

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

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

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.

Waters north of Anholt.
(International No. 151; National No. 12)

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) 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.

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_ramsar12.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.

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, 11°34'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 situated in the middle of Kattegat East of Northern Jutland. Nearest large town is Grenå on the most eastern point of Jutland. The Administrative region is Midtjylland Region.

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

0-25 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

11,616 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 waters with shoals and sandbanks. Vast sandy beaches including the eastern point of Anholt and the shores of its northern and southern coasts.

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 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).

Criterion 4: The site is one of the most important moulting, staging and wintering areas for seaducks in Denmark, and certainly holds internationally important numbers of one species (and more in the past).

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, 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.

The site consists of shallow waters with shoals and sandbanks, vast sandy beaches including the eastern point of Anholt and the shores of its northern and southern coasts.

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 Østerrev including Totten is one of the most important haunts for Common Seals in Denmark.

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. True numbers are likely to be much higher these years.

Important notice: Numbers presented are totals recorded with Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 32 – 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 near Anholt. For offshore species, most have been recorded inside the Ramsar site. But see above under para. 14 for Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) and Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*).

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima						Average	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	*
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	*
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	*
<i>Sula bassana</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	*
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	131	300	400	300	43	200	229	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	50	7	40	0	1	0	25	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	266	700	9	0	3140	36	830	#*
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	#*
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	3352	0	0	0	36908	0	20130	#*
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	20	0	0	0	15	0	18	*
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	#*
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
<i>Larus minutus</i>	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
<i>Larus canus</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	33	0	0	0	11	0	0	
<i>Larus marinus</i>	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	*
<i>Uria aalge</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	*
<i>Alca torda</i>	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	*
Sum of annual maxima	3873	1007	451	300	40157	241	0	

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 Defence.

b) in the surrounding area:

Territorial waters.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

None.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

None. 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:

Both at Nordvestrevet and Østerrevet large scale extraction of raw material from the sea bed occurred until recently. The activity has possibly contributed to the erosion of Anholt and, in particular, of its eastern point, Totten.

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.

Beaches on the island are part of a large-scale conservation of Anholt, about 1,000 hectares. By a Ministerial order the eastern tip of the island of Anholt, "Totten", and adjacent waters, including the prohibition of public access, were protected as a seal reserve in 1990.

The nature conservation was followed up with the exclusion of hunting in the conserved land area due to an agreement with the private landowner.

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

Natura 2000-site No. 46

Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 32, and

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 42

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. 12 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 46 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 1.6 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

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.

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:

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 (New Monitoring programme for WAter 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).

The population of seals are monitored every second year.

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 board at the seal reserve.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Very little recreational activities (seal observation).

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

Norrdjurs Kommune
Torvet 3
8500 Grenå

Local unit of the Nature Agency

Naturstyrelsen, Kronjylland
Vasevej 7
8900 Randers
Tel: +45 72543000
E-mail: kji@nst.dk

34. Bibliographical references:

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

Bijl, L. van der, Boutrup, S. & Nordemann Jensen, P. (ed.) (2007): NOVANA. Det nationale program for overvågning af vandmiljøet og naturen. Programbeskrivelse 2007-09 - del 2. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 615: 120 pp. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR615.pdf>

Clausen, P., Bøgebjerg, E., Hounisen, J.P., Jørgensen, H.E. & Petersen, I.K. (2004): Reservatnetværk for trækkende vandfugle. En gennemgang af udvalgte arters antal og fordeling i Danmark 1994-2001. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 490: 144 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrapporter/rapporter/FR490.PDF

Dahl, K., Petersen, J.K., Josefson, A.B., Dahllöf, I. & Søgaard, B. (2005a): Kriterier for gunstig bevaringsstatus for EF-habitatdirektivets 8 marine naturtyper. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 549: 39 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrapporter/rapporter/FR549.PDF

Dahl, K.(ed.), Andersen, J.H.(ed.), Riemann, B.(ed.), Carstensen, J., Christiansen, T., Krause-Jensen, D., Josefson, A.B., Larsen, M.M., Petersen, J.K., Rasmussen, M.B. & Strand, J. (2005): Redskaber til vurdering af miljø- og naturkvalitet i de danske farvande. Typeinddeling, udvalgte indikatorer og eksempler på klassifikation. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 535: 158 pp.

DMU (2007). *Den danske rødliste / Fagdatacenter for Biodiversitet og Terrestrisk Natur (B-FDC)*. - Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, [2004]. <http://redlist.dmu.dk>. Accessed 1 March 2008.

Grell, M.B. (1998): Fuglenes Danmark. – Dansk Ornitologisk Forening, Gads Forlag, Copenhagen. 825 pp.

IUCN (2007): 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/> Accessed 5 March 2008.

Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (1996): EF-fuglebeskyttelsesområder og Ramsarområder. Kort og områdebeskrivelser, status 1995. [With an English summary](*national report on delineation of and species found within the Danish SPA and Ramsar site network*). 273 pp.

Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (1999): Birds of Danish SPAs – trends in occurrence. (*national report on the status of species found within the Danish SPA and Ramsar site network*). 119 pp. <http://www.sns.dk/natur/netpub/birds/helepubl.pdf>

Naturstyrelsen 2011a: Natura 2000-plan 2010-2015. Anholt og havet nord for Natura 2000-område nr. 46 Habitatområde H42 Fuglebeskyttelsesområde F32.- Miljøministeriet, Naturstyrelsen. All Natura 2000 plans are available at: http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Naturbeskyttelse/Natura2000/Natura_2000_planer/Se_Planerne/

Naturstyrelsen 2011b: Vandplan 2010-2015, Djursland. Hovedvandopland 1.6 Vanddistrikt: Jylland og Fyn- Miljøministeriet, Naturstyrelsen. All river basin management plans are available at: http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Vandet/Vandplaner/Se_vandplanerne/

Nordemann Jensen, P., Boutrup, S., Bijl, L. van der, Svendsen, L.M., Grant, R., Wiberg-Larsen, P., Jørgensen, T.B., Ellermann, T., Hjorth, M., Josefson, A.B., Bruus, M., Søgaard, B., Thorling, L. & Dahlgren, K. 2010: Vandmiljø og Natur 2008. NOVANA. Tilstand og udvikling. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. 106 s. – Faglig rapport fra DMU nr. 767. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR767.pdf>

Petersen, J.K., Andersen, J.H., Dahl, K., Hansen, O.S., Josefson, A.B., Karlsson, J., Loo, L.-O., Magnusson, J., Moy, F. & Nilsson, P. (2006a): Reference conditions and EQOs for aquatic vegetation and macrozoobenthos. Copenhagen: Nordic Council of Ministers. - TemaNord 2006:510 : 138 pp.

Petersen, I.K., Pihl, S., Hounisen, J.P., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Therkildsen, O.R. & Christensen, T.K. (2006b): Landsdækkende optælling af vandfugle januar-februar 2004. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 606: 76 pp. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR606.pdf>

Petersen, I.K., Nielsen, R.D., Pihl, S., Clausen, P., Therkildsen, O., Christensen, T.K., Kahlert, J. & Hounisen, J.P. (2010). Landsdækkende optælling af vandfugle i Danmark, vinteren 2007/2008. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. 78 s. – Arbejdsrapport fra DMU nr. 261. <http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/AR261.pdf>

Petersen, I.K. & Nielsen, R.D. (2011). Abundance and distribution of selected waterbird species in Danish marine areas. Report commissioned by Vattenfall A/S. National Environmental Research Institute, Aarhus University, Denmark. 62 pp.

Pihl, S., Clausen, P., Laursen, K., Madsen, J. & Bregnballe, T. (2006): Conservation status of bird species in Denmark covered by the EU Wild Birds Directive. National Environmental Research Institute. - NERI Technical Report 570: 128 pp. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR570.pdf>

Stoltze, M. & Pihl, S. (1998): RØDLISTE 1997 over planter og dyr i Danmark. - Miljø- og Energiministeriet 1998,

Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser og Skov- og Naturstyrelsen. <http://www.sns.dk/1pdf/rodliis.pdf>

Søgaard, B., Pihl, S. & Wind, P. (2006): NOVANA Arter 2004-2005. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 582: 148 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrapporter/rapporter/FR582.pdf

Søgaard, B., Skov, F., Pihl, S., Nygaard, B., Laursen, K., Fredshavn, J.R., Ejrnæs, R., Clausen, P., Bregnballe, T., Madsen, J., Baattrup-Pedersen, A., Lauridsen, T.L., Søndergaard, M., Aude, E., Riis-Nielsen, T., Buttenschøn, R.M., Møller, P. & Nielsen, K.E. (2007): Criteria for favourable conservation status in Denmark. - Natural habitat types and species covered by the EEC Habitats Directive and birds covered by the EEC BirdS Directive. National Environmental Research Institute, University of Aarhus. - NERI Technical Report 647: 92 pp. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR647.pdf>

Søgaard, B., Pihl, S. & Wind, P. (2007): Arter 2006. NOVANA. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 644: 88 pp. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR644.pdf>

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

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