

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 15 July 2022 Update version, previously published on : 2 April 2015

# **Netherlands**Duinen Ameland



Designation date 29 August 2000

Site number 2212

Coordinates 53°27'20"N 05°45'06"E

Area 2 054,50 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

Extensive area of dunes adjacent to salt meadows (Neerlands Reid) and sand flats (De Hon), and intertidal mud flats of Ramsar site Waddensea. The site does not include the villages, extensive touristic facilities, and the grassland polders which are used for dairy farming. Total length is approximately 22 km, while the width varies between 100 m (near main village) and 1.5 km.

The Ramsar site Duinen Ameland (2055 ha) is characterized by a vast dune area that extends over the entire length of the island. In the east and in the northwest corner, the island grows, while coastal erosion takes place near the villages Nes and Buren. The area has a great diversity of environmental types due to the wide variation in wet versus dry, fresh versus saline and calcareous versus non-calcareous. In the east, the dunes are relatively calcareous and the drift dynamics are high, which makes the Kooiduinen and Oerderduinen rich in species. In the west, the low peat bogs of the Lange Duinen, the heathlands and the lichen-rich, old dune heads near the village of Hollum are special. In the inner dune edge there is a large area of wet dune heaths. The area also includes a few small forest complexes consisting of planted coniferous and deciduous forests as well as natural regrowth. The site is especially important for the conservation of several habitat types and breeding bird species.

#### 2 - Data & location

#### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency Wageningen Environmental Research

PO Box 47
6700 AA Wageningen
The Netherlands

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency Ministry of Agriculture Nature and Food Quality

Bezuidenhoutseweg 73 P.O. Box 20401 2500 EK The Hague The Netherlands

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

From year 2015

To year 2020

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Duinen Ameland

Unofficial name (optional)

Originally designated as part of Site no. 1,252 (Waddeneilanden, Noordzeekustzone and Breebaart)

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 O No (Update) B. Changes to Site 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?

#### 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 boundary of the Ramsar site is equal to the Natura 2000-site with the same name.

The Site was formerly part of Ramsar Site 1252 (Waddeneilanden, Noordzeekustzone, Breebaart) which was divided in six Sites following Natura 2000 borders in 2014.

#### 2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

Province of Friesland.

Province of Friesland.

The island and municipality of Ameland has four villages just south of the site, named: Hollum, Ballum, Nes and Buren. Total population is 3746 in 2021 (Source: CBS, Netherlands Statistics).

#### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the Yes 
No O territory of another Contracting Party?

idem No O

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: Wadden Sea

#### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Sites part of transboundary designation

Duinen en Lage Land Texel - Netherlands

<u>Duinen Schiermonnikoog - Netherlands</u>

**Duinen Terschelling - Netherlands** 

**Duinen Vlieland - Netherlands** 

Hamburgisches Wattenmeer - Germany

North Sea Coastal Area - Netherlands

Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea and adjacent areas - Germany

Vadehavet - Denmark

Wadden Sea - Netherlands

Wattenmeer, Elbe-Weser-Dreieck - Germany

Wattenmeer, Jadebusen & westliche Wesermündung - Germany

Wattenmeer, Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer & Dollart - Germany

Official area, in hectares (ha): 2054.5

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from 2071.071

GIS boundaries

#### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	Atlantic

#### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The bio-geographic regions dataset used, contains the official delineations used in the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and for the EMERALD Network set up under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)

#### 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

The Dutch coastal dunes system stretching from the north-eastern border with Germany and the southwestern border with Belgium is actually one big nature reserve. Within the Netherlands but also within the Other reasons Atlantic biogeographic region it may be regarded as one of the most biodiverse ecosystems. The over 2000 ha of the Duinen Ameland represent a vast and unique natural or near-natural dune-system containing a large variety of species and (priority) habitat types of European importance.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The Duinen Ameland is designated as a Natura 2000 site (both SAC and SPA) and can therefore be considered important for maintaining the biodiversity of the Atlantic biogeographic region. Besides the Justification species mentioned under criterion 2, the site has also been designated as a SAC for a range of habitat types (Annex I of HD) and SPA for a number of bird species that are not on Annex I of the BD.

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

The Ramsar site is also part of the Natura 2000 network in the European Union. It is designated as a Optional text box to provide further | Special Protection Area (SPA) for the functions that it provides to specific breeding bird species. The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for specific non-bird species (and habitat types, see section 3.4). See Natura 2000 - Standard data form https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- 3.2 Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Anagallis minima	V					National red list species	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Blysmus compressus	V			LC		National red list species	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Epipactis palustris	<b>/</b>					National red list species	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Gentiana pneumonanthe	<b>/</b>					National red list species	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Liparis loeselii loeselii	Ø	Ø	<b>2</b>			National red list species	The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Parnassia palustris	<b>/</b>			LC		National red list species	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Radiola linoides	<b>/</b>					National red list species	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Sagina nodosa	<b>/</b>					National red list species	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Schoenus ferrugineus	<b>/</b>			LC		National red list species	

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

Phylum	Scientific name		Specialifies criter	unde	ur	conti	crite	es erion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Es	t. occurrenc	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others																
CHORDATA MAMMALIA	l Halichoerus grypus atlantica	1		00		90									National red list species	The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Birds											<u> </u>	·				
CHORDATA AVES	Asio flammeus	1		<u> </u>	9	9 0						LC			National red list species	The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
CHORDATA AVES	   Botaurus stellaris	1				9 0			17	2015/16-2019/20	0.2	LC			National red list species	Reference population: stellaris, W Europe, NW Africa (bre). The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
CHORDATA AVES	l Circus aeruginosus			<u> </u>		9 0						LC				The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
CHORDATA AVES	Circus cyaneus	V		<b>_</b>		9 0						LC			National red list species	The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
CHORDATA AVES	Lanius collurio	¥				9 🗆						LC			National red list species	The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
CHORDATA AVES	l Oenanthe oenanthe					9 0						LC			National red list species	The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
CHORDATA AVES	l Platalea leucorodia leucorodia			<b>2</b>					165	2015/16-2019/20	1					Reference population: leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa
CHORDATA AVES	Porzana porzana	<b>V</b>	<b>2</b>			9 0			1	2017/18-2019/20	0	LC			National red list species	Reference population: Europe/Africa. The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
CHORDATA AVES	l Somateria mollissima					9 0			998	2015/16-2018/19	0.1	LC				Reference population: mollissima, Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands. The site is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for this species and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.

<sup>1)</sup> Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Bird data are provided by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

The 1% waterbird population thresholds are based on the 7th Edition of the Conservation Status Report (CSR7).

# 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
Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno- Ulicetea)	✓	Priority habitat types	The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	Ø	Priority habitat types	The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	Ø	Priority habitat types	The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Dunes with Hippophaë rhamnoides	Ø		The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ('white dunes')	Ø		The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Humid dune slacks	<b>V</b>		The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Wooded dunes of the Atlantic region	<b>V</b>		The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco- Puccinellietalia maritimae)	<b>V</b>		The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Species-rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)	Ø	Priority habitat types	The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.
Dunes with Salix repens ssp. Argentea (Salicion arenariae)	Ø		The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for this habitat type and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.

#### Optional text box to provide further information

The site is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for the habitat types listed above and is part of the Natura 2000 network within the European Union.

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

## 4.1 - Ecological character

Due to the harsh climatic circumstances natural woodland in the Wadden area is generally low and dominated by oak (Quercus robur); this type of woodland has only developed on the five largest dune islands, among which the Duinen Ameland.

In the 20th century many conifers have been planted to stabilise shifting sand dunes, partly as an employment project in the 1930-ies. The dunes encompass many habitat types of European importance.

#### 4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

#### Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		1		Representative
H: Intertidal marshes		2		Representative

#### Inland wetlands

mana wellands					
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 > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		Representative	

#### Other non-wetland habitat

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	Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Coastal dune	s system	

#### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

# 4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

#### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfb: Marine west coast (Mild with no dry season, warm summer)

#### 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 $\Box$
More than one river basin $\Box$
Not in river basin $\square$
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.

The Wadden island represents its own catchment area. The islands basically consist of dune sands and silt polders claimed from the sea. The land surface of the island ranges approx. 40 km².

Ameland is one of the smaller Wadden Sea islands.

#### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑	
<sup>(Update)</sup> Changes at RIS update No change <b>(Decrease Contract)</b> No change <b>(Decrease Contract)</b> Unknown <b>(Decrease Contract)</b>	
Organic ☑	
<sup>(Update)</sup> Changes at RIS update No change <b>(Decrease Continue)</b> No change <b>(Decrease Continue)</b> Unknown <b>(Decrease Continue)</b>	
No available information ☐	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes O No ●	

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

#### Nater permanence

water permanence	
Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

#### Source of water that maintains character of the site

Course of water that manually character of the one							
Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update					
Water inputs from precipitation	<b>&gt;</b>	No change					
Marine water		No change					
Water inputs from groundwater		No change					

#### Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change
Marine	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 landscape is characterised by a vast dune area and polders. The dry dunes are decalcified which results in diverse lichen communities. The dunes encompass dune slacks and reed marshes. Measures are taken in order to counteract water shortage due to low groundwater level.

The dune area forms the natural coastal defence of the island against the North Sea. Furthermore the dunes play an important role for fresh (drinking) water extraction.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The dune system depends on processes of sand accretion and erosion by wind and sea. To a certain extend these processes still occur at the site.

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

Unknown  $\square$ 

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH of the water in the dune slacks was not exactly known at the time of completing this database.

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

 $^{(Update)}$  Changes at RIS update No change lacktriangle Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change 

Increase 

Decrease 

Unknown 

O

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change 

● Increase 

O Decrease 

O Unknown 

O

Unknown L
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#### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic 🗹	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change   ● Increase   O Decrease   O Unknown   O	
Mesotrophic ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change   ● Increase   O Decrease   O Unknown   O	
Oligotrophic ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change   ● Increase   O Decrease   O Unknown   O	
Unknown	

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

The dissolved or suspended nutrients in water were not exactly known at the time of completing this database.

#### 4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development Surrounding area has higher human population density Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

#### 4.5 - Ecosystem services

#### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

#### Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High

#### Regulating Services

rregulating 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	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational Long-term monitoring site		High

#### Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

#### Optional text box to provide further information

Main ecosystem services of the site are:

- The chain of Wadden islands and dune systems creates shelter from the North Sea which protects and sustains the highly productive Wadden Sea (a.o. in terms of fisheries);
- The Wadden islands dunes protect the islands hinterland from the North Sea;
- The dunes are a catchment area for rainwater which provides high quality drinking (ground)water;
- The sunny climate and the scenic and natural beauty of the Wadden islands has turned the islands into one of the main tourism destinations in the Netherlands.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of vecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes O No O 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 $\Box$ 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 C 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

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Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>

#### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Foundation/non- governmental organization/trust	<b>2</b>	
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<b>2</b>	<b>₽</b>

#### Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site:

Staatsbosbeheer, Domeinen, Rijkswaterstaat, It Fryske Gea and private owners.

b) in the surrounding area:

The water (Wadden Sea and North Sea) is state owned, on land several private owners.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Main management authorities:

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

- Staatsbosbeheer, see: https://www.staatsbosbeheer.nl/Natuurgebieden/ameland

- Rijkswaterstaat Noord-Nederland, Zuidersingel 3, 8911 AV Leeuwarden, P.O. Box 2301, 8901 JH Leeuwarden, tel. +31 (0)58 234 43 44

- It Fryske Gea, P.O. Box 3, 9244 ZN Beetsterzwaag, tel. +31 (0)512 38 14 48

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

See https://www.staatsbosbeheer.nl/Natuurgebieden/ameland

Postal address

Head office: Staatsbosbeheer, P.O. Box 2, 3800 AA Amersfoort, the Netherlands, tel. 030-6926111

E-mail address: info@staatsbosbeheer.nl

#### 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	High impact	<b>⊘</b>	No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change

#### Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Water abstraction	High impact	High impact	✓	No change		No change

#### Energy production and mining

	9					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Oil and gas drilling	Low impact	Medium impact	€	No change		No change

#### Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	High impact	✓	No change	✓	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	Low impact	Medium impact	<b>/</b>	No change	<b>/</b>	No change

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Air-borne pollutants	High impact	High impact	✓	No change		No change

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Duinen Ameland	https://www.natura2000.nl/gebied en/friesland/duinen-ameland	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Ecological Network (NEN)	Duinen Ameland	https://www.government.nl/topics /nature-and-biodiversity/nationa l- ecological-network-nen	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Duinen Ameland	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/1186	whole
Other non-statutory designation	KBA Duinen Ameland	http://www.keybiodiversityareas. org/site/factsheet/1186	whole

#### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

	la 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
	Il Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
1	V 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
	/I Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

#### 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

==3			
Measures	Status		
Legal protection	Implemented		

#### Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Improvement of water quality	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented
Control of invasive alien animals	Implemented

#### Human Activities

Hullian Activities	
Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
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 Yes **◎** No O site?

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

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

A wide variety of hides, excursions, information booklets etc.

The area has one visitor centre in the village of Nes: Natuurcentrum Ameland, Strandweg 38, 9163 GN. Information on excursions can be obtained through the visitor centre and Tourist Office (VVV) of Ameland.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): https://www.vvvameland.nl/zien-en-doen/musea/natuurcentrum-ameland

#### 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

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented

Ongoing biodiversity monitoring is one of the obligatory activities in relation to the designated Natura 2000-habitat types and species. Numerous scientific research projects are ongoing in the Wadden Sea, North Sea Coastal area and the Wadden Islands. Main responsible executors are:

- NIOZ: Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research;
- Wageningen IMARES: The Institute for Marine Resources and Ecosystem Studies (which joins same facilities with NIOZ);
- Wageningen Alterra: research institute for our green living environment (mainly terrestrial and fresh water research);
- University of Groningen (offering an MSc in Marine Biology);
- SOVON, the Dutch Bird Research Organisation, coordinates a continues national bird monitoring program in which it cooperates with 7000 volunteers, research institutes and organisations in the monitoring of birds throughout the Netherlands;
- TNO: Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (Den Helder);
- NIOO: Netherlands Institute of Ecology;
- RIKZ: The National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management.

#### 6 - Additional material

#### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

The site equals the Natura 2000-boundaries. For up-to-date information and references about the site see https://www.natura2000.nl/gebieden/friesland/duinen-ameland.

#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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

<no file available>

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

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



- ( John Janssen, - )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

#### Designation letter

<2 file(s) uploaded>

#### Transboundary Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2000-08-29