



75E027

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, TWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England

1. Country: SWEDEN

2. Date: Dec. 1991 3. Ref: office use only 75E027

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5. Name of wetland: OUTER ARCHIPELAGO OF STOCKHOLM

6. Date of Ramsar designation: 12 June 1989

7. Geographical coordinates: 59°26'N 19°22'E ✓

8. General location: (e.g. administrative region and nearest large town) The outer archipelago of Stockholm, about 70 km east of the centre of the town, in the County of Stockholm.

9. Area: (in hectares) 15,000 ha ✓

10. Wetland type: (see attached classification, also approved by Montreux Rec.C.4.7)

(A) (D)

11. Altitude: (average and/or maximum & minimum)

Average of 10 m above sea level.

12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

The area is part of Stockholm's outer archipelago and it consists of four groups of islands: Stora Nassa, Lilla Nassa, Gällöga and Svenska Högar. The entire site represents an important nesting area for waterfowl as well as an important moulting site for eiders.

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)

Stora Nassa is made up of about 400 closely spaced rocky islands, islets and rocks which are separated by narrow channels.

Lilla Nassa archipelago is smaller and more dispersed.

The islands are small and often bare.

Gällöga archipelago consists of low, flat islands separated by shallow water.

Svenska Högar also consist largely of low and flat islands covered with moor-like vegetation. The area's bedrock contains veins of limestone spar and basic rock types. There are also interesting geological structures such as sinuous/twisted layers, geological folds, kettle

14. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types) holes and glaciofluvial channels

Stora Nassa has a sparse vegetation, but on some of the islands there are Betula scrub and damp meadows. The smaller islands are covered with low Juniperus bushes or they are bare.

Most of the islands of Lilla Nassa, Gällöga and Svenska Högar are bare or covered with moor-like vegetation.

15. Land tenure /ownership of:

(a) site *The area is privately owned.*

(b) surrounding area

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)

Listed as site of national importance for nature conservation. Parts of the Nature Reserves Stora Nassa and Svenska Hogama are included in the site (about 3,960 ha in all). The reserves were established 11 Oct 1965 and 12 Nov 1976 respectively.

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:

(a) site *Fishing
Recreation (boating, swimming)*

(b) surroundings/catchment

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

Predators like the fox, mink and badger can cause damage locally, especially in seabird colonies. Another threat is that of dogs on the loose and other disturbances brought by pleasure craft traffic and sport fishing, which has become extensive. A continuation of the practice of concentrating recreational interests to certain zones during nesting season is thus necessary.

(b) in the surroundings/catchment

An oil spill would have extremely negative consequences for the bird fauna.

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

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

See 26.

22. Noteworthy fauna: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important species; include count data etc.)

Stora Nassa archipelago is reknown for its large population of Melanitta fusca. Srenshia Högarna host a colony of Uria aalge and two of the largest colonies of Alca torda in the archipelago. Other species within the site are Arenaria interpres (about 50 pairs), Tringa totanus (about 30 pairs), Stercorarius parasiticus (about 10p.) and Sterna paradisaea (about 170 pairs). As concerns the Alcidae the following species can be noted: Alca torda (about 360-460 pairs), Uria aalge (about 125 pairs) and Cepphus grylle (about 250-400 pairs), the latter being most plentiful on Stora Nassa. The outer parts of the area are also an important moulting site for Somateria mollissima. (Figures refer to 1988) other fauna: Halichoerus grypus (regularly).

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.)

26. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland used for recreation/tourism; indicate type & frequency/intensity)

In the summer the area is intensively used by leisure (boating and fishing) activities.

27. Management authority: (name and address of body responsible for managing the wetland)

The managers of the Nature Reserves are:

Stora Näsja NR: County Forestry Board
Svenska Högarna NR: Private Foundation (The Stockholm Archipelago Foundation)
Outside Reserves it's the landowner himself who manages the land.

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

Territorial and functional: County Administration of Stockholm.

29. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)

- Grimmett, R.F.A. and Jones, T.A. (1989) Important bird areas of Europe. ICBP.
- Svenska våtmarker av internationell betydelse (1989). Swedish EPA Information. (English summary).

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

1a, 2b, 3b

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)

enclosed

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