

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

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

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Designation date

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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.

Waters southeast of Fejø and Femø islands.
(International No. 160; National No. 21).

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:

No major changes to the ecological character of the site are known.

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_ramsar21.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 2010 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.

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.

54°54'N, 11°30'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.

Coastal area and waters North of the town of Sakskøbing. Administrative region is Sjælland Region.

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

0-10m

11. Area: (in hectares)

41,826 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.

Coastal waters with shallow shoals and banks. Uninhabited islets. Two islands with cultivated land and scattered habitation. Salt marshes and reed swamps. Coastal, natural deciduous forest.

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: The site is a breeding site for waterbirds, including some species on the current Danish Red List (DMU 2007), e.g. Pintail (*Anas acuta*)(VU) and Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*)(NT, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), and several other species listed in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, i.e. Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) and Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)(VU) from breeding sites south of the Ramsar wetland frequently forage inside the area.

Criterion 4: The site is one of the most important moulting areas in Denmark for Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*). In summer 2006 8,675 swans were counted in the area, equivalent to 3.5% of the NW Mainland & Central Europe population.

Criterion 5: The site regularly holds well over 20,000 staging waterbirds, especially during autumn and mild winters. For bird count data see table provided under point 22.

Criterion 6: The site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species (average of available count data 2003-2009 compared to WPE4):

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) 6,427 (wintering) – 2.6% of the NW Mainland & Central Europe population

Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) 653 – 1.1% of the of the Northwest Mainland Europe population

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:

Continental

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Biogeographical Regions 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 conservation concern (IUCN 2007).
- ii) or with reference to their presence on the National lists of species of conservation concern. The latter are under transition from published information to online information which means that for some taxa older IUCN criteria for red listing 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

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.

No specific information.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

No specific information.

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:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

A, B, E, H, G

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 shallow waters around the islands of Fejø and Femø have some quite large *Zostera marina* seagrass meadows which form the main food resource for the internationally important moulting and wintering populations of Mute Swan.

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.*

Storstøms Amt (2006) lists a few notable Red Listed plants species from some of the islands found in the Ramsar site.

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 islands within the Ramsar site is a breeding area for regionally important concentrations of breeding meadow birds and colonial breeders (gulls and terns), including several nationally Red Listed and/or and species listed in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, e.g. Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) and Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). White-tailed Sea Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) have settled to breed in three different sites situated south of the Ramsar site, and one of these have bred successfully and fledged 4 chicks in 2008-2009 (Pedersen & Ehmsen 2010). Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) (Red Listed as EN) bred in the area in the past but almost certainly disappeared. Thelander (2007) summarises numbers of breeding birds on most islands within the site, but the information provided in several tables has not been summarised for this RIS.

The site is one of the most important moulting areas in Denmark for Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), and holds fairly large numbers of many other species especially during autumn and winter (see table below).

Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds around Fejø and Femø north of Lolland. Published and unpublished data from NERI. Numbers given are maxima of several species of waterbirds. Counting intensity varies over the years, with most comprehensive coverage 2008-09. Wintering eagle numbers from Ehmsen & Pedersen (2006, 2007). For Mute Swan numbers are from mid-winter – the moulting population is not counted regularly.

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima							Average
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	6
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	0	7	12	7	28	32	16	17
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	0	15	3	2	2	95	1	20
<i>Podiceps griseigena</i>	0	1	6	0	0	10	5	6
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	555	386	567	237	563	781	124	459
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	0	7	9	2	5	10	8	7
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	7626	7640	5401	8081	5504	3680	7056	6427
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	658	565	560	422	25	1718	625	653
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	10	17	37	22	285	27	855	179
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	0	5	8	15	8	310	0	69
<i>Anser anser</i>	1420	6700	1585	3653	5892	4195	9653	4728
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	1300	1000	790	1879	361	746	103	883
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	0	600	35	0	220	5765	6500	2624
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	0	386	852	1038	260	54	53	441
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	230	313	205	149	139	394	107	220
<i>Anas penelope</i>	735	2090	915	1455	2842	3360	2162	1937
<i>Anas strepera</i>	0	34	102	65	275	172	100	125
<i>Anas crecca</i>	0	1215	680	850	1775	1905	1597	1337
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4691	2297	4141	6347	3071	4270	4289	4158
<i>Anas acuta</i>	0	663	325	505	462	515	173	441
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	0	66	65	170	355	245	245	191
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	45	10	20	25	625	20	225	139
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	950	1465	2542	12400	1935	2640	1400	3333
<i>Aythya marila</i>	6	0	0	0	330	280	0	205
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	169	268	360	154	486	1338	1194	567
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	4	6	0	0	6	45	8	14
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	0	21	40	0	17	0	122	50
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	19	4	1	0	0	7	35	13
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	161	237	427	1230	648	1203	1127	719
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	623	544	306	211	122	383	899	441
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	373	45	41	42	59	96	31	98
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	0	2	0	2	6	1	4	3
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Fulica atra</i>	7120	5622	3750	4232	4243	2285	2530	4255
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3100	80	1590
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0	0	0	0	8	1000	1300	769
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	15	230	0	100	0	975	600	384
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	4	20	0	30	59	63	30
Sum of annual maxima	26711	32465	23817	43295	30596	41718	43291	

Notes: - does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported. Averages are thus computed based on years with numbers reported.

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:

No specific information.

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.

b) in the surrounding area:

Territorial waters private.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Territorial waters, farmland, grazing.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Territorial waters. As most other Danish Ramsar-sites, this site is partly surrounded by a rural landscape composed of a mixture of private owned agricultural areas and forests.

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:

Potential threats are leisure activities incl. boating. Heavy hunting pressures have been reported in the open sea, but strict regulations within two newly enlarged/established reserves contribute to sustainable

regulations of the hunters activities in the area, and covers approx. 15% of the Ramsar site including the most important sites for popular quarry species such as dabbling ducks and geese.

Surplus of nutrients in waters has resulted in filamentous algae mats in some of the *Zostera marina* beds (Storstrøms Amt 2006), but eutrophication problems are probably lower in this site due to its open character, than in many closed estuaries and bays in Danish waters.

Reduced grazing on the uninhabited islets changes conditions, especially for breeding birds.

At present the main factors affecting the site's ecological character are eutrophication of marine waters, overgrowing of saltmarshes and small islands, drains and ditches in saltmarshes, and predation.

b) in the surrounding area:

No specific information available.

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.

An existing wildlife reserve at Fladet was enlarged to include Tårs Vig in 1997 and the 5701 ha new reserve, as well as another 497 ha new reserve established around Rågø, in combination include areas with no public access in the breeding season of waterbirds on the most important salt marshes and islands for breeding meadow birds and terns, as well as zonations of shooting restrictions, involving areas with complete shooting bans, areas with restrictions on any mobile hunting activities, and areas with restriction on hunting from motorboats. Restrictions on wind-surfing activities and speed boating have also been introduced. Both reserves were established as parts of the new Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004).

The whole Ramsar site is protected under EU legislation, and included in:

Natura 2000-site No. 173

Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 85, and most of the site is also included in

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 73. (1221 ha not included in the SAC but included in the Ramsar Site and SPA is mainly forests and farmland; Storstrøms Amt 2006).

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. 21 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 173 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 2.5 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

d) Describe any other current management practices:

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 **W**ater quality and **N**ature), 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).

The private foundation Aage V. Jensens Fonde has research facilities on Rågåø.

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.

Bird observation tower on Rågåø.

Brochure and information boards at wildlife reserves.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

A project for sustainable development of the archipelago with emphasis on tourism, nature and environment has been going on for many years. Tourism for ecological food products.

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.

Municipalities	Local unit of the Nature Agency
Lolland Kommune Jernbanegade 7 4930 Maribo	Naturstyrelsen Storstrøm Hannenovvej 22 4800 Nykøbing F. Tel: +45 72543000 E-mail: sto@nst.dk
Guldborgsund Kommune Parkvej 37 4800 Nykøbing F	

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>

Clausen, P., Bøgebjerg, E., Hounisen, J.P., Jørgensen, H.E. & Petersen, I.K. (2004): Reservatnetværk for trækkende vandfugle. En gennemgang af udvalgte arters antal og fordeling i Danmark 1994-2001. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 490: 144 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrappporter/rapporter/FR490.PDF

Dahl, K., Petersen, J.K., Josefson, A.B., Dahllöf, I. & Søgaard, B. (2005a): Kriterier for gunstig bevaringsstatus for EF-habitatdirektivets 8 marine naturtyper. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 549: 39 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrappporter/rapporter/FR549.PDF

Dahl, K.(ed.), Andersen, J.H.(ed.), Riemann, B.(ed.), Carstensen, J., Christiansen, T., Krause-Jensen, D., Josefson, A.B., Larsen, M.M., Petersen, J.K., Rasmussen, M.B. & Strand, J. (2005): Redskaber til vurdering af miljø- og naturkvalitet i de danske farvande. Typeinddeling, udvalgte indikatorer og eksempler på klassifikation. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 535: 158 pp.

DMU (2007). *Den danske rødliste / Fagdatacenter for Biodiversitet og Terrestrisk Natur (B-FDC)*. - *Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser*, [2004]. <http://redlist.dmu.dk>. Accessed 1 March 2008.

Ehmsen, E & Pedersen, L. (2006): Årsrapport for Projekt Ørn 2006. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening – 15 pp.

Ehmsen, E & Pedersen, L. (2007): Årsrapport for Projekt Ørn 2007. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening – 23 pp.

Grell, M.B. (1998): Fuglenes Danmark. – Dansk Ornitologisk Forening, Gads Forlag, Copenhagen. 825 pp.

IUCN (2007): 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/> Accessed 5 March 2008.

Madsen, J., Pihl, S. & Clausen, P. (1998): Establishing a Reserve Network for Waterfowl in Denmark. A Biological Evaluation of Needs and Consequences. - *Biological Conservation* 85: 241-255. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3207\(97\)00172-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3207(97)00172-9)

Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (1996): EF-fuglebeskyttelsesområder og Ramsarområder. Kort og områdebeskrivelser, status 1995. [With an English summary](*national report on delineation of and species found within the Danish SPA and Ramsar site network*). 273 pp.

Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (1999): Birds of Danish SPAs – trends in occurrence. (*national report on the status of species found within the Danish SPA and Ramsar site network*). 119 pp. <http://www.sns.dk/natur/netpub/birds/helepubl.pdf>

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