



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 March 2018

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2012

Norway Skogvoll



Designation date	6 August 2002
Site number	1195
Coordinates	69°09'40"N 15°49'28"E
Area	5 544,00 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

The site is situated in the County of Nordland on the island Andøya and is exposed to the Arctic Ocean in the west. The island is part of a flat coastal landscape formed by rising landmass, and is partly surrounded by smaller hills and mountains. The site is divided into two separate areas: mires and marine. The mire area includes an extensive lowland fen complex, dotted with numerous ponds and lakes, typical and representative for the northern coastal plains, including several bogs. The marine area consists of shallow marine waters with islets and skerries, tidal flats and a rare lagoon system with brackish and fresh water. Wet salt-influenced meadows fringe the shorelines. The marine part is important for moulting waterfowl, such as Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, Greylag Goose *Anser anser* and the Common Eider duck *Somateria mollissima*. This part of the reserve is also an important staging area for migratory birds, mostly waders. Overall, the site is also an important breeding and wintering site for a high number of bird species.

Several interesting plant communities are found in the lagoons and tidal meadows, and in the few lime-rich parts of the fen orchids occur, such as *Dactylorhiza incarnata*.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Ellen Haakonsen Karr
Institution/agency	Norwegian Environment Agency
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Phone	+47 73 58 05 00

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

From year	2012
To year	2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Skogvoll
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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 boundary for the Ramsar sites is the same as for the existing nature reserve. The reserve is divided into two separate areas, mire and marine.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Nordland
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Harstad
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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):	5544
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries

5548.75

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	1. Atlantic
EU biogeographic regionalization	2. Arctic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. 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).
2. Biogeographical regions of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005

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 ecosystem services provided: Large mire systems like this are important carbon storages.

Other reasons: An intact locality with a characteristic large mire and lake system, typical and representative for the northern coastal plains. The site consists of several types of peatland, where the most dominant type is coastal bog. Elsewhere, most of this kind of habitats have already been cultivated or damaged by draining.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: The area supports a rich birdlife, with a high number of species. In addition to this, the site houses many interesting and Red-Listed plants.

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







- Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.





























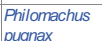




Justification: Salmon *Salmo salar* and Sea Trout *Salmo trutta* is spawning in Staveelva/Måvatnet and Skogvollelva/Skogvollvatnet. European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* (VU) also uses the lakes and rivers.


















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

<no data available>

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								
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i> 	Northern Pintail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List status: VU	(scattered pairs) Criterion 4: The mire parts is an important breeding area for a many wetland birds, such as 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"/>	800	2004		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(up to 800 individuals observed moulting) Criterion 4: The marine part is important for moulting waterfowls such as this species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> 	Pink-footed Goose	<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: The marine part of the reserve is important for this species as staging and resting area for this species.

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>Branta leucopsis</i> 	Barnacle Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1800	2004		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(up to 1800 ind. observed) Criterion 4: The marine part of the reserve is also an important staging area for migratory birds, such as this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</i> 	Black Guillemot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List status: VU	Criterion 4: breeding site for this species, app. 2-3 pairs.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> 	Whooper Swan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	120	2012		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(up to 120 individuals observed in 2012) (3-4 pairs) Criterion 4: The marine part is important for moulting waterfowls such as this species. The mire parts is an important breeding area for a many wetland birds, such as this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia arctica</i> 	Arctic Loon; Black-throated Loon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	(Estimated between 8 and 12 pairs in 2005) Criterion 4: The larger lakes in the mire part of the reserve support a relatively large breeding population of Black-throated Diver.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia stellata</i> 	Red-throated Diver; Red-throated Loon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(15-25 pairs) Criterion 4: This species breeds in the 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: breeding site 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This site is a breeding site for this species, but the population seems to be declining. 35 breeding pairs registered in 2009.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus marinus</i> 	Great Black-backed Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>		Criterion 4: This site is a breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i> 	Black-tailed Godwit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: The marine part functions as a staging and wintering area 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(7 pairs registered in 2009) Criterion 4: This species breeds in the mire part of the reserve.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Morus bassanus</i> 	Northern Gannet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species. 64 nests observed in 2017.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> 	Whimbrel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(17 pairs in 2004) Criterion 4: The mire part is an important breeding area for a many wetland birds, such as this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> 	Great Cormorant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> 	Red-necked Phalarope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(15 breeding pairs registered in 2009) Criterion 4: The mire parts is an important breeding area for a many wetland birds, such as this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> 	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List status: EN	Criterion 4: The mire part of the reserve is a breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 	Black-legged Kittiwake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List status: EN	Criterion 4: The marine part functions as a staging and wintering area 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	435	2009		NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The marine part of the site is an important breeding and moulting site for this species.

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>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	950			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	(900-1000 birds respectively counted between Nordmela and Stave in March 1989) Criterion 4: This species has large wintering populations in the reserve.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	135			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(130-140 pairs in 2009) Criterion 4: The larger lakes in the mire part of the reserve supports a relatively large breeding population of this species.
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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This part of the reserve is also an important staging area for migratory birds, such as this species.
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as CR	Criterion 4: Wintering and staging site for this species.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Sing eel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List status: VU	Criterion 8: This species is registered in lakes and rivers, but details about Stock size is unknown.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Salmo salar</i>	Silver salmon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This species is spawning in Staveelva/Måvatnet and Skogvollelva/Skogvollvatnet.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Salmo trutta</i>	Herling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 8: This species is spawning in Staveelva/Måvatnet and Skogvollelva/Skogvollvatnet.
Others																		
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	 <i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			NT 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	(1-2 pairs) Criterion 4: This species probably breeds in the area.
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	 <i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbor Seal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	598			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(up to 598 individuals reported in 2004) Criterion 4: This species breeds on skerries in the marine part.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Referred to The National Red List 2015.
 Northern Gannet: The third Norwegian breeding colony of Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus* was established at Skarvklakken in 1967. It reached a peak of app. 1000 pairs in the period 1990-1994, but in 2004 only 50 pairs were registered. In 2017 66 individuals were observed in the area, according to artskart.no.

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
Brackish lagoons with interesting freshwater flora	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lagoon system in the tidal zones with a rich flora	Described as rare.
Tidal meadows	<input type="checkbox"/>	Salt-influenced tidal meadows with several interesting species.	Important to birds, breeding area for species such as Ruff and Redshank.

Optional text box to provide further information

Brackish lagoons: systems of brackish lagoons With interesting freshwater flora, such as *Potamogeton* and *Hippuris* species.
 Tidal Meadows: Species Rich system, With interesting species. Important both as a breeding and feeding area.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Skogvoll site is situated in the boreal zone, and is characterized by:

- Extensive Sphagnum spp. bogs, usually poor in nutrients, with a number of smaller ponds and lakes.
- Marine tidal zones with mud- and sandflats, and shallow marine waters, including communities with Zostera, Potamogeton and Salicornia.
- A unique lagoon system has established in the tidal zones, where brackish or freshwater conditions occur with aquatic vegetation (e.g. Potamogeton, Equisetum).
- Wet salt-influenced meadows, e.g. typically with Puccinellia and Carex.
- Since the mire mostly receives water from precipitation, the flora is characterised as poor, however, the unspoiled habitat itself is characterised as botanically interesting. In some smaller parts, minerogenic waters from the bedrock contribute to a richer flora. For some species this area represents their northern limit in Norway.
- The mire landscape can be divided into different types: Stringmire, flatmire, blanket mire and in some places minerogenic water reaches the surface (spring sources).
- The western marine part is characterised by battered islets and skerries, and more sheltered bays and tidal zones.

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		2		
D: Rocky marine shores		4		
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		3		
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		1		

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 > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Rare

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>		Species connected to the sea meadow nature type
<i>Cakile maritima</i>		This geographical interesting species grows in the area
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>		Species connected to lime-rich areas of the mires
<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>		Species connected to the lime-rich areas of the mire
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia norvegica</i>		This geographical interesting species grows in the area
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>		Northern limit for this species.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	45			(30-60 pairs)
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Arctic Char				Arctic Char <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> is present in the freshwater systems.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe				Possibly breeding in the area
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Gray Seal				This species occurs in small numbers in the marine waters.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser				Common species in the area

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 oceanic climate with mild winters and relatively wet and cool summers. Annual precipitation is 1000 – 1500 mm.

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

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)

Clay, silt, stone and rock dominate in the marine parts, whereas peat covers most of the mire area.

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
Water inputs from rainfall	<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.

Large area of shallow water. The variation between high and low tides measured at Andenes averages annually 134 cm. Most of the water in the area originates from precipitation and is characterized by acidic peat colouring the water brownish.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

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

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

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

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Oligotrophic

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

Dystrophic

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

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 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different site itself:

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:

Adjacent lying mires are intensively extracted for horticultural use (peat extraction), and more extensively used for cloudberry production. The main road crosses through the area and a few dwelling-houses occur along the road, however, with little impact on the site.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Other	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The deposit of piles of seaweed helps stabilizing the shoreline.

Locally used for traditional collecting of seabird eggs. The practice is included in the management plan, and the activity is monitored by the County Governor to Ensure that it won't have a negative impact on the bird populations.

The marine site is included in the national monitoring programme for seabirds and seals; the breeding numbers of Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus*, Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* and Harbour Porpoise *Phoca vitulina* being counted.

The area is to some extent used by tourists and residents, mainly for fishing and cloudberry picking. The area is occasionally visited by birdwatchers, mostly members of Nordland branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF).

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 Nordland

Postal address:

Moloveien 10, N- 8002 Bodø

E-mail address:

postmottak@fmno.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site:

Low impact at the moment, but used more extensively in the past for hay production.

in the surrounding area:

Generally low today.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Telma mire (European Network of Biogenetic reserve)		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Skogvoll		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Skogvoll		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

1a Strict Nature Reserve

1b 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:

A leaflet and some posters have been produced.

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
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

The marine site is included in the national monitoring programme for seabirds and seals; the breeding numbers of Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus*, Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* and Harbour Porpoise *Phoca vitulina* being counted.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Husdal, M, M. 2001, Fylkesmannen i Nordland. Forvaltningsplan for Skogvoll naturreservat, Andøy kommune, Nordland. (Management plan for Skogvoll nature reserve, Andøy municipality, Nordland County)

Henriksen S and Hilmo O (2015) Norwegian Red List of Species 2015 – methods and results. Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, Norway

Botany:
 Elven, R., Alm, T., Edvardsen, H., Fjelland, M., Fredriksen, K. E. & Johansen, V. 1988. Botaniske verneverdier på havstrender i Nordland. C: Beskrivelser for regionene Ofoten og Lofoten/Vesterålen. Økoforsk Rapport 1988:2C, pp 289-292. (In Norwegian - botanical survey of beaches in northern parts of Norway, including Andøy)

Hornburg, P. 1975. Registrering av bevaringsverdige myrer og våtmarker. III. Nordland fylke 45. Myrene i området Skogvollvatnet – Arnipa – Sauravatnet i Andøy kommune. Det norske myrselskap. 3pp. Bilag 2 kart/flybilde og planskisse. Rapport. Fauske. (In Norwegian, on the mire types in the nature reserve.)

Vorren, K.-D., Euroala, S. & Tveraabak, U. 1999. The lowland terrestrial mire vegetation about 69N lat. in northern Norway. Tromsø, naturvitenskap 84. 90 pp. + 13 tables. Tromsø.

Birds:
 Barret, T. R. & Folkestad, A. O. 1996. The status of North Atlantic Gannet *Morus bassanus* after 50 years in Norway. *Seabird* 18: 30-37.

Bruun, E. 1967. Hekking av havsule, *Sula bassana*, i Nord-Norge. *Sterna* 7: 376-386. (In Norwegian with english summary. About the establishing of a breeding colony of Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus* on Skarvklakken.)

Lorentsen, S-H. 2005. The national monitoring programme for seabirds. Results including the breeding season 2005. NINA Oppdragsmelding 670. 55 pp. (In Norwegian with English summary. Last annual report, including the Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus* and Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* colonies at Skarvklakken.)

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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

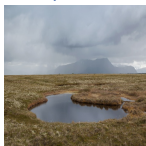
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

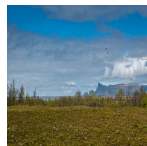
Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Small pond in the eastern (mire) part of the reserve. (Mia M. Husdal, County Governor of Nordland, 14-06-2016)



Western (marine) part of reserve. (Mia M. Husdal, County Governor of Nordland, 13-06-2016)



Wooper Swans in the western part of the reserve. (Mia M. Husdal, County Governor of Nordland, 13-06-2016)



Tidal Meadow in the western part of the reserve. (Mia M. Husdal, County Governor of Nordland, 13-06-2016)



From the eastern (Mire) part of the reserve. (Mia M. Husdal, County Governor of Nordland, 14-06-2016)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation