



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 July 2018

Update version, previously published on : 27 May 2013

Norway

Anda



Designation date	27 May 2013
Site number	2155
Coordinates	69°04'03"N 15°10'21"E
Area	52,50 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

Anda is a small rocky island situated on the underwater plateau in the northward extension of Øksnes peninsula. The island is relatively flat (40 m.a.s.l. at its highest), but steep bird cliffs can be found at the eastside of the island. The upper parts of the island are covered by a layer of peat and guano from the nesting pelagic sea birds, thus creating favourable conditions for vegetational growth. This vegetational layer is perforated with puffin breeding-corridors.

The Site constitutes one of the few bird cliffs for pelagic seabirds in Norway, and is an important breeding ground for the Atlantic puffin, the black-legged kittiwake and the black guillemot. The island also hosts important breeding locations for cormorants and herring gulls.

Due to its location in between the edge of the continental shelf in the west and the shallow fjords in the east, the ocean around Anda thus provides diverse and reliable feeding conditions for the birds breeding in colony. The birds in this area do not depend on the larvae brought northwards by the coastal currents, but feed on local populations of sand eels in the adjacent fjords, as well as mesopelagic fish on the shelf edge.

There is a lighthouse located on the island. Within the nature reserve, egg collecting from some gull species such as herring gull, great black-backed gull and mew gull is permitted. During nesting season, the island is closed off to tourism. Anda has been a SEAPOP, seabirds monitoring and mapping programme, key site since 2005. Potential threats to the Site's ecological character are oil spills, overfishing and invasive species such as mink.

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	2009
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Anda
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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 boundaries are the same as for Anda nature reserve, which consists of the main island Anda and the smaller island Andskjeret.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Nordland
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Sortland, approx pop. est. 10 000 (2016), Øksnes municipality
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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):	52.5
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

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

This type of bird cliff and its proximity to the food supply comprise a unique habitat in this biogeographic region. Anda is a small rocky Island. The site constitutes one of a few bird mountains for pelagic seabirds in Norway. The site is unique due to its relatively stable breeding populations of the Atlantic puffin. The puffins feed on a local population of the lesser sand eel in Andfjorden. The population of lesser sand eel has not experienced the large decline in population numbers as populations of lesser sand eel, capelin, and herring in other locations.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

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



























- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	32 000
Start year	2005
Source of data:	The National Monitoring Programme for Seabirds

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	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence ¹⁾	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 can be found during breeding season to predate on kittiwake eggs and chicks.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Fratrercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30160	2013		VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	17 880 pairs (2009), 15 080 pairs (2013). Criterion 4: The site is an important breeding site for this species. Criterion 5: 15 080 breeding pairs (2013) See text box below.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species can be found in the island every year, but not as a breeding species. This species come to feed on eggs, chicks and unfortunate adults.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	European Shag	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 an important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	2005-2009		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	1 000 breeding pairs (2005-2009). Criterion 4: The site is an important breeding site for this species. Criterion 5: Approximately 1000 pairs of kittiwakes nested on Anda in 2005-09 (annually).
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	50 breeding pairs. Criterion 4: Breeding pairs of this species are recorded here.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 CR	Criterion 4: The site is an important breeding site for this species.
Others																	
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"/>				NT 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 2: This species occasionally uses the site.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbor Seal	<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 2: This species occasionally uses the site.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

One can also find non fish-eating bird species that breed on the island, such as the rock pipit (*Anthus petrosus*), the white wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), the common redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*) and the Northern wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*). These feed on the abundance of insects that can be found here.

Results from The National Monitoring Programme for Seabirds suggest that the breeding population of puffins at Anda has declined from an estimated 22 200 pairs in 1981 to 17 840 pairs in 2008, a total decrease of 19.5% (SEAPOP report 2009).

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

In the western part of Norway there are several islands with bird cliffs. These islands are of essential importance for the seabird-population in the North Atlantic Ocean. They also play a role in the nutrient flow in these kinds of ecosystems. The birds are foraging in the sea and bring nutrients to the bird cliffs and surrounding area by the spreading of guano. The guano provides nutrient rich growing conditions and results in rich vegetation on the island.

Anda consists mainly of bare rocks, yet at higher altitudes the Island is covered by a layer of peat. The seabird species nesting at Anda are mainly pelagic seabirds. The pelagic seabirds feed on a local population of the lesser sand eel in Andfjorden. The stable food source results in more stable bird populations compared to the populations of pelagic seabirds at other locations.

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		
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		3		
D: Rocky marine shores		2		Unique

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 > Marshes on peat soils >> U; Permanent Non-forested peatlands		4		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	Typical bird cliff species are nitrogen loving plants like this species
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Common Scurvygrass	Typical bird cliff species are nitrogen loving plants like this species
<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>	Field dog-lichen	
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>	Roseroot	Typical bird cliff species are nitrogen loving plants like this species
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	Typical bird cliff species are nitrogen loving plants like this species

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/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>	Lesser sandeel				The puffins feed on a local population of Lesser Sand Eel <i>Ammodytes marinus</i> in the Andfjorden fjord.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose				Sporadic visitor.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull				Sporadic visitor.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Northern Raven				This species come to feed on eggs and chicks.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin				Sporadic visitor.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar				Can be observed flying by.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher				This species can also be found at the island, however more sporadically.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull				Sporadic visitor.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser				Sporadic visitor.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet				Can be observed flying by.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting				Snow butnings on their migration route to Svalbard might drop by from time to time.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger				Feeding area for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua				Sporadic visitor.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern				Can be observed flying by.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern				Can be observed flying by.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank				Sporadic visitor.

Optional text box to provide further information

Several springtail species are registered at Anda.

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 area has a coastal climate with mild winters and relatively wet and cold summers.

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

Organic

(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 of the site consists of mangerite. Anda consists mainly of bare rocks; however, at higher altitude the Island is covered by a layer of grass-covered peat. The peat is present due to guano from the seabird colonies.

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

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.

Water depth varies between 0-35 meters. The mean annual variation between low tide and high tide measured in Andenes (the closest water level station) is 134 cm.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

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

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

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown

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

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

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

The area around Anda is used for fishing, whaling and different types of boat tourism.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Other	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	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Bird cliffs are considered to be important in the nutrient flow between the ocean and land.

According to the regulations for the nature reserve, collection of eggs and down from some species is permitted. Collection of eggs is still practiced, but in small amounts. Eggs of the following species are collected: the herring gull, the great black-backed gull and the common gull.

Tourism safaris are organized to the Island. But due to the closure of the Island during the nesting season, the safaris are conducted by boat.

The lighthouse and associated buildings are protected under the Cultural Heritage Act. It was the last manned lighthouse built in Norway (1931-1933). The lighthouse is still in use, however automated since 1987.

The populations of Atlantic puffin and Black-legged Kittiwake have been monitored since 1981 under the project "The National Monitoring Programme for Seabirds" and since 2005 as part of the SEAPOP (SEAbird POPulations) program.

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

(EOD) Nutrient cycling	The seabird guano provide nutrient-rich growing conditions, resulting in a rich vegetational cover on the island.
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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 type="checkbox"/>

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

Within the Ramsar site:

The largest rock constituting Anda is owned by the Norwegian Coastal Administration. The two smaller rocks are privately owned. Ownership status of Andskjær rock is not recorded in the Norwegian land register.

In the surrounding area:

State owned (sea).

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

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Åsmund Andersen, County Governor of Nordland

Postal address:

Moloveien 10
N-8002 Bodø

E-mail address:

postmottak@fmno.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

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

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	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Potential threats to the site's ecological character are oil spills, overfishing and invasive species such as mink.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

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

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	NO021 Anda		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

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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

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
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

The populations of the Atlantic puffin and the black-legged kittiwake have been monitored since 1981 under the project “The National Monitoring Programme for Seabirds” and since 2005 as part of the SEAPOP (SEAbird POPulations) program. Population size is monitored for all seabird species and breeding success, diet, adult survival, and chick growth of puffin and kittiwake is monitored every year. Since 2009 kittiwakes have been instrumented with GLS loggers and since 2011 with GPS-loggers. The site became a SEATRACK locality in 2014 and loggers have since been deployed on puffins, kittiwakes and herring gulls.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Christensen-Dalsgaard, S., & Lorentsen, S. H. (2009). Key site monitoring on Anda in 2008.

Barrett, R., Anker-Nilssen, T., Bustnes, J. O., Christensen-Dalsgaard, S., Descamps, S., Erikstad, K. E., ... & Systad, G. H. (2012). Key-site monitoring in Norway 2011. SEAPOP Short Report, 1-2012.

Barrett, R., Anker-Nilssen, T., Bustnes, J. O., Christensen-Dalsgaard, S., Descamps, S., Erikstad, K. E., ... & Systad, G. H. (2013). Key-site monitoring in Norway 2012, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen. SEAPOP Short Report.

Heggøy, O., Øien, I. J. & Aarvak, T. 2014. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAer) i Norge. NOF-rapport 5-2015. 179 s.

Lorentsen, S.-H. & Christensen-Dalsgaard, S. 2009. The national monitoring programme for seabirds. Results up to and including the 2008 breeding season- - NINA Rapport 439. 53 pp.

Seabirds in Norway 2009. Results from the SEAPOP program (<http://www.seapop.no/>). http://www.seapop.no/no/files/short-reports/2010/2010_05_SEAPOP_Short_Report.pdf

Henriksen, S., Hilmo, O., 2015. Norsk rødliste for arter 2015 (red). Artsdatabanken, Norge - 2015 Norwegian Red List. Artsdatabanken, Norway

SEAPOP: <http://www.seapop.no/en>

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

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

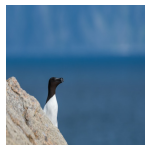
<4 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



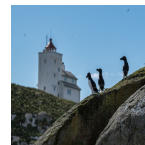
Where the boats are moored (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



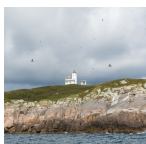
Razorbill (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



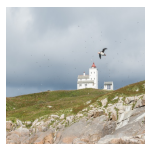
Razorbill (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Razorbill (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Anda lighthouse (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Anda lighthouse (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Anda lighthouse (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



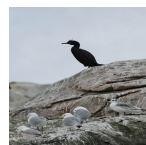
Anda lighthouse (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



The path up to the lighthouse is between corridors of puffin nests in the ground (Mia Husdal, 05-06-2017)



Black-legged kittiwake (Mia Husdal, 05-06-2017)



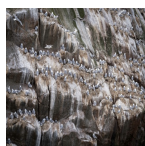
Black-legged kittiwake and European shag (Mia Husdal, 05-06-2017)



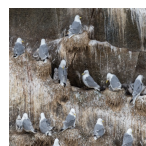
Smaller kittiwake colony (Mia Husdal, 05-06-2017)



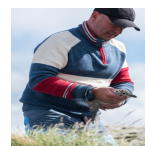
Use of cameras in the puffin nesting corridors (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Black-legged kittiwake (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Black-legged kittiwake (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Herring gull chick (Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



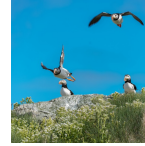
Common murre at nest site
(Mia Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Black guillemot (Mia
Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Atlantic puffin chick (Mia
Husdal, 05-07-2017)



Atlantic puffin (Mia Husdal,
05-07-2017)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation