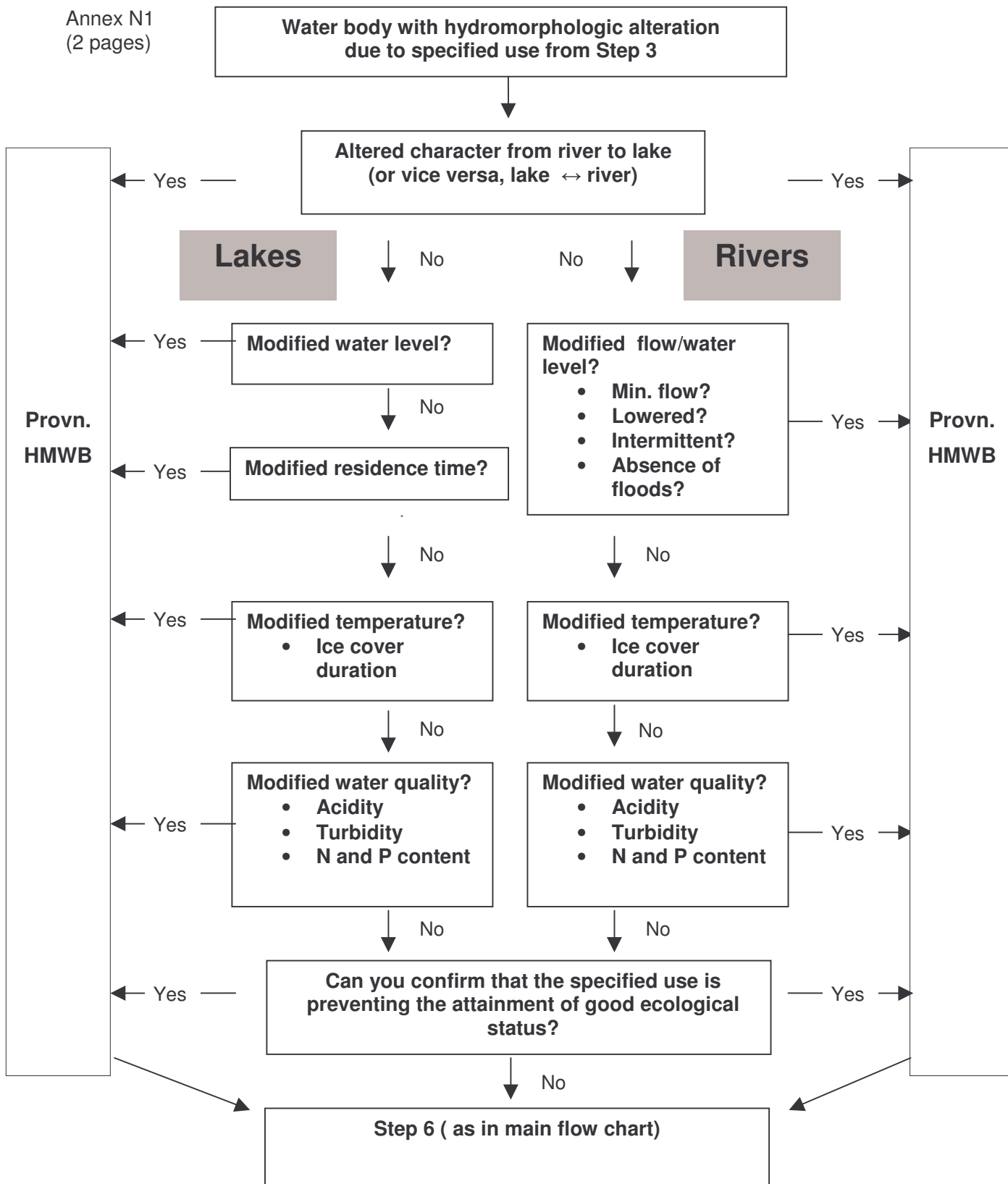


Annex N1
 (2 pages)



Specific criteria are described below:

1. Rivers which are impounded to form a lake with a surface area greater than 0,5 km², or raise water level more than 5 m (or vice versa – lakes to river).
2. Artificial alteration of water level by more than 0.5m in a wetland.

LAKES ONLY:

3. Lakes which have been raised more than 10m above natural water level.
4. Lakes with an active annual regulation zone of 3m or more.
5. Lakes which can change form oligotrophic to eutrophic or vice versa due to a change in hydraulic load by a factor of 5.0 or more, due to artificial transfers between catchments (primarily for lowland lakes
6. Increased turbidity in salmon rivers due to water transfers which result in mixing of turbid water into previously clear water(from < 0,5 FTU to > 2,0 FTU).

RIVERS ONLY

7. Small rivers where an upstream dam removes all water for at least part of the year. This HM water body should be extended downstream until the catchment area for undisturbed inflow has returned to at least 75% of the natural catchment area.
8. For all rivers below a dam where a minimum environmental flow is required, but which is lower than the natural minimum flow without the dam, measured as the flow with 95% percentile exceedence, (Q_{95}), the following two alternatives . When the minimum flow is below 20% av Q_{95} , the water body is automatically a HMWB candidate. For values between 20% and 100% of Q_{95} , the designation should be based on expert judgment based on current knowledge and data availability.
9. Flow discharges, which are regulated by more than 5% per hour relative to maximum turbine flow.
10. Rivers which no longer experience than the natural average annual flood more than once every 20 years due to upstream storage.
11. If a river water body which is normally covered with ice becomes free from ice cover and no longer has a water temperature below +1° C as a result of water intakes in deep reservoirs or other physical changes to the watercourse.
12. Water bodies which normally contain wild salmon, but have a pH which has been reduced by more than 0,5 to a value below 5,5 as a result of the upstream import of water from outside the natural catchment.
13. If rivers with salmon have had their turbidity changed from "clear" (turbidity < 0,5 FTU) to "turbid" (turbidity > 2,0 FTU) as a result of the upstream import of water from outside the natural catchment..
14. Artificially channelled rivers and rivers with sluices for boat traffic, which are affected for more than 1 km total length or where alterations affect more than 50% of the total length of the water body (measured along both banks).
15. In a stream that is affected by urbanization in more than 50% of its total catchment area, or more than 50% of its channel length is affected by culverts, pipes, roughness alteration, man-made alterations in vegetation/substrate etc.