



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 May 2023

Update version, previously published on : 17 April 2018

## Norway Grunnfjorden



Designation date	27 May 2013
Site number	2147
Coordinates	68°56'18"N 15°11'43"E
Area	1 472,00 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

Grunnfjorden is a wetland area located in the north-eastern part of the island Langøya in the Vesterålen archipelago in northern Norway. The Site comprises a complex of large mires dominated by Sphagnum spp. with small rivers, pools and lakes, shallow beach areas with islets, skerries, large intertidal flats and a lagoon system with brackish water and freshwater. The largest freshwater system is lake Grunnvatnet, found northwest in Grunnfjorden. The Site area is mostly flat, with the highest point in Ramhaugen at 37 m.a.s.l.,. Along the shoreline, there are different vegetational communities from grass-rich slopes to mudflats. Some of the small ponds have belts of the water horsetail and the bottle sedge. On the extensive shallow water areas, there are large meadows of eelgrass.

Because of a high primary production combined with the variety of biotopes, the Site provides key migratory routes for waterbirds, making it an internationally important staging area for many species during spring and autumn migration. The area is also particularly known for being one of the northernmost overwintering locations for whooper swans.

The Site is important for shoreline stabilization and archaeological/historical features are registered in the area. Main human activities within the Site are agriculture, cattle grazing, fishing, hunting, tourism, and berry picking (cloudberry). Most of the habitat types present at the Site have been cultivated or damaged by draining elsewhere 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?

## 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

1485.108

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Atlantic

### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

European Environmental Agency (EEA, 2012):

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biogeographical-regions-in-europe-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

The site supports a large and intact mud flat/sand flat in northern Norway. It also comprises large and characteristic fjord mires which are typical and representative for the northern coastal plains. Most of these habitat types have been cultivated or damaged by draining elsewhere in the area.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

Nationally threatened species breeds in the area.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The Site provides key migratory routes for waterbirds, making it an internationally important staging area for many species during spring and autumn migration. The area is also particularly known for being one of the northernmost overwintering locations for whooper swans.

#### 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								
<b>Others</b>																	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	<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"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 2: This threatened species uses the site during the year. This species probably breeds on the site.
<b>Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea</b>																	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Salmo trutta</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 migrate up Grunnvatet and Trettenelva
<b>Birds</b>																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas penelope</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"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The reserve is an important staging area for this species. Up to 2 000 individuals have been observed during migrations.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</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: The reserve is an important staging area for this species, some also breed here.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser anser</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: The reserve is an important staging area for this species. In the breeding season this species is considered a character species.

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								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</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: The reserve is an important staging area for this species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya marila</i>	<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	Criterion 2: This threatened species visits the site occasionally through the year, but is not a regular species here.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris alpina</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"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 4: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 15 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris canutus</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"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svalbard Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The reserve is an important staging area for this species
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris maritima</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"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 4: The reserve is an important staging area for this species. 100-200 individuals have been observed during spring migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</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: The site is important as a breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</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"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: The site is important as a breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Clangula hyemalis</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"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This is an overwintering species for this wetland.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</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"/>	100			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: The marine part is important for moulting waterbirds such as this species. The site represents a northerly wintering area for this species. Over 100 individuals have been observed in the reserve midwinter.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species is commonly found foraging during autumn migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco rusticolus</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species is commonly found foraging during autumn migration.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<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 EN	Criterion 2: This threatened species visits the site occasionally through the year, but is not a regular species here.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia arctica</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: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. The site is also utilized as an overwintering area.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia stellata</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: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</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"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 16 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus argentatus</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: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 14 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus canus</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: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 26-27 breeding pairs (2013).
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: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 47 breeding pairs (2013).

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								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: This is one of the rarest breeding species to be found in Norway. A report from 2017 found a pair of this species in this wetland, and to likely be breeding inside with area. However, this is not a regular breeder within this wetland.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanitta fusca</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"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This is an overwintering species for this wetland.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</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 here. During summer months one can also find large aggregations moulting individuals. 7-11 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</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"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: The site is important as a breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius phaeopus</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: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 20 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<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"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 2: This threatened species visits the site occasionally through the year, but is not a regular species here.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</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: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 24 breeding pairs (2013)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Somateria mollissima</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"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds here. 15-20 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</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: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The site is important as a breeding site for this species. 53 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</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: In the breeding season this species is considered a character species. 25 breeding pairs (2013).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</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"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: The reserve is an important staging area for this species. The site is important as a breeding site for this species.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2021.

### 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
Tidal meadow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as VU

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the habitats' status on the National Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types 2018.

Eelgrass meadow: The extensive shallow water areas are supporting large communities of eelgrass *Zostera* spp. important for invertebrates as well as grazing waterbirds.

Drift lines: An area of the shore on which material is deposited or washed up containing nutrients, comprising important foraging opportunities for waterfowl.

Coastal bog: This nature type is found within the Ramsar-site.



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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The Grunnfjorden site is situated in the boreal vegetational zone, and is characterized by:

- Extensive mire areas dominated by Sphagnum spp., usually poor in nutrients, but with elements of more nutritious parts, particularly in the south. The mire area contains a number of ponds and lakes.
- Marine tidal zones with mud- and sandflats, and shallow marine waters, including communities with Zostera, Potamogeton and Salicornia.
- A unique lagoon system in the tidal zones, where brackish or freshwater conditions occur with aquatic vegetation (e.g. Potamogeton, Equisetum).
- Wet salt-influenced meadows, e.g. typically with Puccinellia and Carex.
- Since the mire mostly receives water from precipitation, the flora is characterised as poor, however, the unspoiled habitat itself is characterized as botanically interesting. In some smaller parts, nutritious water from the bedrock contributes to a richer flora.
- The eastern marine part is characterized by battered islets and skerries, and more sheltered bays and tidal zones.

### 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		4	177	
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		2	294	
H: Intertidal marshes		0	29	
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		3	191	

#### 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 >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		0	15	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		0	29	
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1	736	Representative

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/POLYPODIOPSIDA	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	A species not usually encountered in this region.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Galium trifidum</i>	This species does not have a wide distribution in this region.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	A species not usually encountered in this region.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	This species does not have a wide distribution in this region.

##### Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Picea abies</i>	Potential	No change

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

##### Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Potential	No change

### 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 Site has an oceanic climate with mild winters and relatively wet and cool summers. Annual average temperature og 4-6°C, with and average temperature of 12-16°C in July and 0-4°C in January. Annual average precipitation between 1500-2000 mm, with 220-240 days of precipitation per year.

#### 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.

The site belongs to two river basins, Grunnvatnet and Tretneelva. They both flows out into the 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)

Clay, silt and gravel dominate in the marine parts, whereas peat covers most of the mire area. In the mire area we find moraine and seabed-deposits, overgrown with precipitation-mires dotted with small ponds and lakes.

#### 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 precipitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine water	<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 site comprises a large area of shallow water. The variation between high and low tides measured at Andenes (the closest measure station) averages 134 cm on an annual basis. There are tidal marine zones with mud- and sandflats, sheltered bays, islets and skerries with shallow marine waters, including a lagoon system with brackish water and freshwater.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

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

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 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

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

Agricultural activities, mainly grazing by cattle and harvesting of grass occurs in the site.

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	Other	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Agricultural activities: there are some cattle grazing in the area and a fence is put up to keep the cattle away from the road.

The area is to some extent used by tourists and residents, mainly for berry picking (cloudberry), fishing and hunting. The area is occasionally visited by birdwatchers.

Archeological/historical sites are registered within the area.

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"/>

#### 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

#### Water regulation

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

#### Agriculture and aquaculture

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

#### Transportation and service corridors

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

#### Biological resource use

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

There is a road going through the Ramsar site.  
 In the catchment area, there is some agricultural land and activities, which leads to erosion and nutritious run-off. However, the number of farms and the extent of agricultural land in the catchment area is decreasing.

A power line extending across the mire has resulted in several birds colliding (with death as an outcome), however, measures have been taken to place the power line below ground in order to prevent further collisions.

Cultivation of mires, prior to the area being protected, in order to increase cloudberry output still shape the landscape in some places.

Common spruce was removed from the protected area in 2010. Mink is also observed inside the area, but less frequently now than previous years.

Illegal driving by motorized vehicles creates traces and damages to the vegetational cover and soil, alter natural drainage conditions and/or could increase erosion.

### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

#### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Grunnfjorden		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

#### Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	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:

Posters with information about the Nature Reserve, ecological and biological facts and information of the regulations of activities have been put up in five different places.

### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Forvaltningsplan for Grunnfjorden naturreservat 2013-2022, Fylkesmannen i Nordland, Miljøvernavdelinga. Rapport nr. 7/2013.

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

Artsdatabanken (2018). Norsk rødliste for naturtyper 2018. Hentet (July 2022) fra <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/rodlistefornaturtyper> - 2018 Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types. Artsdatabanken, Norway

Heggøy, O. & Eggen, M. 2017. Svarthalespove i Nord-Norge 2017. NOF-Rapport 2017-4. 17 s.

Eggen, M. & Heggøy, O. 2016. Svarthalespove i Nord-Norge 2016. NOF-Rapport 9- 2016. 21 s.

Ellefsen, K.O., Nilsen, E. & Solheim, W. 1979. Stormyra/Grunnfjorden. Rapport, 38 s.

Larsen, B. H. & Wergeland Krog, O. M. 2010. Grunnfjorden naturreservat i Øksnes kommune. Naturtyper og fugl. Miljøfaglig Utredning Rapport 2010:50. ISBN: 978-82-8138-444-6

Elven, R., Alm, T., Edvardsen, H., Fjelland, M., Fredriksen, K. E. & Johansen, V. 1988. Botaniske verneverdier på havstrender i Nordland. C: Beskrivelser for regionene Ofoten og Lofoten/Vesterålen.

Fylkesmannen i Nordland. 1985. Utkast til verneplan for våtmarksområder i Nordland fylke. Rapport 6-142. Moen, A. 1998. National Atlas of Norway, Vegetation. Norwegian Mapping Authority, Hønefoss.

Kålås, J.A., Viken, Å. og Bakken, T. (red.) 2006. Norsk Rødliste 2006 – 2006 Norwegian Red List. Artsdatabanken, Norway

Øksnes kommune. 1978. Generalplan for Øksnes kommune. Arbeidsrapport 17. 25 s.

#### 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

<5 file(s) uploaded>

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

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Grunnfjorden ( Carina Ulsund, 17-10-2011 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 18-10-2012 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 18-10-2012 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 18-10-2012 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 18-10-2012 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 18-10-2012 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 27-09-2013 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 27-09-2013 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 27-09-2013 )



Grunnfjorden ( Ole Tobias Rannestad / Naturrestaurering AS, 27-09-2016 )



Grunnfjorden ( Espen Henriksen, 27-09-2013 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation