



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 10 May 2023

Update version, previously published on : 5 April 2018

Norway

Røstøyan



Designation date	12 November 2010
Site number	1950
Coordinates	67°27'N 11°56'42"E
Area	6 986,40 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

Røstøyene is a large archipelago with hundreds of islands and islets, located in the outermost part of the Lofoten Archipelago. The size and topography of the islands vary. Vedøya and Storfjellet in the north are the two largest islands, followed by Ellevsnyken, Trenyken, Hernyken and Skomvær. The site is an important breeding area for seabirds in Nordland County with many rare and threatened species occurring both in the breeding season and on migration. There are bird cliffs located on several islands, where breeding populations of the Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), the black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), the razorbill (*Alca torda*), the common guillemot (*Uria aalge*) and the northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) are located. On the skerries there are breeding colonies of the great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), the European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) and the black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). Other breeding birds of special interest are the European storm-petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*), the Leach's Storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). There are also populations of the common eider (*Somateria mollissima*), the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*), the herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) and the common gull (*Larus canus*). The white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) is also breeding in the area.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency

Postal address

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address

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

From year

To year

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

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

(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension

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? Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

Boundaries description

2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

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):

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

7091.89

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Arctic
Other scheme (provide name below)	2. Middle boreal vegetation zone, highly oceanic section (Mb-03)

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Biogeographical Regions, European Environment Agency, 2005
2. Moen, A. 1998. National Atlas of Norway: Vegetation. Norwegian Mapping Authority, Hønefoss

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 ecosystem services provided

The site is a popular tourist destination, and there are guided tours with boats from Røstlandet to Røstøyen in the summer. The area around Røstøyen is also popular for sport fishing and birdwatching. Many tourists come to Røst for this reason.

Other reasons

The landscape at Røstøyen is unique within the biogeographic region. Røstøyen is a large archipelago with hundreds of islands and islets surrounded by shallow marine waters. The ecological character varies within the site between shallow water, caves, skerries, bird cliffs and larger islands. The site is a highly important breeding site for a several species of waterbirds. Seabirds have been monitored here since the 1960s.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

The site is breeding area for many vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered bird species on the Norwegian Red List (2021). In the bird cliffs there are large breeding populations of the Atlantic puffin (EN), the black-legged Kittiwake (EN), the Razorbill (VU) and the Common Guillemot (CR).

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The site has a high diversity of both nationally common seabirds, and threatened/rare species. Species adapted to bird cliffs like the Atlantic puffin, the black-legged Kittiwake, the razorbill and the common Guillemot occur in numerous populations.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The site is a very important breeding site for several species, such as the Atlantic puffin, which is the most numerous in the area.

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

444800

Start year

2005

End year

2021

Source of data:

SEAPOP

Optional text box to provide further information

The site is part of a national sea bird monitoring program called SEAPOP (www.seapop.no), and is considered a key site for sea birds. The population of Atlantic puffins is estimated to be over 200.000 breeding pairs.

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

The Norwegian population of Atlantic puffins constitutes 5-25 % of the global population, (www.artsdatabanken.no). The population of Puffin at Røstøyene constitutes approx. 15 % of the Norwegian population. Out of this one estimates that Røstøyan support 1-5 % of the global population of Atlantic puffins. The population has been declining for many years, but the site still supports Ca 209.000 breeding pairs of Atlantic puffins (2021).

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific 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								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	<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"/>		The site supports a stable, breeding population of this species.
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alca torda</i>	<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"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<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 4: Røstøyan is breeding area for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	420000		3		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: EN	Approx. 420.000 ind. Criterion 4: Important breeding site for the species. Criterion 6: see text box below
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	<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"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: EN	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	<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 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	<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"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus canus</i>	<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"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus marinus</i>	<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 on the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	<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 status: VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site. Small breeding population.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	<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"/>		The site has breeding populations of this species, but the numbers vary between years.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	<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 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	<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"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: EN	Criterion 4: This species breeds on the site, even though the population decrease in number each year (see additional information).
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<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"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	<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"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site. Increasing population in the later years.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Uria aalge</i>	<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"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list status: CR	Criterion 4: This species breeds within the site.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Additional information on the Atlantic puffin: Most numerous seabird at the site. In 2021, approx. 209.000 pairs were breeding here. The estimates are based on applying method of Anker-Nilssen & Røstad (1993) upscaled to the entire Røst archipelago as shown by Anker-Nilssen & Øyan (1995). There has been a dramatic decline in the last years and the population is closely linked to the abundance of herring (*Clupea harengus*), the main prey of the Atlantic puffins in this area. The population have had virtually no successful reproduction since 2006.

Criterion 6: The Norwegian population of Puffin constitutes 5-25 % of the global population (www.artsdatabanken.no). The population of Puffin at Røstøyene constitutes approx. 15 % of the Norwegian population. Out of this one estimates that Røstøyan support 1-5 % of the global population of Atlantic puffins.

Additional information on *Rissa tridactyla*, the black-legged kittiwake. Approximately 25.000 pairs were breeding at the Island Vedøy in the 1980s. With substantial population decline since, the number of breeding black-legged kittiwakes at Vedøy reached 0 in 2021. A population of approximately 600-700 pairs have settled in the harbour at Røstlandet, just outside the Ramsar area.

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
Birds cliff meadow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Meadows that form around the bird cliffs. The guano from the birds fertilize the ground nearby, and creates a species-rich plant environment.	This nature type has the status VU in the national red list for ecosystem and habitat types 2021. Several of the islands at this site contains this habitat.
Semi-natural grassland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nature type that has several sub-types, typically characterized by open, grazed and non-fertilised grassland.	This nature type has the status VU in the national red list for ecosystems and habitat types 2021.

[Optional text box to provide further information](#)

The nature type Bird cliff Meadow consist of a few specialized plant species that are adapted to the high level of nutrients in the soil around the bird cliffs.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Characterized by:

- Shallow marine waters, with numerous islands and skerries.
- High productive marine areas.
- Bird cliffs at Vedøya, Storfjellet, Ellevsnyken, Trenyken and Hernyken with numerous populations of several species of seabirds.
- Unique landscape.
- Depending on vegetation, there are three main types of islands present on the site:
 - Low islands dominated by herbs and grass. On many of these islands, sheep are grazing, and the vegetation is influenced by this.
 - Islands with large colonies of puffins and other sea birds. Rocky islands with low peaks (highest 259 m. at Storfjellet), cliffs and grass dominated slopes. Because of the fertilizing from the birds, there is a high production and demanding species are present, but since not many plants tolerate such high level of nutrients, the species diversity is not particularly high.
 - Heathland islands where crowberry dominates the vegetation. These islands have usually not been grazed for many years.

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		Unique
D: Rocky marine shores		2		Unique
Zk(a): Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems		3		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Typical species for the bird cliff meadows.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Typical species for the bird cliff meadows.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Silene uniflora</i>	Typical species for bird cliff meadows

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range / endemism / other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>				Regularly observed at the site.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The climate is typical Atlantic with high annual precipitation, wet summer and mild winter.

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)

Deposit occurs at Vedøya and Storfjellet, mainly from crumbling and landslides.

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 precipitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	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 marine water in the site consists of shallow water, mostly less than twenty meters deep. A tidal difference of up to 3-4 meter each month creates strong tidal currents in the area. Because most of the shoreline consists of hard basement rock, erosion is minimal. All freshwater 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

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 site itself:
 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

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

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Other	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
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	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Mainly for leisure with the use of cabins. Traditionally used for collecting seabird eggs.

There is a large research project on seabirds within the site. This work has been ongoing for more than 40 years. Norwegian Institute for Nature Research leads the project and has a research station at Hemyken.

See additional material for further information.

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

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

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:

Statsforvalteren i Nordland
Pb 1405
N-8002 BODØ

E-mail address:

sfnopost@statsforvalteren.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site:

If the grazing by sheep ends it will affect the vegetation in the area. This will probably not affect the population of seabirds.

b) in the surrounding area:

Over-fishing directly affects the population of many seabirds. For example is the population of Puffin related to the population of Herring in the Norwegian Sea.

Oil spill and fishing equipment also affect the population of many seabirds. Especially Common Guillemot, Puffin and Razorbill are exposed to oil spill.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Landscape Protected Area	Røstøyan		whole
Nature Reserve	Nykan		partly

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

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:

No

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

There is a large research project on seabirds within the site. This work has been ongoing for more than 40 years. Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) leads the project and has a field station at Herryken. Results from this work is published in reports on a yearly basis, as well as on their website (www.seapop.no).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Fylkesmannen i Nordland. 1994. Utkast til kystverneplan for Nordland fylke. Del 4a: Røstøyene. Rapport 7-94.

Fylkesmannen i Nordland, ved Mia Husdal. 2016. Forvaltningsplan for Røstøyan landskapsvernområde og Nykan naturreservat, Røst. Rapport nr. 3/2016.

Anker-Nilssen, T., Barrett, R.T., Christensen-Dalsgaard, S., Erikstad, K.E., Lorentsen, S., Lorentzen, E., Moe, B., Reiertsen, T.R., Strøm, H., Systad, G. H. Sjøfugl i Norge 2016. Resultater fra SeaPop programmet. 2017.

Anker-Nilssen, T. & Aarvak, T. 2006. Tidsseriestudier av sjøfugler i Røst kommune, Nordland. Resultater med fokus på 2004 og 2005. – NINA-Rapport 133. 85 s.

Anker-Nilssen, T. & Øyan, H.S. 1995. Long-term studies of the breeding biology of Puffins at Røst. (NINA Fagrapport 15). Norwegian Institute for Nature Research.

Artsdatabanken (2021, 24. november). Norsk rødliste for arter 2021. <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisterforarter/2021/>

Artsdatabanken (2018). Norsk rødliste for naturtyper 2018. Hentet (11.07.2022) fra <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/rodlisterforaturtyper>

Moen, A. 1998. National atlas of Norway. Vegetation. Norwegian Mapping Authority, Hønefoss.

Myrvoll, M. & Myrvoll, E. R. 2008. Forvaltningsplan for "Utvalgte kulturlandskap i jordbruket " Røst kommune. Kulturhistoriske verdier. Landskapsavdelingen – rapport 16/08. Norsk institutt for kulturminneforskning.

Norderhaug, A. Johansen, A. & Karlsen, G. 2008. Innspill til forvaltningsplan for jordbrukslandskapet i Røst kommune. "Utvalgte kulturlandskap i jordbruket i Nordland". Lofoten forsøksring og Bioforsk.

www.seapop.no

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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Røstøyan. The island
Trenyken. (Fylkesmønnen i
Nordland, 20-06-2016)



Puffin at the island
Hemyken. (Fylkesmønnen i
Nordland, 20-06-2016)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation