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

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

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DD MM YY

Designation date | Site Reference Number

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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.

Læsø
(International No. 149; National No. 10)

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** ❑

and/or

If the site area has changed:
i) the area has been measured more accurately ☒ ; or
ii)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:

No major changes to the ecological character of the site are known.

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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_ramsar10.pdf

iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** ☒.
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.

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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° 12´N, 11° 10´E

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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 situated approx. 15 km east of Frederikshavn, Northern Jutland. Nearest town on the island of Læsø is Byrum. The administrative region is Region Nordjylland.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

0-20 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

66,548 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.

Læsø in the northern part of Kattegat is a coastal site with extensive mudflats, shoals, sandbanks, islands and islets. Saltmarshes and coastal heathlands and a few cultivated areas with associated habitation. The site is the largest Danish tidal and saltmarsh area outside the Wadden Sea.

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 1: The site is the largest Danish tidal and salt marsh area outside the Wadden Sea, a unique example of tidal and saltmarsh areas of the inner Danish waters.

Criterion 2: The site holds populations of some species covered by Annex 2 of the EEC Habitats directive, i.e. an annual breeding population of Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina),* and occasionally also Grey Seal *(Halichoerus grypus)*(nationally red-listed, VU).

The site is also a breeding site for waterbirds, including species listed on the current Danish Red List (DMU 2007), e.g. Turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)*(EN), Baltic Dunlin *(Calidris alpine schinzii)*(EN)(also Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.), Ruff *(Philomachus pugnax)* (EN)(also Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.) or in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, i.e. Avocet *(Recurvirostra avocetta)*, Sandwich Tern *(Sterna sandvicensis,* Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea).* and Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons).*

Criterion 4: The site is one of the most important moulting, staging and wintering areas for seaducks in Denmark. See further details under point 22. Moreover, it is an important breeding area for especially threantened species of waders and terns.

Criterion 6: The site certainly holds internationally important numbers of. Common Eider *(Somateria molissima)* and Common Scooter (*Melanitta nigra*).

The data compilation for these species is a bit difficult, because the monitoring programme is directed towards the EEC Special Protection Areas, and in this case, this is larger than the Ramsar site. Further, offshore areas are counted by transect surveys, and **numbers** estimated subsequently by spatial modeling. The table below gives numbers counted in the SPA and the Ramsar site and those estimated by the spatial

model for each SPA (2008 only)(data from Petersen et al. 2006b, 2010, Petersen & Nielsen 2011).

For 2004 the spatial model for the Denmark as a whole suggests numbers counted along transects should be multiplied by 4.3 for Common Eider (*Somateria molissima*) to estimate the total number of individuals, and by 3.4 for Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*)(Petersen et al. 2006b).

		Eider			Common Scoter		
Protection area	Year	Counted	Estimated		Counted	Estimated	
Special Protection Area No. 10	2008	4215	19812		16978	78733	
Ramsar Site No. 10 part	2008	3612	16978	*	8743	40545	*
Special Protection Area No. 10	2004	9488	40798	#	37466	127384	$
Ramsar Site No. 10 part	2004	9119	39212	#	27168	92371	$

Notes: multiplication factor 4.3; $ multiplication factor 3.4; * estimate by proportional calculation.

The data above from the only two years (2004 and 2008) with a comprehensive aerial survey of the offshore parts of the whole Ramsar site thus indicate occurrences of:

Common Eider *(Somateria molissima)* 17,000-39,200 birds, i.e. 2.2-5.2 % of the Baltic, Wadden Sea population.

Common Scooter (*Melanitta nigra*) 40,500-92,400 birds, i.e. 2.2-5.8 % of the W Siberian/W & N European/NW African population.

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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:
Continental

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):
Biogeographical Regiosn Europe, 2005, European Environment Agency
For Criterion 2, species are listed either:

i**)** with reference to their presence on the International lists of species of conservation concern, i.e. listed on the most recent IUCN Red list and according to most recent criteria for concervation concern (IUCN 2007).
ii) or with reference to their presence on the National lists of species of concervation concern. The latter are under transition from published information to online information which means that for some taxa older IUCN criteria for red listning have been applied (e.g. fish, Stoltze & Pihl 1998), while for other taxa the most recent IUCN criteria are adopted (e.g. birds, amphibians DMU 2008).
iii) or with reference to their presence on Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, or Annex 2 of the EEC Habitats Directive, and are considered threatened in the European Union

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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.

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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.

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

No specific information.

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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, E, H

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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.

A coastal site with extensive mudflats, shoals, sandbanks, islands and islets. Saltmarshes and coastal heathland and a few cultivated areas with associated habitation. The site is the largest Danish tidal and saltmarsh area outside the Wadden Sea and of outstanding botanical interest.

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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.*

The salt meadows hold a rich flora since fertilizers have never been used. Grazing area for many centuries. Bog Hair-grass *(Deschampsia setacea)* and Dune Gentian (*Gentianella uliginosa)* are responsibility species on the Danish "yellow" list.

In addition the site has a rich and varied algae flora.

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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.*

For Alcon Large Blue (*Maculinea alcon)* - a Danish red listed butterfly (category VU, DMU 2007), the Ramsar site is probably the most important area in Denmark.

Læsø and the many small islets south of the island are breeding areas for several redlisted species (mentioned above under para. 14), in particular Ruddy Turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)*(most important area in Denmark with > 90 % of the Danish population) and one of the largest breeding colonies of Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* in Denmark with about 800 breeding pairs.

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

	Breeding population (in pairs)					
Species \ Year	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Phalacrocorax carbo	104	21	123	73	147	0
Grus grus	0	0	0	0	0	2
Recurvirostra avosetta	0	0	0	127	0	203
Calidris alpina	24	0	22	15,5	0	0
Arenaria interpres	0	0	51	47	0	36
Philomachus pugnax	0,5	0	0	1	1	1
Sterna sandvicensis	0	0	0	0	140	55
Sterna paradisaea	0	0	799	86	0	0
Sterna albifrons	0	0	1	0	0	0
Asio flammeus	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: this site has not been subject to intensive monitoring programmes for all species/all years. Missing Marsh Harrier *(Circus auruginosus)* and tern *Sterna* numbers in table might thus represent missing coverage rather than absence of these species some years. "Half pairs" represents a range, 0,5 pair is this 0-1 pair.

The site is also a very important staging and wintering area, especially for waders and seaducks.

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 1. 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. Offshore species (*) have been counted using transect surveys in 2004 and 2008. Numbers mentioned from 2004 are actual counted numbers, true numbers are probable 3-5 times higher (as demonstrated by Petersen et al. 2006b using spatial modelling for selected species). Numbers for 2008 have been spatially modelled for species marked by # (Petersen & Nielsen 2011). Data mentioned below for offshore species from 2005-2007 and 2009 are from land-based surveys and would not represent a true estimate for offshore parts of the Ramsar site. The true numbers are likely to be much higher.

Important notice: Numbers presented are totals recorded with Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 10 – which is larger than the Ramsar site. For non-offshore species, numbers presented would usually all have been recorded within the shallows inside the Ramsar site. For offshore species, most have been recorded inside the Ramsar site. But see above under para. 14 for Eider *(Somateria molissima)* and Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)*.

	Annual Maxima						Average	
Species \ Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Gavia stellata	16	0	11	3	17	7	11	*
Gavia arctica	0	0	7	2	2	2	3	*
Gavia immer	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	*
Podiceps grisegena	2	0	0	5	3	5	4	*
Podiceps auritus	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	
Sula bassana	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	*
Phalacrocorax carbo	94	0	360	780	976	528	548	
Cygnus olor	8	0	2	22	19	32	17	
Cygnus columbianus	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Cygnus cygnus	8	7	0	0	61	1	19	
Anser anser	0	20	0	44	15	5	21	
Branta canadensis	2	0	0	0	18	39	20	
Branta bernicla bernicla	625	255	868	658	474	555	573	
Branta bernicla hrota	0	0	1	0	175	0	88	
Tadorna tadorna	60	0	0	0	1694	900	885	
Anas penelope	0	0	0	763	497	552	604	
Anas crecca	30	0	120	238	694	89	234	
Anas platyrhynchos	419	300	35	543	1573	956	638	
Anas acuta	0	0	0	6	19	1	9	
Anas clypeata	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Aythya marila	0	0	0	2800	3	0	1402	*
Somateria mollissima	9488	0	1200	1500	19812	1772	6754	# *
Clangula hyemalis	68	0	0	0	153	0	111	# *
Melanitta nigra	37466	0	8000	500	78733	3001	25540	# *
Melanitta fusca	83	0	0	15	12	32	36	*
Bucephala clangula	70	0	35	76	711	877	354	
Mergus serrator	22	0	28	262	597	459	274	# *
Mergus merganser	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Circus aeruginosus	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Circus cyaneus	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Pandion haliaetus	0	0	1	0	7	0	4	
Falco columbarius	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	
Falco peregrinus	0	0	1	3	5	2	3	
Fulica atra	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	
Haematopus ostralegus	0	0	0	0	173	54	114	
Recurvirostra avosetta	0	0	22	4	50	60	34	
Pluvialis apricaria	0	31	0	245	419	242	234	

Pluvialis squatarola	0	0	0	0	499	575	537	
Vanellus vanellus	0	0	0	0	117	86	102	
Calidris canutus	0	0	0	127	162	305	198	
Calidris alba	8	0	16	93	107	115	68	
Calidris ferruginea	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	
Calidris alpina	50	0	200	14986	20000	11340	9315	
Gallinago gallinago	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	
Limosa limosa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Limosa lapponica	2000	0	0	8	2000	3000	1752	
Numenius phaeopus	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
Numenius arquata	0	0	0	0	1103	738	921	
Tringa erythropus	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
Tringa totanus	0	0	11	11	110	599	183	
Tringa nebularia	0	0	1	8	269	138	104	
Phalaropus lobatus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Larus ridibundus	38	0	0	0	780	0	409	
Larus canus	2	0	0	0	10	0	6	
Larus argentatus	343	0	0	0	1318	0	831	
Larus marinus	27	0	0	0	107	0	67	
Rissa tridactyla	20	0	0	0	1	0	11	*
Sterna sandvicensis	0	0	0	0	4	90	47	
Sterna hirundo	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	
Alca torda	0	0	0	0	145	0	145	*
Sum of annual maxima	50949	613	10920	23705	133684,92	27181		

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:

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 Environment

b) in the surrounding area:

Territorial waters.

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

grazing on the saltmarshes

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Farmland, forest, bogs and marshes. There are no larger urban developments (>25,000 people) within 10 km from the site.

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:

Overgrowth due to decrease in grazing pressure is an increasing threat.
Invasive alien species are colonizing new areas in the area, especially Japanese Rose *(Rosa rugosa)* and Cordgrass *(Spartinea sp.)*

b) in the surrounding area:

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.

Nature conservation: Vester and Sønder Nyland, the southern Rønner of Læsø, Bovet, Sydodde-Knotterne cover a total of about 2,000 hectares of extensively grazed saltmarshes and meadows along the south coast of the island of Læsø. The islets of Knotterne form a scientific reserve. The saltmarshes of Rønnerne have been protected since 1980. The western area is closed to the public during the breeding period. In 1989 stricter conservation measures were introduced to reduce human disturbance and agricultural use for the benefit of both habitats and birds.

The whole Ramsar site is protected under EU legislation, and included in:
Natura 2000-site No. 9
Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 10, and

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 9

Bovet-Knotten wildlife reserve southeast of Læsø and inside the Ramsar site was established as a shooting-free reserve in 1996 in conjunction with a major enlargement of the Danish reserve network (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al 2004). The reserve is 3001 ha, most of it is shallow waters or intertidal mudflats, but 40 ha are small islets, where human access is forbidden during the breeding season of waterbirds

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. 10 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 9 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 1.1 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

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28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:
e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

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.

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29. Current scientific research and facilities:
e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

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 (**N**ew **M**onitoring programme for **WA**ter quality and **NA**ture), 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.

At the main terrestrial entrance to the area there is a Salt Centre, excavating salt out of water with high salinity using a historical method. The centre also gives some nature guiding, and there is a bird tower where most of the area can be overviewed. Information booklets exist for the area and for the birds, respectively.

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

A private company provide guiding in the area both by tractor with wagon, horse wagon and horseback riding. Also the municipality, local unit of the Forest and Nature Agency and the Salt Centre arrange guiding in the area.

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.

Municipality

Læsø Kommune
Doktorvejen 2
9940 Læsø
Tel: +45 96213000
E-mail : kommune@laesoe.dk

Local unit of the Nature Agency

Naturstyrelsen Vendsyssel
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9990 Skagen
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Vandmiljøplan 3. – see http://www.vmp3.dk/

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