



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 28 November 2017

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2011

## Norway Glomådeltaet



Designation date	12 November 2010
Site number	1954
Coordinates	66°25'15"N 13°55'52"E
Area	594,00 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

Glomådeltaet is a freshwater delta situated in the north-western part of Langvatnet Lake. It is one of the largest freshwater deltas to be found in the country, with a length of more than 5 km and width of 1 km, creating a large shallow area important for birdlife. The delta is formed by the continuous supply of glacial river deposits from Trolldalselva (southwest), Leiråga (west), Glomåga (north/northwest) and Ravnåga (northeast). The delta is still active and under natural development; the southernmost part consists of newly developed sand islets with scarce vegetation, and with elements of gravel and sand deposits with varying degrees of developed vegetation. The islets are split by numerous river branches surrounded by lush deciduous forests, mainly consisting of birch and grey alder. The continuous river development result in certain river sections drying out as some new ones are formed. The delta comprises large marshes dominated by carex, reed and eriophorum. Additionally, the area represents a special delta landscape unique for its size in the inland region of Northern Norway, and rare at a national level.

The value of the delta for birdlife is of a regional and national significance. The Site has a rich and diverse birdlife and the numerous river branches are of a great importance for ducks, while the marshes and dunes are especially important for waders. The delta is an important breeding location for water fowl in the Helgeland region, and important during migration, particularly as a staging area during the spring migration for birds on their way to the Saltfjell area.

The delta hosts a great biodiversity, with 151 bird species registered, 22 of these registered in the National Red List (NRL); such as the northern pintail (NRL: VU).

Just under 20 species of mammals are registered in the area, including red listed species (NRL) such as the Eurasian river otter (IUCN: NT, NRL: VU) and Lynx (NRL: VU). In the nearby area we also find Wolverine (NRL: EN) from time to time.

In addition to containing mire-botanical qualities, the area is also a valuable study area for botanical successions.

## 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	1998
To year	2017

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Glomådeltaet
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#### 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? Not evaluated

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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#### Boundaries description

The boundary is the same as for the existing Glomådeltaet Landscape Protected Area.

### 2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Mo i Rana, approx population of 20 000 (2013)

### 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): 594

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

594.48

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	1. Middle boreal vegetation zone, slightly oceanic section (Mb – O1)
EU biogeographic regionalization	2. Alpine
Other scheme (provide name below)	3. Atlantic

### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Moen, A. 1998. National Atlas of Norway: Vegetation. Norwegian Mapping Authority, Hønefoss
2. Biogeographical Regions, European Environment Agency, 2005
3. Direktoratet for naturforvaltning 2007. Emerald Network i Norge - Pilotprosjekt. Rapport 2007-1

### 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

Deltas are among the most threatened nature types in Norway. Additionally, this delta is almost unaffected by human activities, and natural dynamics are still shaping the area. It is rated as the most valuable delta in Nordland county, and amongst the most important deltas in Norway. In this area one can find vegetation listed on the Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types (2011), such as open alluvial systems (NRL: NT), alluvial mires, mire margins and mire woodlands (NRL: NT), mire expanses (NRL: NT) and active deltas (NRL: NT).

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The delta is of regional and national importance for waterfowl. This is one of the most important inland breeding places in Helgeland, and it also play a key role as a resting/staging area during the spring migration. The numerous river branches are particularly important for ducks. The swamp- and mire areas are most important for waders, but also the sand banks are an important and necessary biotope. There are 151 different bird species registered here.

The whole protected landscape consists of the threatened nature type delta, one of the most threatened nature types in Norway. Depending on size, representativeness, biological diversity, threatened species and how intact the location is, the locations are characterized as A (very important for biological diversity) according to scheme developed by the Directorate for nature management. (DN-handbook nr 13).

- 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

#### 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 <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
<b>Birds</b>																		
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	<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"/>	National red list: Considered as NT	Criterion 4: This is an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	<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	Criterion 4: This is an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Loon; Arctic Loon	<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 is an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	<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 EN	Criterion 4: This is an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	<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	Criterion 4: This is an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 EN	
<b>Others</b>																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Lynx lynx</i>	Eurasian Lynx	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 EN	

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

<no data available>

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

This is a complex "bird-foot-delta" in the northwestern part of the lake Langvatnet. This type of delta is characterized by a branched delta front (looks like a birds foot) with high riverbanks along the branch(es). The delta is still developing due to the continuously supply of fine-grained particles such as sand, silt and clay with the river.

The delta is a mosaic of different habitats which has developed for centuries, and the older parts have small lakes, mires, old river courses and channels between dry areas and transitions to vegetation free, unstable banks and river courses.

The vegetation in the area is diverse, from sandbanks with pioneer vegetation, mire areas, wet and flooded alder forests, and sloughs with reed vegetation to deciduous and coniferous forests. There are also smaller areas with agricultural land inside the Ramsar site. Here one can also find vegetation listed on the Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types (2011), such as open alluvial systems (NRL: NT), alluvial mires, mire margins and mire woodlands (NRL: NT), mire expanses (NRL: NT) and active deltas (NRL: NT).

The delta is of regional and national importance for waterfowl. This is one of the most important inland breeding places in Helgeland, and it also plays a key role as a resting area during the spring migration. The numerous river branches are particularly important for ducks. The swamp- and mire areas are most important for waders, but also the sand banks are an important and necessary biotope. In 1999, 150 different bird species were registered here.

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

#### Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> L: Permanent inland deltas		1		Rare
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		2		Rare
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils				
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands				
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands				
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands				
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		4		

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Optional text box to provide further information

*Sclerophora coniophaea* (NT). Capitalized letters show the species' status on the National Red List of 2015.

The delta consists of many different vegetation types. The most important are:  
 - Rich and extreme rich lawn (carpet and mud-bottom)  
 - Large water horsetail-sedge swamp areas with equisetum, carex and cottontail vegetation

There is no registered vascular plants, mosses or lichens found in this ecosystem to be on the National Red List as of 2013. So far, there is not yet registered any invasive/alien plant species inside the conservation area.

#### 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>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe				National Red List: Considered as NT
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter;White-winged Scoter				National Red List: Considered as NT
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter				National Red List: Considered as NT
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak				National Red List: Considered as NT
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing				National Red List: Considered as NT
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal;Eurasian Teal				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove;Eurasian Collared-Dove				National Red List: Considered as NT
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank				National Red List: Considered as LC
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank				National Red List: Considered as LC

## Optional text box to provide further information

American mink (SE) is a threat for nesting water fowl at several locations in Nordland. The county governor of Nordland is so far not familiar with mink inside the protected area.

Canada goose (SE) is an introduced bird species which, during the nesting season, can display aggressive behaviors towards other water fowl. The species have been observed in the proximity of the eastern part of Langvatnet, but is so far not registered inside the protected area.

Capitalized letters show the species' status on the National Red List 2015 and the National Black List 2011.

## 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 slightly oceanic with an inland character where summer temperatures are slightly higher and winter temperatures slightly lower than is the case closer to the coast. The closest official meteorological station is found at Mo i Rana airport on Røssvoll, about 15 km east-southeast of the delta. Average middle temperatures range from -9,4°C (January) to 13,3°C (July). Annual precipitation of 800-1500 mm.

### 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.

Glomåga River flows into Langvassåga river, tributary of Ranelva River (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 bedrock consists of garnet mica schist, quartzite, marble (limestone), amphibolite and granite. The quaternary deposits are dominated by glacial river deposits, with some marshes occasionally.

Thin and incoherent layers of peat. The area is likely in an early phase of peat structuring for future open mire communities.

Calcareous bedrock can be found to the north of Langvatnet, but south and east of the delta the bedrock contains little limestone. As a result, it is the river deposits which characterize the environment, and these deposits do not provide a foundation for lime demanding vegetation.

#### 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
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change

##### Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

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

Generally, the water is shallow although there are some deeper areas (2-3 m). The water is affected by the large glaciers in the catchment area, which gives an oligotrophic, good quality water with some reduced sight. Due to a large number of glaciers, the water level depends both on the temperature and precipitation; the water level will rise also on dry, warm days.

This is an area with a complex groundwater recharge, due to all caves and underground rivers.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

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

Sediment regime unknown

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

Unknown

#### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Oligotrophic

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

Unknown

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

Oligotrophic, good quality water with some reduced sight.

#### 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	Other	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low
Wetland non-food products	Fuel wood/fibre	Low

##### Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium

##### Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Low

##### Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

This is an area with a complex groundwater recharge, due to all caves and underground rivers.

The watercourse and the surrounding area are used for recreation; sports fishing, birdwatching, canoeing and hunting. The site is only in a minor degree used by residents and tourists.

Local bird-watchers register bird species every year, otherwise no activity.

There are agricultural areas within the protected area, and some simple roads for farming purposes. A small part of the site is used for agricultural purposes; 2,7 % is cultivated land where grass is harvested. Small parts of the area are used for grazing by livestock, but there mainly is no land-use.

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 checked="" 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 and state (a minor part).  
In the surrounding area: Private and state (a minor part).

#### 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: Molovn. 10, 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

#### Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Pollution

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The area is mainly utilized for agricultural purposes, reindeer husbandry and moose hunting.

Additionally, parts of Langvatnet (in the lower parts of the protected area) is used for energy production and the water level is regulated and maintained at 2.7 m.

24,6 hectares are arable land. There is also interest in increasing this area inside the protected area. The area northeast of Nordelva is also used as pasture for cattle, sheep and goat. Large parts of the area are also autumn- and spring grazing grounds for reindeer.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Landscape Protected Area	Glomådeltaet		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

Other:

The Glomåga River is protected against the building of hydropower and other physical interventions in or related to the river.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

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:

Poster with information about the protected area, ecological and biological facts and information on the regulations of activities in the site has been put up.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Local bird-watchers register bird species every year, otherwise no activity.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Directorate for Nature Management 2007. Kartlegging av naturtyper – Verdisetting av biologisk mangfold.  
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Henriksen, S., Hilmo, O., 2015. Norsk rødliste for arter 2015 (red). Artsdatabanken, Norge - 2015 Norwegian Red List. Artsdatabanken, Norway

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Høringsutkast til forvaltningsplan. 2017-2026. Miljøvernadvedlingen, fylkesmannen i Nordland

Gaarder, G. 2013. Naturverdier i Glomådeltaet landskapsvernområde i Rana kommune. Miljøfaglig Utredning rapport 2013-9. 34 s. + vedlegg. ISBN 978-82-8138-637-2.

Helgeland Museum: FUGLER OG FUNKSJONSOMRÅDER I GLOMÅDELTAET LANDSKAPSVERNOMRÅDE, Rapport til Fylkesmannen i Nordland (2012), Per Ole Syvertsen

Miljøstatus i Nordland: Glomådeltaet landskapsvernområde, 2007

#### 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

<2 file(s) uploaded>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Aerial view of Glomådeltaet  
( Norwegian Environment  
Agency, 12-10-2017 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation