



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 5 April 2018

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

Norway Bliksvaer



Designation date	6 August 2002
Site number	1187
Coordinates	67°15'47"N 13°58'48"E
Area	4 316,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Bliksvær consists of eight separate areas along the north-western coast, comprising numerous skerries, islets and a larger island together with the surrounding shallow marine waters. The area consists of rocky shores, some sandy beaches, as well as large tidal zones, narrow bays, some sand dunes and dune slacks, saline-influenced meadows, wet meadows and brackish marshes, all typical for the biogeographic region. The area is considered to be one of the county's most important botanical areas, and more than 270 different plant species are registered here. Coastal heath (NRL: VU) is the dominating vegetation community and the semi-natural grasslands (NRL: VU) found in Bliksvær are classified as one of the most important in the county. The landscape is dominated by ridges with coastal heath, shielding large parts of the island. In between the ridges, one can find mires and small lakes and ponds. String-mires dominate, but shell sand areas, sandy beaches and drift lines also occur. Coves influenced by seawater and creating a brackish environment are also found

The site is of great importance for staging, moulting and breeding seabirds, and the most common breeding species are cormorants, the white-tailed eagle, the herring gull, the great-black backed gull, the common guillemot, the common eider, the short-eared owl, the Arctic tern and the Eurasian oystercatcher. The greylag goose regularly utilizes this area during moulting. Additionally, the area functions as a wintering site for the common and yellow-billed loon. A total of 118 bird species are registered in the area, whereof 50 are breeding. One can also find the harbor seal colonies on the islets to the east and in Kobbvågen to the west of the main island. Harbor porpoise also breeds here.

Human uses include recreational activities, fishing and sheep grazing. The abandonment of traditional practices threatens the ecological character of the site, but plans exist to revive the traditional exploitation of breeding common eiders for down and egg collection.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Pernille Kvernland
Institution/agency	Norwegian Environment Agency
Postal address	Post box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway
E-mail	post@miljodir.no
Phone	+47 73580500

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	1988
To year	2016

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Bliksvaer
Unofficial name (optional)	Bliksvær

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary Yes No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS? No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The boundaries are the same as the nature reserve Bliksvær which was extended on 6th of December 2002 and now consists of 8 separate areas instead of previously 5.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Nordland

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Bodø, approx pop. est. 55 500 (2016)

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 4316

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries 4319.46

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	1. Middle boreal zone (MbO2 – clear oceanic section)
EU biogeographic regionalization	2. Atlantic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss).
2. Biogeographical regions, Europe 2005, European Environment Agency,

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons

This is a marine archipelago with shallow waters, dotted with numerous islands, skerries and islets. This kind of archipelago is typical of the North-European coast. The shoreline consists mainly of hard rock, but wet meadows, dunes and dune slacks and brackish marshes occur on a smaller part of the area. The area also includes a wide variety of regionally rare vegetation types, and the area represents the northern border for one vegetation type and numerous vascular plant species.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The area is a traditional breeding site for numbers of seabirds, e.g. herring gull, black-backed gull, common eider, black guillemot, and white-tailed eagle, all characteristic species for this kind of archipelago in the biogeographic region.



- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions











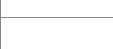



















3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Primula scandinavica</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emerald Network	Endemic to Norway and Sweden.
<i>Urtica urens</i> 	Dwarf nettle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2015.

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence ¹⁾	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser anser</i> 	Greylag Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	150			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		50-100 pairs. Criterion 4: The area is one of several important areas for this species along the coast for staging, breeding, moulting and wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Asio flammeus</i> 	Short-eared Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emerald Network	1-2 pairs. Criterion 4: This species breeds within this area.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	125			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	100-150 ind. Criterion 4: This species is breeding here. Criterion 3: The area is a traditional breeding site for numbers of seabirds, e.g. this species. This species is characteristic for this kind of archipelago in the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species uses the site as a wintering area.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon; Great Northern Diver; Great Northern Loon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species uses the site as a wintering area.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	75			LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		50-100 ind., 10-15 pairs. Criterion 3 & 4: The area is a traditional breeding site for numbers of seabirds, e.g. this species. This species is characteristic for this kind of archipelago in the biogeographic region. 21 nesting locations recorded.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	400			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		>200 pairs. Criterion 3 & 4: The area is a traditional breeding site for numbers of seabirds, e.g. this species. This species is characteristic for this kind of archipelago in the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 3 & 4: The area is a traditional breeding site for numbers of seabirds, e.g. this species. This species is characteristic for this kind of archipelago in the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species both breed and moult in this wetland.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	European Shag	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	>100 pairs. Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		150 pairs. Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1276			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1276 ind. (2008). Criterion 3 & 4: The area is a traditional breeding site for this species. It is characteristic for this kind of archipelago in the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species is breeding here.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Sterna parasaea</i>	Arctic Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species is breeding here.
Others																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Eurasian Water Vole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species thrive in this wetland area, and constitute an important food source for breeding birds of prey in the area.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Gray Seal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. III Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: The archipelago has stable breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbor Seal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. III Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: The archipelago has stable breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbor Porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2015.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Sand-dune system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as VU
Drift line	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Semi-natural grassland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as VU
Coastal heath	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as VU, Northern limits of coastal heath in this biogeographic region.

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the habitats' status on the National Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types 2011.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Situated in the boreal vegetational zone, and characterized by:

- Coastal zone with stone or gravel dominated shores. Inland some dune-system and larger areas of foreshore meadows.
- Numerous skerries and islands, and shallow lagoon-like areas. Highly differentiated vegetation types, depending on influence from saltwater. E.g. foreshore with kelp drift lines, sea meadows, brackish meadows, herb-rich meadows, and brackish pools and marshes.
- Brackish vegetation includes Hippuris, Potamogeton and Myriophyllum.
- Botanically one of the most interesting areas in the county. Typical flora contains Puccinellia spp., Hoppner Sedge Carex subspathacea, Arctic Rush Juncus arcticus spp. balticus, Saltmarsh Flat-sedge Blysmus rufus and a large occurrence of the less common Celery-leaved Buttercup Ranunculus sceleratus.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1		Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		2		Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		3		
H: Intertidal marshes		4		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Blue Sedge	Other species of interest for the region is Blue Sedge.
<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i>	Long-stalked yellow-sedge	National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>		National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Chamorchis alpina</i>	False Musk-orchid	Of interest on a European scale is the occurrence of this species.
<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>	Lapland Marsh-orchid	Of interest on a European scale is the occurrence of this species.
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	White Ramping-fumitory	Other species of interest for the region is this species.
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Other species of interest for the region is this species.
<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Field gentian	National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Common sea buckthorn	
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Woad	The occurrence of this species on calcareous deposits is of particular interest and nationally a rare plant community.
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead- nettle	Other species of interest for the region is this species.
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly orchid	National Red List: Considered as NT
<i>Salix hastata vegeta</i>	Halberd willow	National Red List: Considered as NT

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Bittercress	Potentially	No change
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Policeman's helmet	Potentially	No change
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Menzies spruce	Potentially	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2015.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck;Oldsquaw	200			(200 ind.), Nationally common species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver;Red-throated Loon	2			(1-2 pairs) This species breeds on the site.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	2			(2 pairs), Nationally common species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	3			(2-4 pairs), Nationally common species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	100			(100 ind.), Nationally common species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	8			(5-10 pairs) Nationally common species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	8			(5-10 pairs), Nationally common species

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2015.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Mbist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

The climate is typical Atlantic with high annual precipitation (>1500mm and average 200-220 days with precipitation pr. year), wet summers and mild winters. Average yearly temperature is 4.8°C (Helligvær).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Norwegian Sea

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The southern part of the archipelago and the majority of the main island is characterised by outcrops of hard bedrock (granite and granodiorite). In the northern part of the main island an east-west bound narrow intrusive is found, consisting of mica gneiss, mica slate that forms a boarder towards an area with mainly marble. The northernmost skerries (Terra) consist mainly of gabbros and amphibolites. The lower elevated areas are covered with marine deposits. Typified by shallow marine waters with numerous islets and skerries. In protected coves sandy shores, wet salt influenced meadows and even at a few places smaller dune systems.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Marine water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The main island contains a smaller brackish/freshwater wetland (0,5km²). Middle tidal amplitude is approx. 174 cm (Bodø harbour). Shallow marine waters mostly less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. Some deeper areas (>100 m).

All fresh water in the area originates from precipitation.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar ii) significantly different site itself:

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Fishing

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Low

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Traditionally the breeding population of common eiders were exploited for down- and egg collection. The close relation between man and bird along the northern coast contributed to a high population of eiders, and they benefited from predator protection and erection of breeding-houses. This tradition has gradually faltered and is today only evident at a few revived sites (outside this site). In relation to the protection regime (and Ramsar-status) plans have been made to re-start these activities, including increase of traditional scything of the meadows.

Mainly leisure activities like fishing and the use of local cabins/houses, also traditionally used for collecting seabird eggs. Smaller populations of sheep graze in the area. Also some activity in relation berry picking (blueberries, cloudberries) and hunting (seal).

The marine site was earlier included in the national monitoring program for seabirds (SEAPOP).

Due to the fact that most of the shoreline consists of hard granite rocks, erosion is minimal / none existing in spite of a very harsh winter climate.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides 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) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) 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

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Within the Ramsar site: Private

In the surrounding area: Private/State (marine areas)

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

County Governor of Nordland

Postal address:

Moloveien 10, N- 8002 Bodø

E-mail address:

postmottak@fmno.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Aircraft flight paths	unknown impact	unknown impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:

The cessation of traditional agriculture with grazing animals and haymaking has led to an abandonment of the unique collaboration between man and seabirds (predator control, building of houses for common eiders, and also to a succeeding overgrowing of the landscape). Burning of common heather and common juniper in order to maintain the biological diversity along with increased grazing in recent years prevent overgrowing of the landscape. Overgrowing is a problem for ground-breeding species that depend on open landscapes, such as the Eurasian curlew and the Northern wheatear. Establishment of birch on previously barren islets and skerries provide more suitable habitats for crows. Crows predate on eggs and hatchlings, and could contribute to even larger population declines for certain species.

Different invasive alien species are registered inside the protected area, and could potentially become problematic alien species.

Both civilian and military aircrafts fly over this archipelago on a regular basis.

In the surrounding area: Generally low

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve			whole
national nature conservancy	Bliksvaer		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

Other:

A new management plan has also been made regarding heather burning in the area for 2017-2021. The first burning took place in February this year. Plans also exist on continued grazing by sheep. In total, more than 80% of the anthropogenic heathlands of Europe have disappeared since the beginning of the 19th century. The major threats against the survival of the coastal heathlands are: Overgrowing by shrubs and trees due to reduced grazing activity, planting and dispersal of forest (mainly spruce), cultivation and surface fertilisation, development, and nitrogen soil enrichment from air and precipitation. The best grazing qualities of the heathland is obtained through a mosaic of heather in different stages of growth. In order to enable this mosaic of heather, regular heather burning is necessary. This burning is also beneficial for the biological diversity of species and an important tool in preventing overgrowing of shrubs and bushes that the grazing fauna is not able to suppress.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

A new information folder is produced by the management authorities.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

Further information

Actions are made in order to prevent overgrowing, such as burning of heather and juniper and increased grazing.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

The marine site was earlier included in the national monitoring program for seabirds (SEAPOP).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Ulsund, C., Fylkesmannen i Nordland 2011. Forvaltningsplan for Bliksvær naturreservat. Bødø kommune, Nordland. (In Norw. Management plan for Bliksvær nature reserve in Bodø municipality, Nordland County)

Bioforsk Rapport Vol. 3 Nr. 123 2008 Vegetasjonskartlegging av Bliksvær naturreservat Naturtilstand, aktuelle bevaringsmål og forslag til skjøtseltiltak

Bioforsk Rapport Vol. 6 Nr. 147, 2011 Oppfølging av verneområder Videreføring av utprøving av overvåkningsmetodikk

Birkeland, I. 2011. Kartlegging av ornitologiske verdier i Bliksvær naturreservat - Kartlegging i hht. DN's håndbok 11. Ecofact rapport 137. 47 s

Naturbase - <http://kart.naturbase.no/>

Flora:
 Elven, R., Alm, T., Edvardsen, H., Fjelland, M., Fredriksen, K. E. & Johansen, V. 1988. Botaniske verneverdier på havstrender i Nordland. B: Beskrivelser for regionene Nord-Helgeland og Salten. Økoforsk rapport 1988:2B, pages 206-213. In Norwegian - botanical survey of beaches in northern parts of Norway).

Birds:
 Birkeland, I. 2011. Kartlegging av ornitologiske verdier i Bliksvær naturreservat - Kartlegging i hht. DN's håndbok 11. Ecofact rapport 137. 47 s

Eggen, M. 1998. Avifaunistisk liste for Bliksvær naturreservat, Bodø per februar 1998. Havørna 9: 8-14.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

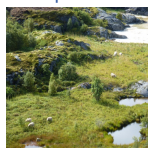
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<4 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Bliksvær (Espen Høniksen, 02-09-2016)



Bliksvær (Espen Høniksen, 02-09-2016)



Bliksvær (Espen Høniksen, 02-09-2016)



Bliksvær (Espen Høniksen, 02-09-2016)



Bliksvær (Hilde Ely-Astrup/Fylkesmannen i Nordland, 15-08-2008)



Bliksvær (Hilde Ely-Astrup/Fylkesmannen i Nordland, 15-08-2008)



Bliksvær (Hilde Ely-Astrup/Fylkesmannen i Nordland, 15-08-2008)



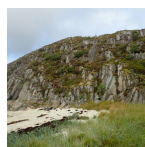
Bliksvær (Ingvild Gabrielsen/Fylkesmannen i Nordland, 17-06-2013)



Bliksvær (Anette Bär/Bioforsk, 15-08-2008)



Bliksvær (Anette Bär/Bioforsk, 15-08-2008)



Bliksvær (Anette Bär/Bioforsk, 15-08-2008)



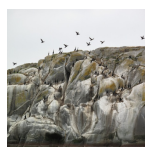
Bliksvær (Anette Bär/Bioforsk, 15-08-2008)



Bliksvær (Anette Bär/Bioforsk, 15-08-2008)



Nonaskarvågen (Espen Høniksen, 15-08-2008)



Trollholmen Kjørsvær (Geir Håkon Olsen/Staens Naturoppsyn, 14-05-2013)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2002-08-06