

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

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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

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## 3. Country:

Denmark

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## 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 South of Zealand, Skælskør Fjord, Glænø and adjacent wetlands.  
(International No. 158; National No. 19).

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## 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

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## 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.

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**7. Map of site:**

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

**a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:**

- i) a **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an **electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ; Denmark\_ramsar19.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.

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

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

55°11'N 011°18'E

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**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 south of the town of Skælskør. Administrative region is Sjælland Region.

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

0-45m

**11. Area:** (in hectares)

18,577 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 coves protected by barrier islands. Lakes and marshes; uncultivated, wooded coastal slopes and grassland, saltmarshes. Reed swamps. Islands with cultivated areas and scattered habitation. One island contains virgin deciduous forest. Woodland. Farmland.

**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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**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, Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) (listed as VU on the Danish Red List, global threat status NT; IUCN 2007), and several other species on the current Danish Red List (DMU 2007), e.g. Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*) (NT, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (VU, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.) and Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) (EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), and several other species listed in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, i.e. Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) and Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*). Status of other previous breeding populations of red listed species such as Pintail (*Anas acuta*) (VU), Teal (*Anas crecca*) (NT), and Baltic Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) (EN) are uncertain.

The site also holds breeding populations of some species covered by Annex 2 of the EEC Habitats directive, notably important Danish breeding sites for Fire-bellied Toad (*Bombina bombina*) (nationally red-listed, NT) and Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*).

**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 mild winters. For bird count data see justification of criterion 6 and 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):

Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) 10,231 – 2.0% of the NW Europe/SW Europe population

Shoveler (*Anas chapeata*) 609 – 1.5% of the NW/Central Europe population  
Coot (*Fulica atra*) 18,376 – 1.1% from the Northwestern Europe (win) population

The site was in the past also internationally important for Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) from the NW Mainland & Central Europe population, but numbers in the present reporting period are slightly below current 1% criteria (annual average maxima of 2,125 individuals 2003-2009 represents 0.9% of the fly-way population); and likewise internationally important for Pintail (*Anas acuta*) from the NW Europe population, but average numbers in the present reporting period (315 individuals) only represents approx. 0.5% of the fly-way population.

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**15. Biogeography** (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

**a) biogeographic region:**

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.

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**16. Physical features of the site:**

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

No specific information.

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**17. Physical features of the catchment area:**

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

No specific information.

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**18. Hydrological values:**

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

No specific information.

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**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 • Q • 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, H, O, E

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**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 two invasive introduced plant species *Rosa rugosa* and *Heracleum pubescens* are spreading along the coastline.

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**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.

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**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 island of Agerød has a population of the rare amphibian *Bombina orientalis*.

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).

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### 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:

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### 24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:  
Territorial waters, private

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

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### 25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Farmland, grazing, forestry

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Mainly farmland. There are no larger urban developments (>25,000 people) within 10 km from the site.

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### 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:

Gradually increasing plantation of open areas reduces the value of certain areas for waterbirds. Stop of cattle grazing of certain coastal meadows changes habitats of waterbirds, rare amphibians etc.

Pollution of coastal waters by surplus of nutrients from wastewater and leached farmland nitrates are potential threats to the site.

At present the main factors adversely affecting the site's ecological character are eutrophication of marine waters, environmentally harmful substances in marine fauna, overgrowing of salt marshes and small islands, and predation.

b) in the surrounding area:

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**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.

Nature conservation: Stigsnæs-Borreby, Holsteinborg about 2,000 hectares.

By a Ministerial Order, hunting from motor boats has been prohibited in Skælskør Fjord in order to reduce hunting pressure on and disturbance of waterbirds.

Parts of the Ramsar site at Basnæs Nor, Holsteinborg Nor, Agersø and Skælskør Nor and Fjord has been included in the Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004), and these all include areas with no hunting and with no access in the breeding season of the waterbirds.

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

Natura 2000-site No. 84

Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPA) Nos. 95 and 96, and

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 143.

**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?:**

Slagelse municipality has approved a management plan in 2009, which is under implementation since 2010 for the area of Borreby Mose.

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. 19 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 162 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 2.5 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

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d) Describe any other current management practices:

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**28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:**

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

EU-LIFE project carried out on the red-listed frog species *Bombina bombina* at Agersø, see:

[www.LIFE-Bombina.de](http://www.LIFE-Bombina.de)

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.

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**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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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).

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**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.

Brochures and information boards at the wildlife reserves.

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**31. Current recreation and tourism:**

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

Summer cottages, recreational angling activities.

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**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.

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**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

Slagelse Kommune  
Rødtjørnevej 2  
4200 Slagelse  
Tel: +45 38375600  
E-mail: slagelse@slagelse.dk

Local unit of the Nature Agency

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

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### 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](http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrappporter/rapporter/FR490.PDF)

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