meanders and tributaries, Schollener Lake, Gülper Lake) are used for fishing; hunting is carried out nearly area-wide. The touristic activities increase in this area. The degradation of „Mudden“ (so-called Pelose) in the Schollener Lake and the application as healing mud plays a role.

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 ☐

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

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☐
Provincial/region/state government	☑	☐

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Landkreis Stendal, Untere Naturschutzbehörde
Landkreis Havelland, Untere Naturschutzbehörde
Biosphärenreservat Mittelelbe
Naturpark Westhavelland

Postal address:

Hospitalstr. 1-2, 39576 Stendal (umweltamt@landkreis-stendal.de)
Goethestr. 59-60, 14641 Nauen (naturschutz@havelland.de)
Ferchels 32, 14715 Schollene (poststelle@mittelelbe.mule.sachsen-anhalt.de)
Dorfstr. 5, OT Parey, 14715 Havelaue (np-westhavelland@LfU.Brandenburg.de)

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Canalisation and river regulation	High impact	Medium impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

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	High impact	Medium impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the site: eutrophication, bycatch (incidental catch)
In the surrounding area: eutrophication, fluctuation in water-level as a result of practice

By anthropogenic interferences the hydrology of this area was in parts strongly modified. The water levels of the Havel and the two shallow lakes can be adjusted by hydraulic works. The most important adjustment device is the Gnevsdorf on-site preflooder with its estuary gates, that shifts the Havel estuary downstream. By the corresponding adjustments can the floodings be prevented or reduced. The flooding water and the groundwater close to the grasslands are quickly drained by systems consisting of ditches and partly by scooping in some areas. As a rule embankment areas with land use exhibit a higher drainage degree. Due to the use of the Havel as a central waterway regularly hydraulic engineering operations are performed. The application of rubble-stone on the river bank can be regarded as especially severely due to the profound interference in the bank vegetation and the willow bush community in the vicinity of the bank.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Flusslandschaft Elbe		partly

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Niederung der Unteren Havel 3339-402		whole
EU Natura 2000	Untere Havel/Sachsen/Anhalt und Schollener See		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Landscape reserve	Untere Havel	https://lau.sachsen-anhalt.de/naturschutz/schutzgebiete-nach-landesrecht/landschaftsschutzgebiet-lsg/lsg6/	partly
Nature Reserve	Untere Havel Nord		partly
Nature reserve	Jederitzer Holz	https://lwa.sachsen-anhalt.de/das-lwa/landwirtschaft-umwelt/naturschutz-landschaftspflege-bild ung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung /naturschutzgebiete-in-sachsen-anhalt/jederitzer-holz/	partly
Nature reserve	Schollener See	https://lwa.sachsen-anhalt.de/das-lwa/landwirtschaft-umwelt/naturschutz-landschaftspflege-bild ung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung /naturschutzgebiete-in-sachsen-anhalt/schollener-see/	partly
natural park	Westhavelland	https://bravors.brandenburg.de/de/verordnungen-212853	partly
nature Reserve	Stremel	https://lwa.sachsen-anhalt.de/das-lwa/landwirtschaft-umwelt/naturschutz-landschaftspflege-bild ung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung /naturschutzgebiete-in-sachsen-anhalt/stremel/	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

Habitat

Measures	Status
Improvement of water quality	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Proposed
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	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 ◉

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Dornbusch, G., Dornbusch, M. & P. Dornbusch (1996): Internationale Vogelschutzgebiete im Land Sachsen-Anhalt – Untere Havel / Sachsen-Anhalt und Schollener See. Naturschutz im Land Sachsen-Anhalt 33, Sonderheft, 22-27.
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Haase, P., Litzbarski, H., Seeger J. J. & R.Warthold (1989): Zur aktuellen Situation und zu Problemen der Gestaltung des Feuchtgebietes von internationaler Bedeutung „Untere Havel“. Beiträge zur Vorgelkunde 35, 57-74.
Haase, P. & T. Ryslavy (1998): Das Europäische Vogelschutzgebiet (SPA) Niederung der Unteren Havel. Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in Brandenburg 7, 3, 172-175.
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Kummer, J., Müller, M. & H. Stein (1973): Zur Avifauna des Schollener Sees und seiner Umgebung. Naturkundliche Jahresberichte des Museums Heineanum 8, 31-77.
Warthold, R. (1987): Die Feuchtgebietskonvention – ein internationales Projekt zum Schutz von Wasser- und Watvögeln. Naturschutzarbeit Halle und Magdeburg 24, 13-24.
Zentrale für Wasservogelforschung in Deutschland (1993): Die Feuchtgebiete Internationaler Bedeutung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Münster, Potsdam, Wesel. S. 232

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Untere Havel (*Stefan Ellermann, 17-06-2019*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	1978-07-31