



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 January 2011

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## Norway

### Rott-Håstein-Kjør



Designation date	12 November 2010
Site number	1952
Coordinates	58°54'54"N 05°29'04"E
Area	10 721,80 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 characterized by a large number of small islands, skerries and islets, with shallow marine waters in the outermost coastal zone; the average depth is about 30 m, maximum 80 m. The outermost parts of the area have naked skerries and rocky outcrops devoid of vegetation due to rough sea. Sheltered islands have valuable small bays with rich sub- and supraterrrestrial vegetation of national interest. A few islands (Håstein and Rott) are partly covered with thin moraine and coastal heath-vegetation, and shallow marine beach-deposits. The bedrock consists of slightly to strongly altered cambro-silurian gabbro and green schist. Several islands have shallow ponds and lakes with saltwater-influence.

The high-diversity marine ecosystems have extensive areas of shellsand and kelp *Laminaria hyperborea*, thereby important habitat for large numbers of the breeding common seal *Phoca vitulina* and the grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*. The Site is located just outside the coast of mainland Jæren (and the Ramsar-site Jæren Wetland system) and is of vital importance for the ecological link and interaction for birdlife, both regional and international, as one of the main migrating routes. All year around the Site has large numbers of staging, moulting and breeding seabirds.

The island Rott has active farmland (grazing) and some deciduous forest. It represents a still living 4000-year-old farming-fishing tradition, with a number of pre-historic stone-remains, more modern stone fences and harbour architecture. Nowadays, the Island is used for boat recreation and a number of cabins exist. The island Flatholmen has an old lighthouse. Apart from these islands, there are no man-made impacts or buildings in the archipelago.

## 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
Postal address	Box 5672 Torgarden, N-7485 Trondheim, Norway
E-mail	post@miljodir.no
Phone	+47 73 58 05 00

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

From year	2011
To year	2017

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Rott-Håstein-Kjør
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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? Not evaluated

## 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 boundaries are the same as for a bird sanctuary which is part of Jærstrendene Landscape Protection Area with sanctuaries and natural monuments. Kjørholmene Nature Reserve is enclosed by the bird sanctuary.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Rogaland

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Stavanger

### 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): 10721.8

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from  
GIS boundaries

10652.55

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	1. Atlantic
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	2. Boreonemoral vegetation zone, highly oceanic section requiring mild winters (Bn-C3t)

### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Biogeographical Regions, European Environment Agency, 2005
2. Moen, A. 1998. National Atlas of Norway: Vegetation. Norwegian Mapping Authority, Hønefoss (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)

### 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** The archipelago functions as a hazard protection for the coastline. The island Rott has a 4000-year-old traditional farming and fishing tradition, and recreational fishing is important in the area.

**Other reasons** Together with its neighbouring Ramsar site Jaeren Wetland system, the Site is an area of high importance to a large number of birds. The calcareous/green schist bedground, in addition to guano, is regionally rare and gives habitats to partly rich and specially adapted vegetation. Small ponds and lakes with brackish marshes occur on some of the islands. The site represents a minimum 4000 year old, and still actively managed, cultural landscape.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

**Justification** It is the main biodiversity area (breeding, staging, moulting and/or migration) along the west coast of Norway for a number of seabirds, such as the lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus fuscus* - 200 pairs in 2008, the great black-backed gull *Larus marinus*, the common eider *Somateria mollissima*, the Northern gannet *Morus bassanus* (1000-1500 ind.), the Northern fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*, the black-legged kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*, the herring gull *Larus argentatus*, the razorbill *Alca torda* (Norway's southernmost breeding site), the white-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, and the greylag goose *Anser anser*. There is also the breeding common seal *Phoca vitulina* and the grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*. The adjacency to the mainland Ramsar-site "Jæren Wetland system" is of crucial ecological importance for seabirds, including divers, waders and ducks (10 000 -15 000 in wintertime), all year around.



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



































- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> 	adder's tongue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: VU	

#### 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 <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
<b>Birds</b>																		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alca torda</i> 	Razorbill	<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: EN	Criterion 4: Important breeding site for this species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser anser</i> 	Greylag Goose	<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 and moulting site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Bubo bubo</i> 	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	National red list: EN	
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: VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> 	Atlantic Puffin	<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"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: VU	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> 	Northern Fulmar	<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: EN	Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> 	White-tailed Eagle	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Feeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus argentatus</i> 	Herring Gull	<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: Breeding, moulting and staging site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus fuscus</i> 	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<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"/>	400			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		200 pairs 2008, Criterion 4: Breeding site for his species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus marinus</i> 	Great Black-backed Gull	<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: Breeding site for this species.
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"/>	1250			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(1000-1500 ind.), Criterion 4: Staging and feeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> 	European Shag	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9000		2	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Highly important breeding area for this species. Breeding population of 4500-5000 pairs.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> 	Great Cormorant	<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: The numbers of moulting individuals is significant in thousands.
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"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: EN	Breeding species in the archipelago. Criterion 3: It is a main biodiversity area (breeding, staging, moulting and/or migration) along the west coast, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: NT	Criterion 4: Important breeding, moulting and wintering site for 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"/>	40			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: CR	Criterion 4: Breeding species in the archipelago. In 2008, there were 20 pairs.
<b>Others</b>																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i> 	Gray Seal	<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 3 & 4: This species is breeding in the area. It is the main breeding site along western Norway, about 300 animals/40 pups 2008.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Phoca vitulina</i> 	Harbor Seal	<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 3 & 4: This species is breeding in the area. It is the main breeding site along western Norway, about 300 animals/40 pups 2008.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

It is referred to the National Red List 2015.

### 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
Kelp forest seabed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shallow marine waters with rich kelp forests	The kelp forests is listed with status NT on the national Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types, and supports a rich variety of animal life.
Meadows	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rich meadows with vegetation affected by rich bedrock and guano from the birds.	Rich nature type that supports demanding plant species.

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

Marine subtidal beds with extensive areas less than 20 m deep provide rock/moraine-habitat for the most productive kelp-habitat in Norway, with its extreme benthic diversity, and basic feeding ground for fish and seabirds. Likewise, large areas of shallow-marine seashell-beds.

The shallow marine straits and small sheltered bays in between the archipelago have rich benthic fauna and a variety of different seaweeds, such as *Chorda filum*, *Zostera marina*, *Fucus vesiculosus*, *Ascophyllum nodosum*, *Laminaria saccharina*, *Silene uniflora* and *Fucus serratus*.

The western marine part is characterized by battered islets and skerries, with typical lichens such as *Verrucaria maura*, *Xanthoria* and *Ramalina*.

Onshore-zone with stone or gravel dominated foreshore with kelp-drifts, shell-beds, and minor salt meadows. On higher ground rich meadows (caused by rich bedrock and guano), with dominating species of flowering plants such as *Armeria maritima*, *Silene dioica*, *Cochlearia officinalis* and *Rhodiola rosea*.

Some islands have relatively extensive coast-heath and grassland, with minor mires and moores, ponds and small lakes.

### 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		Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		1		
D: Rocky marine shores		3		
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		4		

#### 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
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools		0		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/pools		0		Representative

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Armeria maritima</i>		The guano-influenced meadows (with shell sand) are representative for the southwest-coast, dominated by this species.
<i>Carex flacca</i>		
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>		The guano-influenced meadows (with shell sand) are representative for the southwest-coast, dominated by this species.
<i>Crambe maritima</i>		
<i>Leptogium tenuissimum</i>	Lilliput jellyskin lichen	
<i>Orchis mascula</i>		
<i>Primula acaulis acaulis</i>		
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>		The guano-influenced meadows (with shell sand) are representative for the southwest-coast, dominated by this species.
<i>Silene dioica</i>		The guano-influenced meadows (with shell sand) are representative for the southwest-coast, dominated by this species.

##### Optional text box to provide further information

Noteworthy plant species that is not in the Catalogue of life:

*Degelia atlantica* and *Parmotrema chinense*; rare lichens With status NT on the National Red List.

#### 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>Ardea cinerea</i>	Gray Heron;Grey Heron				Breeding colony of Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i> in the forest at island Rott (uncertain status 2009).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon;Great Northern Diver;Great Northern Loon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver;Red-throated Loon				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	Potentially	No change

### 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)

Rott-Håstein-Kjør lies in an area of relatively cool and humid summers (1000-1500 mm annual precipitation), and mild winters. The area receives precipitation 200-220 days in a year.

#### 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

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)

The skerries and islands have a maximum height of 55 m a.s.l., mostly of metamorphic cambro-silurian gabbro and green schists, partly covered with shallow moraine-sediments and coast-heath, a few lakes and bogs.

#### 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	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:

Average depth about 30 m, maximum 80 m.  
 Except a small pond (3 ha) on the island Rott, practically all fresh water in the area originates from precipitation, but strongly influenced by saltwater.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

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

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	High
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium
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	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The island Rott has a 4000 year old traditional farming and fishing tradition , with a number of pre- historic stone remains, more modern stone fences and harbour architecture. The island Håstein has a relatively extensive area of coast heath, with traditional burning- and grazing practice. The site (and adjacent Jæren mainland) is the earliest prehistoric settlement area in Norway (about 10 – 12 000 B.P).

- 11 pre-historic burial-, seahouse- and living/farming-sites (Rott)
- Cabin-ruins from traditional very rich lobster-fishing (1800, Håstein)
- Light-house built in 1862 (Flatholmen)
- Traditional living-house from 1800 century (Rott)

The island Rott has one farm, with extensive areas of cultivated and non-cultivated grass-production and sheep-grazing, in addition to a number of private cabins for recreation. Extensive fishing, crab- and lobster fisheries. Regulated kelp trawling.

Colonies of the great cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* will be included in the national monitoring program for seabirds (SEAPOP). The County Governor is monitoring all the seabird-breeding every 3 year. The Institute for main research is monitoring the population of the grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*.

Extensive use in summertime for boat-related recreation/sports fishing, and a number of cabins (Rott).

Most of the shoreline consists of barren, non-erotional bedrock

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

##### Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

within the Ramsar site: Private/State (marine area)

in the surrounding area: State (marine)

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

County Governor of Rogaland

Postal address:

P. O. 59, 4001 Stavanger

E-mail address:

fmropost@fylkesmannen.no

### 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

##### Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Logging and wood harvesting	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Unspecified	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

within the Ramsar site:

The spruce forest (about 60 years old) at Rott adversely affected the cultural landscape and past coast heath. Extensive leisure fishing and boat-related outdoor-life might represent some disturbance to breeding seabirds. Some seakelp trawling occurs.

in the surrounding area:

Potential danger of oil pollution from nearby oil base and oil tankers/marine transport.

## 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Biotope Protected Area (Sanctuary)			partly
Nature Reserve	Kjørholmane		partly

## 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve

Ib 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

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien animals	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:

Extensive extermination hunt for mink *Mustela vison* (a introduced species farmed for its fur).

All kind of human activity in the conservation area is regulated by an official set of detailed regulations specific for the area, supervised by the Norwegian "coast-guard" and Norwegian Nature Inspectorate.

## 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:

The site is incorporated in information booklet, The County Governor of Rogaland internet presentation, information-center and posters.

## 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

Colonies of the great cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* will be included in the national monitoring program for seabirds (SEAPOP). The County Governor is monitoring all the seabird-breeding every 3 year. The Institute for main research is monitoring the population of the grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Henriksen S. og Hilmo O. (red.) 2015. Norsk rødliste for arter 2015 - 2015 Norwegian Red List. Artsdatabanken, Norway  
Nilssen, K.T & Haug, T. 2007 Status of Grey seals (*Halichoerus Grypus*) in Norway. NAMMCO Sci. Publ.6:23- 31

#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

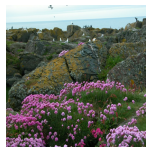
Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



The island Rott. ( County Governor of Rogaland, 21-11-2009 )



The island Rott. ( County Governor of Rogaland, 21-11-2010 )



Summer at Kjørholmene. ( County Governor of Rogaland , 05-06-2005 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2010-11-12