

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

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Phone: +0047 75531500
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

May 2013

3. Country:

Norway

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.

Lovunda/Lundeura

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:

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) ;
- iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables .

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.

The boundaries are the same as for Lovunda/Lundeura nature reserve.

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.

66°21'N 12°19'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.

The site is situated in Lurøy municipality, Nordland county; the nearest town being Sandnessjøen (5.711 inhabitants), 40 km to the south.

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

0-623 m.a.s.l

11. Area: (in hectares)

153,3 ha of which 35,0 ha is at sea.

12. General overview of the site:

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

The Lovunda/Lundeura nature reserve consists of approximately ¼ of the Lovund Island and also the Alkøya Island. The Lovunda/Lundeura nature reserve covers an area from Hestvika along the western and northern part of the Lovund mountain bay at 623 m.a.s.l. Lundeura is a scree with large boulders covering the side of the mountain. The mountain harbors a large colony of Atlantic puffin *Fratercula arctica*, estimated to about 40 000 pairs in 1979. At the Alkøya Island some breeding pairs of Razorbill *Alca torda* and Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* has been recorded. The islands also harbors breeding pairs of the European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* and other more common sea birds like Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*, The Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, The Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle*, gulls and terns. Lovund village, a vital fishing village with 3-400 inhabitants is situated on the eastern part of the island.

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 1: Lovunda/Lundeura consists of the steepest part of the Island Lovund. The site constitutes one of a few bird mountains for pelagic seabirds in Norway. The site is unique due to the location close to the birds feeding grounds and due to the steep topography providing necessary protection for nesting.

Criterion 2: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for Atlantic Puffin *Fratercula arctica* (VU), Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* (EN), Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* (VU), Eagle Owl *bubo bubo* (EN) and Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle* (VU). The species Adder's Tongue *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L (VU) is also found in the area. See also table under criterion 4.

Harbour seal *Phoca vitulina* (VU) and Otter *Lutra lutra* (VU) are occasionally observed at the site.

It is referred to the national red list. (2010)

Criterion 4. The bird cliffs are of critical importance for several bird species during the breeding season. Especially for the seabirds breeding in colonies Lovund is important, there are few bird cliffs in this part of the country and Lovund is of high importance for the distribution of seabirds.

Species	Red list status ²	Latin	Year	Numbers
Herring gull		<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1982	1
Black-legged Kittiwake	EN	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	1979	1
Common Tern	VU	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2007	1
Arctic Tern		<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	2007	50 ind
Razorbill	VU	<i>Alca torda</i>	1982	1

Black Guillemot	VU	<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	2010	¹
Atlantic Puffin	VU	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	1979	40.000 pairs
Merlin		<i>Falco columbarius</i>	2002	2 pairs
Eagle Owl	EN	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	2010	¹

- 1) No acceptable estimate for breeding population exists.
- 2) It is referred to the national red list from 2010

Criterion 5: Approximately 40.000 pairs of birds are breeding in the site each year; the most numerous are Atlantic Puffin *Fratercula arctica* (40.000 pairs in 1979). Although the numbers have decreased since 1979 the numbers of breeding pairs are still high. There is a deficiency of newer data from the site, but there is planned to do an inventory of the site in 2014.

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:

Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

European Environmental Agency (EEA, 2012):

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biogeographical-regions-in-europe-1>

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.

Geology	The bedrock of the site consists of schist and mica gneiss.
Geomorphology	Lovunda/Lundeura nature reserve consists of the steepest area on the northern side of the Lovunda mountain top and the scree below in the outermost part of Hestvika bay. In addition the Alkøya Island is included.
Substrate/ soil type	The steepest parts of the Lovund mountain consists of bare rocks or rocks with a thin layer of soil. At lower levels a thick layer of scree cover the ground, some places the scree is covered by a thin layer of peat. At the inner areas of Hestvika bay the area is covered by marine beach depositions.
Water depth/ fluctuations	Water depth varies between 0-35 meters. The mean annual variation between low tide and high tide measured in Bodø (the closest water level station) is 174 cm.
Climate	The area has a coastal climate with mild winters and relatively wet and cold summers.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

The Lovund Island is 4,8 km². The mountain Lovunda is 623 m.a.s.l., and covers the main part of the Island. The Island is almost fully surrounded by a flat brim. The nature reserve comprises the steepest areas on the northern side of the top of the mountain and the scree below, in addition to the outermost parts of the Hestvika bay and the Alkøya Island.

18. Hydrological values:

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

Bird cliffs are considered to be important in the nutrient flow between ocean and land.

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 • 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)

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, D, B.

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.

In the western part of Norway there are several islands with bird cliffs. These islands are of essential importance for the seabird-population in the North Atlantic Ocean. They also play a role in the nutrient flow in these kinds of ecosystems. The birds are foraging in the ocean and bring nutrients to the bird cliffs and surrounding area by the spreading of guano. The guano provides nutrient rich growing conditions and results in rich vegetation on the island.

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.*

The vegetation in the bird mountain are in Lovunda/Lundeura is of great interest. The plant composition has a middle high species richness, and have several species of interest, among them Common Scurvygrass *Cochlearia officinalis* and the hybrid between Grass-Leaved Chickweed *Stellaria graminea* and Longleaf Starwort *Stellaria longifolia*, Water Whorlgrass *Catabrosa aquatica* (NT), Autumn Gentian *Gentianella amarella* (NT), *Gentianella campestris* (NT), and Common Moonwort *Botrychium lunaria* (NT). It is referred to the national red list (2010). See also point 14, Criterion 2.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

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., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Birds

The site is used as a breeding area by: Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus* (NT), Northern Wheater *Oenanthe oenanthe*, Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (NT), Twite *Carduelis flavirostris* (NT) and European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*. White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* and Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* uses the site regularly. It is referred to the national red list. (2010).

Mammals

Gray Seal *Halichoerus grypus* are occasionally observed at the site.

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:

None

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 property.

b) in the surrounding area:

Private property at land and state property at sea.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The lower areas are used for sheep grazing.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Lovunda/Lundeura is situated close to the fishing village Lovund with 3-400 inhabitants. The ocean outside the nature reserve is used for fishing and aquaculture.

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:

Grazing by sheep influences the vegetation in the nature reserve.

If grazing is suspended in the future the vegetation composition in the reserve will be affected.

b) in the surrounding area:

Reductions in the stock of Lesser Sand Eel *Ammodytes marinus*, Capelin *Mallotus villosus*, and Herring *Clupea harengus* as a consequence of natural fluctuations, overfishing and climate change has an impact on the breeding success of the sea birds. The birds are further sensitive towards petrol pollution in their feeding areas.

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.

Lovunda/Lundeura was designated as a nature reserve December 6th 2002.

The site is also a Birdlife IBA-site known as "NO029 Lovunden".

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?:

No

d) Describe any other current management practices:

The site is protected as a nature reserve.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

None

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

None

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.

None

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

The site is used for tourism, especially when the puffin arrives in spring.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management (DN), Tungasletta 2, 7485 Trondheim

Ph +47 73580500

Fax +47 73580501

Email: postmottak@dirnat.no

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.

The site is managed by the County Governor of Nordland, which is under the instruction of DN.

Address:

Åsmund Andersen

County Governor of Nordland,

Moloveien 10, N-8002 Bodø

phone: +4775531580

E-mail: Postmottak@fmno.no

34. Bibliographical references:

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

Elven, R. med flere. 1988. Botaniske verdier på havstrender i Nordland. B Beskrivelser for regionene Nord-Helgeland og Salten. Økoforsk rapport 1988: 2B.

Results from the Norwegian Sea Bird Monitoring and Mapping Programme. SEA POP's webpages. (<http://seapop.nina.no/>)

Please return to: **Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
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