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

Lars Dinesen
Danish Nature Agency - Nature Planning and Biodiversity
Ministry of the Environment
Haraldsgade 53
2100 København Ø
Phone +45 7254 4830
e-mail ladin@nst.dk

Preben Clausen
DCE - Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, and
Department of Bioscience
Aarhus University
Grenåvej 14
DK-8410 Rønde
Denmark
Phone +45 8715 8857/ Fax +45 8715 8902
e-mail pc@dmu.dk

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:
May 2012

3. Country:
Denmark

4. Name of the Ramsar site:
The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Ulvedybet and Nibe Bredning
(International No. 146; National No. 7)

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
ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted**
Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS), page 2

and/or

**If the site area has changed:**

i) the area has been measured more accurately [x]; or

ii) ii) the area has been extended [ ]; or

iii) the area has been reduced [x]  

**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:

Recent declines in submerged vegetation in the shallow waters and cessation of grazing in several salt marshes have had negative effects on formerly common species such as Mute Swan, Eurasian Wigon and Eurasian Coot. Water management plans for reducing nutrients in Danish inland waters have been endorsed for implementation.

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) [ ]; Denmark_ramsar7.pdf

iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables [x].

A comprehensive ESRI ArcView GIS 3.1 shapefile named DKRamsar_WGS84geo is submitted in conjunction with the Danish RIS 2008 update files. The shape is geo referenced and projected in datum WGS84. The shape is composed of five files:

a. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.shp
b. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.dbf
c. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.shx
d. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.sbn
e. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.sbx

and is considered self-explanatory in its database fields.

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.

All Danish Ramsar sites are also designated as Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPAs) under the EEC Birds Directive, and most of them as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the EEC Habitats Directive, hence part of the Danish Natura 2000 network. Generally the delineation of the Ramsar-sites are identical to that of the SPAs, follow coastlines or lake shores, but also includes adjacent salt marshes.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

57°02’ N, 09°35’ E
9. General location:
Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The site is a part of the Limfjord sound, immediate west of Ålborg city. Administrative region is Region Nordjylland.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)
0-2 m

11. Area: (in hectares)
18,575 hectares

12. General overview of the site:
Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Shallow fjord areas with islets, small lakes. The Ulvedybet area, a brackish lagoon surrounded by meadows and reed swamps, is isolated from the Limfjord by a dam. Agricultural land with scattered habitation.

13. Ramsar Criteria:
Tick the box under 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). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

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 2: The site is an important breeding, staging, feeding, moulting and wintering area for waterbirds, including species on the Danish red list (DMU 2007), e.g. Common Spoonbill Platalea leucorodia (VU, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), Northern Pintail Anas acuta (VU), Montagu's Harrier Circus pygargus (EN, Ann I EU Birds Dir.), Dunlin Calidris alpina schinzii (EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), Ruff Philomachus pugnax (EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), and Little Tern Sterna albifrons (NT, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.).

Criterion 4: The site is an important breeding, staging, feeding, moulting and wintering area for waterbirds.

Criterion 5: The site regularly supports more than 20,000 waterbirds and up to 57,2230 have been recorded 2004-2009.

Criterion 6: The Ramsar site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species (average of available count data tabulated below for 2004-2009 compared to WPE4):

Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) 986 – 1.7% of the Northwest Mainland Europe population
Pink-footed Goose (Anser brachyrhynchus) 4,647 – 7.4% of the Svalbard/NW Europe population
Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) 2,591 – 34.5% of the Svalbard/Denmark/UK population
For the two first mentioned species, which mainly feed on adjacent agricultural fields outside the Ramsar area, even higher proportion are likely to roost at night. (In Denmark swans and geese are monitored during daytime at feeding sites).

Previously mentioned internationally important numbers of Bewick’s Swan (*Cygnus bewickii*) from the W Siberia/NE & NW Europe population have not been recorded in recent years, but this might represent lack of count coverage during late winter, when most Bewick’s are found in this region of the country.

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:
Continental

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):
Biogeographical Regions Europe, 2005, European Environment Agency

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.

No specific information.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

No specific information.

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

No specific information.

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.

A, B, H, G, E

20. General ecological features:
Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Shallow brackish ecosystems surrounded by meadows and reed swamps. The Ulvedybet lake area is isolated from the Limfjord by a dam.

21. Noteworthy flora:
Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, 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.

No specific information.

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.

The site is a very important breeding, staging and wintering area for aquatic birds.

**Breeding waterbirds:** Table giving the most recent information about breeding waterbirds in the Ramsar site. Published and unpublished data from the NOVANA programme of the Ministry of Environment and DCE, supplemented with data from the Birdlife Denmark citizen science portal DOFbasen on selected breeding species covered by the EEC Birds Directive Annex 1. Numbers given are annual breeding populations of the species listed. Counting intensity varies over the years. Note: 0 does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Breeding population (in pairs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax carbo</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botaurus stellaris</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platalea leucorodia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circus pygargus</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurvirostra avosetta</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidris alpina</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philomachius pugnax</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna sandvicensis</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna paradisaea</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna albifrons</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: this site has not been subject to intensive monitoring programmes. Absence of e.g. Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana*) and Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) in the table might thus represent missing coverage rather than absence of these species. ‘half pair’ represents an average of a range, i.e. 19.5 = 19-20 pairs.
Migratory waterbirds: Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds in the Ramsar site. Published and unpublished data from the NOVANA programme of the Ministry of Environment and DCE, supplemented with data from the Birdlife Denmark citizen science portal DOFbasen on migratory species of national responsibility (for details see Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen 1999), and selected migrant species (e.g. some raptors and *Charadrius morinellus*) covered by the EEC Birds Directive Annex I. Numbers given are annual maxima of the species listed. Counting intensity varies over the years. Note: 0 does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported. Averages are thus computed based on years with numbers reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species \ Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Podiceps cristatus</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Podiceps grisegena</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Podiceps auritus</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax carbo</em></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ardea cinerea</em></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platalea leucorodia</em></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cygnus olor</em></td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1222</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cygnus columbianus</em></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cygnus cygnus</em></td>
<td>1352</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser fabalis</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser fabalis rossicus</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser brachyrhynchus</em></td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>7360</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>7750</td>
<td>4648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albirostris albirostris</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser anser</em></td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>3689</td>
<td>2450</td>
<td>2557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Branta canadensis</em></td>
<td>476</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Branta leucopsis</em></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Branta bernicla</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Branta bernicla bernicla</em></td>
<td>108</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Branta bernicla hrota</em></td>
<td>1438</td>
<td>2493</td>
<td>2178</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2712</td>
<td>2730</td>
<td>2592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tadorna tadorna</em></td>
<td>326</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas penelope</em></td>
<td>10446</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>5139</td>
<td>2905</td>
<td>5915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas strepera</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas crecca</em></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>2368</td>
<td>1695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas platyrhynchos</em></td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas acuta</em></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas clypeata</em></td>
<td>151</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya ferina</em></td>
<td>136</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya fuligula</em></td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya marila</em></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Somateria mollissima</em></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bucephala clangula</em></td>
<td>3025</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>2170</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>1623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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:

No specific information.
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:
   Territorial waters, private, the State represented by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment.

   b) in the surrounding area:
   As most other Danish Ramsar-sites, this site is surrounded by a rural landscape composed of private owned agricultural areas.

25. Current land (including water) use:
   a) within the Ramsar site:
   Grazing, farmland

   b) in the surroundings/catchment:
   Farmland.

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:

   Especially salt marsh areas, e.g. on the islands, are increasingly overgrown because of cessation of grazing (Kjeldsen & Nielsen 2009).

   Nutrient loadings and resulting eutrophication in the aquatic environment have caused a major collapse and 90% reduction in the surface area of the submerged *Zostera marina* beds of Nibe and Gjøl Bredninger, and this has been followed by notable reductions in numbers of e.g. feeding Mute Swans *Cygnus olor*, Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*, and Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra* (Clausen & Holm 2011).

   b) in the surrounding area:

   Nutrients in the aquatic environment

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 whole Ramsar site is protected under EU legislation, and included in:
Natura 2000-site No. 15
Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 1, and
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 15.

Parts of the Ramsar site are wildlife reserves (with shooting-free areas in Ulvedybet and Gjøl Bredning, and restrictions on mobile hunting activities in most of the Ramsar site)(Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004).

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?:

For all Danish Ramsar sites, being part of the Danish Natura 2000 network, conservation status base-line reports were finalised in 2006 by the former counties, and published by the regional Environment Centres of the Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning in 2007. In 2011 Natura 2000 plans were issued by the Danish Ministry of Environment/Danish Nature Agency setting up site-specific nature goals and priorities for all Danish Natura 2000 sites, including all Danish Ramsar sites. Parallel to this initiative on Natura 2000 sites, river basin management plans were likewise issued by the Danish Ministry of the Environment/Danish Nature Agency for all Danish river basins in 2011, aimed at meeting demands from the EU Water Framework Directive, hence to improve water quality and ecological status in wetland catchments and coastal areas.

National Ramsar site No. 7 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 15 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 1.2 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

In relation to a national action plan for threatened meadow birds, an overgrown area with reedbeds in Ulvedybet has been restored to meadows by fencing and grazing.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

During 2012 the Government and Municipalities will develop site-specific management action plans to meet the goals of the Natura 2000 and river basin management plans.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

In 2003 Denmark launched the NOVANA programme. This programme forms the basis for future nature and water quality assessments in Denmark, and as such also supports the administration of the Ramsar site networks. NOVANA is an acronym that could be translated to English as NMWANA (New Monitoring programme for WAtter quality and NAture), and aims at fulfilling the Danish obligations with regards to reporting conservation status of species and habitats covered by the EEC Birds and Habitats
Directives annexes, as well as water quality and associated target species covered by the National 3rd Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment (Vandmiljøplan 3) as well as the EEC Water Framework Directive. The programme is described by Bijl et al. (2007). A first ‘pre’-NOVANA assessment of the national conservation status of birds was published in 2003, and translated to English in 2006 (Pihl et. al 2006). National criteria for assessing favourable conservation status for the listed species and habitats were likewise published in 2003, and translated to English in 2007 (Søgaard et al. 2007), except for marine habitats, published solely in Danish (Dahl et al. 2005a). First assessments of reference conditions and development of Ecological Quality Objectives (EQOs) related to the Water Framework Directive were published in 2005-2006 (Dahl et al. 2005b, Petersen et al. 2006). Water bird monitoring programmes involves complete national mid-winter surveys every third year (e.g. Petersen et al. 2006b), and annual complete counts of selected species groups (e.g. swans, geese, dabbling ducks, rare breeding birds, e.g. e.g. Søgaard et al. 2006, 2007). The dabbling duck monitoring programme is built upon the much more comprehensive reserve monitoring programme from 1994-2001 (Clausen et al. 2004). Annual assessments of water quality are also available (latest summary report, Nordemann Jensen et al. 2010).

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.

A bird observation tower has been raised in the southwestern corner of Ulvedybeter.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

No specific information.

32. Jurisdiction:

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

National legislation on Nature Conservation and Hunting regulations, as well as national administration of the Ramsar Convention and EEC Birds and Habitats Directives: Ministry of the Environment.

National legislation on Agriculture and Fisheries: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Local administration and implementation of Nature Conservation: Municipalities listed below under point 33.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Local unit of the Nature Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aalborg Kommune</td>
<td>Naturstyrelsen Thy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulevarden 13</td>
<td>Søholtvej 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postbox 462</td>
<td>9700 Thisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9100 Aalborg</td>
<td>Tel: +45 72543000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +45 99313131</td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:thy@nst.dk">thy@nst.dk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:aalborg@aalborg.dk">aalborg@aalborg.dk</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammerbugt Kommune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toftevej 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9440 Aabybro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +45 72577777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:raadhus@jammerbuget.dk">raadhus@jammerbuget.dk</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34. Bibliographical references:
Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.


Vandmiljøplan 3. - see http://www.vmp3.dk/

Please return to: Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 999 0170 • Fax: +41 22 999 0169 • e-mail: ramsar@ramsar.org