Designation date: 19/03/96 **Ramsar Site no. 807**

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 for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.

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:

Miljøfaglig Utredning AS commissioned by Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, Tungasletta 2, 7485 Trondheim
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E-mail: postmottak@dirnat.no

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DD MM YY
Designation date | Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:
March 2012

3. Country:
Norway

4. Name of the Ramsar site:
Sandblåst-/Gaustadvågen
(International No. 807, National No. 20)

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

i) 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:

None

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 border of the Ramsar sites is the same as the border of Sandblåst-/Gaustadvågen Nature Reserve.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):
62° 59`N 07° 17`E

9. General location:
Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Sandblåstvågen and Gaustadvågen are situated at the mouth of Kornstadfjorden in the municipalities of Fræna and Eide in the county of Møre og Romsdal fylke, about 29 km north of Molde and 27 km south-west of Kristiansund.

10. Elevation: (average and/or max. & min.)
0-29 m.a.s.l.

11. Area: (in hectares)
245.3 ha, of which 139.6 ha is 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.

Sandblåstvågen/Gaustadvågen nature reserve is a typical well developed estuary situated in an undulating, low-lying coastal landscape, and surrounded by farmland and overgrown coastal heath. The site is characterised by large tidal flats and salt marsh system linked together by 3 smaller rivers. The area is divided into three sections. The innermost part is Gaustadvågen, and isolated and highly productive

brackish basin. A little further out is Sandblåstvågen, which is made up of wide salt marshes, mudbanks and shallow river course. The outermost part, Vågen is a wide and shallow area at the mouth of the Kornstadfjorden, and this as well as the shallow waters and the island of Purkholmen are also included within the reserve.

The area is unique within the county of Møre og Romsdal and is one of the most typical and valuable estuaries in Norway. The site is highly productive, and a large number of wetland birds use the area, especially during spring and autumn migration. This is also an important breeding site for many species and in mild winters is also highly important as a wintering site. Particularly high numbers of birds gather here during the autumn migration, with regular counts of several hundred whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*, various ducks and waders. For several species this site holds the highest concentrations recorded in Møre og Romsdal including whooper swan, dabbling ducks and several species of wader.

Botanically the area is also extremely valuable. The large system of brackish meadows and salt marshes, which are well developed in Sandblåstvågen, are special for this part of the country, and perhaps also nationally. The large and well developed occurrences of *Characeae* (*Chara canescens* (EN), *Chara aspera* (NT)) in the underwater brackish meadows at Gaustadvågen are also probably unique in a national context.

Several regionally rare and national red-listed species occur, both birds, *Characeae* and higher plants. Several threatened nature types are represented, in particular the various forms of brackish meadows.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline 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).

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8

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. The area represents a rare and in many ways unique estuary in the region. Gaustadvågen is, with its large brackish meadows with *Characeae*, is rather peculiar. Sandblåstvågen and the neighbouring Vågen and the area towards Gaustadvågen, also contain peculiar and well developed underwater brackish meadows and salt marshes.

Criterion 2. Several vegetation types that are considered to be vulnerable are found, including four formations of submerged brackish meadows. Two nationally red-listed *Characeae* occur, including the endangered species *Chara canescens* (EN). Otter *Lutra lutra* (VU) breeds in the area (Annex II, Berne Convention). The Norwegian Red List 2010 is used. See also pt. 21 and 22.

Criterion 3. Large, intact estuaries represent a threatened environment, both from building and pollution. Some of the *Characeae* recorded occur nowhere else in the county (*Chara canescens* and *Chara aspera)* and are also considered as rare in this part of the biogeographic region. Several plant species and some wetland bird species are regionally rare, and it is reasonable to assume that the area is responsible for the survival of several populations in the region, both during summer and winter. The site is also considered to be a hotspot for migrating birds. See also point 21 and 22.

Criterion 4. The site is highly productive, and a large number of wetland birds use the area, especially during spring and autumn migration. This is also an important breeding site for many species and in mild winters is also highly important as a wintering site. Particularly high numbers of birds gather here during the autumn migration, with regular counts of several hundred whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus*, various ducks and waders. For several species this site holds the highest concentrations recorded in Møre og Romsdal including whooper swan, dabbling ducks and several species of wader. See point 22 for more details.

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:
1. Southern boreal vegetation zone, highly oceanic section (Sb – O3).
2. Atlantic

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):
1. 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 (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss).
2. EU Habitat directive 92/43/EEC

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 is composed of autochthonous or almost autochthonous gneiss from primitive times, deformed and metamorphosed during the Caledonian mountain chain folding. Quartergeologically there is peat and mires in the north and south, marine deposits in the east and west, river and stream deposits in the south-west and some bare mountain in the south and north-east.
Geomorphology	The site is part of a large flat coastal landscape formed by rising landmass.
Substrate / soil	The outer part of Sandblåstvågen is made up of rocks, stone, gravel, sand, clay and silt. In the central parts of Sandblåstvågen and eastwards towards Gaustadvågen there are finer materials with stone, gravel, clay and silt. Peat covers the mires and raw humus covers the moor. There are also large areas of boggy soil.
Water quality	The brackish areas are little affected by humus and with relatively good water clarity.
Water depth / fluctuations	The variation between high and low tides measured at Kristiansund averages annually 129 cm. Fluctuations and depths in the brackish water system are uncertain.
Climate	The site has a highly oceanic climate with mild winters and relatively cool summers. Annual precipitation is 1000 – 1500 mm.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

Sandblåstvågen and Gaustadvågen are situated at the mouth of the Kornstadfjord, and represent a large, brackish system, which receives fresh water from the south and the south-west. The largest river, Gaustadelva, runs out of the lake Gådalsvannet, which is about 3 km south of the reserve. In addition, a number of small streams run into the area from smaller water bodies and mires in the south and south-west. The bedrock in the catchment area is mostly gneiss. The highest mountain south of the reserve is Melen, which is 768 m a.s.l. The catchment area is mountainous, with partly wooded hillsides and large mires, some of which are cultivated. To the south and south-west of the site are large areas of intensively managed farmland. Farmland is more spread out towards the north and east. The catchment area south of the reserve has higher precipitation (1500-2000 mm p.a.) compared to Sandblåst and Gaustadvågen (1000-1500 mm p.a.). There are probably quartergological values in the area.

The area is situated on loose marine depositions and is mainly surrounded by the same, as well as by marsh and rocky areas. The ecosystem is governed by a variation of fresh water from three rivers and salt water at high tide. Constriction of seawater at Vågen results in Sandblåstvågen not becoming too affected by high salt levels. Road buildings across Vågen have resulted in a constriction of the outlet, and this may

have affected the amount of water and the salt content farther up the estuary. The area is sheltered such that erosion is not considered to be a problem.

18. Hydrological values:

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

None known.

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.

H, G, F, A, B, J, U, D

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

The site is surrounded by an undulating landscape with moor on knolls and poor mire vegetation in between. In the outer parts toward the Kornstadfjord there are small areas of salt marshes and seaweed communities. There are large areas of wet brackish meadow, coastal marsh and some underwater brackish meadow at Sandblåstvågen and the area between the river Gaustadelva and the inlet to Gaustadvågen, and there are large gatherings of waders, rails, ducks and other birds in these areas at various times in their annual cycle. The submerged brackish meadows are a threatened type. Gaustadvågen is probably somewhat deeper and there are often a good number of ducks, especially during migration periods.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS*.

There is a good population of *Chara aspera* (NT) at Gaustadvågen, a species on the national red data list. The endangered *Chara canescens* (EN) is also found here. In addition several regionally rare and some threatened plants have been found, such as *Carex flacca*, *Potagometon pectinatus*, *Potagometon filiformis*, sandsiv *Juncus balticus*, *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* and *Ruppia cirrhosa*. Most of these species are found in Gaustadvågen or in the shallow area between there and Sandblåstvågen. The Norwegian Red List 2010 is used.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS*.

Mammals:

Otter *Lutra lutra* (VU), which is included in the Norwegian red-list occurs, and two dens are known in Sandblåstvågen.

Birds:
This is one of the most important areas in the region for whooper swan *Cygnus cygnus* during autumn passage, with up to 340 recorded at one time. The species can also occur in high numbers during mild winters and during spring. Several goose species occur, and Greylag Goose *Anser anser* often number several hundred during autumn. This is also one of the regular site in the county for resting arctic breeding geese during autumn, where flocks of both Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*, Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* and Bean Goose *Anser fabalis* (VU) may occur. Numbers of dabbling ducks are for many species the highest recorded in the county with up to 410 Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, 450-500 Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*, 350 Common Teal *Anas crecca*, 20 Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* (NT) and 25 Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* (NT). Numbers of diving ducks are a noticeably fewer although there are also high counts of Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula* (300 individuals), Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* (80-100 individuals), Greater Scaup *Aythya marila* (VU) (50-100 individuals) and Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* (175 individuals). Raptors such as White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* and Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* hunt in the area, and several other species occur sporadically. A number of waders occur in considerable numbers in autumn, such as Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* (235 individuals), Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (300-400 individuals), Grey Plover *Pluvialis aquatarola* (50 individuals), Little Stint *Calidris minuta* (300 individuals), Knot *Calidris canutus* (300 individuals), Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* (235 individuals), Dunlin *Calidris alpina* (500 individuals), Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (VU) (500 individuals), Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* (60-62 individuals), Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* (87 individuals), Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* (75 individuals), Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* (45-60 individuals) and Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* (NT) (100 individuals). Other common birds are Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* (max 1000 ind) and Common Gull *Larus Canus* (max 600 ind),

The number of bird is less at other times of the year, although may be considerable in spring and summer. The area is an important breeding site for several wetland bird species during summer, with irregular nesting by such regional rarities and interesting species as Northern Pintail, Dunlin *Calidris alpina*, Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* and Crane *Grus grus*. The outer part of the reserve includes the island of Purkholmen, which is considered regionally important as a nesting site for seabirds, with colonies of Common Gull *Larus canus*, terns *Sterna* spp. and previously also Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* (EN). In addition to various wildfowl and waders there are often large flocks of gulls and passerines in the area throughout the year, sometimes numbering thousands. Several regional and national rarities are recorded, and at least 185 different bird species are recorded in the area. Red list categories is given according to the national red list 2010.

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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:

The area is important both for recreation as well as agriculture. Important farmland is found within the reserve and some parts are grazed. The area is rich in fish. Ease of access makes the area ideal for studying the landscape and its bird life. The area is therefore important for research and educational purposes.

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.

(b) in the surrounding area: Private. Knarrashaugmyra, which borders the southern part of the nature reserve at Sandblåstvågen/Gaustadvågen was designate as a nature reserve on 13th December 1996.

25. Current land (including water) use:

(a) within the Ramsar site:
Access is forbidden in parts on the reserve between 1st April and 31st August. Some walking probably takes place outside the periods of restriction. Parts of Sandblåstvågen are cultivated farmland and there is often farming activity. A few sheep graze Sandblåstvågen, as well as cattle north of the reserve. Birdwatching takes place throughout the year.

(b) in the surroundings/catchment:
There is little boating by the outlet. Farming in the south and south-west. A viewing facility for birdwatching has recently been completed just east of Gaustadvågen, with information boards about the nature reserve.

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:
Further cultivation within the reserve will probably be negative for the nature value of the site. Fertilising both within and near the reserve should have been monitored. The heather moor within the reserve are overgrown both due to lack of management as well as conifer planting. This probably has a negative impact on water birds.

Several roads (both farm tracks and proper roads) have been constructed over Vågen and this may have affected water exchange from the brackish system. The salt content may well have been reduced and thus affected the ecosystem, although the biological consequences of this have not been assessed.

(b) in the surrounding area:
Fertilising along the nearby rivers and streams ought to be monitored. Overgrowing of neighbouring heather moors has resulted in a change in the open character of the area and probably affected bird life in a negative way.

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.

Sandblåstvågen/Gaustadvågen was designated as a nature reserve on 27th May 1988. The Ramsar site border is the same as the border of the nature reserve.

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?:

A management plan is under development by the management authority

d) Describe any other current management practices:
Knarrashaugmyra, which borders the southern part of the nature reserve at Sandblåstvågen/Gaustadvågen was designate as a nature reserve on 13th December 1996.

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.

There is no known organised research. The Møre og Romsdal branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF) had a hide in the area during the 1980's. This has since been moved to another site (Male near Hustad in Fræna municipality) and ornithological activity has since subsided.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:
e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

A viewing facility for birdwatching has recently been completed just east of Gaustadvågen, with information boards about the nature reserve. An information booklet is produced by the management authorities, comprising all the Ramsar sites in Møre and Romsdal county.

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

Birdwatching takes place throughout the year, and this is one of the main observation sites of the outer part of Romsdal. There is some boating activity outside the bridge by Komstadfjorden.

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 Møre og Romsdal, which is under the instruction of DN. Address: County Governor of Møre og Romsdal, Fylkeshusa, 6404 Molde, Norway. Phone +47 71258443. E-mail: postmottak@fmmr.no

34. Bibliographical references:
scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Botanical and management plans:

Holten, J. I., Frisvoll, A. A. & Aune, E. I. 1986. Havstrand i Møre og Romsdal. Flora, vegetasjon og verneverdier. Økoforsk rapport 1986:3A: 253 s. (In Norwegian – on flora and vegetation along the coast of Møre og Romsdal).
Holten, J. I., Frisvoll, A. A. & Aune, E. I. 1986. Havstrand i Møre og Romsdal. Lokalitetsbeskrivelser. Økoforsk rapport 1986:3B: 184 s. (In Norwegian – on site descriptions along the coast of Møre og Romsdal).
Jordal, J.B. 2005. Kartlegging av naturtypar i Eide kommune. Rapport J. B. Jordal nr. 4-2005. 65 s. + kart. (In Norwegian – on habitat mapping in Eide municipality).
Jordal, J. B. 2005. Kartlegging av naturtypar i Fræna kommune. Rapport J. B. Jordal nr. 5-2005. 139 s. + kart. (In Norwegian – on habitat mapping in Fræna municipality).
Langangen, A., Gaarder, G. & Jordal, J. B. 2001. Plantegeografisk viktig funn av kransalgen hårkrans (*Chara canescens* Lois.) i Møre og Romsdal. Blyttia 59: 165-166. (In Norwegian – on a find of *Chara canescens* in Møre og Romsdal).

Birds:
Fiske, P. & Gylseth, J., 1985. Gaustad-/Sandblåstvågen. Rallus 15: 101-111. (In Norwegian – on the birdlife in Gaustad- /Sandblåstvågen).
Folkestad, A. O. 1978. Fylkesvis oversikt over ornitologisk viktige våtmarksområder i Norge. Møre og Romsdal. Miljøverndepartementet juni 1978. (In Norwegian – on Ornithologically important wetlands in Norway).
Folkestad, A. O. & Loen, J. 1998: Hekkande sjøfugl i Møre og Romsdal - ein statusrapport. Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernavdelinga, rapport nr. 4-1998. 125 s. (In Norwegian – on breeding seabirds in Møre og Romsdal).
Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernavdelinga 1982. Utkast til verneplan for våtmarksområde i Møre og Romsdal. Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernavdelinga. 224 s. (In Norwegian – draft management plan for wetlands in Møre og Romsdal).
Gjerde, Ø. 1974. Feltrapport høsten 1974. Landsplan for verneverdige områder/forekomster. Upubl. rapport til Miljøverndepartementet, nr. 72.1. 32 s. (In Norwegian – on important areas).
Gjerde, Ø. 1975. Feltrapport vår/sommer 1975. Landsplan for verneverdige områder/forekomster. Upubl. rapport til Miljøverndepartementet, nr. 72.2. 50 s. (In Norwegian – on important areas).
Moen, G. 2004. Viltet i Fræna. Rapport, 170 s. (In Norwegian – on wildlife in Fræna municipality).
Moen, G. 2005. Viltet i Eide. Naturkonsult DA rapport nr. 1-2005. 135 s + vedlegg og kart. (In Norwegian – on wildlife in Eide municipality).
Solbakken, K. A. under arbeid. Status for fuglelivet i norske Ramsarområder. NOF-rapport. (In Norwegian – on Birdlife of Norwegian Ramsar sites).

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