

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.

Nakskov Fjord and Inner Fjord.
(International No. 162; National No. 23).

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_ramsar23.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°50'N, 11°02'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.

A part of the sea and coast, immediately West of the town of Nakskov. Administrative region is Sjælland Region.

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

0-14m

11. Area: (in hectares)

8,561 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.

Fjord area with shallow shoals, banks and islands of which a few are inhabited. Salt marshes, reed swamps, freshwater ponds and sand beaches.

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 several species on the current Danish Red List (DMU 2007), e.g. White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)(VU, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), e.g. Pintail (*Anas acuta*)(VU), Teal (*Anas crecca*)(NT), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*)(NT), Baltic Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*)(EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), 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. Marsh Harrier (*Circus auruginosus*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), and Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).

Criterion 4: The site is an important resting and feeding area for large numbers of moulting and wintering waterbirds, as evidenced in the table below.

Criterion 5: The site regularly holds well over 20,000 staging waterbirds, especially during autumn and winter.

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

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) 2,930 – 1.2% of the NW Mainland & Central Europe population
 Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) 11,014 – 2.2% of the NW Europe/SW Europe population
 Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*) 4,390 – 1.0% of the Russia/Germany/Netherlands population
 Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) 4,117 – 1.2% of the NW/NE Europe population

The site has within the last decade most likely become of international importance to the Tundra Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis rossicus*) from the Arctic Russian breeding NW-European wintering population. Unfortunately most observations of Bean Geese (see table below) have not been recording subspecies of observed Bean Geese, but Amstrup (2010) mentions that the majority of birds on the site (>10.000,

equivalent to 1.6% of the flyway-population) are *rossicus*, and only a few hundreds birds in recent years should have been Tajga Bean Geese *A.f. fabalis*.

The site was in the past also internationally important for Whooper Swan of the Northwest Mainland Europe population and Coot (*Fulica atra*) from the NW Europe population but numbers in the present reporting period below current 1% criteria for both species.

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, J, H, B, E, 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.

No specific information.

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.*

No specific information.

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.*

Breeding area for aquatic and salt marsh birds including several species redlisted nationally and/or included in Annex 1 of the EU Birds directive e.g. Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Teal (*Anas crecca*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Marsh Harrier (*Circus auruginosus*), White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (since 2005), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Baltic Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandwicensis*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) and Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*).

Latest published information about regular counts of breeding birds numbers dates back to 2002 (only a single record mentioned for 2005 (in Conservation Status Report 2006; Storstrøms Amt 2006).

The site is an important resting and feeding area for large numbers of moulting and wintering waterbirds, as evidenced in the table below.

Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds in the Nakskov Fjord and Inner Fjord area. Published and unpublished data from NERI. Numbers given are maxima of several species of waterbirds. Counting intensity varied over the years, with most comprehensive coverage 2008-09.

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima							Average
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	-	4	-	2	1	22	16	9
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	-	36	8	76	14	57	95	48
<i>Podiceps griseigena</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	-	425	5	313	312	614	154	304
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	-	22	1	32	23	32	63	29
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	-	3383	2859	3972	1865	3110	2393	2930
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	-	4	-	-	-	20	4	9
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	11500	2100	2250	830	525	16100	18050	7336
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>	-	-	2250	830	2425	-	-	1835
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	-	12	14	-	-	-	-	13
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	20	85	235	581	530	1575	-	504
<i>Anser anser</i>	10150	4850	6420	3800	7600	5420	6200	6349
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	985	348	270	32	-	-	-	409
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	-	475	55	710	5100	11300	8700	4390
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	160	310	320	408	83	-	30	219
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	-	83	-	1	-	103	-	62
<i>Anas penelope</i>	-	850	575	455	905	1786	950	920
<i>Anas strepera</i>	-	-	12	8	6	254	10	58
<i>Anas crecca</i>	-	310	-	280	125	430	80	245
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	-	593	290	240	430	924	290	461
<i>Anas acuta</i>	-	85	55	105	25	34	10	52
<i>Anas chrypeata</i>	-	40	20	230	206	175	50	120
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	-	4300	1900	3500	2900	5600	6500	4117
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	-	5225	800	550	1800	8050	11000	4571
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	-	3	-	73	8	89	15	38
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	-	449	-	-	-	682	120	417
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	-	2	-	-	-	18	-	10
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	-	199	-	-	3	111	11	81
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	-	38	-	-	-	49	-	44
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
<i>Circus cyanus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Fulica atra</i>	-	13575	12705	18325	2200	12295	8875	11329
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	400	500	450
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	31	32	32
Sum of annual maxima	22815	37810	31044	35353	27086	69286	64449	35587

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:

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?

No specific information.

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 Storstrøm County (Rommerholm and Enehøje). Some areas are owned by the Danish Ornithological Society.

b) in the surrounding area:

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.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

farmland, grazing.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Mainly farmland.

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:

Heavy pollution and in certain years outbreaks of botulism in Nakskov Inner Fjord. In the 1960s and again in 1988 Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and other wetland bird species were reported dying from

botulism. Limited circulation and replacement of water and eutrophication from nutrients in the Inner Fjord make this area very vulnerable. The water quality has improved during the last three years (up till 2002).

At present the main factors adversely affecting the site's ecological character are eutrophication of marine waters and especially of the Inner Fjord, overgrowing of saltmarshes and small islands, ditches in saltmarshes, dikes, disturbances from recreational activities, and predation.

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.

A large part of the Ramsar site has been included as a Wildlife reserve in the Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004) with different zones with restrictions on hunting, admission, sailing and fishery: e.g. hunting is totally forbidden in Nakskov Inderfjord and in the central parts of Nakskov Fjord; hunting on waterbirds is forbidden on the islands of Enehøje, Rommerholm, Munkeholm, Kåreholm and Smedeholm and on the state-owned part of Albuen, and there is no admission to the islands of Dueholm and Smedeholm and the northern part of Enehøje in the breeding season of the waterbirds.

The whole Ramsar site is protected under EU legislation, and included in:
Natura 2000-site No. 179
Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 88, and
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 158.

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?:

Management plans exist for the state-owned areas Enehøje and Albuen, and they have been implemented through a LIFE project at Enehøje with grazing all year round, see www.skovognatur.dk/Naturprojekter/Projekter/Djursland/Overdrev/English/English_Summary.htm and at Albuen with grazing of sheep.

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. 23 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 179 (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).

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.

Information brochure about the island of Enehøje. A ranger has been employed since 1995 arranging also guided tours. Nature trail and shelters etc.

On Albuen a nature trail and a small museum.

Information brochure and information board at the wildlife reserve.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Many visitors to Enehøje and Vejlø. Recreational sailing, angling and hunting.

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: Municipality 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

Lolland Kommune
Jernbanegade 7
4930 Maribo

Local unit of the Nature Agency

Naturstyrelsen Storstrøm
Hannenovvej 22
4800 Nykøbing F.
Tel: +45 72543000
E-mail: sto@nst.dk

34. Bibliographical references:

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

Amstrup, O. 2010: Tundrasædgås – fra sjældenhed til tusindtallig vintergæst, med noter om feltbestemmelse. – Fugle i Felten 0110: 14-17.

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_fagrapporter/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_fagrapporter/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.

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.

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