

Taxonomic List

Noteworthy fauna:

The island of Agersø has a population of the rare amphibian *Bombina bombina*.

Breeding area for aquatic and salt marsh birds including several redlisted species e.g. Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Marsh Harrier (*Circus auruginosus*), White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (since 2007), Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*), and Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*). Status of other previous breeding populations of redlisted species such as Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Teal (*Anas crecca*), and Baltic Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) are uncertain. Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) disappeared from the site.

Latest published information about breeding birds numbers dates back to 2002 (in Conservation Status Report 2006; Vestsjællands Amt 2006).

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

Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds in the Waters South of Zealand, Skælskør Fjord, Glænø and adjacent wetlands area. Published and unpublished data from NERI.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. For offshore species marked by * the 2004 and 2008 total count from data presented by Petersen *et al.* (2006b, 2010) are the only comprehensive count available from the period 2003-2009.

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima							Average	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	101	238	212	152	330	201	332	224	
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	-	51	16	70	119	60	23	57	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	15	134	102	461	65	537	238	222	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	4	40	55	27	44	38	47	36	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	699	2281	2115	2635	1783	2236	3125	2125	
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	543	730	198	795	117	249	922	508	
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	175	116	-	1600	72	170	140	379	
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	-	-	-	2	70	-	-	36	
<i>Anser anser</i>	5550	7845	10950	8020	6480	18100	14675	10231	
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	6033	4210	1425	905	15	300	1090	1997	
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	-	1455	-	-	477	2679	647	1315	
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	-	-	-	203	-	22	-	113	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	188	74	179	130	199	187	234	170	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	19	3060	3105	4068	5685	7079	4605	3946	
<i>Anas strepera</i>	-	52	2	9	151	65	35	52	
<i>Anas crecca</i>	-	595	1437	840	2315	2375	2090	1609	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1455	3345	3795	5265	2400	5548	6890	4100	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	-	130	230	375	55	906	195	315	
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	-	430	495	732	479	1090	425	609	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	355	304	440	975	245	166	250	391	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	8585	17850	4900	21550	3750	5930	1950	9216	
<i>Aythya marila</i>	5	35	-	-	-	45	-	28	*
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	-	569	-	-	-	576	1814	986	*
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	*

<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	79	*
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	*
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	189	182	860	530	285	566	425	434	*
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	8	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	70	103	255	61	74	130	105	114	*
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	148	25	57	65	305	19	85	101	
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	5200	23820	23150	22500	23560	19605	10800	18376	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	8000	5000	6500	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1710	3000	2355	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	200	1200	700	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	13	64	-	-	-	144	186	102	
Sum of annual maxima	29357	67822	53978	71974	49075	78939	60561		

Notes: - does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported. Averages are thus computed based on years with numbers reported. Offshore species (*) have been counted using transect surveys. Numbers mentioned are actual counted numbers, true numbers are probable 3-5 times higher (as demonstrated by Petersen et al. 2006b using spatial modelling for selected species).

