

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

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.

Sejrø Bugt, Nekselø Bugt and Saltbæk Vig.
(International No. 157; National No. 18).

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, and the reason behind the apparent declines in seaduck numbers is unknown.

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_ramsar18.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.

55°47'N, 11°18'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.

Coastal area 10-30 km North East of the town of Kalundborg. Administrative region is Sjælland Region.

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

0-25 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

44,111 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.

Marine waters with shallow bays. Cultivated islands with scattered habitation. Sand and gravel barriers with saltmarshes and lagoons. Coastal clay cliffs and heath. Meadows and reed swamps in the transition zone.

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: Two nationally red listed plant species *Botrychium simplex* (category EN; DMU 2007) and *Liparis loeselii* (EN) occur within the site.

The site is a breeding site for waterbirds, including several species listed 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 6: The site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species:

The offshore parts of the Ramsar site has only been covered by aerial transect-surveys in 2004 and 2008. Data from these two years are thus the most comprehensive for the seaducks.

Common Eider (*Somateria molissima*). The most recent 2008 winter count of 8,145 birds represents 1.1% of the Baltic, Wadden Sea population. This number is an estimate derived from a spatial model (Petersen & Nielsen 2011). The 2004 aerial transect-survey resulted in 5,565 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), hence this count most likely also represented an internationally important record.

Black Scooter (*Melanitta nigra*). The most recent 2008 winter count of 15,517 birds represents 0.97% of the Baltic, Wadden Sea population, hence approaching international importance. This number is an estimate derived from a spatial model (Petersen & Nielsen 2011). The 2004 aerial survey only resulted in

378 birds counted along the transects, but this number is an underestimate of true numbers present; spatial modelling of Black Scooters for most of the Danish waters estimated that numbers counted along transect for Black Scooters had to be multiplied by 3.4 to estimate true numbers (Petersen et al. 2006b), hence this count certainly did not represent an internationally important record.

The site has also been internationally important in the past for Velvet Scooter (*Melanitta fusca*), and Scaup (*Aythya marila*) – 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 Regions 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 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 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

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 • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •

Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg• Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

A, B, H, G, J, 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.

Marine habitats and saltmarshes. See also point 12 and 19.

The two invasive introduced plant species *Rosa rugosa* and *Heracleum pubescens* are spreading along the coastline.

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.*

Botrychium simplex and *Liparis loeselii* are two nationally red listed species found in the area (both national red list category EN, DMU 2007).

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.*

On the island of Nekselø there is an important population of the endangered amphibian *Bombina bombina* (national red list category NT, DMU 2007, EU Habitats Dir. Ann. II, IV).

The site is an important breeding, staging and wintering area for waterbirds:

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 (in pairs)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1138	1234	1104	1010	936	983
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	10	0	4	0	0	14
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	105	500	685	367	61	0
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	0	0	7	0	0	0
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	0	0	45	0	0	0
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0

<i>Cephus grylle</i>	93	77	84	94	103	41
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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). 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 these years. True numbers are likely to be much higher.

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima						Average
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	11	8	27	10	4	6	11
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	1	1	3	3	3	23	6
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	20	48	41	24	27	169	55
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	4	1	1	0	1	2	2
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	552	213	1320	787	574	462	651
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	0	0	0	9	0	5
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	44	23	175	174	57	90	94
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	0	8	0	6	6	0	7
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	261	442	519	378	575	489	444
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	645	640	380	0	155	450	454
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	0	2	11	0	1	0	5
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>	0	0	100	0	0	126	113
<i>Anser anser</i>	325	1331	831	1320	2057	2492	1393
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	0	9	31	0	0	0	20
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	330	172	2	802	1530	1152	665
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	14	1	5	17	0	6	9
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	13	0	0	0	560	481	351
<i>Anas penelope</i>	855	394	848	2800	1281	1118	1216
<i>Anas crecca</i>	850	334	1700	3259	545	737	1238
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	6030	6020	4450	4138	4939	4600	5030
<i>Anas acuta</i>	45	36	9	27	68	36	37
<i>Anas chipeata</i>	5	10	37	19	8	8	15

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<i>Aythya ferina</i>	0	30	30	75	52	34	44	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	341	100	202	36	29	35	124	
<i>Aythya marila</i>	82	18	1000	8	0	90	240	*
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	5725	1750	12408	1250	8285	5250	5778	*
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	0	0	0	0	88	0	88	*
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	900	400	600	211	15518	10670	4716	*
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	220	99	920	52	174	2580	674	*
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	296	270	368	348	345	154	297	
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	110	48	87	160	262	84	125	
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	0	0	2	0	1	7	3	
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	0	2	5	3	4	3	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	4	3	3	4	4	3	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	3	0	0	2	2	2	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	0	60	48	77	58	29	54	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	893	759	1095	620	802	1258	905	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	1234	1030	496	6125	1675	4100	2443	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	0	0	0	0	3	28	16	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0	0	0	0	1	17	9	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	8	56	16	55	110	190	73	
<i>Calidris alba</i>	3	1	3	120	8	38	29	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	700	1065	1035	1443	1230	1892	1228	
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	104	18	153	131	50	129	98	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	52	0	0	0	263	198	171	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	70	91	158	177	130	175	134	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	42	11	97	56	99	97	67	
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	66	0	0	0	26	0	46	
<i>Larus marinus</i>	10	0	0	0	3	0	7	
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	0	0	0	0	4	74	39	
<i>Alca torda</i>	0	6	0	9	0	0	8	
Sum of annual maxima	20867	15515	29222	24729	41676	39588		

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 and the 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.

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:

Increased planting and habitation along the coasts render them less suitable as breeding areas. Cultivation of meadows behind coastal sand barriers. Stop of cattle grazing of certain coastal meadows change habitats of waterbirds, rape amphibians etc.

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: About 600 hectares at Overby Lyng, Korevlen, Ordrup Næs and Vesterlyng. A nature conservation scheme of Saltbæk Vig with surroundings has been completed in 1992.

Alleshave Bugt adjacent to Saltbæk Vig is a shooting-free nature reserve (70 hectares) established in 1993.

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

Natura 2000-site No. 154

Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPA) Nos.94 and 99, and

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 135

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. 18 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 154 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 2.1 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Grazing of cattle on appr. 70 ha in Saltbæk Vig has been established as part of EU Life Project. Clearance of *Juniperus* and grazing of cattle on 22 ha at Sanddobberne has been established. Grazing on appr. 45 ha will be implemented at Korevlerne as part of EU Life Project.

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.

Plans for site management at several protected areas exist.

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).

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 folder with walking trails for Nekselø, Sejro and Vesterlyng.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Korevlerne and Vesterlyng are major sites for bathing etc. and visited by very many people every summer. Nekselø is visited by approx. 20,000 persons/year.

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

Kalundborg kommune
Holbækvej 141 B
4400 Kalundborg

Odsherred kommune
Nyvej 22
4573 Højby

Local unit of the Nature Agency

Naturstyrelsen, Vestsjælland
Mantzhøj
Ulkerupvej 1,
4500 Nykøbing Sj.
Tel: +45 72543000
E-mail: vsj@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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