

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX.22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Miljøfaglig Utredning AS commissioned by Norwegian
Directorate for Nature Management, Tungasletta 2, 7485
Trondheim
Tlf +47 73580500
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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

March 2012

3. Country:

Norway

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Nordre Tyrifjorden Wetlands System: Averøya
(International No. 802, National No. 15)

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: ;

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- i) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced**

** Important note: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

None

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an **electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
- iii) a **GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** ;

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The boundary is the same as for Averøya Nature Reserve.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

60° 06'N 10° 11'E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town. The site is situated 8 km south of Hønefoss and about 40 km north-west of Oslo, and lies in Hole and Ringerike municipalities in Buskerud county in south-east Norway.

10. Elevation: (average and/or max. & min.)

62-65 m.a.s.l.

11. Area: (in hectares)

107 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Averøya Nature Reserve is situated on both sides of the mouth of the river Storelva, where it runs into Tyrifjord, and comprises shallow freshwater, sandbanks, mudbanks, flood channels, bogs, meadows beside freshwater and alder and birch woodland liable to flooding. Stands of pines grow on raised areas.

Together with other protected and proposed protected parts of the Nordre Tyrifjorden wetlands system, this area is an important staging site for waterbirds in spring and autumn, and a breeding site for waterbirds, woodpeckers and passerines, as well as a wintering area for whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*. During the spawning period for smelt *Osmerus eperlanus* in October and November, large numbers of goosander *Mergus merganser* gather at the mouth of Storelva. Several nationally threatened species currently breed, or have bred within the reserve. Several rare plants, fungi (associated with woodland habitats) and amphibia occur. There are a number of threatened vegetation types within the reserve, among others plentiful areas with freshwater shore vegetation.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13. above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

- Criterion 1. One of southern Norway's largest inland deltas, with an interesting geomorphology. The delta consists of slow flowing, meandering rivers, several oxbow lakes in varying stages of succession, channels and drift walls along the Tyrifjorden. Averøya itself has large islands with sandy beaches and meadows beside freshwater with an interesting flora. Off these areas are fine-grained mudbanks with well-developed freshwater shore vegetation.
- Criterion 2. There is a lack in good data for this part of the Ramsar site. But several red listed bird species is registered, among them we find Skylark *Alauda arvensis* (VU), Grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia* (VU) Smew *Mergus albellus* (VU) and Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* (VU) There is a good possibility that Common Tern is breeding in the site. Norwegian Red List is used. See also points 21 and 22.
- Criterion 3. Undeveloped inland deltas have become less common due to in-filling in connection with industry and such like. Therefore it is important to look after the remaining examples of this type, and thus protect the regional biodiversity. The Nordre Tyrifjorden wetland system has a well developed annual vegetation on exposed banks (*Nanocyperetalia*) and submerged meadows which are typical for river deltas below the marine limit in southern Norway, as well as bog and rich fen vegetation associated with oxbow lakes under succession. These vegetation communities host a number of rare and threatened species which need protecting together with their biotope. The wetland fauna of Nordre Tyrifjorden includes both rare and threatened species which are typical and representative for the biogeographic region.
- Criterion 4 This area is an important staging site for waterbirds in spring and autumn, and a breeding site for waterbirds, woodpeckers and passerines, as well as a wintering area for whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*. During the spawning period for smelt *Osmerus eperlanus* in October and November, large numbers of goosander *Mergus merganser* gather at the mouth of Storelva. See also point 22.
- Criterion 8. The Randselva population of trout *Salmo trutta* found in Tyrifjorden passes the delta at Averøya on the way to the spawning grounds.
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15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

1. Boreonemoral vegetation zone, transitional section (BN-OC).
2. Boreal

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

1. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss).
2. EU Habitat directive 92/43/EEC

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Geology	The bedrock consists of nutrient-rich Cambrosilurian rocks with layers of fossils east of Storelva, and Precambrian bedrock west of Storelva. There are large deposits in the form of clay plains, alluvial deposits and glacial deposits. There are large ice-edge deltas made up of sand and gravel in the area, and Storelva has dug into these and exposed marine deposits of clay.
Geomorphology	The delta by the mouth of the Storelva river is rich in various components. There are active river meanders, oxbow lakes, river terraces, terrace edges, old river courses, flood channels and freshwater drift walls along the stretch between Karlsrudtangen to Averøy in Nordfjorden. The sandbanks at the mouth of Storelva are constantly changing due to active processes within the delta.
Substrate/soil type	The outer delta beyond Averøya is made up of fine material (sand, silt and clay), whereas there is more variation in substrate type along the rivers and oxbow lakes – although here clay is dominant. Glacial deposits are made up of coarser material. The soils in all the delta areas are organic. Mineral-rich soils are mainly found in small areas with pine forest beside the river mouths.
Water quality	Tyrifjorden is a typical clear water lake with little humus and has a good ionic composition. Water pH is between 6.8 – 7.2. Storelva has good quality water for such a large river, although periodically there are high levels of intestinal bacteria.
Water depth/ fluctuations	Water depth within Averøya nature reserve is between 0 – 2 m. Large areas of mud are exposed when water levels in Tyrifjorden are low. The watercourse has a regulation regime of 1 m, and water levels are lowest in spring. During periods with little precipitation in summer a number of mudbanks may be exposed in late summer/autumn.
Climate	The area has a slightly continental climate, with relatively warm summers and cold winters and moderate annual precipitation (500 – 700 mm).

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Tyrifjorden is Norway's 5th largest lake. Storelva, which is among the largest rivers in southern Norway, with a watershed of around 8000 km² via the rivers Begna and Randselva which meet at Hønefoss. The watershed embraces everything from the agricultural areas south of Hønefoss, Ådalen and the whole of

Valdres, and the forested hillsides and uplands with large glaciers in Jotunheimen, within the counties of Buskerud, Oppland and Sogn and Fjordane. Most of the watershed consists of basement rocks, although there are large areas with a richer bedrock, e.g. the Cambrosilurian areas along Storelva, Randselva, the west side of Randsfjorden and large parts of the Valdres valley and upper reaches of the Dokka-/ Etna watercourse, as well as areas of basic lutonic rocks in Jotunheimen. Moraine material which may be considerably thick covers most of the watershed, whereas in the valleys there are considerable glacial and alluvial deposits, especially in the lower parts of Begnadalen, in Ådalen and between Hønefoss and Tyrifjorden.

The watershed stretches from the boreonemoral zone to the high alpine zone. Most of the area is coniferous forest, although there are large areas of mountain birch woodland, marshes and bare mountains in the north. There are large agricultural areas along Storelva, Randselva, the lower reaches of Etna and Dokka and along Begna in Valdres. There are also small towns (Hønefoss) and other dwellings. The climate within the watershed varies from slightly continental by Tyrifjorden to slightly oceanic in the west – with considerably higher annual precipitation and colder summers than lower down in the watercourse.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Transportation of sediments from Storelva are responsible for the making of the delta at Averøya. The area functions as a barrier or trap for sediments and has an important function as regards sedimentation and fixing of nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphor). Due to a large watershed the river plays an important role in reducing flooding, although extensive ditching along the low lying areas allows water to flow faster into the main rivers and this results in frequent flooding, especially during snow melt in spring. The remaining, untouched marsh and wetland areas are therefore important to reduce flooding elsewhere along the watercourse. Vegetation within Averøy nature reserve is important for stabilising the shoreline at the mouth of Storelva and Nordfjorden.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar “Classification System for Wetland Type” present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

L, O, Xf, M, Ts

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

Averøya is a delta area with many small channels, flood pools and meadows at the edge of freshwater, with sedges in the inner parts and mudbanks with a rich annual vegetation on exposed banks (*Nanocyperetalia*) and underwater meadows farther out. On the stable parts of Averøytangen there is old,

well developed grey alder/bird cherry woodland and wet birch woodland with much dead wood (both standing and fallen). The sandy islands south of Sandtangen are where successive stages between bare sand and low damp willow woodland can be studied.

Tyrifjorden has a rich fish fauna, and several species have spawning and rearing areas along the lower parts of Storelva, including trout *Salmo trutta* and pike *Esox lucius*.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The mudbanks and shallow waters in Nordfjorden by Averøya have a fragmented developed annual vegetation on exposed banks (*Nanocyperetalia*) and rich formations of underwater meadows with freshwater shore plants, and where amongst others the regionally threatened *Crassula aquatica* is recorded. The red data species *Viola persicifolia* grows along the boundary between meadows beside freshwater and willow scrub. *Hierochloë birta* spp. *birta* is recorded from Onsakervika, and probably also at Sandtangen and therefore within the reserve.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds:

Nordre Tyrifjorden, and especially Nordfjorden, is an important staging site for the Svalbard population of Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyhynchus* in spring. The geese mainly feed at Karlsrudtangen, although smaller numbers may also be found at Averøya. Up to 400 Goosander *Mergus merganser* are recorded during the spawning season for Smelt *Osmerus eperlanus*. The reserve is also a staging and wintering site for up to 100 Whooper Swans *Cygnus cygnus* during winter, 5-10 Common Cranes *Grus grus* (April – September) and small numbers of, amongst others, Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* and Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*. Species which nest (or have nested) include Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* (0 – 1 pair), Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* (0-1 pair) and Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor* (1-2 pairs). In addition Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana* (EN) which is included in the red data list probably breeds in some years. Several Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus* hunt in the area (these nest on nearby slopes). Hobby *Falco subbuteo* and Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* are occasionally seen hunting in the area during the breeding season. All the country's woodpecker species have been observed in the outer, wooded parts of Akerøya..

Fish:

The Randselva population of Trout *Salmo trutta* found in Tyrifjorden passes the delta at Averøya on the way to the spawning grounds. This trout population in Norway is considered both valuable and threatened.

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

The area is regionally important for recreational purposes such as swimming, fishing and birdwatching. The southern part of Averøya nature reserve is close to a camp site, and is subject to illegal boating and camping. This represents a management problem and results in disturbance to both breeding and resting birds in the area.

University of Oslo formerly used Averøya as a study site, and operated a bird observatory during the 1970's and 1980's wherein information was gathered on migration (through ringing) and on breeding birds.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide 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) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where 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:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

(a) within the Ramsar site: Private

(b) in the surrounding area: Private

25. Current land (including water) use:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

The reserve is much used for bathing and fishing, whereas hunting is forbidden. Domestic livestock graze the meadows beside the freshwater and wooded swamps towards Nordfjorden.

(b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Both Tyrifjorden and Storelva are regulated to provide hydroelectricity. The reserve is surrounded by intensive farming, and about 25% of the delta by the mouth of Storelva is agricultural land. Hønefoss, with about 13500 residents, is a little north of Averøya. The rivers Randselva and Begna meet and Hønefoss, and then form Storelva. Further up this watercourse and the Sokna river are several smaller settlements.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

Regulation of the Begna watercourse/Storelva affects water levels and the geomorphological processes in the Storelva river. As the regulation results in less flooding then the natural processes within the delta are subdued. Overgrowing of the meadows beside the water due to a reduction in grazing intensity has had a negative effect on the natural value of the area, although the recent resumption in grazing has had a positive effect on the biodiversity of the area.

Canadian pondweed was introduced to Europe around 1836 and first found in Tyrifjorden in 1976. The plant has not become a problem in Averøya nature reserve as the shoreline is rather exposed, thereby hampering the plant from establishing itself.

(b) in the surrounding area:

In recent years changes in farming practices, treatment of run-off from farming, and treatment of domestic waste water has led to a reduction in plant nutrients. This has consequences for the productivity

of the area, and has probably resulted in a reduction in biomass of benthic organisms and therefore a reduction in available food to migrating birds.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

The area was designated as a nature reserve on 28th June 1985.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

The management authorities have approved a management plan for the reserve, and management work is currently being implemented. The management plan will be revised in connection with the ongoing process to expand the Ramsar sites in Tyrifjorden.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

The Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) has proposed that other sites within the Nordre Tyrifjorden wetland system receive protection, such as the lower reaches of Storelva and Nordfjorden in order to create a larger continuous protected area. In addition NOF also propose that protection be offered several other shallow wetlands and areas further east in Tyrifjorden, in Steinsfjorden and along Randelava and Begna.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The Hole and Ringerike branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) carry out annual monitoring of breeding and wintering waterbirds in Nordre Tyrifjorden, as well as recording of passage movements of pink-footed geese and great cormorants. Averøya Field Station is no longer in active use.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The local game management association (Ringerike Viltneimnd) have produced a booklet about Nordre Tyrifjorden, which includes a section on Averøya nature reserve.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

The area is a popular for birdwatching, and each spring local ornithologists organise an annual trip for members of the general public. The southern part of Averøya nature reserve (Sandtangen) is used for bathing/sunbathing by guests from the nearby Onsakervika Camping and from daytrippers who come by boat. Fishing from boats also occurs within the reserve.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management (DN), Tungasletta 2, 7485 Trondheim

Ph +47 73580500

Fax +47 73580501

Email: postmottak@dirnat.no

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

The site is managed by the County Governor of Buskerud, which is under the instruction of DN.

Address: County Governor of Buskerud, Statens Hus, Postboks 1604, 3007 Drammen, Norway.

E-mail: postmottak@fmbu.no. Phone (+47)32 26 66 00.

34. Bibliographical references:

scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Botanical and management plans:

Brandrud, T. E. 1998. Biologisk mangfold i verneområder på Ringerike: Vann- og sumpvegetasjon, samt sopplora i tilknytning til kroksjøer langs Storelva og deltaet i Nordre Tyrifjorden. *NIVA Rapport* Lnr. 3856-98: 1-44. (In Norwegian with English abstract – on water- and swamp vegetation and funga in oxbow lakes and the delta in Nordre Tyrifjorden)

Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, Miljøvernavdelingen 1999. Averøya naturreservat i Ringerike og Hole kommuner. Forvaltningsplan. *Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, Miljøvernavdelingen Rapport* nr. 9-1999. 70 s. (In Norwegian – management plan for Averøya nature reserve)

Hanssen, E. W. 1999. *Vurdering av våtmarksområder i Nordre Tyrifjorden med Storelva og Begna. Deres betydning for biologisk mangfold - spesielt våtmarksfugler - og andre naturverdier*. Oppdragsrapport for Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, Miljøvernavdelingen. 61 s. (In Norwegian – on assessing the biological values of the Nordre Tyrifjorden wetlands system, in particular the area's importance to wetland birds).

Freshwater ecology/fish/invertebrates:

Andersen, O. et al. 2001. Storørreten i Tyrifjorden. Oppsummering av undersøkelser i perioden 1982-2000. *Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, Miljøvernavdelingen Rapport* nr. 2-2001. (In Norwegian – on surveys of the trout *Salmo trutta* population in Nordre Tyrifjorden).

Berge, D. (red.) 1983. *Tyrifjorden. Tyrifjordundersøkelsen 1978-1981. Sammenfattende sluttrapport*.

Tyrifjordutvalget. 156 s. (In Norwegian – on water quality and freshwater biology in Tyrifjorden)

Elgmork, K. (red.) 1969. Verneverdige områder på Ringerike av interesse for naturvitenskapelig forskning og undervisning. Avgrensning og verneverdi. Universitetet i Oslo. 41 s. (In Norwegian – on areas of conservation value in Ringerike municipality of interest for research and education).

Birds:

Anker-Nilssen, T. 1983. Ringerike Feltstasjon, Averøya. Stasjonsrapport for 1982. *Vår Fuglefauna* 6: 136-137. (In Norwegian – annual report for 1982 from Averøya field station).

Anker-Nilssen, T. 1985. *Populasjonsstruktur og reproduksjon i en kassebekkende bestand av kjottmeis Parus major L. på Ringerike*. Hovedfagsoppgave, Universitetet i Oslo, 141 s. (In Norwegian with English abstract– on population structure of great tits *Parus major* breeding in nestboxes).

Anker-Nilssen, T. 1987. Breeding dispersal and frequency of divorce in a Great Tit *Parus major* population. Abstract from the symposium Behavioural Ecology in Birds, Univ. Trondheim, 24-26 November 1986.

Fauna norv. Ser. C, Cinclus 10: 59.

Larsen, B. H., Ree, V., Brandt, M. og Myrmo, K. 2005. *Sjøfuglene i Steinsfjorden og Tyrifjorden –*

resultater fra 10 års overvåking av hekkebestander og hekkesuksess. Fylkesmannen i Buskerud, miljøvernnavdelingen Rapport 2-2005: 1-36. (In Norwegian – on breeding seabirds in Steinsfjorden and Tyrifjorden 1992-2001)

Ree, V. 1995a. Nordre Tyrifjorden-området i Buskerud - en av Norges viktigste innlandskvaliteter for våtmarksfugl. *Vår Fuglefauna 18*: 15-19. (In Norwegian – on the importance of the Nordre Tyrifjorden Wetland system for waterbirds)

Ree, V. 1995b. *Fuglelivet i og ved Nordre Tyrifjorden. En presentasjon av reservater og nærliggende våtmarker i ornitologisk sammenheng.* Ringerike Viltneimnd, Hønefoss. (In Norwegian – on the birdlife of Nordre Tyrifjorden within the nature reserves and nearby sites).

Geomorphology:

Erikstad, L., Reitan, O., Stabbetorp, O. og Ytrehorn, O. 1999. Ringeriksbanen - en landskapsøkologisk analyse av konsekvensene for ulike traséer gjennom Hole og Ringerike kommuner. *NINA Oppdragsmelding 606*: 1-44. (In Norwegian with English abstract – on consequences of various proposed railway lines on the landscape ecology of Hole and Ringerike municipalities).

Please return to: **Ramsar Convention Bureau, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
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