Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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DD MM YY

Designation date	Site Reference Number

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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:
May 2012

3. Country:
Denmark

4. Name of the Ramsar site:
The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Stadil and Vest Stadil Fjords
(International No. 142, National No. 3)

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only)**:**
a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ❑; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site ☒

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: ❑

or
If the site boundary has changed:
i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ☒; or
ii) the boundary has been extended ❑; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted** ❑

and/or

If the site area has changed:
i) the area has been measured more accurately ☒ ; or
ii) the area has been extended ❑; or
iii) the area has been reduced** ❑

** **Important note**: If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

The site has been subject to a major nature restoration project, and wetland biodiversity is improving. Previosly mentioned internationally important numbers of Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) from the NW Europe/SW Europe population, Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) from the NW Mainland Europe population, Bewick´s Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) from the W Sibiria/NE & NW Europe population, Pintail (*Anas acuta*) from the NW Europe population, and Teal (*Anas crecca*) from the NW Europe population have not been recorded in recent years. However, criterion 6 applies Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); Barnacle Goose (*Brante leucopsis*) and Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*).

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7. Map of site:
Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:
i**) a hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ❑;

ii**) an electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ☒; Denmark_ramsar3.pdf

iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** ☒.
A comprehensive ESRI ArcView GIS 3.1 shapefile named DKRamsar_WGS84geo is submitted in conjunction with the Danish RIS 2008 update files. The shape is geo referenced and projected in datum WGS84. The shape is composed of five files:

a. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.shp
b. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.dbf
c. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.shx
d. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.sbn
e. DKRamsar_WGS84geo.sbx

and is considered self-explanatory in its database fields.

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:
e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

All Danish Ramsar sites are also designated as Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPAs) under the EEC Birds Directive, and most of them as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the EEC Habitats Directive, hence part of the Danish Natura 2000 network. Generally the delineation of the Ramsar-sites are identical to that of the SPAs, follow coastlines or lake shores, but also includes adjacent salt marshes.

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8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

56°11'N, 08°09'E

9. General location:
Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The site is located 1-5 km from the North Sea on the migratory route along the West Coast of Jutland just between Ringkøbing Fjord (Ramsar Site, International No. 141, National No. 2) and Nissum Fjord (Ramsar Site, International No. 143, National No. 4). The area is situated 5-20 km north of Ringkøbing City. Ringkøbing Municipality.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

-1/1 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

6,932 hectares

12. General overview of the site:
Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Four shallow lakes surrounded by reed swamp, meadows, fields and dunes. The area at Vest Stadil Fjord includes a larger inlet, formerly drained and cultivated, but now restored to wetland area including areas with shallow water, reed swamp and seasonally flooded meadows (see Søndergaard *et al.* 2001 and Madsen *et al.* 2003 for details).

13. Ramsar Criteria:
Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
❑	☒	❑	☒	☒	☒	❑	❑	❑

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:
Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 2: Otter (*Lutra lutra*)(Ann. IV on EU Habitats Dir.) occurs regularly on the site.

Stadil and Vest Stadil Fjords are breeding areas for several waterbirds from the Danish red list (DMU 2007) and/or mentioned on the EU Birds Directive Annex I including:

Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris,* Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.), Spotted Crake *(Porzana porzana)*(Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.), Marsh Harrier *(Circus aeruginosus)*(Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*)(Ann. I, EU Birds Dir.), and Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)(red list category EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.).

Ruff *(Philomachus pugnax)*(EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.) and Baltic Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii)(EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.) have occasionally bred.

Criterion 4: The site an important breeding, staging and wintering area for many waterbirds see point 22 and for Otter.

Criterion 5: The Ramsar site regularly holds > 20,000 waterbirds. During Autumn the two most common species of geese *Anser brachyrhynchus* and *Branta leucopsis* regularly occurs in numbers often exceeding 20,000 in total and *Pluvialis apricaria* and various species of *Anas* occurring in their thousands especially during Autumn the site has more than 20,000 water birds in any given day during.

Criterion 6: Stadil and Vest Stadil Fjords regularly support more than 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species (average of available count data tabulated below for 2004-2009 compared to WPE4):

Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) 8,617 – 20,5% of the Svalbard/NE Europe population
Barnacle Goose (*Brante leucopsis*) 11,042 – 2.6% of the Russia/Germany/Netherlands population
Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) 8,255 – 1,1% of the Northern Europe *altifrons* population.

Previosly mentioned internationally important numbers of Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) from the NW Europe/SW Europe population, Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) from the NW Mainland Europe population, Bewick´s Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) from the W Sibiria/NE & NW Europe population, Pintail (*Anas acuta*) from the NW Europe population, and Teal (*Anas crecca*) from the NW Europe population have not been recorded in recent years.

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15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):
Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:
Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):
Biogeographical Regiosn Europe, 2005, European Environment Agency

For Criterion 2, species are listed either:

i**)** with reference to their presence on the International lists of species of conservation concern, i.e. listed on the most recent IUCN Red list and according to most recent criteria for concervation concern (IUCN 2007).
ii) or with reference to their presence on the National lists of species of concervation concern. The latter are under transition from published information to online information which means that for some taxa older IUCN criteria for red listning have been applied (e.g. fish, Stoltze & Pihl 1998), while for other taxa the most recent IUCN criteria are adopted (e.g. birds, amphibians DMU 2008).
iii) or with reference to their presence on Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, or Annex 2 of the EEC Habitats Directive, and are considered threatened in the European Union

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16. Physical features of the site:
Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Natural lakes, water residence time about 40 days, secchi depth 0.3-1.0 meter, mean phosphorous level 0.08-0.19 mg P/l, mean depth 0.5-1.5 meter.

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17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

Catchment area about 460 km².

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18. Hydrological values:
Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

No specific information.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:
Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp Ts • U • Va • Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:
Q, O, 4, E

20. General ecological features:
Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The features of the site are shallow fjord areas surrounded by reed swamp *Phragmites australis*, meadows, pasture, agricultural land and dunes. See also point 7 and 8.

21. Noteworthy flora:
Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS*.

Luronium natans is on the national red list as Near Threatened.

22. Noteworthy fauna:
Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS*.

The site an important breeding, staging and wintering area for otter and for many waterbirds.

Breeding waterbirds: Table giving the most recent information about breeding waterbirds in the Ramsar site. Published and unpublished data from the NOVANA programme of the Ministry of Environment and DCE, supplemented with data from the Birdlife Denmark citizen science portal DOFbasen on selected breeding species covered by the EEC Birds Directive Annex 1. Numbers given are annual breeding populations of the species listed. Counting intensity varies over the years. Note: 0 does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported

	Breeding population (in pairs)					
Species \ Year	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Botaurus stellaris	3	6	4	5	10	5
Porzana porzana	0	3	0	0	0	0
Recurvirostra avosetta	0	7	6	1	0	0
Calidris alpina	1	0	0	0	0	0

Philomachus pugnax	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chlidonias niger	0	0	5	4	5	6

Note: this site has not been subject to intensive monitoring programmes during the breeding season since 2003. Absence of e.g. and Marsh Harrier *(Circus auruginosus) in the table might thus represent missing coverage rather than absence of these species.*

Migratory waterbirds: Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds in the Ramsar site. Published and unpublished data from the NOVANA programme of the Ministry of Environment and DCE, supplemented with data from the Birdlife Denmark citizen science portal DOFbasen on migratory species of national responsibility (for details see Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen 1999), and selected migrant species (e.g. some raptors and *Charadrius morinellus*) covered by the EEC Birds Directive Annex 1. Numbers given are annual maxima of the species listed. Counting intensity varies over the years, with most comprehensive coverage 2008-09. Note: 0 does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported. Averages are thus computed based on years with numbers reported. Offshore species (*) have been counted using transect surveys. Numbers mentioned are actual counted numbers, true numbers are probable 3-5 times higher (as demonstrated by Petersen et al. 2006b using spatial modelling for selected species).

	Annual Maxima						Average	
Species \ Year	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**		
Gavia stellata	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Podiceps cristatus	195	268	232	153	211	139	200	
Podiceps grisegena	14	9	7	8	11	8	10	
Podiceps auritus	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	
Phalacrocorax carbo	130	23	37	24	46	78	56	
Botaurus stellaris	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Ardea cinerea	10	0	0	0	3	0	7	
Platalea leucorodia	2	1	9	3	40	20	13	
Cygnus olor	650	487	238	376	262	372	398	
Cygnus columbianus	156	73	13	53	111	200	101	
Cygnus cygnus	550	885	455	410	396	343	507	
Anser fabalis	1	2	3	2	8	16	5	
Anser fabalis rossicus	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Anser brachyrhynchus	8000	8000	10000	10000	7700	8000	8617	
Anser albifrons albifrons	12	0	435	0	0	23	157	
Anser albifrons flavirostris	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Anser anser	5026	2500	3200	3287	4895	3200	3685	
Branta canadensis	8	700	0	0	34	0	247	
Branta leucopsis	7250	9000	10000	10000	15000	15000	11042	
Branta bernicla bernicla	20	1	1	0	5	1	6	
Branta bernicla hrota	20	0	1	0	2	0	8	
Branta ruficollis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Tadorna tadorna	3	0	0	0	30	34	22	
Anas penelope	1020	1017	4000	1190	2300	4106	2272	
Anas strepera	111	156	117	236	322	129	179	
Anas crecca	4725	3000	2800	3580	4086	2500	3449	
Anas platyrhynchos	750	418	532	377	816	610	584	
Anas acuta	384	47	88	130	110	200	160	
Anas querquedula	4	1	0	4	1	0	3	

Anas clypeata	67	82	100	105	74	172	100	
Aythya ferina	180	203	280	72	73	30	140	
Aythya fuligula	1683	1461	1560	630	450	250	1006	
Aythya marila	12	6	1	1	6	1	5	
Melanitta nigra	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	
Bucephala clangula	249	79	16	28	121	91	97	
Mergus albellus	19	3	7	6	14	26	13	
Mergus serrator	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	
Mergus merganser	382	50	45	24	234	273	168	
Haliaeetus albicilla	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	
Circus aeruginosus	6	3	6	3	4	2	4	
Circus cyaneus	6	5	7	8	5	6	6	
Pandion haliaetus	1	3	3	2	6	2	3	
Falco vespertinus	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Falco columbarius	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Falco rusticolus	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Falco peregrinus	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	
Fulica atra	2802	3367	2449	2535	2111	1852	2519	
Haematopus ostralegus	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	
Recurvirostra avosetta	4	10	24	5	3	4	8	
Charadrius morinellus	46	54	65	26	23	43	43	
Pluvialis apricaria	12000	5950	8100	8000	6000	9480	8255	
Pluvialis squatarola	8	6	0	2	2	1	4	
Vanellus vanellus	1364	2212	1579	1598	1940	3030	1954	
Calidris canutus	14	20	10	5	11	12	12	
Calidris alba	50	1	0	0	12	1	16	
Calidris ferruginea	13	0	0	0	1	0	7	
Calidris alpina	1000	500	100	300	135	250	381	
Philomachus pugnax	81	61	62	15	23	32	46	
Gallinago gallinago	12	38	25	24	28	7	22	
Limosa lapponica	100	16	68	22	2	18	38	
Numenius phaeopus	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	
Numenius arquata	187	67	137	0	6	1	80	
Tringa erythropus	4	6	0	4	1	8	5	
Tringa totanus	55	75	14	60	10	10	37	
Tringa nebularia	9	19	27	20	53	15	24	
Phalaropus lobatus	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Larus minutus	0	0	4	1	1	0	2	
Sterna caspia	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
Sum of annual maxima	49411	40901	46866	43337	47752	50612		

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Recreational fishing and hunting areas.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box ❑ and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

i) sites which provide 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) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:

iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:

iv) sites where 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:

24. Land tenure/ownership:
a) within the Ramsar site:
Territorial waters, private, the State represented by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture.

b) in the surrounding area:
As most other Danish Ramsar-sites, this site is surrounded by a rural landscape composed of private owned agricultural areas.

25. Current land (including water) use:
a) within the Ramsar site:
1535 hectares bird sanctuary, lakes, meadows, farmland

b) in the surroundings/catchment:
Farmland. There are no larger urban developments (>25,000 people) within 10 km from the site.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:
a) within the Ramsar site:

Eutrophication

b) in the surrounding area:

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

Sønderdyb (part of Veststadil Fjord) and adjacent areas about 1,300 ha has been protected according to the Nature Conservation Act in 1969.

The whole Ramsar site is protected under EU legislation, and included in:
Natura 2000-site No. 66
Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 41, and
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 59.

Vest Stadil Fjord is included in the national network of shooting-free reserves (Madsen *et al.* 1998, Clausen *et al.* 2004).

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ❑;Ib ❑; II ❑; III ❑; IV ❑; V ❑; VI ❑

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

For all Danish Ramsar sites, being part of the Danish Natura 2000 network, conservation status base-line reports were finalised in 2006 by the former counties, and published by the regional Environment Centres of the Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning in 2007. In 2011 Natura 2000 plans were issued by the Danish Ministry of Environment/Danish Nature Agency setting up site-specific nature goals and priorities for all Danish Natura 2000 sites, including all Danish Ramsar sites. Parallel to this initiative on Natura 2000 sites, river basin management plans were likewise issued by the Danish Ministry of the Environment/Danish Nature Agency for all Danish river basins in 2011, aimed at meeting demands from the EU Water Framework Directive, hence to improve water quality and ecological status in wetland catchments and coastal areas

National Ramsar site No. 3 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 66 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 1.8 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

The main part of the former reclaimed area and the fresh-water lake have been acquired by the Government in order to implement a nature restoration project and a nature management programme including the extension of the area of natural and seminatural pasture and the regulation of hunting. The restoration project has been realised in 1996-99. On an area of 680 hectares the water level has been raised from –1.4 meter below sea level to –0.5 meter. As a consequence most of the former agricultural fields are now meadows grazed by cattle, and the areas with reed-beds and lakes have increased.

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28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

During 2012 the Government and Municipalities will develop site-specific management action plans to meet the goals of the Natura 2000 and river basin management plans.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:
e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

In 2003 Denmark launched the NOVANA programme. This programme forms the basis for future nature and water quality assessments in Denmark, and as such also supports the administration of the Ramsar site networks. NOVANA is an acronym that could be translated to English as NMWANA (**N**ew **M**onitoring programme for **WA**ter quality and **NA**ture), and aims at fulfilling the Danish obligations with regards to reporting conservation status of species and habitats covered by the EEC Birds and Habitats Directives annexes, as well as water quality and associated target species covered by the National 3rd Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment (Vandmiljøplan 3) as well as the EEC Water Framework Directive. The programme is described by Bijl et al. (2007). A first 'pre'-NOVANA assessment of the national conservation status of birds was published in 2003, and translated to English in 2006 (Pihl et. al 2006). National criteria for assessing favourable conservation status for the listed species and habitats were likewise published in 2003, and translated to English in 2007 (Søgaard et al. 2007), except for marine habitats, published solely in Danish (Dahl et al. 2005a). First assessments of reference conditions and development of Ecological Quality Objectives (EQOs) related to the Water Framework Directive were published in 2005-2006 (Dahl et al. 2005b, Petersen et al. 2006). Water bird monitoring programmes involves complete national mid-winter surveys every third year (e.g. Petersen et al. 2006b), and annual complete counts of selected species groups (e.g. swans, geese, dabbling ducks, rare breeding birds, e.g. e.g. Søgaard et al. 2006, 2007). The dabbling duck monitoring programme is built upon the much more comprehensive reserve monitoring programme from 1994-2001 (Clausen et al. 2004). Annual assessments of water quality are also available (latest summary report, Nordemann Jensen et al. 2010).

DCE is conducting a research programme on Pink-footed Goose and waterbird monitoring as well as a monitoring programme on the effects of the restoration project on the water quality in Vest Stadil Fjord.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:
e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

A visitors centre and hides for bird observations have been established in 2000, and an excursion brochure has been published.

Guided tours are frequently arranged to raise the public awareness about the value of the site for breeding and migratory birds.

31. Current recreation and tourism:
State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

The area is a popular area for bird-watching.

32. Jurisdiction:
Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

National legislation on Nature Conservation and Hunting regulations, as well as national administration of the Ramsar Convention and EEC Birds and Habitats Directives: *Ministry of the Environment.*
National legislation on Agriculture and Fisheries: *Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.*
Local administration and implementation of Nature Conservation: Municipalities listed below under point 33.

33. Management authority:
Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Municipality
Ringkøbing-Skjern Kommune
Ved Fjorden 6
6950 Ringkøbing
Tel: +45 99742424

Local unit of the Nature Agency
Naturstyrelsen, Vestjylland
Sønderby, Gl. Landevej 35, Fabjerg
7620 Lemvig
Tel: +45 72543000
E-mail: ves@nst.dk

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Bijl, L. van der, Boutrup, S. & Nordemann Jensen, P. (ed.) (2007): NOVANA. Det nationale program for overvågning af vandmiljøet og naturen. Programbeskrivelse 2007-09 - del 2. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 615: 120 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR615.pdf

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