

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.

Stavns Fjord and adjacent waters. International No. 153; National No. 14.

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_ramsar14.pdf
- iii) a **GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** .

A comprehensive ESRI ArcView GIS 3.1 shapefile named DKRRamsar_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. DKRRamsar_WGS84geo.shp
- b. DKRRamsar_WGS84geo.dbf
- c. DKRRamsar_WGS84geo.shx
- d. DKRRamsar_WGS84geo.sbn
- e. DKRRamsar_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.

55°54'N, 10°40'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 consists of coastal areas and sea territory east of Stavns Fjord, Samsø Island. Nearest town is Kolby Kås. Administrative region is Midtjylland Region.

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

0-30 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

15,533 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.

Sea and fjord areas with shallow shoals and uninhabited islands, salt marshes and on higher areas, pasture. Some islands in the fjord are partially cultivated.

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 site for waterbirds, including species listed on the current Danish Red List (DMU 2007), e.g. Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)(EN), Baltic Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*)(EN)(also Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.), and the following species also listed 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*).

The site also holds a breeding population of Common Seal *Phoca vitulina* covered by Annex 2 of the EEC Habitats directive.

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

Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*). The breeding populations found at Stavns Fjord and Bosserne (3218 pairs or 6436 breeding adults, average 2004-2009) represents 1.7% of the North, Central European – Mediterranean fly-ways population.

Common Eider (*Somateria molissima*). The most recent winter count of 7,000 birds is less than 1% of the Baltic, Wadden Sea population. Even lower numbers were recorded during 2008 and 2004 where the offshore parts of the Ramsar site was counted by transects during national-wide mid-winter surveys (Petersen et al. 2006b, 2010). The 2004 aerial survey resulted in 1,287 birds counted, but this number is an underestimate of true numbers present; spatial modelling of Eiders for most of the Danish waters estimated that numbers counted along transect for Eiders had to be multiplied by 4.3 to estimate true

numbers (Petersen et al. 2006b), but even by multiplication with the latter figure, suggest that under 1% of the population used the site in 2004. In 2008 spatial modelling revealed an estimated number of 5516 birds (rawdata from Petersen & Nielsen 2011). Hence the 2000 winter count of 11,844 Common Eiders recorded in the area using 'total count' survey methods (Pihl et al. 2001) probably represents the latest internationally important record of Eiders from the site.

The site has been internationally important in the past for Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) and Velvet Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) – but numbers recorded in recent surveys suggest this might not be the case at present (Pihl et al. 2001, Petersen et al. 2006b, 2010, Petersen & Nielsen 2011).

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 Region 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, E

Deleted: 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 conservation concern (IUCN 2007). ¶
ii) or with reference to their presence on the National lists of species of conservation concern. The latter are under transition from published information to online information which means that for some taxa older IUCN criteria for red listing 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 2007). ¶
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.¶

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.

Sea and fjord area with shallow shoals and uninhabited islands, saltmarshes and on higher area, pasture. Some islands in the fjord are partially cultivated.

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.*

Rich marine flora in the shallow Stavns Fjord. Århus Amt (2007) lists several notable Red Listed plant species.

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.*

There is a haul-out for Common Seal on the offshore island, Bosserne.

The site is one of the most important breeding areas in Denmark for Common Eider (*Somateria molissima*), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*, mostly *intermedius*), Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) and Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grille*), and a regionally important breeding site for species mentioned above under paragraph 14. Also one of the few breeding locations in Denmark for Rock Pipit (*Anthus petrosus*)(red listed in NT category, DMU 2007).

Århus Amt (2007) lists tables with numbers of most of the breeding species mentioned under paragraph 14. Breeding numbers of most species are highly variable, and the information given does not indicate to which extent all potential breeding areas have been surveyed. The status of Baltic Dunlin in the site is very uncertain; the species was recorded by Grell (1998) under the second Danish breeding bird Atlas survey 1993-96, but has not been recorded (or searched?) on the site in three other national surveys (two before, and one after the Atlas was made; Thorup 2004).

The breeding Common Eider population has only been counted once during this reporting period, in 2007 when 1,397 pairs were found (Christensen & Bregnballe 2011). More recent breeding bird numbers of other species are tabulated below.

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 (pairs)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	3341	3645	3008	2999	3079	3237
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	15	6	0	0	0	0
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	94	8	123	0	5	65
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	0	0	23	58	29	0

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.

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 (Petersen & Nielsen 2011).

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima						Average
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	0	0	0	2	8	0	5
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	14	15	113	7	36	22	35
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	5000	540	500	3000	286	248	1596
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	11	8	8	2	2	1	5
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	61	123	43	67	71	63	71
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	0	250	0	0	0	3	127
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	349	366	536	320	325	386	380
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	2	1	7	4	8	1	4
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Anser anser</i>	650	640	1310	1150	1607	1356	1119
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	15	0	36	0	0	0	26
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	116	71	83	0	46	25	68
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	33	311	98	2	113	90	108
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	190	311	350	310	477	277	319
<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	16	6	5	6	3	2	6
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	69	196	62	172	182	278	160
<i>Anas penelope</i>	675	1700	750	1500	950	470	1008
<i>Anas strepera</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

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<i>Anas crecca</i>	85	80	93	91	143	105	100	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	786	412	480	520	729	1056	664	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	42	18	22	16	33	54	31	
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	3	10	7	3	5	4	5	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	14	8	3	0	0	17	11	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	92	8	6	14	5	7	22	
<i>Aythya marila</i>	1	16	1	7	1	18	7	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	1600	4000	8010	3015	5516	7000	4857	*
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	*
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	80	14	250	950	1114	250	443	*
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	48	38	73	39	155	124	80	*
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	761	2000	655	1020	850	450	956	
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	4	16	16	0	26	21	17	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	124	183	208	176	310	300	217	
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	12	9	10	4	9	8	9	
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	26	92	98	150	26	21	69	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	53	52	18	137	162	235	110	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	26	28	19	25	17	25	23	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	1425	1532	1225	743	1550	2500	1496	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	0	0	0	0	4	6	5	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0	24	0	103	218	260	151	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	50	27	19	21	41	43	34	
<i>Calidris alba</i>	2	6	12	1	8	1	5	
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	530	725	795	500	390	580	587	
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	476	720	1720	790	756	732	866	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	47	163	108	195	610	196	220	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	145	170	94	62	69	55	99	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	32	73	18	18	26	16	31	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	10	0	0	0	45	0	28	
<i>Larus marinus</i>	3	0	0	0	5	0	4	
<i>Alca torda</i>	3	3	9	1	1	0	3	
Sum of annual maxima	13687	14970	17877	15149	16985	17313	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:

The site is an archaeological and geological research area.

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. 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.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

grazing

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Mainly farmland. 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:

Until 1981, oil pollution caused by spills from ship groundings at Hatter Rev was a serious problem. However, in 1984 this risk was diminished by a physical extension of the shipping lane at Hatter Rev through the Great Belt.

A threat has been the disturbance of waterbirds by the high-speed ferry between Århus and Kalundborg. The route for this ferry has now been changed to cross outside the Ramsar site.

The water quality has improved after alteration of the discharge of sewage near the south east corner of Stavns Fjord, but the site nevertheless still have problems with eutrophication and regular oxygen depletion events (Århus Amt 2007).

Until 1990, raw materials were extracted at Vejro and contributed to erosion, especially of Vejro. This industry has now been ceased by law.

Århus Amt (2007) also list increasing problems with overgrowth of unmanaged marshes and grasslands, and notes that *Salicornia maritima* in the lowest zonation of saltmarshes increasingly are being replaced by invasive *Spartina*.

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.

Stavns Fjord and surroundings (approx. 1,525 hectares) were protected as a nature reserve in 1984 with regulations related to diving, windsurfing and the protection of raw materials in the seabed.

Stavns Fjord (approx. 1,800 hectares) is also a wildlife reserve with certain restrictions on public access and hunting. Furthermore, the offshore islands Bosserne and Lindholm (140 hectares) are closed to public access in the breeding seasons of birds and seals. An amendment to the Ministerial Order on the wildlife reserve was issued in 1987, and a slight enlargement with further shooting restrictions was introduced in 1999 as part of the new Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004). This means that two areas with complete shooting bans, and a larger area, where shooting from motorboats have been banned, now are in operation.

Several islands in Stavns Fjord are grazed by cattle, horses and sheep for the benefit of waterbirds. Red Fox (*vulpes vulpes*) is regulated on islands in Stavns Fjord in order to protect waterbirds.

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

Natura 2000-site No. 55

Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 31,

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 51 (11 ha is not included in the SAC but included in the Ramsar Site; Vejle Amt & Århus Amt 2007).

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. 14 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 55 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 1.7 (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 (**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 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).

Monitoring of seals is also included in NOVANA programme mentioned above.

Archaeological and geological research area with a field station at Gammelholm. Ecological and biological studies on Eiders was very intensive in the past, but less so at present.

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 booklet about the protection of the area.

Samsø Municipality has a nature school making partly use of the Stavns Fjord area.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Sailing boats visit the harbour of Langør. Tourism for seals around the seal reserve of Bosserne.

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	Local unit of the Nature Agency
Samsø Kommune, Langgade 1 8305 Samsø Tel: +45 87922200 E-mail: kommune@samsoe.dk	Naturstyrelsen, Søhøjlandet Vejlbo Vejlsovej 12 8600 Silkeborg Tel: +45 72543000 E-mail: shl@nst.dk

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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