Dwingelderveld now

The result

fens and pools
new heathland
sound barrier
ecoduct
embankment and weirs
open area duckboards and ford
stepping stones
rewetting family path

Legenda

Terhorsterzand
VIEWPOINT
Anserveld
Anserdennen
Dwingeloosche Heide
Kraloërheide
Anserdennen
teahouse
Source: Albert Henckel
Source: Jaap van Roon

Spier orientation point
Lhee information centre
Dwingelderveld visitors' centre

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Dwingelderveld now

stepping stones
Dwingelderveld National Park is the largest wet heathland in Western Europe. A lot was done from 2011 to 2015 to improve the natural values in Dwingelderveld. This has made Dwingelderveld a better habitat for rare flora and fauna. Work on this vast heathland has now been completed. Dwingelderveld is now wetter, quieter, more attractive and the heathland is bigger. Discover these 3,700 hectares of nature!

What has changed?

The following measures have been taken in recent years to reintroduce wet heathland in Dwingelderveld.

1. Creation of pools and fens - Wetter
   Special pools were created for the northern crested newt. This rare amphibian is only found in a few places in the Netherlands. Two fences by the family path have been restored to their original size and shape. These fences are an ideal habitat for amphibians such as the newt frog.

2. Excavation of former agricultural areas - Bigger
   Although Noordenveld and Kloosterveld were young agricultural areas, there was a lot of flatland in the upper soil layer. Heather cannot grow on this type of soil, so the upper soil layer (50cm average) of the heathland was excavated and a part of Kloosterveld was excavated so that heather can grow here again.

3. Creation of sound barrier - Quieter
   The excavated soil was used to construct a sound barrier along the highway A28. This creates the perception of a "large, quiet heathland" for both animals and visitors. The excavated soil was used to construct a sound barrier along the highway A28. This creates the perception of a "large, quiet heathland" for both animals and visitors.

4. Creation of scud barrier - Bigger
   A scud barrier was constructed to prevent water levels from rising too much. This means that water no longer drains off rapidly and remains longer in the area.

5. Creation of depressions - Wetter
   Weirs have been created in several places to allow the existing nature to slowly adapt to higher water levels and to enable water levels to rise more in the future. The natural water level is raised by 5-10 cm in Dwingelderveld. This has made Dwingelderveld a better habitat for rare flora and fauna.

6. Removal of avenue trees - More Attractive
   A number of trees would slowly die as a result of the wetter conditions, so these have been felled. Removing these avenue trees has also contributed to the openness of the area.

7. Removal of gravel road - Quieter
   The old gravel road, which was accessible to motorized traffic, cut through the heathland. This road has been removed and replaced by a dirt road and a paved bicycle path, so the area has become quieter. Churchills and enclosures across the depressions have been built in the bycycle path.

8. Creation of sound barrier - Quieter
   Our climate is changing and this brings a greater risk of flooding. Water storages contribute to reducing flooding. The water in Dwingelderveld is retained by so-called overflow works. Embankments have been constructed to protect the surrounding area against this volume of water (1.25 million cubic metres) so that there is less flooding in the surrounding area.

9. Water storage - Wetter
   To increase the wetness of the area, all gullies, canals and waterways have been filled in. This means that water no longer drains off rapidly and remains longer in the area.

10. Recreational infrastructure - More Attractive
    New bicycle paths and attractive footbridges across the water have been created. This way everyone can enjoy the unique nature of Dwingelderveld. Footpaths, bicycle paths and equestrian trails have been renovated and improved. A new, wheelchair accessible family path has been constructed. In addition, stopping stones have been placed at various locations.

For whom?

The Dwingelderveld Development is a joint project of the Province of Drenthe, Reest and Wieden water authority, Staatsbosbeheer, Natuurmonumenten, the municipalities of Wieden, De Wieden and Midden-Drenthe, the department of Public Works and Water Management, and the Steering Committee, May 2015. Published by the Dwingelderveld Development Committee, May 2015. Photos: Hans Dekker (unless stated otherwise). Text and graphic design: Gronimij. No rights can be derived from the contents of this product.

Source: Albert Henckel

See you soon!
We hope to see you again soon. For more information please visit our website:
www.nationaalpark-dwingelderveld.nl

TOT ZIENS!

See you soon!