



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 12 April 2024

Update version, previously published on : 9 July 2018

## Norway

### Horsvaer



Designation date	27 May 2013
Site number	2157
Coordinates	65°18'37"N 11°40'54"E
Area	17 036,00 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

The Ramsar Site consists of about 360 islands and islets with skerries and shallow marine waters in the coastal zone in the county of Nordland. The islands are in groups or more isolated. The main groups of islands are Gimsan, Terjan, Gjøvan, Horsvær, Henstein and Storbraken, but Gimsan, Horsvær and Henstein are not included in the Ramsar area. The highest point is found at Henstein (18 m.a.s.l.). On the larger islands the vegetation is still affected by the earlier human settlements and their traditional agricultural practice, namely livestock grazing. Here we also find bird fertilized meadow vegetation. As the islands are no longer inhabited and grazing has ceased, the vegetation here is slowly changing character. The smaller islands and skerries consist to a higher degree of bare rock and sparse heather vegetation compared to the larger islands.

The Site is an important breeding area for a large number of seabirds and waterfowl. Of special interests are considerable breeding populations of great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) and the northern lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus fuscus*, up to 400 breeding pairs), as well as the European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) and the common eider (*Somateria mollissima*).

When the islands were inhabited, there was a strong traditional practice of collecting of seabird eggs and down from the common eider. In these days they provided the common eider with houses, often made from old boats turned upside down. Even though the islands are vacated today, this is still done to some extent, partly in order to preserve the character of the site.

## 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

17485.93

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Atlantic

### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

EU Habitat directive 92/43/EEC

### 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 is a marine archipelago with shallow waters dotted with numerous skerries, islets and islands. This kind of archipelago is representative of the North-European coast in this part of the Atlantic region.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Horsvær is an important breeding area for a large number of seabirds, waterfowl and other bird species. Among them we find five colonies with great cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*. There is also a large breeding population of European shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*. Greylag goose *Anser anser* uses the site during the moulting period.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The site is a staging and breeding site for several bird species.

#### 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 <sup>1)</sup>	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	This species regularly uses this site.
<b>Birds</b>																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1200	2012		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species uses the site during the moulting period. Highest ind. Count was 1200 in 2012, but this can vary between years.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site holds a stable breeding population of this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is a breeding and staging 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding and feeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: considered as NT	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The site holds a stable breeding population of this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	400				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Up to 400 breeding pairs (SEAPOPOP), vary between years. Criterion 3: This site is an important breeding and staging area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Larus marinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	This species is regularly observed at the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is an important breeding and staging area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This site is an important breeding and staging area for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	This species regularly visit this site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Breeding and staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Uria aalge</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: Breeding and staging site for this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as CR	Regularly observed at the site.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Referred to the Norwegian Red List 2021.

### 3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

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

Bird rocks with meadow vegetation: Partly naked rock, and partly meadow vegetation, fertilized by the large bird colonies. Specialized vegetation type due to the large amounts of droppings. This bird rocks and cliffs along the Norwegian coast is of high importance to a high number of bird species.

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The Site consists of shallow marine waters with islands, islets and skerries, and constitutes breeding locations for a large number of seabirds and waterfowl.

On the larger islands, the vegetation is formed through many years of grazing and harvesting grounds. In addition to remnant infield areas, here are moisturized moor and coastal heathland. Ceased grazing activities are about to change much of the vegetation. Most of the smaller islands have sparse vegetation, mostly heather.

Bird manure heavily fertilizes some of the islands, which create a rich flora with a spectacular flowering in the summer.

### 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		Representative

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 > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/pools		3		

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Silene dioica</i>	This species benefits from the gulls and cormorants colonies' droppings, which give nitrogenous substrate..
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	This species benefits from the gulls and cormorants colonies' droppings, which give nitrogenous substrate..
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Valeriana sambucifolia</i>	This species benefits from the gulls and cormorants colonies' droppings, which give nitrogenous substrate..

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>				This species regularly uses this site.

### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

The climate is typical Atlantic with high annual precipitation, wet summers and mild winters.

#### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting



a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Norwegian Sea

#### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

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

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes  No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Some of the islands have remnant infield areas, bogs and moors with common heather.

#### 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from precipitation	<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 freshwater in the area originates from precipitation. The thin cover of peat and soil offers only minor potential for groundwater recharge.

The archipelago is surrounded by shallow areas divided by deeper cracks. The water depth is from 0-250 meters. The variation between high and low tide measured at Rørvik (the closest measuring station) averages annually 149 cm.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

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:

The main islands Gimsan and Henstein were settled for generations, and resources were gradually exploited. The Gimsan and Henstein are now vacated, and the houses are used as holiday homes for private landowners. Buildings at Malmen have been used in connection with the fisheries in the area.

Fishing and Oil drilling occurs in the surrounding sea areas.

### 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)	Low
Wetland non-food products	Other	Low

##### Regulating Services

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

##### Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The thin cover of peat and soil offers only minor potential for groundwater recharge.

Collecting of seabird eggs and down from common eider is performed to some extent in order to preserve the islands' character.

Horsvæer has been an important site for monitoring the lesser black-backed gull population (SEAPOPOP Seabird monitoring 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

<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public ownership	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

#### 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/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

County Governor of Nordland

Postal address:

Statsforvalteren i Nordland  
Pb. 1405  
N-8002 BODØ

E-mail address:

sfnopost@statsforvalteren.no

## 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

#### Biological resource use

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Part of the site had a traditional agricultural land use such as grazing. Mainly due to changes in agriculture activities the vegetation that developed due to this practice is now threatened. Traditionally the breeding population of common eider were exploited for down- and egg collecting, and this practice is still done under controlled forms, in order to preserve the character of the islands. Protection against predators and building of nesting-houses contributed to a high population of eider.

In the surrounding area: Seabird populations dependent on pelagic fish as a food source seem to be influenced by the decline in some fish stocks.

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

##### National legal designations

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

## RIS for Site no. 2157, Horsvaer, Norway

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

Horsv er has been an important site for monitoring the lesser black-backed gull population (SEAPOPOP Seabird monitoring program - 2008).

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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

Norsk institutt for naturforskning 2010. [www.seapop.no](http://www.seapop.no).

Tromsø museum og Norsk Polarinstitutt. Overvåkings- og kartleggingsprogram for norske sjøfugler.

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

[www.artskart.artsdatabanken.no](http://www.artskart.artsdatabanken.no) (Norway's Species Map Service)

#### 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

<no file available>

<no data available>

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

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Bird colony at one of the islands in the archipelago ( Morten Helberg, 22-07-2009 )



Nesting common eider in Horsvaer ( Morten Helberg, 11-06-2011 )



Bird colony at one of the islands in the archipelago ( Morten Helberg, 18-06-2011 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation