

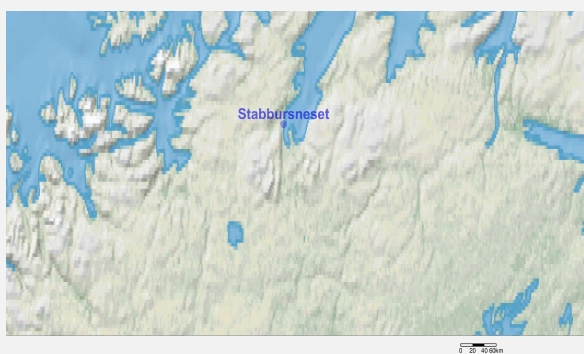


Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 17 April 2024

Update version, previously published on : 17 April 2018

Norway Stabbursneset



| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Designation date | 24 July 1985 |
| Site number | 312 |
| Coordinates | 70°09'47"N 24°56'33"E |
| Area | 1 568,00 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

Stabbursneset is the most important part of the wetland area in the inner part of the Porsanger fjord, considered one of the most important wetlands in Fennoscandia. The Site consists partly of a river delta including shallow marine waters, sand banks exposed at low tide, saltmarshes and wet mires. Here, one can find large well-developed salt meadows with Arctic plant species and communities. The Valdak marshes in the southern end of the Site are internationally important staging, feeding and moulting areas for several species of waterfowl. Many migrating species of ducks, geese and waders stage here, and this is the most important staging site for the lesser white-fronted goose in Northern Europe. The most numerous bird species occurring at the Site are the red knot *Calidris canutus* (up to several thousands of individuals) and the common eider *Somateria mollissima* (up to 5 800 ind.). Additionally, the river Stabburselva is important for Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* and is being used for sport fishing. There is also an information center close to the Site and strict regulations prevent hunting and camping during sensitive times.

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) The boundary has been delineated more accurately

(Update) The boundary has been extended

(Update) The boundary has been restricted

(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has decreased

(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately

(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately

(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension

(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction

(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? No

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

| Regionalisation scheme(s) | Biogeographic region |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| EU biogeographic regionalization | 2. Alpine |
| Other scheme (provide name below) | 1. Northern boreal zone (NbOC – transitional section) |

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss).
 2. Biogeographical regions of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005

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 an Arctic wetland system dominated by a river delta and large mudflats exposed during low tide. The area also has one of the largest salt- and brackish marshes in northern Norway. The mudflats and marshes create an area unusually rich in birds.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

This is the most important staging site for the lesser white-fronted goose *Anser erythropus* (IUCN: VU, NRL: CR) in northern Europe. The Site also hosts other rare/threatened species, such as the Northern pintail *Anas acuta* (NRL: VU), the bean goose *Anser fabalis* (NRL: VU), the velvet scoter *Melanitta fusca* (IUCN: VU, NRL: VU), the Eurasian curlew *Numenius arquata* (IUCN: NT, NRL: EN), the Steller's eider *Polysticta stelleri* (IUCN: VU, NRL: VU) and many more.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The Valdak marshes in the south end of the reserve are internationally important staging, feeding and moulting areas for several species of waterfowl. Many migrating species of ducks, geese and waders stage here, and this is the most important staging site for the lesser white-fronted goose in northern Europe.

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

25 000 +

Start year

2005

End year

2017

Source of data:

Artsdatabanken.no

Optional text box to provide further information

Up to 20 000 individuals of red knots alone have been observed, additionally up to around 6000 common eiders can be observed.

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

- Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

The river Stabburselva is one of the most important rivers for the Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* in the county, and it also has vital populations of the sea trout and the Arctic char *Salvelinus alpinus*.

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

| Phylum | Scientific name | Criterion 2 | Criterion 3 | Criterion 4 | IUCN Red List | CITES Appendix I | Other status | Justification |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Plantae | | | | | | | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Hippuris lanceolata</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | LC | <input type="checkbox"/> | National red list: VU | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Hippuris tetraphylla</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | LC | <input type="checkbox"/> | National red list: VU | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Ranunculus hyperboreus hyperboreus</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | National red list: VU | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | <i>Salicornia procumbens pojarkovae</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | National red list: VU | |

Red list status is according to national red list for species 2021.

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 | | | | | | | | |
| Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Salmo salar</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Criterion 8: The river Stabburselva is one of the most important rivers for Atlantic salmon in the county. The species wander up the river in order to spawn. |
| CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Salmo trutta</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | LC | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Criterion 8: The species wander up the Stabburselva river in order to spawn. |
| CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII | <i>Salvelinus alpinus alpinus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Criterion 8: The species wander up the Stabburselva river in order to spawn. |
| Birds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | <i>Anas acuta</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: This species use this site as a staging area during both spring and autumn migrations. |
| CHORDATA / AVES | <i>Anas crecca</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 use this site as a staging area during both spring and autumn migrations. |
| 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: This species use this site as a staging area during both spring and autumn 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: Common breeding species. |
| CHORDATA / AVES | <i>Anas querquedula</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 | |
| 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: This species use this site as a staging area during both spring and autumn migrations. |
| CHORDATA / AVES | <i>Anser erythropus</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"/> | 90 | 2017 | | VU | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National red list: Considered as CR | 90 ind in 2017. Criterion 4: This is internationally important area for resting and feeding species of migrating wetland birds such as this species. |
| CHORDATA / AVES | <i>Anser fabalis</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 EN | Criterion 4: This species stage here during spring 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 | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | LC | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ann. II Berne Convention | Criterion 4: This is internationally important area for staging and feeding species of migrating wetland birds such as this species. Commonly encountered during both spring and autumn migrations. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20000 | 2005 | 1 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Up to 20.000 ind. Criterion 4: This is internationally important area for staging and feeding species of migrating wetland birds such as this species. Commonly encountered during both spring and autumn migrations. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</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: Common breeding 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: Common breeding species. |
| 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: Common breeding species. |
| 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: Common breeding species. |
| 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: Common breeding species. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Limosa lapponica</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: This is internationally important area for staging and feeding for this species. Common during spring and autumn migrations. |
| 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: The area is an important moulting area for this species. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Melanitta nigra</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"/> | National Red List: Considered as VU | Criterion 4: The area is an important moulting area for this species. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Mergus merganser</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 area is an important moulting area for this species. Also commonly encountered during both spring and autumn migrations. |
| 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: The area is an important moulting area for this species. Also commonly encountered during both spring and autumn migrations. |
| 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 area is an important moulting area for this species. This is also a common breeding species. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Philomachus pugnax</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 VU | Criterion 4: The area is an important staging and moulting area for this species. It is also a common breeding species. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Polysticta stelleri</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. II Berne Convention | Criterion 4: The area is an important moulting area for this species. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Somateria mollissima</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5800 | 2020 | 1.8 | NT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | National Red List: Considered as NT | Criterion 4: The area is a moulting area for up to 5600. Due to strong currents, a large area in the reserve remains open, and it is an important wintering area for this species. Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: Norway & Russia |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Tadorna tadorna</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: Common breeding species. |
| CHORDATA/AVES | <i>Tringa glareola</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: Common breeding species. |
| 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: Common breeding 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>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 area is an important moulting area for this species. This is also a common breeding species. |

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Further explanation - lesser white-fronted goose: The lesser white-fronted geese that stage in Valdakmyra comprise the majority of the remaining population in Fennoscandia. They were previously a common breeding bird in the mountains of Northern Norway, but today they nest only in a few places in Finnmark. The reason for the sharp decline in the population is associated with hunting of the species along some of its migratory routes to their wintering grounds. The lesser white-fronted geese arrive at the Valdak marshes in the middle of May and leaves for their breeding grounds in the first half of June. After the breeding season, they come back here in the second half of August and leave for their wintering grounds in the first half of September.

Further explanation - bar-tailed godwit: Criterion 6 is not met but it is very close with up to 1000 ind., and the required 1% threshold at 1 200 ind. Biogeographic region: Northern Europe/Western Europe.

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 |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| Delta | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | This nature type is considered as VU on the Norwegian red list for nature types. |
| Tidal meadow | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | This nature type is considered as VU on the Norwegian red list for nature types. |

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

4.1 - Ecological character

A large headland made up of glacial deposits from the river Stabburselva, mostly in the early postglacial period. Below the headland some of the largest salt- and brackish marshes in Northern Norway are situated, with international importance as resting and feeding area for many species of migrating wetland birds. The reserve is also an important moulting area for many species of ducks and an important winter habitat, especially for the common eider (*Somateria mollissima*). The vegetation reflects the special ecological conditions in the zone where land and sea meet and large areas with sea meadow with salt tolerating plants is dominating.

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 | | 3 | | |
| E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores | | 4 | | |
| F: Estuarine waters | | | | |
| G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats | | 1 | | Representative |
| H: Intertidal marshes | | 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 > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands | | | | |

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

| Phylum | Scientific name | Position in range / endemism / other |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA | <i>Carex mackenziei</i> | Of special interest are large areas with pools dominated by Mackenzie Sedge. |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA | <i>Potamogeton alpinus</i> | Of special interest are large areas with pools dominated by this species. |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA | <i>Puccinellia phryganodes</i> | In large areas the vegetation is dominated by Creeping Alkali Grass. |

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

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) |

Oceanic and Alpine climates dominate, with long and relatively mild winters. The area is arid with an annual precipitation of approx. 500 mm.

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.

Stabburselva river
Porsangerfjord
Barents 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 geology in the catchment area is dominated by phyllite, limestone, meta-sandstone, quartzite, slate and locally some dolomite and conglomerate.

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 |
| Water inputs from surface water | <input type="checkbox"/> | No change |

Water destination

| Presence? | Changes at RIS update |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Marine | 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 area is a part of one of the largest shallow water areas in Fennoscandia (Indre Porsangerfjord), and major parts of the area within the reserve are exposed at low tide.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

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

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The river holds drinking water quality, but for the very low population in the area, this is a non-restricted resource.

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:

A major part of the catchment area to the river Stabburselva has the status as a National Park or Landscape Protected Area.

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 |

Cultural Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Recreation and tourism | Recreational hunting and fishing | High |
| Recreation and tourism | Picnics, outings, touring | Medium |
| Recreation and tourism | Nature observation and nature-based tourism | Medium |
| Scientific and educational | Major scientific study site | Medium |
| Scientific and educational | Educational activities and opportunities | Medium |
| Scientific and educational | Long-term monitoring site | Medium |

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The river Stabburselva is a well known and important river for sports fishing activities. The river is known for its big salmon with weights up to 29 kg.

The area is to a low degree used for bird watching.

Monitoring of bird populations continues (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and Norwegian Ornithological Society).

A local Visitors Centre, Stabburnes Naturhus og Museum, is situated close to the reserve. Information brochures are available and a booklet with information regarding the area can also be bought here. Many visit the area to explore the world's northernmost pine forest. Guided tours are possible. A nature trail and information posters have also been established.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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

Within the Ramsar site:

Partly private.

In the surrounding area:

Partly private.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

County Governor of Troms and Finnmark

Postal address:

Statsforvalteren i Troms og Finnmark
Pb. 700
N-9815 VADSØ

E-mail address:

sffpost@statsforvalteren.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:

Not known

In the surrounding area:

Not known

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

| Designation type | Name of area | Online information url | Overlap with Ramsar Site |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| nature reserve | Stabbursneset | | 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 |
|--|-------------|
| Regulation/management of recreational activities | Implemented |

Other:

The area was established as a National Nature Reserve the December 16th 1983 and was given status as Ramsar area the 24th of July 1985. The watercourse is to a great extent intact and is by its placement in protection plan I (Verneplan I) given the highest protection against exploration of the hydroelectric power resources. The conservation area is included in a planned larger marine conservation area Indre Porsangerfjord.

To protect the lesser white-fronted goose, all traffic is prohibited in one part of the area (the Valdak marshes) from 1st May until 30th June, and from 10th August until 20th September. Hunting, dog training, camping or camouflage installations are prohibited.

The area is by a Royal Decree given the status as a National Nature Reserve, which is the strongest form of Nature conservation in Norway. All kind of human activity in the conservation area is regulated by an official set of detailed regulations specific for the area.

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:

A local Visitors Centre, Stabbursnes Naturhus og Museum, is situated close to the reserve. Information brochures are available and a booklet with information regarding the area can also be bought here.

A nature trail and information posters has also been established.

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 |
|------------|-------------|
| Birds | Implemented |

Monitoring of bird populations continue (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and Norwegian Ornithological Society).

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Follestad, A., Evju, M. & Ødegaard, F. 2011. Effekter av klimaendringer for havstrand. - NINA Rapport 667, 74 s.

Directorate for Nature Management 2007. Emerald Network in Norway - Final Report from the Pilot Project. Report 2007-1b.

Biogeographic regionalisation scheme:
Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss

Botany:
Elven, R. & Johansen, V. 1983. Havstrand i Finnmark. Flora, vegetasjon og botaniske verneverdier. Rapport T-541 Miljøverndepartementet. 357pp. (in Norwegian – flora and vegetation of shores in Finnmark).

Birds:
A number of reports exists:
Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, Miljøvernnavdelingen. 1985. Verneverdige strandområder i Finnmark. Verneverdier knyttet til vegetasjon og fugleliv i strand-, fjære og gruntvannsområder. Rapport nr. 13.
Günther, M. (Ed.) 2004. Field Guide to Protected Areas in the Barents Region, Svanhovd Environmental Centre, Svanvik. 376 p.
Tolvanen, P., Øien, I.J. & Ruokolainen, K. 1998. Fennoscandian Lesser White-fronted Goose conservation project - Annual report 1998. NOF Rapportserie nr. 1-1999.
Tolvanen, P., Øien, I.J. & Ruokolainen, K. 1999. Fennoscandian Lesser White-fronted Goose conservation project - Annual report 1999. NOF Rapportserie nr. 1-2000.
Tolvanen, P., Øien, I.J. & Ruokolainen, K. 2000. Fennoscandian Lesser White-fronted Goose conservation project - Annual report 2000. NOF Rapportserie nr. 1-2001.
Aarvak, T. & Øien, I.J. 2004. Monitoring of staging Lesser White-fronted Geese at the Valdak Marshes, Norway, in the years 2001-2003. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening. NOF-rapport. 1-2004.
Aarvak, T. & Brøseth, H. 1994. Prosjekt dverggås. Årsrapport 1994. NOF Rapportserie nr. 1-1994.

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

<5 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Stabbursneset (Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, 22-08-2017)



Stabbursneset (Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, 22-08-2017)



Stabbursneset (Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, 22-08-2017)



Stabbursneset (Fylkesmannen i Finnmark, 22-08-2017)



The Valdak mire (Stabbursnes Naturhus og Museum, 09-09-2011)



The Valdak mire (Stabbursnes Naturhus og Museum, 21-05-2016)



The Valdak mire (Stabbursnes Naturhus og Museum, 19-08-2007)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation