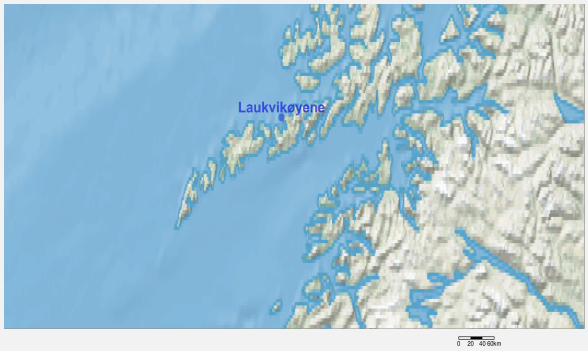
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 May 2023
Update version, previously published on : 17 April 2018

Norway

Laukvikøyene



Designation date	27 May 2013
Site number	2160
Coordinates	68°21'47"N 14°24'45"E
Area	1 084,00 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

Laukvikøyene is a diverse wetland area located on the western coast of Lofoten in northern Norway. The south-western part of the Site consists of large areas with permanent shallow marine water with eelgrass meadows, intertidal flats, islands and islets. The north-eastern part of the Site belongs to the main island Austvågøya and contains large areas with mires and fresh water ponds. There are also fresh water ponds on many of the small islands within the Site. The Site is of importance for conservation of both flora and fauna. Vegetation on the islands and islets is characterized by heather, mires and birch forests, and the area between the islands and islets hosts large shallow areas that are exposed during low tide. There are large areas with sublittoral vegetation, especially around Årvika on the main island. The sublittoral vegetation consists of interesting and different vegetation types with representative flora.

Many seabirds and waterfowl breed here, and the area is also a staging area for migrating species. A variation of seabird species also overwinter in this wetland.

The area is occasionally visited by birdwatchers and traditionally used by local residents for collecting seabird eggs. Potential factors adversely affecting the Site are overgrazing and bird disturbance caused by a quarry situated close to the border of the Ramsar Site.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: Norwegian Environment Agency

Postal address: Post box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address: Postboks 5672 Sluppen
Trondheim
Norway

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

From year: 1988

To year: 2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Laukvikøyene

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

The boundary is the same as for the existing Laukvikøyene Nature Reserve.

2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Svolvær

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): 1084

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 1084.585

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 southern part of the site is a botanically valuable area with large areas of permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats and islands and islets, typical and representative for the Northern coast. The Northern part of the site consists of well-developed wet saline-influenced meadows with permanent saline and brackish pools.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information: The wetland supports breeding populations of the Eurasian otter (Ann. II Berne Convention). Arctic skua (NRL: VU), Mew gull (NRL: VU), Common eider (NRL: VU), Curlew (NRL: EN) and Common tern (NRL: EN) are among the red listed species that are observed breeding in the area in the recent years (Artskart.no).

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

Optional text box to provide further information: The permanent shallow marine waters, intertidal flats and islands and islets are important staging areas during migration. Additionally, many seabirds and waterfowl breed here, and a variation of seabird species also overwinter in this wetland.

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☑	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas acuta*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This speices stage here during migration, some also moult.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser brachyrhynchus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This speices stage here during migration.

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	*Calidris alpina*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Calidris maritima*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cepphus grylle*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius hiaticula*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Clangula hyemalis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats, island and islets are important wintering and migration areas for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: The permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats, island and islets are important wintering and migration areas for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia adamsii*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats, island and islets are important wintering and migration areas for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia arctica*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia immer*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats, island and islets are important wintering and migration areas for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus argentatus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds in this wetland area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus canus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds in this wetland area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus marinus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanitta fusca*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats, island and islets are important wintering and migration areas for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanitta nigra*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats, island and islets are important wintering and migration areas for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus serrator*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: This species breeds in this wetland area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps auritus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Somateria mollissima*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Somateria spectabilis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4: The permanent shallow marine water, intertidal flats, island and islets are important wintering and migration areas for this 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	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna paradisaea*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tadorna tadorna*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	10			LC	☐	☐	Ann. II Berne Convention	5 breeding pairs. Criterion 4: This species breeds here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: The wetland supports breeding populations of 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
Coastal heath	☑		Considered as EN on the Norwegian red list for nature types 2018.
Semi-natural grassland	☑		Considered as VU on the Norwegian red list for nature types 2018.
Tidal meadow	☑		Considered as VU on the Norwegian red list for nature types 2018.
Boreal heath	☑		Considered as VU on the Norwegian red list for nature types 2018.

Optional text box to provide further information

Eelgrass meadow: Important ecological community for foraging waterfowl.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Laukvikøyene is situated in the boreal vegetational zone, and the different vegetation types together constitute an important and representative wetland type for this region:
• Sublittoral sea-grass beds – extensive eelgrass beds around the islands with Zostera marina and marine algae.
• Intertidal marshes – saline and brackish pans e.g. typically with Puccinellia and Spergularia salina
• Wet salt-influenced meadows, e.g. typically with Puccinellia and Carex.
• Rocky and pebble shores , e.g. typically with Sagina maritima and Armeria maritime
• Around Årvika in the north there are both large areas with shingle shores and some ponds with Charales Nitella sp. The area also contains permanent saline and brackish pools and marshes.
• The site around Årvika also contains mires.

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		2		Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		3		
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores				
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		1		Representative
H: Intertidal marshes		4		

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		3		
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		2		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Alopecurus arundinaceus*	The species grows on the islands Knutsøya and Litje Lågværet, close to its southern limit in Norway.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Atriplex littoralis*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Sagina maritima*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Thalictrum flavum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Tripolium pannonicum*	The area represents the northern limit in Norway for this species.

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/AVES	*Anas penelope*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lagopus lagopus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Gallinago gallinago*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Numenius phaeopus*				
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tringa totanus*				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Neovison vison*	Actual (minor impacts)	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 cold summers. Annual average temperature: 4-6° C. Average July temperature: 12-16° C. Average January temperature: -4-0° C. Annual precipitation: 1000-1500 mm.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 28

- 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 river basin comprises of the alpine mountains Delpen, Matmora, Torskmannen, Rundfjellet and Blålyngen. A stream water system in the northeastern part of the site drains out in many small lakes and mires, and then into the Vatnfjorden and 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)

The substrate is varied. In the eastern part, peat covers the inner parts and clay, silt and gravel dominate along the shoreline. In the west sand and gravel dominates.

The bedrock in the Site consists mostly of gneiss (a metamorphic rock) and volcanic rock like gabbro, amfiobolitt and mangeritt. There are small areas with marine deposits.

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	☐	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 0,5-40 meters. The Site contains large areas of intertidal flats. The variation between high and low tide measured at Andenes (the closest measure station) averages 134 cm on an annual basis.

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:

Not known

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	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The sheltered form of the shorelines reduce the impact of waves coming from the open ocean and no particular erosion problems have been noted.

Locally used for traditional collection of seabird eggs.

Close to the NW border of the Ramsar area is an old, automatically protected tumulus on the island called Røssøya.

The area is to some extent used by tourists and residents. The area is occasionally visited by birdwatchers.

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)	☑	☑

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	unknown impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Mining and quarrying	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:
When the area was protected there were some grazing (sheep). The status now is unknown.

In the surrounding area:
There are some agricultural activities.

In 2008 there was established an illegal quarry close to the border of the Nature reserve during the breeding season. The breeding birds were reported to be disturbed.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

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

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☑

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Other:

The site is identified as one of the protected areas where it is necessary to get a management plan.

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 ◉

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

Two posters with information about the area, ecological and biological facts and information of the regulations of activities have been put up.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

None reported

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/rodlisteforarter/2021

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.

Moen, A. 1998. National Atlas of Norway, Vegetation. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss.

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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:


Laukvikøyene (*Ragnhild Redse Mjaaseth, 18-06-2016*)


Laukvikøyene (*Ragnhild Redse Mjaaseth, 18-06-2016*)


Laukvikøyene (*Mia Husdal, 10-10-2012*)


Laukvikøyene (*Mia Husdal, 10-10-2012*)


Laukvikøyene (*Mia Husdal, 10-10-2012*)


Laukvikøyene (*Mia Husdal, 10-10-2012*)


Laukvikøyene (*Mia Husdal, 10-10-2012*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2013-05-27