



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 5 April 2018

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

Norway Mellandsvågen



Designation date	18 March 1996
Site number	808
Coordinates	63°21'21"N 08°30'10"E
Area	96,00 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

Mellandsvågen is a system of intertidal shallow waters, extensive mudflats, wet meadows, mires and intertidal shores with mussel and seaweed beds, mixed with rocky outcrops bordering a 1,000 ha wildlife protection area. Part of the site consists of a sheltered shallow bay (Mellandsvågen), whereas other areas are more exposed shallow waters, rocky coast and salt marshes. Large mudflats are exposed during the low tide, and along the shore one can find larger salt meadows with characteristic plant communities. More than 140 different plant species are registered. In the transition zone where freshwater and seawater meet, one can typically find dominating salt-resistant halophytes, with species such as the herbaceous seepweed, common saltmarsh-grass, saltbush and saltmarsh flat-sedge.

The geographic position of the area makes it an important link for migrating birds, in particular for geese, dabbling ducks and waders that feed, rest, moult or winter at the site. The area is also of a great importance as a site for migrating and wintering divers, grebes and diving ducks. More than 150 different bird species are registered here, with various nationally threatened species occurring at the site. From autumn until spring migrations the area is important for species such as red-breasted merganser, velvet scoter, black scoter, common eider, long-tailed duck, cormorants, divers and loons, at times in high numbers. Both horned grebe and red-necked grebe are characteristic during winter months. Breeding species are poorly mapped, but greylag goose, common redshank, common ringed plover, red-breasted merganser, Eurasian oystercatcher and mew gull appear to be regular breeding species within the Site.

Human activities include recreation, birdwatching and fishing.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Pernille Kvernland
Institution/agency	Norwegian Environment Agency
Postal address	Post box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway
E-mail	post@miljodir.no
Phone	+47 73580500

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

From year	1982
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Mellandsvågen
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2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary Yes No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS? No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The border of the Ramsar site is the same as the border of Mellandsvågen Nature Reserve (the adjacent area with wildlife protection is not included in the Ramsar site).

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	More og Romsdal
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Kristiansund, approx pop. est. 25 000 (2016)
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2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):	96
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries

95.72

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Atlantic
Other scheme (provide name below)	2. Southern boreal vegetation zone, highly oceanic section (Sb – O3).

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. EU Habitat directive 92/43/EEC
2. 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).

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

Mellandsvågen is a representative and well-developed example of a relatively unexploited coastal fjordic wetland with shallow water and associated seashore habitats. Its geographic position makes it an important link for migrating birds, in particular geese, ducks and waders. Its most important function is as a feeding and resting site for migratory and wintering birds.

















- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities





































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



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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 	European ash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alauda arvensis</i> 	Eurasian Skylark; SkyLark	<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	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> 	Mallard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		30+ ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser anser</i> 	Greylag Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1000				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1000 ind. Criterion 4: The area is an important for this species during the summer.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris alpina</i> 	Dunlin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 4: This species breeds within this wetland.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</i> 	Black Guillemot	<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	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> 	Common Ringed Plover	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 4: This species breeds within this wetland.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> 	Long-tailedDuck; Oldsquaw	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3500				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	3-4000 ind. Criterion 4: The area is an important for this species during the summer.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> 	Whooper Swan	<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, Emerald Network	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	<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		
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT, Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon; GreatNorthernDiver; Great NorthernLoon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species. Around 10 ind. regularly inhabit this location during winter, making this one of the most important and highest aggregations of the species in the region.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon; Red-throated Diver	<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, Emerald Network		
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds within this wetland.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species. This species also feed in this area.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		100+ ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	Criterion 4: This species breeds within this wetland.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter; Velvet Scoter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	300+ ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	40 ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	400			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		400 ind. Criterion 4: The site is important as a moulting ground for ducks, such as this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	European Shag	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	30+ ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. II Berne Convention	50+ ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	50+ ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	800			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		800 ind. Criterion 4: The site is an important wintering site in the region for this species.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN, Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species breeds within this wetland area.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Sterna paradiisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	Criterion 4: This species breeds within this wetland.	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds within this wetland.	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as WU		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2015.

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Coastal heath	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: EN	
Driftline	<input type="checkbox"/>	Important ecological community for feeding and staging waterfowl	

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types 2011.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Most of the area consists of moor and mires. Along the coast one can find salt marshes, brackish meadows, seaweed communities, coastal swamps, boulder beaches and sandy beaches, which are of importance to breeding, staging and wintering waders and wildfowl. The tidal and shallow areas are important for cormorants, divers, grebes, gulls and wildfowl during passage and in winter. The northern part of the reserve is exposed to the open sea, whereas the southern part is partly sheltered by the island of Lesundøya to the south-west.

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		Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		4		
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats				
H: Intertidal marshes		3		

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		2		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum raii</i>	Ray's Knotweed	This regional uncommon species is found on the site.
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Slender-leaved Pondweed	This regional uncommon species is found on the site.
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurry	This regional uncommon species is found on the site.
<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Common seablite	This regional uncommon species is found on the site.

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)

The site has a highly oceanic climate with mild winters and relatively cool summers. The western parts of Skardsøya is characterized by proximity of the ocean. Annual precipitation is 1000 – 1500 mm. Middle temperatures in January is 0°C, while in July it is closer to 12-13°C. Approximately 230 days with at least 0,1 mm precipitation a year.

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
 The site is on the north-west side of Skardsøy and is part of a flat coastal landscape.

 The bedrock is of foliated quartz diorite, a foliated plutonic rock type from Precambrian to Ordovician times. Quaternary geologically one finds mostly bare mountain, although there are some marine deposits and peat and mires in the central part of the site.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

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

Organic

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

No available information

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Substrate/soil type: Peat and raw humus appear to be the most common soil type on land, whereas there are marine deposits such as rocks, stone, gravel, sand, clay and silt on the beaches and tidal areas. The bedrock is mainly nutrient poor quartz diorite and gneiss, with a small band of richer mica schist.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Marine water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

A large and varied area of shallow water. The variation between high and low tides measured at Ålesund averages annually 129 cm.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The outer beaches are exposed to wind and wave action, but as they are mainly rock and rough loose materials they are stable and able to withstand erosion.

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

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

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

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

There is little freshwater in the area, mainly in the form of small streams.

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:

Beside the site are a number of vacation homes, scattered buildings and traditional (intensive) farming.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Within the Ramsar site:
The area is important as a recreational area for the locals. It is used for walking, sports fishing (especially from boats) and, to a lesser extent, birdwatching. There is also some commercial fishing in the area.

To the north are a number of artifacts from the World War II.

The Hemne local branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) has carried out observations in the area, although these are of a sporadic and unsystematic nature.

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)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Within the Ramsar site: Private
In the surrounding area: 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 Møre og Romsdal

Postal address:

Fylkeshusa, 6404 Molde, Norway

E-mail address:

postmottak@fmmr.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

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

Human intrusions and disturbance

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

Natural system modifications

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

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:
 The inner and central parts contain some scrub and young woodland, and it would be considered a positive conservation measure to remove this. Run-off from neighbouring farmland may affect the site. There have been extensive livestock grazing in former times, and livestock grazing in the present day is considered desirable.

Boat traffic could be problematic regarding bird life, especially for wintering fowl that could be frightened into flight, diving or swimming away from the source of disturbance. This is likely to occur during easter and spring. Loons and divers are suspected to be particularly sensitive to disturbance during wintering months.

Alien species do not represent any acute threat, but on a long-term scale one cannot rule out the possibility of alien species in the surrounding area to expand into the protected area.

In the surrounding area:
 A number of leisure boats are in use from easter throughout the summer. This probably causes disturbance to water birds in the shallow areas. There may be some disturbance to birdlife in the outer part of the wildlife preservation area. The recent increase in building of vacation homes nearby means that there is reason to believe that disturbance has increased in recent years.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
nature reserve	Mellandsvågen		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

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:

An information booklet is produced by the management authorities, comprising all the Ramsar sites in Møre and Romsdal county.

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

The Hemne local branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) has carried out observations in the area, although these are of a sporadic and unsystematic by nature.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Botanical and management plans.

Holten, J. I., Frisvoll, A. A. & Aune, E. I., 1986. Havstrand i Møre og Romsdal. Flora, vegetasjon og verneverdier. Økoforsk rapport 1986:3A: 253 s. (In Norwegian – on flora along the coast of Møre og Romsdal).

Holten, J. I., Frisvoll, A. A. & Aune, E. I. 1986. Havstrand i Møre og Romsdal. Lokalitetsbeskrivelser. Økoforsk rapport 1986:3B: 184 s. (In Norwegian – on site descriptions along the coast of Møre og Romsdal).

Forvaltningsplan Melland og Mellandsvågen naturreservater i Aure kommune, Møre og Romsdal. Rapport Møre og Romsdal fylke, areal- og miljøvernnavdelinga 2006:3.

Ramsarområder i Møre og Romsdal En gjennomgang av status med hovedvekt på vegetasjon og tanker omkring framtidig skjøtsel. Rapport 2007:01. Møre og Romsdal fylke, areal- og miljøvernnavdelinga.

Birds.

Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernnavdelinga, 1982. Utkast til verneplan for våtmarksområde i Møre og Romsdal. Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernnavdelinga. 224 s. (In Norwegian – Draft management plan for wetlands in Møre og Romsdal).

Solbakken, K. A. under arbeid. Status for fuglelivet i norske Ramsarområder. NOF-rapport. (In Norwegian – on Birdlife of Norwegian Ramsar sites).

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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Mellandsvågen Nature Reserve (Øvind Leren, 10-05-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation