

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.

Maribo Lakes
(International No. 163; National No. 24.)

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:

The water quality of the site has improved considerably since RIS 2002, and several water birds species and rare plants have responded positively to this change. Details and relevant references are given below.

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_ramsar24.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, freshwater (bulrush/reed) marshes and wet meadows.

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°45'N 011°33'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.

South-Southeast of Maribo town, Lolland. Administrative region is Lolland Municipality.

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

9-20 m

11. Area: (in hectares)

3823 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Fresh water lakes with wooded islands and peninsulas. There are parks, reed swamps, deciduous forests, meadows and fields with scattered habitation along the shores. Estate landscape.

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 an important breeding site for waterbirds, including some species on the current Danish red list (DMU 2007), e.g. White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)(VU, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*)(NT) and Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*)(RE*), and several other species listed in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, e.g. Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) and Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). Additionally the site regularly holds larger numbers of wintering Smew (*Mergus albellus*) – occasionally more than 1% of the fly-way population.

Criterion 4: The site holds some of the largest concentrations of breeding freshwater birds in Denmark, in particular Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), and Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), and for many species listed in the table under point 22, Maribosøerne is the most important or second-most important single site for the species in the country.

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

Criterion 6: The site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species (average of available count data 2002-2009 compared to WPE4):

Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*). The breeding populations found at Søholt (1946 pairs or 3893 breeding adults, average 2002-2007; Eskildsen 2006, Bregnballe 2007) represents 1.0% of the North, Central European - Mediterranean fly-ways population.

Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) 11,014 – 2.2% of the NW Europe/SW Europe population

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) 879 – 1.5 % of the W Europe population.

Shoveler (*Anas chrypeata*) 1,921 – 4.8% of the NW/Central Europe population

Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) 15,012 – 4.8% of the NW/NE Europe population

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) 15,733 – 1.3% of the Northwestern Europe population

Coot (*Fulica atra*) 18,882 – 1% of the NW Europe population.

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

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

a) biogeographic region:

Continental

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Biogeographical Regions Europe, 2005, European Environment Agency

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.

The site is composed of four shallow-watered and nutrient rich lakes, surrounded by reed *Phragmites australis* beds and wet meadows. Water quality has been poor in all but one lake in the past, but major restoration projects involving bio-manipulation and by elevating the water tables in all lakes have led to markedly improved water quality and recovery of water plants (Liboriussen et al. 2007a, 2007b. Breeding (Jørgensen 2006) as well as staging waterbirds (tables below) have responded positively to these management initiatives.

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 available.

18. Hydrological values:

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

No specific information available.

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.

O, Tp, W

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.

1280 ha of lakes, 300 ha of reed and bulrush marshes, meadows and moorland, 1000 ha of forests (mainly deciduous).

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.*

Several calcareous fens with orchid populations along the shores of the lakes. High conservation values of the wet natural forests along the shoreline of the lakes. The lake restoration projects mentioned above have led to a surprising massive recovery of populations of *Najas marina* (Fugl et al. 2006) Red-listed and considered endangered (E)(Stoltze & Pihl 1998). Additionally the lakes holds a rich Charophyte flora (Fugl et al. 2006).

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 site holds some of the largest concentrations of breeding freshwater birds in Denmark, in particular Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), and Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), and for most species listed in the table below, Maribosøerne is the most important or second-most important single site for the species in the country (Grell 1998). The site is the only site used by breeding Red-crested Pochards (*Netta rufina*) in Denmark. Regular locality for Smew (*Mergellus albellus*) and White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*). The most important staging area for Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) in Denmark, and among the most important staging areas for Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) and Pochard (*Aythya ferina*).

{Note: this information, given in last RIS: 'Important breeding area in eastern Denmark for Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sanvicensis*) and waders, especially Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) and Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)' was erroneous and referring to another Ramsar site}

Table giving the most recent information about breeding birds in Maribosøerne (from Jørgensen 2007).

Breeding birds	No. of breeding pairs				Average
	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	14	32	57	102	51
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	282	415	423	387	377
<i>Podiceps griseigena</i>	41	42	59	54	49
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	-	3	12	7	7
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>	2008	2170	1966	1806	1988
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	50	53	50	35	47
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	228	178	180	124	178
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	28	24	36	28	29
<i>Anser anser</i>	393	411	465	480	437
<i>Anas strepera</i>	36	39	51	64	48
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	8	6	3	5	6
<i>Anas chpeata</i>	35	35	55	58	46
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	148	171	200	249	192
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	62	124	158	270	154
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	27	24	31	29	28
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	+	190	190	140	173
<i>Fulica atra</i>	765	920	1055	1210	988

<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	45	72	47	30			49
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Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds in Maribosøerne. Unpublished data from NERI & Hans Erik Jørgensen (unpubl.). Numbers given are annual maxima of (usually) monthly counts from August-January, each season.

Species \ Year	Annual Maxima							Average
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	7	6	144	45	-	72	60	56
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	1284	1865	2122	1727	-	1271	982	1542
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	171	180	130	180	-	479	73	202
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	49	37	37	33	-	47	42	41
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	209	175	231	164	-	274	368	237
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	-	2	2	65	-	8	21	20
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	18	22	20	30	15	-	-	21
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	755	1025	1200	1900	3675	2025	2600	1883
<i>Anser anser</i>	14600	11700	13800	9850	8300	8100	10750	11014
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	18
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	350	40	25	125	87	1175	180	283
<i>Anas penelope</i>	1725	405	1120	345	387	220	35	605
<i>Anas strepera</i>	660	463	880	785	447	1488	1430	879
<i>Anas crecca</i>	985	545	940	775	100	1105	475	704
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2705	1760	2775	1840	2095	3390	1680	2321
<i>Anas acuta</i>	85	185	60	28	20	32	15	61
<i>Anas chlypeata</i>	1340	2440	1780	2525	1060	2445	1860	1921
<i>Netta rufina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	12
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	19665	15100	16450	18550	7045	13525	14750	15012
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	19100	11050	13400	27950	-	12065	10835	15733
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	60	255	75	296	-	244	180	185
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	168	455	102	655	-	667	235	380
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	755	345	-	205	-	57	27	278
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Fulica atra</i>	14900	15750	20350	26400	-	19115	16775	18882
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1200	1100	1150
Sum of annual maxima	99276	79555	96011	122423	31531	88345	81260	

Notes: - does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported. All data from 2007 are not available from months, where highest numbers are expected – hence data for these species have not been listed.

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

No specific information.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Private owned lakes, wetlands and forests

b) in the surrounding area:

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.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Farmland, grazing and forestry. Water from the catchment is not used for irrigation purposes.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

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

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:

The use of fertilisers on adjacent farmland has increased eutrophication of lakes in the past, which, on the other hand, receive less non-purified sewage and waste water today, compared to the past. As mentioned above, that current water quality status of the lakes has improved markedly in recent years.

At present the main factors adversely affecting the site's ecological character are eutrophication, overgrowing with bushes and trees, afforestation, low watertable in part of the area, reed bed cutting in part of the area, alien invasive species, disturbances, 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.

Nature conservation: Lake shore hinterlands, about 2,000 hectares.

The lakes have been included in the Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004) with hunting and sailing restrictions since 2000.

The ancient forests along the lake shores have been protected as untouched forests by agreement with the local owners.

The whole area has been designated as a nature park by the local authorities.

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

Natura 2000-site No. 177

Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 87, and almost identical to

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 156

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

For all Danish Ramsar sites, being part of the Danish Natura 2000 network, conservation status base-line reports were finalised in 2006 by the former counties, and published by the regional Environment Centres of the Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning in 2007. In 2011 Natura 2000 plans were issued by the Danish Ministry of Environment/Danish Nature Agency setting up site-specific nature goals and priorities for all Danish Natura 2000 sites, including all Danish Ramsar sites. Parallel to this initiative on Natura 2000 sites, river basin management plans were likewise issued by the Danish Ministry of the Environment/Danish Nature Agency for all Danish river basins in 2011, aimed at meeting demands from the EU Water Framework Directive, hence to improve water quality and ecological status in wetland catchments and coastal areas.

National Ramsar site No. 20 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 177 (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 (New

Monitoring programme for **WA**ter quality and **NA**ture), 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.

A nature school is situated at Maribo Sønderlø. A bird observation tower and several hides also exist. An information brochure has been published.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Tourist boat on Maribo Sø, nature park tourism, nature park brochures and information boards.

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

Skov- og Naturstyrelsen, Storstrøm
Hannenovvej 22
4800 Nykøbing F.

34. Bibliographical references:

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

Bijl, L. van der, Boutrup, S. & Nordemann Jensen, P. (red.) (2007): NOVANA. Det nationale program for overvågning af vandmiljøet og naturen. Programbeskrivelse 2007-09 - del 2. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 615: 120 pp. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR615.pdf>

- Clausen, P., Bøgebjerg, E., Hounisen, J.P., Jørgensen, H.E. & Petersen, I.K. (2004): Reservatnetværk for trækkende vandfugle. En gennemgang af udvalgte arters antal og fordeling i Danmark 1994-2001. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 490: 144 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrappporter/rapporter/FR490.PDF
- Dahl, K., Petersen, J.K., Josefson, A.B., Dahllöf, I. & Søgaard, B. (2005a): Kriterier for gunstig bevaringsstatus for EF-habitatdirektivets 8 marine naturtyper. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 549: 39 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrappporter/rapporter/FR549.PDF
- Dahl, K.(ed.), Andersen, J.H.(ed.), Riemann, B.(ed.), Carstensen, J., Christiansen, T., Krause-Jensen, D., Josefson, A.B., Larsen, M.M., Petersen, J.K., Rasmussen, M.B. & Strand, J. (2005): Redskaber til vurdering af miljø- og naturkvalitet i de danske farvande. Typeinddeling, udvalgte indikatorer og eksempler på klassifikation. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 535: 158 pp.
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- Fugl, K., Grøn, P., Klausrup, M., Mikkelsen, J., Moeslund, B. & Myssen, P. (2006): Mariobosøerne. Miljøtilstanden 2006. Udvikling og status siden 1989. Røgbølle Sø. – Storstrøms Amt, 80 pp.
- IUCN (2007): 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/> Accessed 5 March 2008.
- Jørgensen, H. E. (2006): Maribosøerne - Ynglefugle 2005. Status og udvikling siden 1977. – Storstrøms Amt, 117 pp.
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