Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands As approved by Rec.C.4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Montreux, Switzerland - July 1990 NOTE: Please read the accompanying guidelines before attempting to complete this form. An example of a completed data sheet is also included. Completed sheets should be returned to: T.A. Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England 2. Date: 23/4 -92 3. Ref: 1. Country: office use only NO 007 RWAY 4. Name and address of compiler: Steinar Elder Tel. 47 7 580 500 Directorate for 1 Vanne Manaren Tunepsletta 2, N-7005 Trouble Fax 477915432 NORWAY 5. Name of wetland: ØRLANDET WETLAND SYSTEM 6. Date of Ramsar designation: 24 July 1985 7. Geographical coordinates: 63°42'N, 9° 35'E 8. General location: (e.g. administrative region and nearest large town) Four separated wetland areas on the Tigudelag coast in the municipality of Galandet, the county of sa Troudely (central Norway) 9. Area: (in hectares) 187 ha 2.920 ha land anea 10. Wetland type: (see attached classification, also approved by Montreux Rec.C.4.7) BGH 11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum & minimum) 0-21 m ast 12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics) The four accoustich comprise the wetland system consist mainly of land tidal multilate and shallow marine waters. Belts of seawed form the outer edge of the tidal zone and ognicultural land border the areason the land side. upplicant for ducks and waders 13. Physical features: (e.g. geology; geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth; water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate) Clay deposits are predominant in the area, Small areas of Conglowerske jub out. The climate is oceanic. Anna is ca. 1030 mm and average temp. 6, 2°C (1936-60) The sea -water has approximately the same salinity in the whole area due to the absence of tivers. 14. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

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saline tolerate regetation takes up large areas of the sile. Only fragments are left of the original hatmal regetation in the adjacent area's (due to agriculture). A great part of the original area was covered by maistes.

15. Land tenure /ownership of:

(a) site Mainly private. Partly state land.

(b) surrounding area Mainly private

16. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

The area was placed under protection in Decembar 1983. One area is protected as nature reserve, the three other areas are bird sanctuaries. Strict regulations prevent human activity such as building, muting and drainage in all areas.

17. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)

18. Current land use: principal human activities in:

Harvesting of seaweed

(a) site Nature conservation

(b) surroundings/catchment The immediate surroundings are mainly used

19. Disturbances/threats, including changes in land use and major development projects: (factors which may have a negative impact on the ecological character of the wetland)(a) at the site

(b) in the surroundings/catchment There is a refine deposite near the border of one of the bird sanctuaries (Innstrandfjæra)

20. Hydrological and physical values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc.)

There is a dike (2 km) along the border of one area (Grandefjæra Nature Reserve), built in order to prevant flooding of agricultural areas.

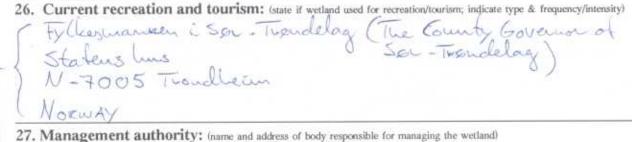
21. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

22. Noteworthy fauna: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important species; include count data etc.) Internationally important for parsage waterfood Ranc on endangered species: Anas guerguedula, A. acuta, A. clypeata, Aythya marcha, Cyguns cyguns, Crex aex, Lymocyptes manimus, Limicola falcinellus, relavitta rigra. Abundant, especially in the moulding paid: Melanitta fusca, Somateria moltissima

23. Noteworthy flora: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, or biogeographically important species/communities etc.)

24. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)

25. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.) Information booklet



28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept of Environment etc.)

29. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

Bevanger, K. and Frenzer, O. (1979). Ornistologiske Verneverdier i Ørland kommunes vaturalesourider, Ser-Trendelag. K. norske Vidensk. Selsk. Mus. Rapport 2001. 1:1-93

30. Reasons for inclusion: (state which Ramsar criteria - as adopted by Rec.C.4.15 of the Montreux Conference - are applicable)

31. Map of site (please enclose the most detailed and up-to-date map available - preferably at least 1:25,000 or 1:50,000)

Please return to: T.A. Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England Telex: 43 71 45 WWF-G Telephone: 44 - (0)453 890634 Telefax: 44 - (0)453 890827