

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties

Note: It is important that you read the accompanying Explanatory Note and Guidelines document before completing this form.

1. **Date this sheet was completed/updated:**

July 18th, 2002

2. **Country:**

NORWAY

3. **Name of wetland:**

HAVMYRAN

4. **Geographical coordinates:**

63° 30'N - 8° 35'E

5. **Elevation:** (average and/or maximum and minimum)

60-130 m.a.s.l.

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

4000 (ca 40km²)

7. **Overview:** (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

Atlantic mire area, with atlantic *Pinus sylvestris* forests on drier areas. Dotted with numerous ponds and lakes. Biogenetic reserve, cf. Council of Europe.

8. **Wetland Type:** (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types as listed in Annex I of the Explanatory Note and Guidelines document)

marine-coastal:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Zk(a)
inland:	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	Sp	Ss	Tp	Ts	

	U	Va	Vt	W	Xf	Xp	Y	Zg	Zk(b)	
human-made:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Zk(c)

Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant: U

9. **Ramsar Criteria:** (please circle the applicable criteria; see point 12 below)

1 **2** **3** 4 5 6 7 8

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to this site: 1

10. **Map of site included? YES**

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits.)

11. **Name and address of the compiler of this form:**

Senior Adviser Øystein Størkersen, Directorate for Nature Management, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway.

Tel. 47-7358 0737, fax 47-7358 0500, e-mail: oystein.storkersen@dirnat.no

Please provide additional information on each of the following categories by attaching extra pages (please limit extra pages to no more than 10):

12. **Justification of the criteria selected under point 9, on previous page.** (Please refer to Annex II in the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document).

1. A characteristic unspoilt large coastal Atlantic mire and lake system. Much of this kind of habitat elsewhere have today been cultivated or influenced by constructions.
2. Important breeding site for some bird species of international importance, in particular these are Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*, Southern Dunlin *Calidris alpina* spp *schinzii*, Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus* and White-tailed Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*.
3. The population of Southern Dunlin was previously more widespread, but due to destruction of coastal meadows and mires only a few unspoilt sites remain in Norway (as well as Northern Europe).

13. **General location:** (include the nearest large town and its administrative region)

Sør-Trøndelag county, Hitra municipality, nearest town being Trondheim (ca. 150.000 inhab) to the east (30km).

14. **Physical features:** (e.g. geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

Mostly hard bedrock, overgrown with mires and dotted with numerous ponds and lakes. On the periphery of the protected area grows pine *Pinus sylvestris*. Typical humid coastal climate, with wet cool summers (annual precipitation >1500mm) and mild winters. The catchment area of the main river is 44km², and include the site.

15. **Hydrological values:** (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.)

Most of the water in the area originates from precipitation(cf. Atlantic influence). Some smaller lakes feeds smaller creeks which runs out of the area. The water quality is influenced by acidic peat, colouring the water brownish, and it is not used any more for human consumption.

16. **Ecological features:** (main habitats and vegetation types)

Situated in the boreal zone, and characterised by:

- Extensive *Sphagnum* spp mires, poor in nutrients, dotted with a number of smaller ponds and lakes, and rocky outcrops.
 - On the margins typical oceanic/Atlantic *Pinus sylvestris* forests occur, partly of old growth character.
 - Where outcrops of bedrock occur slightly more minerotrophic conditions may occur.
 - A number of flora species requiring minerotrophic conditions occur, but poor areas and vegetation dominate. Dominating mires types are precipitation and blanket mires. The unspoilt habitat is characterised as botanically interesting in itself.
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17. **Noteworthy flora:** (indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc.)

Nationally rare or notable species recorded from the area includes *Ranunculus flammula*, *Scirpus multicaulis*, *Carex appropinquata*, *Carex diandra*, *Gentianella baltica*, *Littorella uniflora* and *Sparganium ramosum*. For a complete list of flora (including mosses) we refer to the enclosed report no. 9/94 (in Norwegian, but with latin names).

18. **Noteworthy fauna:** (indicating, e.g., which species are unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important; include count data, etc.)

Birds: Besides the unspoilt character, the area is mostly famed for its birdlife. Notably the following common species occur: *Gavia stellata* (1-2 pairs), *Numenius phaeopus* (2-3 pairs) and *Tetrao tetrix* (several leks with 10-20 males).

Internationally rare species: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (2-3 pairs) and the *Picus canus* population in the larger area (inside and outside of the protected site) is a typical feature of the Atlantic forest-area. Maybe the most remarkable bird species is the occurrence of the highly threatened subspecies of *Calidris alpina* spp. *schinzii* (10-20 pairs).

Mussels: A population of *Margaritifera margaritifera* lives in Grytelv.

19. **Social and cultural values**: (e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site, etc.)

Not known.

20. **Land tenure/ownership of**: (a) site Private (b) surrounding area Private

21. **Current land use**: (a) site No particular use (b) surroundings/catchment Forestry is the main use of the adjacent areas.

22. **Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects**: (a) at the site: Low impact at the moment (b) around the site: Generally low, but increased leisure activities as walking, sportsfishing and berry picking. A study has been started to monitor the impact of potential change in composition of precipitation with possible increased levels of nitrogen (originating from a nearby gas-refinery).

23. **Conservation measures taken**: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made: management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented):

- Established as a Biogenetic reserve (Telma mire) under the Council of Europe.
 - Protected as a Nature reserve December 17th 1982.
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24. **Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented**: (e.g, management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area, etc.)

No management plan exist.

25. **Current scientific research and facilities**: (e.g., details of current projects; existence of field station, etc.)

- The site is a part of the national terrestrial monitoring programme regarding.
 - A monitoring programme has started to follow the possible deposit of increased levels of nitrogen as a result of a newly opened gas-refinery some 4 km away (across the fjord).
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26. **Current conservation education:** (e.g., visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits, etc.)

No particular information material for this area have been produced.

27. **Current recreation and tourism:** (state if wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)

The area is to a low degree used by tourists and residents, mainly for fishing and berrypicking.

28. **Jurisdiction:** (territorial, e.g., state/region and functional, e.g., Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment etc.)

The Ministry of the Environment.

29. **Management authority:** (name and address of local body directly responsible for managing the wetland)

The site is managed by the County Governor of Sør-Trøndelag, which is a subsidiary body of the Ministry of the Environment. Adresses: County Governor of Sør-Trøndelag, Statens Hus, N-7468 Trondheim.

30. **Bibliographical references:** (scientific/technical only)

General natural history:

- Gjengedal, E. 1994. Vern av biologisk mangfold. Tema: Myrreservatene. Oversikt over naturfaglig kunnskap II. Fylkesmannen i Sør-Trøndelag, Miljøvernabdelingen. Rapport nr. 9:175-208. (in Norwegian - status of natural history knowledge, incl. literature review)