Ramsar Information Sheet

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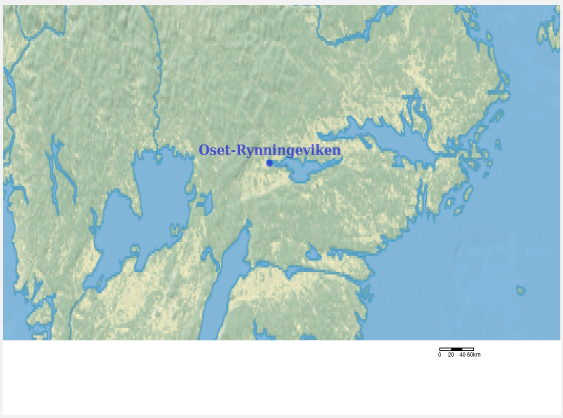
Sweden

Oset-Rynningeviken



Designation date	29 January 2015
Site number	2265
Coordinates	59°17'4"N 15°16'4"E
Area	646,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Oset-Rynningeviken consists of a mosaic of several habitats in the area where the river Svartån has its outlet in the Lake Hjälmaren. The site is mainly dominated by shallow open waters, ponds, reeds, tree- and herb dominated marshes, wet and dry meadows, pastures and deciduous- and conifer forests. The site is important for many species, especially for fishes and birds.

Nowadays, after a long period of restoration measures Oset-Rynningeviken is not only regarded as one of the city's most important leisure areas (about 500.000 visits annually), but it is also a wetland of great importance. The site supports many species of wetland birds, both breeding and migrating. It forms a well-known stop-over area for waders and geese in the autumn and large flocks of gulls and ducks collect on the open water at the mouth of the river Svartån during spring. No less than 24 bird species are included in Annex 1 of the EU bird directive of which 8 species use the site for reproduction. The site also hosts two populations of the Great crested newt (Triturus cristatus). Large parts of the site are designated as a Nature 2000 area (Natura 2000 SPA, SCI, SAC, SE0240059).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Michael Andersson, (AA Jenny Lonnstad)
Institution/agency	Länsstyrelsen i Örebro län, (AA Naturvårdsverket)
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	1912
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Oset-Rynningeviken

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

The boundary of the site corresponds mainly to the boundary of the nature reserve as decided by the municipality of Örebro.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Örebro County
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	The city of Örebro is 2 km west of the site.

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):	646
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	646.53

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ecoregion 406, Northern Baltic drainages
Other scheme (provide name below)	Boreo-nemoral zone
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	PA03436 Sarmatic mixed forests
Other scheme (provide name below)	Sarmatic mixed fores
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	10. Borenemoral
Bailey's Ecoregions	240 Marine division
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Nordiska ministerrådet 1977, Naturgeografisk regionindelning av Norden. NU B 1977:34: Boreo-nemoral zone.

TEOW – Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World and DMEER 2002 (EEA) Digital Map of European Ecological Regions): Sarmatic mixed forest

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	Oset-Rynningeviken has several hydrological values. The wetland itself is a nutrient rich system but plays an important role in water purification by extracting nutrients. The wetland also forms a buffer between the city and Lake Hjälmaren. In extreme high water situations the Oset-Rynningeviken area can store great amounts of water and so partially relief the city. However problems concerning high water levels do occur in the city and upstream.
Other reasons	The site is a representative example of wetlands in the EU boreal region. Oset-Rynningeviken is a very good example of a restored wetland. Important wetland types at the site are the lake, the river, the wet meadows and the wet forests.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The site has been known as one of the best birding areas in the Swedish part of the EU Boreal region since the 1920's. The site has a lot of different wetlands types and the biodiversity is high. Both typical and rare species for the EU boreal region occur at the site. Criteria 3 and 4: The site is an important stop over for migrating birds. It is popular amongst waders in the autumn and large flocks of gulls and ducks collect on the open water at the mouth of the river Svartån during spring. No less than about 100 bird species breed in the site regularly. The site also hosts two populations of the Northern crested newt (Triturus cristatus). A few ponds play a key role as reproduction area.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	20000
Start year	1912
Source of data:	Artportalen and Mats Rosenberg, ecologist in co-operation with other local ornithologists and staff at the County Administration Board.

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification	There are at least 17 species of interest for fishing in the lake Hjälmaren and most (maybe all) also occur in the part of the lake that is within the Ramsar site. Species that are of no interest for fishing also occur. The FEOW eco-region "Northern Baltic Drainages" is not rich in fish species and the lake Hjälmaren therefore supports a large diversity of fish species in this region. Some examples of fish species found at the site are: Asp (Aspius aspius) and Zander (Sander lucioperca), European Eel (Anguilla Anguilla) and Burbot (Lota lota).

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification: The site also contains the shores and parts of the Lake Hjälmaren. This part of the lake (the most western basin which is one of the five basins recognised in Hjälmaren) is called Hemfjärden. Hemfjärden is especially important for fish populations in the Lake Hjälmaren. Because of its shallow waters and relatively high volume of nutrients, this part of Oset-Rynningeviken plays a crucial role as a spawning ground, a nursery and a forage area for fishes like Asp (Aspius aspius) (a nationally red listed species and a Nature 2000 species) and Zander (Sander lucioperca). Especially Zander is important for commercial fishing in the Lake Hjälmaren. Red listed species like European Eel (Anguilla Anguilla) and Burbot (Lota lota) use the river Svartån for migration.

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	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Alcedo atthis*	Common Kingfisher	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas acuta*	Northern Pintail	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	35			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas crecca*	Eurasian Teal;Green-winged Teal	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1200			LC	☐	☐		Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas penelope*	Eurasian Wigeon	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	200				☐	☐		Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	500			LC	☐	☐		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas querquedula*	Garganey	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	12				☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas strepera*	Gadwall	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	500				☐	☐		Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla anguilla*	European Eel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				CR	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, CR.	Migrates in river Svartån. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser anser*	Greylag Goose	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	6000			LC	☐	☐		Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser erythropus*	Lesser White-fronted Goose	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1			VU	☐	☑	Swedish Red List 2015, CR. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging, rare. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser fabalis*	Bean Goose	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1000		2	LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	Staging. According to WI the population for "fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe" is 45 000 individuals. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya ferina*	Common Pochard	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10			VU	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	Tufted Duck	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	235			LC	☐	☐		Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya marila*	Greater Scaup	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	Eurasian Bittern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, NT. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Branta leucopsis*	Barnacle Goose	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1000			LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris alpina alpina*		☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	150			LC	☐	☐		Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Chlidonias niger*	Black Tern	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	Black-headed gull	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	3000				☐	☐		Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	Whooper Swan	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	245			LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian Coot	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	660			LC	☐	☐		Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Gallinago gallinago*	Common Snipe	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	150			LC	☐	☐		Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Grus grus*	Common Crane	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1000			LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	Eurasian Oystercatcher	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	80			NT	☐	☐		Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	8			LC	☑	☑	Swedish Red List 2015, NT. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian Tern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, NT.and EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Larus argentatus*	European Herring Gull;Herring Gull	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1000			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Larus canus*	Mew Gull	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	500			LC	☐	☐		Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leuciscus aspius*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Limosa lapponica*	Bar-tailed Godwit	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	190			NT	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed Godwit	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2			NT	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, CR.	Staging. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Lota lota*	Burbot	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	Uses the river Svartån for migration. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Melanitta fusca*	Velvet Scoter;White-winged Scoter	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30			VU	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	Staging. See textbox below the table.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Mergus merganser*	Common Merganser	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	260			LC	☐	☐		Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Motacilla flava*	Western Yellow Wagtail	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	200			LC	☐	☐		Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian Curlew	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	70			NT	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	Ruff	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	70				☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Pluvialis apricaria*	European Golden Plover;European Golden-Plover	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	250			LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Podiceps cristatus*	Great Crested Grebe	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	70			LC	☐	☐		Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Porzana porzana*	Spotted Crake	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Remiz pendulinus*	Eurasian Penduline Tit	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4			LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015, EN.	Breeding. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Sander lucioperca*	Zander	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	Important for commercial fishing in the Lake Hjälmaren.	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	Common Tern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	400			LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sterna paradisaea*	Arctic Tern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	400			LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tringa erythropus*	Spotted Redshank	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	100			LC	☐	☐		Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tringa glareola*	Wood Sandpiper	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	150			LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, staging. See textboxbelow the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Triturus cristatus*	Northern crested newt	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	EC Habitats Directive Annex II.	A few ponds play a key role as reproduction area. See textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	Northern Lapwing	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	800			NT	☐	☐		Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Criterion 2, 3 and 4: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/. Observations can be found in www.artportalen.se.

Criteria 5: The site Oset-Rynningeviken regularly supports all together more than 20.000 water birds. The highest numbers are created by staging birds. The bird species with the highest numbers are in the list above. The site is part of a bigger network of wetlands in the region. Bird populations interact between this site and the sites Kvismaren (also a Ramsar site) and Lake Tysslingen.

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
Open water: lake (- river - ponds - canals)	☐	About one third of the site consists of open water structures. The shallow shores of Lake Hjälmaren are rich of nutrients and relatively warm.	They provide an excellent spawning-, nursing-, and foraging area for fish, especially Asp and Zander. Ducks, Gulls, Terns and Fish Eagle and White Tailed Sea Eagle use the shore on their turn as feeding/hunting grounds.
The river Svartån	☐	The river Svartån runs through the site.	The river provides a migration route for several fish species.
Large reed beds	☐	Large reed beds dominate most parts of the lake's shoreline.	These reed beds provide shelter and food for a great number of insects and bird species like Great reed warbler, Bittern, Sedge warbler and Bluethroat breed in these reeds annually.
Marshes, wet meadows and wet pastures	☐	The core of the site is formed by marshes, wet meadows and wet pastures. They consist of a low and species rich herb vegetation with low water levels (10-40 cm) during the breeding season. The pastures are being grazed extensively by cows in the period May till October. After the summer, water levels are allowed to drop so that extensive mechanical clearing of vegetation (if needed) becomes possible in the autumn.	Many waders, geese, gulls and ducks use these areas to breed.
Fenoscandian deciduous swamp woods	☐	These woodlands are of great importance because of their natural character. Only natural dynamics determine the development of these forests and a high percentage of dead wood reveals their natural character.	Trees like Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Aspen (Populus tremula) and Birch (Betula alba) are dominant and many different moss species can be found here. The red listed Lesser spotted woodpecker (Dendrocopus minor) has a strong breeding population in these woodlands.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Oset-Rynningeviken consists of a mosaic of several habitats in the area where the river Svartån runs in to the Lake Hjälmaren. The site is mainly dominated by shallow open waters, ponds, reeds, tree- and herb dominated marshes, wet and dry meadows, pastures and deciduous and conifer forests. A strong local engagement (politicians, people of Örebro) is necessary to safeguard and develop the qualities of Oset-Rynningeviken. Lack of interest would severely threaten the future of the reserve.

Former trash dumps are being monitored intensively. This activity has to continue for many years (generations) to make sure no negative effects of this former land use will come up in the future.

The city of Örebro is in constant need of new area's to expand. New housing areas will be developed at the south border of the site. The site will not directly be affected by this (the reserve's borders are 'safe'), but an expansion in recreational use can be a point of concern in the near future. Until now nothing indicates that the present level of recreation leads to conflicts with nature conservation goals.

The catchment area of the site is dominated by intensive agricultural production and over-nutrition and use of agricultural chemicals already does influence the ecological values negatively. Especially during warm periods algae problems do occur in the Lake Hjälmaren. More intensive production may lead to more negative ecological effects in the future.

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		4	0	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1	0	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	0	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		2	0	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	0	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
2: Ponds		4	0	Representative
8: Wastewater treatment areas		4	0	Representative
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	0	Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
9010 Western Taiga	
9070 Fennoscandian woodland pastures	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	
Betula pubescens pubescens	Birch	
Populus tremula	Aspen	

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Great Reed Warbler	10			Swedish Red List 2015, NT.
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus dumetorum	Blyth's Reed Warbler	4			Swedish Red List 2015, NT.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler	40			
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Eurasian Reed Warbler	100			
CHORDATA/AVES	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	15			
CHORDATA/AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler	30			
CHORDATA/AVES	Anser albifrons	Greater White-fronted Goose	8			Rare
CHORDATA/AVES	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	10			
CHORDATA/AVES	Calidris minuta	Little Stint	15			
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver				
CHORDATA/AVES	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	8			
CHORDATA/AVES	Charadrius hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover	30			
CHORDATA/AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier	7			EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier				Swedish Red List 2015, NT and EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake				Swedish Red List 2015, NT and EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	46			
CHORDATA/AVES	Gallinago media	Great Snipe	2			Swedish Red List 2015, NT and EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Gavia stellata	Red-throated Diver;Red-throated Loon	2			Swedish Red List 2015, NT and EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2			Swedish Red List 2015, NT.
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Leucorrhinia pectoralis	Large white-faced darter				EC Habitats Directive annex II.
CHORDATA/AVES	Locustella fluviatilis	River Warbler	3			Swedish Red List 2015, NT.
CHORDATA/AVES	Locustella naevia	Common Grasshopper Warbler	8			
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				Swedish Red List 2015, NT and EC Habitats Directive annex II.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lynx lynx	Eurasian Lynx				Swedish Red List 2015, VU and EC Habitats Directive annex II.
CHORDATA/AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew	60			EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	40			
CHORDATA/AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey;Western Osprey				EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	8			EC Birds Directive annex I.
CHORDATA/AVES	Podiceps grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	8			
CHORDATA/AVES	Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail	4			
CHORDATA/AVES	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe	2			
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	50			
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	22			
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Zygaena filipendulae anceps	Six-spot Burnet				Swedish Red List 2015, NT.

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)

The climate is characteristic for the northern part of the Boreonemoral zone with high humidity, considerably high temperature differences between winter and summer period and with snow cover during most part of the winter season. The average annual temperature is 6 C, the average temperature in January is -4 C, the average temperature June is 15 C and the annual precipitation is 600mm.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 22

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 48

Lower part of river basin ☑

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 site lies at the outlet of the river Svartån in to the lake Hjälmaren. The river Eskilstuna-ån connects Lake Hjälmaren to the Lake Mälaren which connects to the Baltic sea through the Stockholm archipelago.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Oset-Rynningeviken lies on a bedrock of granite and sandstone sediment, covered with glacial and post glacial layers of clay. On the higher grounds, where clay sediments do not occur, various types of moraine can be found. The area at the mouth of the river Svartån consists of river sediments (mostly clay).

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?
Usually permanent water present
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source
Water inputs from rainfall	☐
Water inputs from surface water	☑
Water inputs from groundwater	☐

Water destination

Presence?
To downstream catchment

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

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

Within a period of twenty years a new natural environment was created based on former qualities. New ponds and pools were dug and low dikes were created to support a natural water regime. Natural flooding is the main natural dynamic event that determines the development of the wetland area. Additional water control in the second part of the breeding season is being used to support water levels. The marshland's water regime is focused on building up a higher water level (20-40cm) from mid-March till mid-August; thereafter the water level is allowed to drop. The water level in the lake Hjälmaren is allowed to fluctuate between 21,62m - 22,10m above sea level.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Oset-Rynningeviken lies on a bedrock of granite and sandstone sediment, covered with glacial and post glacial layers of clay. On the higher grounds, where clay sediments do not occur, various types of moraine can be found. The area at the mouth of the river Svartån consists of river sediments (mostly clay).

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☑

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

The water, both in the lake as in the river, is eutrophic.

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

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

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☑

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☑

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☑

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Current land use in the surroundings/catchment:
Miscellaneous: city, industry, villages, agricultural, forestry and nature conservation amongst other forms of land use.

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	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	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
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Fishery: The site includes parts of the lake Hjälmaren. This part of the lake is very shallow and eutrophic ideal for fish. Many species use these waters as a spawning ground, a nursery and a forage area. Especially Zander (Sander lucioperca) is benefiting and it supports 32 fishing companies. There is a strong relation between the safeguarding of the shallow waters and the quality of local fishing economy.

Socio-economic: The site is an important leisure area of the city of Örebro. The municipality has planned for the people of Örebro to have an easy access to site. There are an excellent network of cycling- and walking paths, picnic tables, information shields, and heated shelters. A restaurant and the nature field school form the starting point of many excursions which are offered (for free) on a regularly base. The intensive recreational use of the site has a tremendous effect (directly or indirectly) on the local economy and the wellbeing of the city's inhabitants.

Within the site: 500 000/yr

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 ☑

Description if applicable

The site is a very good example of restoration measures and of planning an area for the inhabitant recreation. Oset-Rynningeviken has been intensively influenced by human actions in its history. In the middle of the 18th century, the area was strongly affected by the process of decreasing the water level the Lake Hjälmaren. This measurement was carried out in order to create more suitable land for agricultural activities. After this event, the site was designated and developed as an industrial zone, supporting the needs of a growing city. Two landfills, an oil terminal and a military shooting range, gave the area not only a not so pleasant look, but made many species and habitats suffer severely or disappear under this period. Later, in the 1990's, the growing need for nature- and recreation areas in an expanding city, caused a change of focus on the area. Within a period of less than 20 years of intensive restorations and decontaminations were made. The area was reshaped and restored to the wetland it was before.

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
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	☐	☑
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☑

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

a) within the Ramsar site:
The site is completely owned by the municipality of Örebro

b) in the surrounding area:
The surrounding area is community owned or privately owned.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:
1. Länsstyrelsen i Örebro län/Örebro County Administrative Board
2. Örebro kommun, Miljönämnden/Örebro Municipality, Environmental Committee

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:
Kontaktperson för Ramsarområden Örebro län/Contact Ramsar sites Örebro County, Johan Wretenberg

Postal address:
1. Länsstyrelsen i Örebro län, S-701 86 Örebro, Sweden/
Örebro County Administrative Board, S-701 86 Örebro, Sweden

2. Örebro kommun, Miljönämnden, Box 30000, S-701 35 Örebro, Sweden/
Örebro Municipality, Environmental Committee, Box 30000, S-701 35 Örebro, Sweden

E-mail address: orebro@lansstyrelsen.se

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	In the surrounding area
Housing and urban areas	Low impact		☑	☐

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	High impact	High impact	☐	☑

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Agricultural and forestry effluents	High impact	High impact	☐	☑
Garbage and solid waste	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☐

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	Oset-Rynningeviken	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/orebro/SiteCollectionDocuments/sv/dj ur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natur a-2000/SE0240059_osetrynningevik en.pdf	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature reserve	Oset och Rynningeviken	http://www.orebro.se/download/18.3c1ef9ae11d4988e18f800033023/1392724581129/Naturreservat+Oset+och+Rynningeviken+-+p%C3%A5+engelska.pdf	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Bay of Rynningeviken	http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=894	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

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 ☑

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Reintroductions	Proposed

Other:

- Fifteen hectares at the southern tip of the site is undergoing restoration.
- Bushes and trees ought to be planted along some areas with recently developed or planned housing areas borders the site. This measurement will contribute to the site's natural character as a rural area.

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 site provides an excellent network of cycling- and walking paths, picnic tables, information shields, and heated shelters. Naturens hus (restaurant) and the Naturskolan (field school) at the entrance of the site, form the starting point of many excursions which are offered (for free) on a regularly base.
A large information centre (Naturum) will be built.

Information brochure in English:
http://www.orebro.se/download/18.3c1ef9ae11d4988e18f800033023/1392724581129/Naturreserv at+Oset+och+Rynningeviken+-+p%C3%A5+engelska.pdf

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
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

Breeding birds are counted every year at several areas as also ringing of birds takes place annually. This monitoring program has been executed by volunteers under coordination of the municipality of Örebro for more than 20 years. Furthermore, many sightings of plants and animals are being reported in the national monitoring system called ‘artportalen’. Especially information on birds is very intensively provided and thus very useful for daily management.

One population of the Great Crested Newt is being monitored (counted) under the last few years in order to determine the size and quality of the population. This specific population has been monitored intensively because it is a non-original population which was transferred from a different location outside the site in 2007-2008.

Water quality is being monitored by the municipality’s sewage plant and the municipality’s environmental service department at several strategic locations in the site on a regular base. Furthermore, Hjälmarens water-protection-union (Hjälmarens vattenvårdsförbund) consist of various private and public parties and monitors water quality in the whole catchment area.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

- Artdatabanken (Swedish Species Information Center), Arter & naturtyper i habitatdirektivet, tillståndet i Sverige 2007.
- European Environment Agency. 2003 Europe's environment: the third assessment, p 231. Environmental assesment report no. 10, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications on the European communities
- Gärdenfors, U. (ed.) 2015. Rödlistade arter I Sverige 2015 - The Red List of Swedish Species. Artdatabanken, SLU, Uppsala
- Länsstyrelsen Örebro Län, 2006. Bevarandeplan för SE0240059 Oset-Rynningeviken.
- Länsstyrelsen Örebro Län, 1998. Våtmarker i Örebro län – södra delen. Publ.nr: 1998:8
- Länsstyrelsen Örebro Län, 1995. Ängs- och hagmarker i Örebro län – norra delen. Publ.nr: 1995:15
- Länsstyrelsen Örebro län – Skogsstyrelsen Region Svea, 2011. Våtmarksstrategi för Örebro län. Publ.nr: 2011:28.
- Löfroth, M (e.d.) 1997. Svenska naturtyper is det Europiska nätverket Natura 2000.
- Naturvårdsverket, 2009. Våtmarksinventeringen, resultat från 25 våtmarksinventeringar. Rapport 5925, januari 2009.
- Örebro Kommun, 2009. Skötselplan för naturreservat Oset och Rynningeviken i Örebro Kommun. Änr: Sam 195/2009.

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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Erik Rosenberg´s cottage, at Oset. (*Mats Rosenberg, the municipality of Örebro, 2013*)

View of the area Oset and part of Rynningeviken. (*Mats Rosenberg, the municipality of Örebro, 2013*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2015-01-29