

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

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

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

Ola Wergeland Krog, Wergeland Krog Naturkart,
commissioned by Norwegian Directorate for Nature
Management (DN), Tungasletta 2, 7485 Trondheim
Ph +47 73580500
Fax +47 73580501
Email: postmottak@dirnat.no

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

August 2012

3. Country:

Norway

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.

Havmyran

(International No. 1190, National No: 28)

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:

Only minor adjustments of data and management is performed in the RIS.

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** .

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.

The boundaries are the same as for the Havmyran Nature Reserve.

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.

63° 30' N – 08° 37' 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.

Sør-Trøndelag county, Hitra municipality, nearest town being Trondheim 30 km to the east with app. 160.000 inhabitants.

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

47 – 130 m.a.s.l.

11. Area: (in hectares)

3872 ha of which app. 1200 ha is bog area and 300 ha water.

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland. Atlantic mire area, with atlantic *Pinus sylvestris* forests on drier areas. Dotted with numerous ponds and lakes. Biogenetic reserve, cf. Council of Europe.

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
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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 1. A characteristic unspoilt large coastal Atlantic mire and lake system with an extraordinary variation of mire-types. Much of this kind of habitat elsewhere have today been cultivated or influenced by constructions.

Criterion 2. Field Gentian *Gentianella campestris* ssp. *baltica* (CR) occurs in the site. Freshwater Pearl Mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* (VU) occurs but the most important site for Pearl Mussel is outside the Ramsar site. (Protection categories are given according to the National Red-List 2010). According to the IUCN red list Freshwater Pearl Mussel is considered as endangered (EN) on an international level. See also pt. 21 and 22.

Criterion 4: The site is a breeding site for wetland birds; large breeding populations of various wader species are characteristic for the site. See pt. 22 or more details.

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:

1. Middle boreal zone (MbO3 – strongly oceanic section)
2. Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

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 of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005

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.

A coastal mire-system with geology dominated by diorite but with some tonalite in the lower southern part. The bedrock is overgrown with mires and dotted with numerous ponds and lakes. Trees and bush vegetation are almost absent, but on the periphery of the protected area there is scattered pine forests

Pinus sylvestris. Typical humid coastal climate, with wet cool summers (annual precipitation >1500 mm) and mild winters.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

The site is situated on an island and stretches roughly over the island from the southern to the northern coast. The catchment area has in general the same physical features as the site.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Not known. The vicinity to the sea means that there are no flood problems in this area.

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 • Q • 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. U, Va, Tp, O

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The area is characterised by extensive *Sphagnum* spp. mires, poor in nutrients, dotted with a number of ponds, smaller lakes and rocky outcrops. On the margins typical oceanic/Atlantic *Pinus sylvestris* forests occur, partly of old growth character. Where outcrops of bedrock occur slightly more minerotrophic conditions may occur. A number of flora species requiring minerotrophic conditions occur, but poor areas and vegetation dominate. Dominating mire types are precipitation and blanket mires. The unspoilt habitat is characterised as botanically interesting in itself and the broad variation of different types of mires on a well defined area is unique. Large breeding populations of various wader species are characteristic for the site.

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.*

Nationally rare or notable species recorded from the area are: Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, Many-stalked Spike-rush *Eleocharis multicaulis*, Fibrous Tussock-sedge *Carex appropinquata*, Lesser Tussock-sedge *Carex diandra*, Field Gentian *Gentianella campestris* ssp. *baltica* (CR), Shoreweed *Plantago uniflora* and Branched Bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*. Also exacting species like Early Marsh-orchid *Dactylorhiza incarnata* (ssp. *incarnata* and ssp. *cruenta*), Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Brown Bog-rush *Schoenus ferrugineus*, Tawny Sedge *Carex hostiana*, Flea Sedge *Carex pulicaris* and Broad-leaved Cottongrass *Eriophorum latifolium* are recorded in the area.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

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., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds:

Besides the unspoilt character, the area is well-known for its birdlife. Notably the following species occur (estimated nr. of breeding pairs in parenthesis): Black-Throated Diver *Gavia stellata* (3-4 pairs), Red-Throated Diver *Gavia Stellata* (14-16 pairs), Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* (65-70 pairs), Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (100-110 pairs), Redshank *Tringa totanus* (120-130 pairs), Dunlin *Calidris alpina* (55-65 pairs). The colony of breeding Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* is considered as a rarity in the county and is explained by the absence of Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes* in the area. The area is also important for the population of Black Grouse *Tetrao tetrix* (several leks with 10-20 males). The Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus* has a population in the larger area (inside and outside of the protected site), and is a typical feature of the Atlantic forest-area. Maybe the most remarkable bird species is the occurrence of the subspecies of Southern Dunlin *Calidris alpina* spp. *schinzii*. It is however uncertain if all the breeding pairs belongs to the subspecies *schinzii*. 2-3 pairs of White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* use the site for hunting and resting. They are breeding outside the ramsarsite. (Protection categories are given according to the National Red-List 2010).

Other:

Some of the small lakes in the area have a rare and unique fauna of planktonic freshwater crustaceans and a population of Freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* (VU) lives in the river Grytelv.

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:

Not known.

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?

No

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 civilisations 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: Private.
- b) in the surrounding area: Private.

25. Current land (including water) use:

- a) within the Ramsar site:

No particular use.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:
Forestry is the main use of the adjacent areas.

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:
Low impact at the moment.

b) in the surrounding area:
Generally low, but increased leisure activities such as walking, sports fishing and berry picking. A study has been started to monitor the impact of potential change in composition of precipitation with possible increased levels of nitrogen (originating from a nearby gas-refinery).

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.

Established as a Biogenetic reserve (Telma mire) under the Council of Europe, established as a national National Nature Reserve the December 17th 1982 and was given status as Ramsar area the 6th August 2002.

Important Bird Area (3960 ha)

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?:

No management plan exists.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

The area is by a Royal Decree given the status as a National Nature Reserve, which is the strongest form of Nature conservation in Norway. All kind of human activity in the conservation area is regulated by an official set of detailed regulations specific for the area.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

None

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

A monitoring programme for Freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera* (EN) was established in 2000 and the river Grytelv in the area is a part of the programme.

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 brochures about the area are available.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

The area is to some extent used for fishing and bird watching.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management (DN), Tungasletta 2, 7485 Trondheim

Ph +47 73580500

Fax +47 73580501

Email: postmottak@dirnat.no

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.

The site is managed by the County Governor of Sør-Trøndelag, which is under the instruction of DN.

Address: Fylkesmannen i Sør-Trøndelag, Miljøvernnavdelingen, Statens Hus, 7468 Trondheim. Phone: +47 73199000. E-mail: postmottak@fmst.no

34. Bibliographical references:

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

Kålås, J.A., Viken, Å., Henriksen, S. and Skjelseth, S. (eds.). 2010. The 2010 Norwegian Red-list for Species. Norwegian Biodiversity Information centre, Norway.

Biogeographic regionalisation scheme:

Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss

General natural history:

Gjengedal, E. 1994. Vern av biologisk mangfold. Tema: Myrreservatene. Oversikt over naturfaglig kunnskap II. Fylkesmannen i Sør-Trøndelag, Miljøvernnavdelingen. Rapport nr. 9:175-208. (in Norwegian - status of natural history knowledge, incl. literature review)

Birds:

Rygh, O. 1978. Ornitologiske undersøkelser på Havmyran, Hitra sommeren 1978. Rissa, 9 pp. (In Norwegian – bird survey)

Torp, E. 2006. Fuglelivet i Havmyran naturreservat, sommeren 2002. *Fylkesmannen i Sør-Trøndelag, miljøvernnavd. Rapp. 4-2006*. 28pp. (In Norwegian – bird survey)

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