

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

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

Lars Dinesen
Danish Nature Agency - Nature Planning and Biodiversity
Ministry of the Environment
Haraldsgade 53
2100 København Ø
Phone +45 7254 4830
e-mail ladin@nst.dk

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

Preben Clausen
DCE - Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, and
Department of Bioscience
Aarhus University
Grenåvej 14
DK-8410 Rønde
Denmark
Phone +45 8715 8857/ Fax +45 8715 8902
e-mail pc@dmu.dk

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 between Lolland and Falster including Rødsand, Guldborg sound, and Bøtø Nor
(International No. 164; National No. 25)

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) ;

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.

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.

54°38'N, 11°45'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.

Waters between the islands Lolland and Falster and south of Lolland. Nearest town is Nysted.
Administrative region is Region Sjælland.

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

0-20 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

34,812 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.

Coastal shallow waters with shoals and sandbanks (31,480 hectares). Coastal slopes. Uninhabited islands. Some diked areas along the coast. Salt marshes and reed swamps. Farmland and woodland.

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 an important breeding area for waterbirds including Corn Crake (*Crex crex*) (Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.; with global threat status NT; IUCN 2007 and listed at NT on the Danish Red List) and several other species on the current Danish Red List (DMU 2007), e.g. Pintail (*Anas acuta*) (VU), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*) (NT), Teal (*Anas crecca*) (NT), Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana*) (Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.; NT), Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*) (Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.; NT), and Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) (Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.; EN), and several other species listed in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, i.e. Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Marsh Harrier (*Circus auruginosus*), Common Crane (*Grus grus*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) and Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (VU) from breeding sites north of the Ramsar wetland frequently forage inside the area.

The site also holds breeding populations of some species covered by Annex 2 of the EEC Habitats directive, notably important the only regular Danish breeding site for Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) (nationally red-listed, VU) and an important breeding site for Common Seals (*Phoca vitulina*) (Søgaard et al. 2009).

Criterion 4: The site is a very important moulting area for Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*). The average counts from the last two years 2008-09 are the only carried out during moult, where highest numbers are found in the area. Average for the two years 12,325 represents 4,9% of the Northwest Mainland & Central Europe population.

Criterion 6: The site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species (average of available count data tabulated below for 2003-2009 compared to WPE4):

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*). The site is both internationally important as a moulting and wintering site, but highest numbers are found during moult (see above).

Taiga Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis fabalis*) 2,157 – 2.7% of the Northwest European flyway-population.

The site is also internationally important as a staging area for Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*), with on average 4,718 birds counted during September (Kahlert et al. 2005)(equivalent to 1.2% of the current fly-way population) but they primarily stage around Rødsand, and this area has not been counted regularly during 2003-2009.

Previously mentioned internationally important numbers of Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*) from the Russia/Germany/NL population, Wigeon (*Anas poenelope*) from the W Sibiria & NW/NE Europe population, Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) from the NW/Central Europe population and Red Breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) from the NW/Central Europe population has not been recorded in recent years.

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 • 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, 9

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.

No specific information.

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 Rødsand area is a breeding area and haul-out for Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*).

Breeding area for aquatic and salt marsh birds including several species redlisted nationally and/or included in Annex 1 of the EU Birds directive e.g. Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Teal (*Anas crecca*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Marsh Harrier (*Circus auruginosus*), White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (since 2005), Corn Crake (*Crex crex*), Spotted Crake (*Porzana porzana*), Common Crane (*Grus grus*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Baltic Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*), and Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*). A single pair of White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) breed nearby.

Latest published information about regular counts of breeding birds numbers generally dates back to the late 1990s (in Conservation Status Report 2006; Storstrøms Amt 2006).

A very important moulting area for Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) and also important for staging and wintering waterbirds (see tables below).

Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds in the Waters between Lolland and Falster including Rødsand, Guldborg sound, and Bøtø Nor area. Published and unpublished data from DCE. Numbers given are maxima of several species of waterbirds. Counting intensity varies over the years, with most comprehensive coverage 2008-09. For offshore species marked by * the 2004 and 2008 total count from data presented by Petersen *et al.* (2006b, 2010) are the only comprehensive count available from the period 2003-2009.

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima							Average	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	90	134	55	93	
<i>Podiceps griseigena</i>	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	-	251	-	70	2000	1906	115	868	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	-	-	-	8	8	14	11	8	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	-	2548	-	-	235	13295	11355	5487	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	-	283	-	-	-	747	-	515	
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	4350	3482	1908	2146	400	657	-	2157	
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	-	6	3	18	-	2	-	7	
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	19	631	26	1607	523	1091	-	650	
<i>Anser anser</i>	340	360	900	2075	1625	1695	4215	1601	
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	607	270	183	295	45	34	-	239	
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	-	-	129	-	800	2450	3030	1602	
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	25	328	238	265	1800	6	30	385	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	-	-	-	2	-	320	-	161	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	-	815	390	825	3870	1953	3125	1830	
<i>Anas strepera</i>	-	3	-	-	88	7	-	33	
<i>Anas crecca</i>	-	490	145	630	2575	425	1200	911	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	-	644	555	1055	2270	3284	1960	1628	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	-	28	4	-	30	20	50	26	
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	-	31	70	220	155	115	50	107	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	-	101	-	-	-	1	-	51	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	-	3500	-	-	-	499	20	1340	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	-	1107	-	-	-	251	-	679	*
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	-	83	-	-	-	18	-	51	*
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	41	*
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	-	4491	-	-	175	2715	50	1858	*
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	-	204	-	25	125	171	32	111	*
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	-	126	-	-	-	40	-	83	*
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	5	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	-	2160	-	850	7200	8716	2100	4205	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	300	35	168	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	350	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	190	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	76	2	39	
Sum of annual maxima	5344	21997	4551	10091	24014	41552	27440		

Notes: - 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. Numbers mentioned 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).

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, Fugleværnsfonden (Birdlife Denmark's Bird Protection Fund).

b) in the surrounding area:

Territorial waters, private, the State represented by the Ministry of Environment.

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:

Farmland, grazing

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Mainly farmland.

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:

Potential threats are:

Overgrowth of small islands not being grazed. Plantation of fields favoured by geese.

At present the main factors affecting the site's ecological character are eutrophication of marine waters, overgrowing of saltmarshes and small islands, drains and ditches in saltmarshes, and predation.

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: Hasselø, Skejten-Frejlev-Bøget, Bøtø Nor, in total 363 hectares. Hjelm and Kalvø, two small islands with no public access in the breeding season of birds. Conservation of Saksfjed Inddæmning and Hyllekrog in 1989, 1145 hectares. In 1988 the island Kalveholm was included in the wildlife reserve. Tjørneholm, Kalveholm and Rødsand have no public access in the breeding season of birds and seals.

A large part of the Ramsar site has been included as Wildlife reserves in the Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004), including one of the largest Danish reserves at Hyllekrog, smaller reserves at Guldborgsund, Rødsand, Bøtø Nor and Nysted Nord. By a Ministerial Order, hunting from motor boats has also been prohibited in Guldborgsund in order to reduce hunting pressure on and disturbance of waterbirds.

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

Natura 2000-site No. 173

Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPAs) Nos. 82 and 83, and

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 152.

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. 25 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 173 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 2.6 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Private management plans exist for the areas owned by Fugleværnsfonden at Saksfjed Inddæmning and Hyllekrog, and they have been implemented partly with support from a LIFE-project for Baltic saltmarshes, see: <http://www.life-baltcoast.eu/>

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).

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.

Two bird observation towers and a hide have been built in Bøtø Nor. Information boards and brochures and nature trails at Bøtø and Hyllekrog/Saksfjed.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Summer cottages, recreational angling and hunting.

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.

Municipalities

Lolland kommune
Jernbanegade 7
4930 Maribo

Local unit of the Nature Agency
Naturstyrelsen, Storstrøm
Hannenovvej 22
4800 Nykøbing F.
Tel: +45 72543000
E-mail: sto@nst.dk

Guldborgsund kommune
Parkvej 37
4800 Nykøbing F

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.

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Please return to: **Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
Telephone: +41 22 999 0170 • Fax: +41 22 999 0169 • e-mail: ramsar@ramsar.org