

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

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

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

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## 2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

May 2012

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## 3. Country:

Denmark

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## 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.

Randers and Mariager Fjords and The Adjacent Sea.  
(International No.150; National No.11)

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## 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

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## 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) 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:**

There are signs of continued disappearance of submerged macrophytes in Mariager Fjord, and this seems to be the main reason behind declines in Mute Swan, Brent Goose and Coot numbers in this RIS period compared to previous periods.

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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\_ramsar11.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 2010 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.

56°42'N 10°13'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 located along the North East Coast of Jutland. The nearest large town is Randers to the south-west. The site is situated in Midtjylland and Nordjylland Regions.

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

0-8 m

### 11. Area: (in hectares)

39,190 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.

The site is mainly shallow sea and fjord areas with small islets, but also saltmarshes and cultivated land including large reclaimed areas of the sea territory near Overgaard Estate.

### 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 a breeding area for aquatic and salt marsh birds including several species in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, i.e. Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), and Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*).

**Criterion 4:** The fjord areas and surrounding salt marshes and agricultural areas (some of which are included in the Ramsar site) are the second most important wintering area in Denmark for Whooper Swans, and the second most important autumn staging area for Light-bellied Brent Goose, and the offshore part is one of the most important seaduck habitats in Denmark (Clausen & Bøgebjerg 2006, Denny et al. 2004, Petersen et al. 2006b, 2010).

**Criterion 5:** The site supports more than 20 000 waterfowl see table in section 22 for details.

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

Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*): 2,579 birds – 4.4% of the Northwest European population

Light-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla brota*) 2,700 – 38.6% of the Svalbard/Denmark/UK population

For five species (Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*), Common Scooter (*Melanitta nigra*), Velvet Scooter (*Melanitta fusca*), Eider (*Somateria mollissima*), and Scaup (*Aythya marila*)) which peak in numbers during winter, comprehensive data only exists for 2004 and 2008, when the Ramsar site were covered by aerial surveys.

For the seaducks this is of particular importance, because this means coverage of remote areas non-visible from coastal observation points.

Common Eider (*Somateria molissima*) the average number 7,750 (given in the table in section 22), represents 1.0% of the Baltic, Wadden Sea population, but note that up to 10,000 birds have been reported some years.

Common Scooter (*Melanitta nigra*) the average number 12,741 represents 0.8% of W Siberian/W & N European/NW African population, but note the 2008 estimate of 52,944 birds (3.3% of the flyway population)(based on transect surveys and subsequent spatial modeling)( Petersen & Nielsen 2011).

Scaup (*Aythya marila*) the average number 2,666 represents 0.86% of the Northern/Western Europe population, but note that 12,765 birds (4.1% of the flyway population) were counted from aircraft in 2004. Wintering Scaups in Danish waters have a clumped distribution, and finding the big daytime roosting flocks during aerial surveys is a matter of chance.

Dark-bellied Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*) was mentioned as occurring in internationally important numbers in the previous RIS. This was an error, this subspecies is only a rare visitor at the site (usually less than 100 birds).

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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 Regions Europe, 2005, European Environmental Agency

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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, B, F, E, G, W. The extent of the Zk types are not precisely known.

### 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.

The marine area, sea inlets and the estuaries are the dominating features of the site. Furthermore, the site includes salt marshes, humid grassland and extensive cereal cultures as well as subterranean hydrological systems.

### 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.*

**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

Species \ Year	Breeding population					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	15	30	3	151	142	127
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	2	0	2	355	1870	1330
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	5	16	4	0	0	0
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	270	216	119	200	385	80
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	0	0	14	0	1	0,5

Note: this site has not been subject to intensive monitoring programmes for all species/all years. Missing 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 used to be a breeding area for a number of species on the on the Danish red list, e.g. Pintail *Anas acuta* (VU), Baltic Dunlin, *Calidris alpina schinzii* (EN, also Ann. I, EU Birds Directive), and Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (EN, also Ann. I, EU Birds Directive). The status of Pintail is unknown, but the waders most likely disappeared (Thorup 2004).

**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 # (Petersen & Nielsen 2011).

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima						Average	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	0	1	1	4	2	1	2	*
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	*
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	0	22	0	0	54	20	32	
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	0	0	0	20	3	2	8	*
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	5000	3000	3500	2000	5000	3000	3583	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	318	191	170	632	623	399	389	
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	4	2	0	5	0	0	4	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1941	1150	2365	2048	4397	3571	2579	
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	17	2	45	0	0	0	21	
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>	2	0	79	3	0	0	28	
<i>Anser anser</i>	300	22	440	495	1225	822	551	
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	325	37	626	305	491	279	344	
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	80	4	0	84	6	83	51	
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	62	15	10	26	60	2	29	
<i>Branta bernicla brota</i>	3200	3100	4000	3000	1649	1250	2700	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	1625	869	0	1300	2234	1124	1430	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	525	1824	2019	2446	3079	1534	1905	
<i>Anas strepera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
<i>Anas crecca</i>	210	756	200	415	1022	300	484	

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<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	8068	4435	2750	3650	6039	3200	4690	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	58	110	350	470	430	564	330	
<i>Anas chpeata</i>	14	21	2	25	3	4	12	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	630	1	3	5	15	1	109	
<i>Aythya marila</i>	12765	350	480	250	1550	600	2666	*
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	10000	10000	9000	7000	6000	4501	7750	##
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	5	0	0	0	78	0	41	##
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	3500	5000	5000	5000	5294	5000	12741	##
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	200	300	1000	55	302	700	426	*
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	1931	900	500	850	2300	1800	1380	
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	140	187	220	220	270	251	215	#
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	57	6	10	5	33	23	22	
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	3	3	3	2	6	3	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	2645	930	2200	1800	806	365	1458	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	60	624	0	0	916	909	627	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	250	53	146	268	176	24	153	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	4000	12810	2200	4500	2850	7000	5560	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	0	68	0	0	123	85	92	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0	1677	0	0	2008	181	1289	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	120	82	361	201	300	324	231	
<i>Calidris alba</i>	562	140	1640	1500	275	500	770	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	7500	9468	4060	6100	8500	4812	6740	
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	
<i>Gallinago media</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	284	1500	810	2200	3600	364	1460	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	132	722	0	1273	1015	1108	850	
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	260	200	300	250	265	548	304	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	750	978	939	844	465	783	793	
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	

<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	0	0	0	0	408	0	408	
<i>Larus canus</i>	0	0	0	0	322	0	322	
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	49	0	0	0	1065	0	557	
<i>Larus marinus</i>	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
<i>Alca torda</i>	0	0	1	20	0	0	11	*
Sum of annual maxima	67601	61571	45439	49301	65303	46085		

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### 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:

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### 24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Territorial Waters, private, the State represented by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Ministry of Defence.

b) in the surrounding area:

As most other Danish Ramsar-sites, this site is surrounded by a rural landscape composed of a mixture of private owned agricultural areas and forests.

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### 25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Meadows are used for cattle grazing.



b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Mostly farmland and forestry

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**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:

Decreasing presence of submerged vegetation has forced herbivorous waterbirds to feed on coastal grass areas. Hydrographic conditions have changed as a result of reclamation and cultivation of shallow tidal areas in Mariager Fjord and along Ålborg Bay by Overgård Estate. A potential threat in the area is a further decline in submerged vegetation e.g. *Zostera* due to eutrophication of sea and fjords, which evidently is the major cause behind declining numbers of Mute Swan, Brent Goose and Coot using the site in this RIS period compared to previous periods (Fælled 2011, Fælled et al. in prep.).

At present the main factors adversely affecting the site's ecological character are eutrophication of fjords and the open marine areas, overgrowing of saltmarshes with Cordgrass (*Spartinea sp.*) and other high vegetation, drainage and fertilizing of saltmarshes, sea dikes and predation.

b) in the surrounding area:

Note in previous RIS on wind farms, that potentially may influence the birds inside the area, now seem unlikely based on comprehensive studies of wind turbines versus waterbirds on the site (Clausen & Bøgebjerg 2006).

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**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: Salt marshes at Sødriugholm 38 hectares.

The whole site is included in the EU Bird Protection Site No. 15.

The whole Ramsar site is protected under EU legislation, and included in:

Natura 2000-site No. 14

Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 15, and most of the site is also included in Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 14.

Two parts of the Ramsar site have been included in the Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004), and includes areas with no hunting and with no access in the breeding season of the 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. 11 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 14 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plans Nos. 1.3 and 1.5 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b, 2011c).

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 **W**ater quality and **N**ature), 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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).

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**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.

Information boards at the wildlife reserves.

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**31. Current recreation and tourism:**

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

Some recreational sailing, hunting and fishing take place.

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**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.

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### 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

Mariagerfjord Kommune  
Nordre Kajgade 1  
9500 Hobro  
Tel: +45 97113000  
Email: [raadhus@mariagerfjord.dk](mailto:raadhus@mariagerfjord.dk)

Randers Kommune  
Laksetorvet  
8900 Randers C  
Tel: +45 89151515  
E-mail: +45 89151515

#### Local unit of the Nature Agency

Naturstyrelsen Aalborg  
Niels Bohrs Vej 30  
9220 Aalborg Ø  
Tel: +45 72543000  
E-mail: [aal@nst.dk](mailto:aal@nst.dk)

Naturstyrelsen, Kronjylland  
Vasevej 7  
8920 Randers NV  
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E-mail: [kjy@nst.dk](mailto:kjy@nst.dk)

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### 34. Bibliographical references:

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

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Vandmiljøplan 3. – see <http://www.vmp3.dk/>

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