



# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 17 April 2018

Update version, previously published on : 27 May 2013

## Norway

### Runde



Designation date	27 May 2013
Site number	2164
Coordinates	62°24'33"N 05°39'54"E
Area	351,00 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 located on the northwest coast of Norway and it consists of several protected areas on the island Runde, as well as the neighbouring island Grasøyane . Island Runde is exposed to the Norwegian Sea and includes large parts of the western coastline protected as bird reserves, and an inland mire area protected as a nature reserve, Goksøymyrane .

The mountains rise steeply around the island Runde, and the island is the southernmost and third largest bird cliff nesting site in Norway. A total of 230 species have been registered here.

Grasøyane is made up by Grasøya, and numerous smaller islets. The island and islets are nesting and moulting sites for numerous bird species.

Goksøymyrane is located on the north-western part of the mountain plateau on Runde Island, and consists of mires. The mires are protected as a nature reserve and are important in the context of the surrounding bird sanctuaries. The mires provide nesting sites for species such as the great skua *Stercorarius skua*.

## 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	P.O. 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	2008
To year	2017

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Runde
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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 <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has decreased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 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?	No
(Update) Optional text box to provide further information	The bird populations nesting on the island has been decreasing in numbers the last years. This follows the trend we see in many sea bird populations globally. At this point we don't consider this to have changed the ecological character of the site. The populations here are closely monitored by the national sea bird program, SeaPop.

## 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 five existing protected areas: Four bird protection areas and one nature reserve. Three of the bird protection areas are on the Runde Island (A): Runde Westside, Runde Northside and Hellestien-Blåfjellet-Kløfjellet-Geita. The fourth bird protected area, Grasøyane (B), is an island situated northeast of Runde. The nature reserve, Goksøymyrane (C), is situated on Runde Island.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Møre og Romsdal
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Ålesund

### 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):

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

#### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Atlantic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

### 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 reasons

Runde is the southernmost bird cliff nesting site in Norway, and has a rich avian community, especially cliff-nesting species. Because of that, the Site has been a key site in the national bird monitoring project (SeaPop) for many years.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Runde supports populations of bird species important for maintaining the biological diversity in the region. Runde is the most southerly bird cliff in Norway and is important for the expansion of breeding seabirds in the region.

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

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

Start year

Source of data:

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

<no data available>

#### 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6000			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	(3000 pairs in 2010) Criteria 2, 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.
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"/>	100			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	(50 pairs in 2008) Criteria 2, 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<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 type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Important breeding area for this species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	162000			VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	(81000 pairs in 2010) Criteria 2, 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	(5500 pairs in 2010) Criteria 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.
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"/>				LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species has a strong breeding population on the site.
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(3000 pairs in 2010) Criteria 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm-Petrel; Leach's Storm Petrel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	This species is observed on several occasions, but breeding is never confirmed.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	European Shag	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2600			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(1300 pairs in 2010) Criteria 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34000		1.7	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	(17000 pairs in 2010) Criteria 2, 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.
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"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding and moulting area for this species, mainly Grasøyane.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2010			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(25 pairs in 2010) Criteria 3 & 4: Breeding site for this species, especially sub-site Goksjømyrane. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern convention	Criterion 4: This species is breeding on the site.
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15000			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as CR	(7500 pairs in 2010) Criteria 2, 3 & 4: Runde supports this species during the breeding season. Criterion 5: Cliff nesting birds dominate the wildlife on the island.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Red list status is according 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
Bird cliff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steep cliffs that function as important nesting sites for several bird species, such as Puffin and Black-legged Kittiwake	Listed as VU on the Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types 2011
Coastal heath	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-natural nature type that require grazing or burning to stay short. Traditionally used as pasture for grazing livestock.	Listed as EN on the Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types 2011.
Mire system	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mire systems with a rich vegetation, affected by the fertilization from the bird guano.	Important for many bird species.

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The Site contains Runde island with several steep bird cliffs of high importance to many breeding bird species. The vegetation is characterized by the strong fertilization from the bird guano and the grazing sheep. Rock and sand shores dominate the coastline. The island Grasøyane is surrounded by several small islets and skerries.

The vegetation is varied, from dry meadows to mire areas. There are areas with rich meadows and coastal heath, fertilized by the bird guano. Used as pasture for livestock through centuries.

The mire systems are still characterized by peat harvesting that happened several decades ago when people used peat as fuel. There are three small freshwater ponds as well.

### 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
D: Rocky marine shores		1		Unique
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		2		Unique

#### 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
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/pools		3		

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Carex demissa</i>		This species covers large areas of the bog.
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>		This species covers large areas of the bog.
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>		This species covers large areas of the bog.
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>		This species covers large areas of the bog.
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>		This species covers large areas of the bog.

#### 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>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	50			(National red list: considered as NT) (50 breeding pairs)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	100			(100 breeding pairs)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	2			(2 breeding pairs)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Linaria flavrostris</i>	Twite				Considered NT on the national Red List. Regularly observed at the site, possibly breeding.

##### Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	Actually (minor impacts)	decrease

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

American mink: According to the management plan, the mink population has decreased in the last years, most likely due to a stronger otter population.

### 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)

Typically oceanic with mild winters and cool summers. Annual mean temperature is 7,6°C and the annual mean precipitation is 1254 mm, with more than 200 days of precipitation each 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 soil is poor in nutrients and mainly acidic.  
The bedrock is mainly composed of layered gneiss.  
Grasøyane is made up of gneiss and on the east side of Grasøya are rock and shell sand shores.

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
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine water	<input type="checkbox"/>	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.

On the plateau of the island Runde there are three small freshwater ponds.  
The shores below the steep cliffs are mostly in the intertidal zone and sparsely vegetated.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Oligotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change  Increase  Decrease  Unknown

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

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The human population in the municipality Herøy is 8,400.

- Grazing (sheep)
- Meteorology station in the village Runde
- Runde Environmental centre
- Businesses related to tourism such as cafés and camping sites
- Fishing in the open sea outside of Runde

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	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
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Businesses related to tourism such as cafés and camping sites.

Fishing in the open sea outside of Runde.

More than 32,000 tourists visited Runde in 2009, and the numbers are expected to rise.

- SEAPOP (seabird populations) is a holistic and long-term program for monitoring and mapping Norwegian seabirds. Runde is one of the monitoring key-sites ([www.seapop.no](http://www.seapop.no)).
- There are sheep grazing occurring on the island.
- Runde is a famous bird cliff nesting site in Norway.
- As a historical association, the Runde-treasure can be mentioned. In 1725 a Dutch ship carrying tons of gold and silver coins sank outside Runde. The treasure, which was discovered in 1972, is the biggest finding of coins in Norway

All of these values are consistent with the maintenance of the ecological character of Runde. The tourists are canalized to areas and along paths where disturbance of the birds are minimal.

Within the site:

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
Provincial/region/state 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

a) within the Ramsar site:

Runde and Grasøyane: approximately 15% state-owned, 85% private  
 (Runde and Grasøyane including Goksøymyrane: approximately 20% state-owned, 80% private)

b) in the surrounding area:

approximately 2% state owned, 98% private  
 If Goksøymyrane is included in the Ramsar site: approximately 2% state-owned, 98% private  
 The private property is common uncultivated land used as sheep grazing land.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

The site is managed by the County Governor of Møre og Romsdal, which is under the instruction of Norwegian Environment Agency

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

County Governor of Møre og Romsdal

Postal address:

P.O Box 2520, N-6404 Molde

E-mail address:

fmmrpostmottak@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
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	unknown impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" 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	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<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"/>	decrease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown

Pollution

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

In the surrounding area:

- fishing
- climate change can affect the food source, i.e. changes in the fish population is a possible explanation for the decrease in the seabird populations we now see, but it is unknown to what degree this occurs.
- oil spills from ships are a risk.
- trawling for kelp.

All birds and mammals, except for the invasive species the American mink *Mustela vison*, are protected in the surrounding area of the Ramsar Site.

As the site has become a popular tourist destination, some possible disturbance of birdlife has been registered. The situation is monitored.

### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Bird Protection Areas	Grasøyane, Runde Westside, Runde Northside and Hellesien-Blåfjellet-Kløfjellet-Geita.		whole
Nature Reserve	Goksøymyrane		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Runde		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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:

All kind of human activities in the protected areas are regulated by an official set of detailed regulations. The tourists are directed to areas and along paths where disturbance of the birds are minimal. The visitors mainly stay on the paths, which minimize the negative impact on the vegetation outside the paths.

All birds and mammals, except for the invasive species American mink *Mustela vison*, are protected in the surrounding area of the Ramsar Site.

### 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:

- Runde Environmental Centre
- The facilities and infrastructure at the centre support various scientific disciplines, including biology, oceanography, meteorology, pollution research and environmental technology. Key roles for the centre consist of providing infrastructure for environmental research, monitoring and education ([www.rundecenter.no](http://www.rundecenter.no))
- There are several nature trails/paths and information boards at Runde
- The government authority has published an information booklet
- In addition, there are several commercial internet sites providing information on Runde (not listed)

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): [www.rundecenter.no](http://www.rundecenter.no)

#### 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
Birds	Implemented

SEAPOP (seabird populations) is a holistic and long term program for monitoring and mapping Norwegian seabirds. Runde is one of the monitoring key-sites of the program ([www.seapop.no](http://www.seapop.no))

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Anker Nilssen, T., Lorentsen, S.H., Folkestad, A. O., Olsen, O. & Valde, K. 2009. Key site monitoring on Runde in 2008. Short SEAPOP Report 12-2009.

Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal. 2013. Forvaltingsplan for Runde og Grasøyane fuglefredingsområde og Goksøyrmyrane naturreservat. Herøy og Ulstein kommunar. (In Norwegian - Translates: Management plan for Runde and Grasøyane bird protection area and Goksøyrmyrane Nature Reserve.)

Henriksen, S & Hilmo, O. 2015. Norwegian Red List of Species 2015

Lindgaard, A & Henriksen, S. 2011. The Norwegian Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat Types 2011. Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre, Norway.

Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge: Vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss

Personal communication, 2010. Folkestad, A.O. and Lorentsen, S-H., SEAPOP

Folkestad, A.O., 2008. Notat Runde Situasjon og utvikling for fuglefjellet 1956-2008.

#### 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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

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

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Runde Northside ( Øivind Leren, 06-08-2012 )



Runde, Grasøyane ( Øivind Leren, 06-08-2012 )



Nature Reserve sign, Runde ( Gunnar Kjørstad, Norwegian Environment Agency, 17-06-2010 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2013-05-27