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

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY.
DD MM YY

Designation date | Site Reference Number

Lars Dinesen
Danish Nature Agency - Nature Planning and Biodiversity
Ministry of the Environment
Haraldsgade 53
2100 København Ø
Phone +45 7254 4830
e-mail ladin@nst.dk

Preben Clausen
DCE - Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, and
Department of Bioscience
Aarhus University
Grenåvej 14
DK-8410 Rønde
Denmark
Phone +45 8715 8857/ Fax +45 8715 8902
e-mail pc@dmu.dk

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

3. Country:
Denmark

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.

Præstø Fjord, Jungshoved Nor, Ulvshale and Nyord
(International No. 161; National No. 22).

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)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:

Præstø Fjord - as in many other Danish wetlands, suffer from eutrophication, whereas this problem seems much less acute in the area around Ulvshale-Nyord. Discontinued grazing of marshes and high predation rates are likely to have had negative effects on breeding meadow birds and terns. Details and relevant references are given below.

---

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) ☒; Denmark_ramsar22.pdf

iii) **a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** ☒.
A comprehensive ESRI ArcView GIS 3.1 shapefile named DKRamsar_WGS84geo is submitted in conjunction with the Danish RIS 2010 update files. The shape is geo referenced and projected in datum WGS84. The shape is composed of five files:

a) DKRamsar_WGS84geo.shp
b) DKRamsar_WGS84geo.dbf
c) DKRamsar_WGS84geo.shx
d) DKRamsar_WGS84geo.sbn
e) DKRamsar_WGS84geo.sbx

and is considered self-explanatory in its database fields.

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.

All Danish Ramsar sites are also designated as Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPAs) under the EEC Birds Directive, and most of them as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the EEC Habitats Directive, hence part of the Danish Natura 2000 network. Generally the delineation of the Ramsar-sites are identical to that of the SPAs, follow coastlines or lake shores, but also includes adjacent salt marshes, freshwater (bulrush/reed) marshes and wet meadows.

---

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.

55°05'N, 12°15'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.

Coastal area with water territory from Fakse Ladeplads (Eastern South Zealand) in north to Stege (Møn) in south, the largest town in the area is Præstø. Administrative regions are Faxe, Næstved and Vordingborg Municipalities.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)
0-12 m

11. Area: (in hectares)
24,778 ha

12. General overview of the site:
Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Coastal waters with shallow shoals, mudflats, sandbanks and islets. Cultivated land with scattered habitation. Salt marshes, reed swamps. Mixed woodlands, partly in a natural state. Heathland with scattered Junipers.

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 2: The site is an important breeding site for waterbirds, including the Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)*(global threat status NT (IUCN 2007), and listed as VU on the Danish Red List), and some species on the current Danish Red list (DMU 2007), e.g. Ruff *(Philomachus pugnax)*(EN, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), Common Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*)(VU) and Little Tern *(Sterna albiforns)*(NT, Ann. I EU Birds Dir.), and several other species listed in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, e.g. Marsh Harrier *(Circus aeruginosus),* Avocet *(Recurvirostra avocetta)*, Sandwich Tern *(Sterna sandvicensis)*, Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* and Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)*. White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaetus albicilla*)(VU) and Peregrine Falcons (RE*) from nearby breeding sites frequently forage inside the area.

Criterion 4: The site holds one of the largest Danish breeding colonies of Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis),* and some fairly large and regionally important concentrations of breeding meadow birds (waders) and coastal colonial breeders (gulls and terns). It is the most important Danish staging area for dabbling ducks apart from the Wadden Sea region.

Criterion 5: The site regularly holds well over 20,000 staging waterbirds, especially during autumn and mild winters. For bird count data see table under point 22.

Criterion 6: The site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in the populations of the following species (average of available count data 2003-2009 compared to WPE4):

Great Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis)*. The breeding populations found at Tyreholm and Ægholm (2139 pairs or 4278 breeding adults, average 2002-2007; Eskildsen 2006, Bregnballe 2007) represents 1.1% of the North, Central European - Mediterranean fly-ways population.
Mute Swan *(Cygnus olor)* 7,839 – 3.1% of the NW Mainland & Central Europe population
Pintail *(Anas acuta)* 3,282 – 5.5% of the NW Europe population.
Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) 1,167 – 2.9% of the NW/Central Europe population

The site was also internationally important in the immediate past for species like:
Barnacle Goose (*Brante leucopsis*) from the Russia/Germany/Netherlands population
Wigeon (*Anas poenelope*) from the W Sibiria & NW/NE Europe population
and Coot (*Fulica atra*) from the Northwestern Europe (win) population (e.g. Madsen 1998, Clausen *et al.* 2004, Bregnballe *et al.* 2005), but comprehensive counts of these species have not always been carried out at the most appropriate times of the year during 2003-2009.

---

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:
Continental
b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):
Biogeographical Regions Europe, 2005, European Environment Agency

For Criterion 2, species are listed either:

i**)** with reference to their presence on the International lists of species of conservation concern, i.e. listed on the most recent IUCN Red list and according to most recent criteria for concervation concern (IUCN 2007).
ii) or with reference to their presence on the National lists of species of concervation concern. The latter are under transition from published information to online information which means that for some taxa older IUCN criteria for red listning have been applied (e.g. fish, Stoltze & Pihl 1998), while for other taxa the most recent IUCN criteria are adopted (e.g. birds, amphibians DMU 2008).
iii) or with reference to their presence on Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, or Annex 2 of the EEC Habitats Directive, and are considered threatened in the European Union

---

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.

No specific information available.

---

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

No specific information available.

---

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

No specific information available.

---

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,B,H,G

---

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.

The largest continuous salt marshes in South East Denmark are found in the area on the island of Nyord. The shallow waters around Ulvshale-Nyord has one of the largest shallow-watered brackish plant communities in Denmark composed of *Ruppia* spp., *Potamogeton pectinatus*, *Zanichellia palustris*, Charophytes, and *Zostera marina* and this provides food for the notable and high concentrations of herbivorous and granivorous waterbirds (Madsen 1998).

---

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 Ramsar site holds a wide variety of habitats with many plant species incl. rare and threatened species. Comprehensive lists of these are provided by Storstrøms Amt (2006).

---

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.*

Since 1999 the site has held one of the recently established breeding pairs of White-tailed Sea Eagle *(Haliaetus albicilla)* in Denmark, and the pair has laid eggs most years and produced 9 fledged youngs during the present reporting period 2002-2007 (Nyegaard & Grell 2008). The forests in the surroundings of the Ramsar site holds the most important and probably over 50% of the Danish breeding population of Common Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*)(Grell 1998), and females bring their chicks out to feed in the shallows of the Ramsar site. The site also holds one of the largest Danish breeding colonies of Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis),* and some fairly large and regionally important concentrations of breeding meadow birds (waders) and coastal colonial breeders (gulls and terns), including several nationally Red Listed and/or and species listed in Annex 1 of the EEC Birds Directive, e.g. Pintail *(Anas acuta)*, Garganey *(Anas querquedula)*, Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*), Avocet *(Recurvirostra avocetta)*, Sandwich Tern *(Sterna sandvicensis),* Little Tern *(Sterna albiforns)*, Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* and Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo).*

Table giving the most recent information about breeding birds in the Ramsar site (from Andreasen 2004, 2006; Eskildsen 2006, Jørgensen 2006, Storstrøms Amt 2006, Bregnballe 2007, Nyegaard & Grell 2008). Annual numbers for Common Merganser is not available. The list only includes the rare species mentioned above, but Jørgensen (2006) lists the commoner species as well. – indicates information is not available. Numbers do not necessary represent totals, except for those marked with *.

Breeding birds	**No. of breeding pairs**						**Average**	
Species \ Year	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**		
Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis	2445	2156	2106	2147	1932	2048	2139	*
Anas acuta	2	2	2-3	-	3-4	-	3	
Anas querquedula	1	2	2-3	-	-	-	1	
Mergus merganser	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Haliaetus albicilla	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*
Circus aeruginosus	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Recuvirostra avocetta	86	244	139	17	-	-	122	
Philomachus pugnax	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	
Limosa limosa	9	10	7-8	-	3	-	8	
Sterna sandvicensis	25	20		1	-	-	15	
Sterna paradiseae	90	229	168	6	-	-	123	
Sterna albifrons	6	19	32	5	-	-	16	
Sterna hirundo		15	1	6	-	-	7	

Table giving the most recent information about staging waterbirds in the Præstø Fjord - Nyord area. Published and unpublished data from NERI. Numbers given are maxima of several species of waterbirds. Counting intensity varies over the years, with most comprehensive coverage 2008-09. For offshore species marked by * the 2004 and 2008 total count from data presented by Petersen *et al.* (2006b, 2010) are the only comprehensive count available from the period 2003-2009.

	Annual Maxima							**Average**	
Species \ Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Gavia spp.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	*
Tachybaptus ruficollis	-	-	-	11	10	77	32	33	
Podiceps cristatus	-	79	8	20	143	123	456	138	
Podiceps griseigena	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Phalacrocorax carbo	-	3418	965	128	826	2375	1720	1572	
Ardea cinerea	-	252	16	79	44	69	84	91	
Cygnus olor	-	12313	3050	4775	4570	13000	9323	7839	
Cygnus cygnus	-	548	-	-	-	422	185	385	
Anser fabalis	-	-	-	18	-	80	-	49	
Anser albifrons	-	165	-	115	8	635	25	190	
Anser anser	2365	2620	2680	2493	3650	7040	5860	3815	
Branta canadensis	275	2100	595	835	510	1186	775	897	
Branta leucopsis	-	4300	260	1800	10000	1915	1900	3363	
Branta bernicla bernicla	44	6	90	382	1510	7	23	295	
Tadorna tadorna	-	145	265	304	45	326	181	211	
Anas penelope	-	8650	8125	12565	8300	28555	22050	14708	
Anas strepera	-	-	-	12	-	9	35	19	
Anas crecca	-	1675	1975	1490	1100	4490	6140	2812	
Anas platyrhynchos	-	6013	3525	2550	3500	15818	13860	7544	
Anas acuta	-	2490	5905	2860	2225	2435	3775	3282	
Anas clypeata	-	1260	1700	225	675	1275	1865	1167	
Aythya ferina	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	
Aythya fuligula	-	1003	-	-	-	5615	-	3309	
Aythya marila	-	-	-	-	-	1675	-	1675	
Somateria mollissima	-	202	15	35	10	264	170	116	*
Clangula hyemalis	-	25	-	-	-	56	5	29	*
Melanitta nigra	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	*
Melanitta fusca	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	*
Bucephala clangula	-	3973	35	90	30	3849	240	1370	*
Mergus albellus	-	12	-	-	-	88	-	50	
Mergus serrator	-	152	40	15	60	983	70	220	*
Mergus merganser	-	407	4	-	-	406	-	272	*
Haliaeetus albicilla	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	
Falco peregrinus	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	
Fulica atra	-	14800	10900	14000	25265	20040	6825	15305	
Pluvialis apricaria	-	-	-	-	-	3000	-	3000	
Vanellus vanellus	-	-	-	-	-	1025	50	538	
Calidris alpina	-	-	-	-	-	2000	200	1100	
Sum of annual maxima	2684	66811	40153	44802	62481	118851	75855		

Notes: - does not necessarily mean the species was absent – rather not counted/reported. Averages are thus computed based on years with numbers reported. Offshore species (*) have been counted using

transect surveys. Numbers mentioned are actual counted numbers, true numbers are probable 3-5 times higher (as demonstrated by Petersen et al. 2006b using spatial modelling for selected species).

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:

No specific information.

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 owner lakes, wetlands and forests. State-owned saltmarshes on Nyord and Ulvshale.

b) in the surrounding area:
As most other Danish Ramsar-sites, this site is surrounded by a rural landscape composed of a mixture of private owned agricultural areas and forests.

25. Current land (including water) use:
a) within the Ramsar site:
Grazing and forestry, and a few agricultural areas. Water from adjacent catchments is not used for irrigation purposes.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:
Likewise, farmland, grazing and forestry. There are no larger urban developments (>25,000 people) within 10 km from the site.

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:

Potential threats are:

i) Overgrowth of salt marshes due to discontinuation of grazing by cattle, but most salt marshes, and all valuable for waterbirds, are being managed.
ii) Pollution due to surplus of nutrients in coastal waters. But in contrast to most shallow-watered Danish wetlands, eutrophication levels appear to be fairly low over most of the Ramsar site, except in Præstø Fjord. The large seagrass beds around Ulvshale-Nyord have thus remained fairly stable over a long-time monitoring period from 1987 to 2001 (Madsen 1998, P. Clausen & T. Bregnballe, unpubl. data).
iii) Disturbance by people engaged in leisure activities – an increasingly important activity on the site (Storstrøms Amt 2006).
iv) Several of the ducks, waders and terns breeding on saltmarshes in the area have been declining in recent years. Declines are likely linked to heavy predation pressure, rather than mismanagement of marshes on most sites (Jørgensen 2006).

At present the main factors adversely affecting the site´s ecological character are eutrophication of marine waters, drains and ditches in saltmarshes, overgrowing, and predation.

b) in the surrounding area:

No specific information.

---

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.

Nature conservation: Præstø Fed, Roneklint, Jungshoved, Ægholm, Nyord and Ulvshale, about 1,500 hectares. Ægholm is a scientific sanctuary since 1963 with no hunting and no public access. Salt marshes on Nyord owned by the Danish Ornithological Society are totally protected against hunting and public access.

Ulvshale and Nyord (10,000 hectares), a former experimental wildlife reserve, was established as a permanent reserve in 1994. Within a zoning scheme areas are designated as hunting free core zones. Hunting from motor boats and from punts not at anchor is prohibited. About 700 hectares in the southern part of Præstø Fjord has been included in the Danish hunting-free network of reserves (Madsen et al. 1998, Clausen et al. 2004), and includes areas with no hunting and with no access in the breeding season of the waterbirds.

Nature management on Ulvshale and Nyord – including cattle grazing and clearance of scrub – has been initiated by the former Storstrøm County and the Danish Forest and Nature Agency. The latter authority is actively purchasing salt marsh areas on Ulvshale in order to re-establish former grazed areas.

The whole Ramsar site is protected under EU legislation, and included in:
Natura 2000-site No. 168
Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) No. 89, and most of the Ramsar site is also included in Special Area of Conservation (SAC) No. 147 (863 ha not included in the SAC but included in the Ramsar Site and SPA is mainly forests and farmland; Storstrøms Amt 2006). The SAC also includes SPA No. 84 situated immediately south of SPA No. 89.

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?:

Approved management plans exist for Ulvshale and Nyord.

For all Danish Ramsar sites, being part of the Danish Natura 2000 network, concervation status base-line reports were finalised in 2006 by the former counties, and published by the regional Environment Centres of the Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning in 2007. In 2011 Natura 2000 plans were issued by the Danish Ministry of Environment/Danish Nature Agency setting up site-specific nature goals and priorities for all Danish Natura 2000 sites, including all Danish Ramsar sites. Parallel to this initiative on Natura 2000 sites, river basin management plans were likewise issued by the Danish Ministry of the Environment/Danish Nature Agency for all Danish river basins in 2011, aimed at meeting demands from the EU Water Framework Directive, hence to improve water quality and ecological status in wetland catchments and coastal areas.

National Ramsar site No. 22 is covered by Natura 2000 plan No. 168 (Naturstyrelsen 2011a) and river basin management plan No. 2.6 (Naturstyrelsen 2011b).

d) Describe any other current management practices:
Two LIFE projects have been carried out in order to improve conditions for breeding meadow birds and rare toads around the Baltic:
Restoration of Meadow Bird Habitats (REMAB) and Baltcoast

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

During 2012 the Government and Municipalities will develop site-specific management action plans to meet the goals of the Natura 2000 and river basin management plans.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

In 2003 Denmark launched the NOVANA programme. This programme forms the basis for future nature and water quality assessments in Denmark, and as such also supports the administration of the Ramsar site networks. NOVANA is an acronym that could be translated to English as NMWANA (**N**ew **M**onitoring programme for **WA**ter quality and **NA**ture), and aims at fulfilling the Danish obligations with regards to reporting conservation status of species and habitats covered by the EEC Birds and Habitats Directives annexes, as well as water quality and associated target species covered by the National 3rd Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment (Vandmiljøplan 3) as well as the EEC Water Framework Directive. The programme is described by Bijl et al. (2007). A first 'pre'-NOVANA assessment of the national conservation status of birds was published in 2003, and translated to English in 2006 (Pihl et. al 2006). National criteria for assessing favourable conservation status for the listed species and habitats were likewise published in 2003, and translated to English in 2007 (Søgaard et al. 2007), except for marine habitats, published solely in Danish (Dahl et al. 2005a). First assessments of reference conditions and development of Ecological Quality Objectives (EQOs) related to the Water Framework Directive were published in 2005-2006 (Dahl et al. 2005b, Petersen et al. 2006). Water bird monitoring programmes involves complete national mid-winter surveys every third year (e.g. Petersen et al. 2006b), and annual complete counts of selected species groups (e.g. swans, geese, dabbling ducks, rare breeding birds, e.g. e.g. Søgaard et al. 2006, 2007). The dabbling duck monitoring programme is built upon the much more comprehensive reserve monitoring programme from 1994-2001 (Clausen et al. 2004). Annual assessments of water quality are also available (latest summary report, Nordemann Jensen et al. 2010).

In 1986 the Wildlife Administration (Now the Department of Wildlife Ecology and National Environmental Research Institute) initiated a research programme concerning waterbirds, habitat selection, food resources and the effect of human disturbance. The programme was stopped in 2002, but main results have been published internationally to the benefit of a wider audience (Madsen 1998, Bregnballe & Madsen 2004).

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.

Bird observation towers at Nyord, Ulvshale, and Præstø Fed. Since 2001 a ranger is working at Præstø Fjord, and a visitors centre has been opened on Præstø Fed. A brochure with walking trails has been published for Præstø Fed.

On Nyord a visitors center was opened in 2009 with facilities for schools, bird observation platform, nature trail, information booklet and information boards, shelters etc.
Brochure and information board at wildlife reserve.

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

Tourism for the village of Nyord, bird tourism, recreational sailing, angling and hunting.

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

National legislation on Nature Conservation and Hunting regulations, as well as national administration of the Ramsar Convention and EEC Birds and Habitats Directives: *Ministry of the Environment.*
National legislation on Agriculture and Fisheries: *Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.*
Local administration and implementation of Nature Conservation: Municipalities listed below under point 33.

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.

Municipalities
Vordingborg Kommune
Valdemarsgade 43
4760 Vordingborg

Faxe Kommune
Frederiksgade 9
4690 Haslev

Næstved Kommune
Rådmandshaven 20
4700 Næstved

Local Unit of the Nature Agency
Naturstyrelsen Storstrøm
Hannenovvej 22
4800 Nykøbing F.
Tel: +45 72543000
E-mail: sto@nst.dk

34. Bibliographical references:

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

Andreasen, N.P. (2004): Naturovervågningsrapport Nyord enge 2004. - Storstrøms amt, Natur- og Plankontoret, 7 pp.

Andreasen, N.P. (2006): Naturovervågningsrapport Nyord enge 2006. - Storstrøms amt, Natur- og Plankontoret, 7 pp.

Bijl, L. van der, Boutrup, S. & Nordemann Jensen, P. (red.) (2007): NOVANA. Det nationale program for overvågning af vandmiljøet og naturen. Programbeskrivelse 2007-09 - del 2. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 615: 120 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR615.pdf

Bregnballe, T. (2007): Det laveste antal skarver i 15 år. DMUNyt 11(17): 6 s. Electronical newsletter, available at: http://www.dmu.dk/Udgivelser/DMUNyt/2007/17/Faerre+skarver.htm

Bregnballe, T. & Madsen, J. (2004): Tools in waterfowl reserve management: effects of intermittent hunting adjacent to a shooting-free core area. - Wildlife Biology 10(4): 261-268.

Bregnballe, T., Hounisen, J.P. & Bøgebjerg, E. 2005: Regulering af jagt på vandfugle i kystzonen: Forsøg med dato-regulering på Nyord. - Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. 68 pp. – Arbejdsrapport fra DMU, nr. 205. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_arbrapporter/rapporter/AR205.pdf

Clausen, P., Bøgebjerg, E., Hounisen, J.P., Jørgensen, H.E. & Petersen, I.K. (2004): Reservatnetværk for trækkende vandfugle. En gennemgang af udvalgte arters antal og fordeling i Danmark 1994-2001. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 490: 144 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrapporter/rapporter/FR490.PDF

Dahl, K., Petersen, J.K., Josefson, A.B., Dahllöf, I. & Søgaard, B. (2005a): Kriterier for gunstig bevaringsstatus for EF-habitatdirektivets 8 marine naturtyper. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 549: 39 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrapporter/rapporter/FR549.PDF

Dahl, K.(ed.), Andersen, J.H.(ed.), Riemann, B.(ed.), Carstensen, J., Christiansen, T., Krause-Jensen, D., Josefson, A.B., Larsen, M.M., Petersen, J.K., Rasmussen, M.B. & Strand, J. (2005): Redskaber til vurdering af miljø- og naturkvalitet i de danske farvande. Typeinddeling, udvalgte indikatorer og eksempler på klassifikation. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 535: 158 pp.

DMU (2007): *Den danske rødliste / Fagdatacenter for Biodiversitet og Terrestrisk Natur (B-FDC). - Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. http://redlist.dmu.dk*. Accessed 1 March 2008.

Ehmsen, E & Pedersen, L. (2006): Årsrapport for Projekt Ørn 2006. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening – 15 pp.

Ehmsen, E & Pedersen, L. (2007): Årsrapport for Projekt Ørn 2007. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening – 23 pp.

Eskildsen, J. (2006): Skarver 2006. Naturovervågning. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Arbejdsrapport fra DMU 233: 50 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/AR233.pdf

IUCN (2007): 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. http://www.iucnredlist.org/ Accessed 5 March 2008.

Grell, M.B. (1998): Fuglenes Danmark. – Dansk Ornitologisk Forening, Gads Forlag, Copenhagen. 825 pp.

Jørgensen, H.E. (2006): Ynglefugle på strandenge i Storstrøms Amt 2003. – Storstrøms Amt, 116 pp.

Madsen, J. (1998): Experimental Refuges for Migratory Waterfowl in Danish Wetlands. II. Tests of Hunting Disturbance Effects. - Journal of Applied Ecology 35: 398-417.

Madsen, J., Pihl, S. & Clausen, P. (1998): Establishing a Reserve Network for Waterfowl in Denmark. A Biological Evaluation of Needs and Consequences. - Biological Conservation 85: 241-255. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3207(97)00172-9

Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (1996): EF-fuglebeskyttelsesområder og Ramsarområder. Kort og områdebeskrivelser, status 1995. [With an English summary*](national report on delineation of and species found within the Danish SPA and Ramsar site network).* 273 pp.

Miljø- og Energiministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (1999): Birds of Danish SPAs – trends in occurrence. *(national report on the status of species found within the Danish SPA and Ramsar site network).* 119 pp. http://www.sns.dk/natur/netpub/birds/helepubl.pdf

Naturstyrelsen 2011a: Natura 2000-plan 2010-2015. Havet og kysten mellem Præstø Fjord og Grønsund. Natura 2000-område 168. Habitatområde H147. Fuglebeskyttelsesområde F84 og F89. - Miljøministeriet, Naturstyrelsen. All Natura 2000 plans are available at: http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Naturbeskyttelse/Natura2000/Natura_2000_planer/Se_Planerne/

Naturstyrelsen 2011b: Vandplan 2010-2015, Østersøen. Hovedvandopland 2.6. Vanddistrikt: Sjælland. - Miljøministeriet, Naturstyrelsen. All river basin management plans are available at: http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Vandet/Vandplaner/Se_vandplanerne/

Nordemann Jensen, P., Boutrup, S., Bijl, L. van der, Svendsen, L.M., Grant, R., Wiberg-Larsen, P., Jørgensen, T.B., Ellermann, T., Hjorth, M., Josefson, A.B., Bruus, M., Søgaard, B., Thorling, L. & Dahlgren. K. 2010: Vandmiljø og Natur 2008. NOVANA. Tilstand og udvikling. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. 106 s. – Faglig rapport fra DMU nr. 767. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR767.pdf

Petersen, J.K., Andersen, J.H., Dahl, K., Hansen, O.S., Josefson, A.B., Karlsson, J., Loo, L.-O., Magnusson, J., Moy, F. & Nilsson, P. (2006a): Reference conditions and EQOs for aquatic vegetation and macrozoobenthos. Copenhagen: Nordic Council of Ministers. - TemaNord 2006:510 : 138 pp.

Petersen, I.K., Pihl, S., Hounisen, J.P., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Therkildsen, O.R. & Christensen, T.K. (2006b): Landsdækkende optælling af vandfugle januar-februar 2004. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 606: 76 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR606.pdf

Petersen, I.K., Nielsen, R.D., Pihl, S., Clausen, P., Therkildsen, O., Christensen, T.K., Kahlert, J. & Hounisen, J.P. (2010): Landsdækkende optælling af vandfugle i Danmark, vinteren 2007/2008. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. – Arbejdsrapport fra DMU nr. 261.78 s. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/AR261.pdf

Pihl, S., Clausen, P., Laursen, K., Madsen, J. & Bregnballe, T. (2006): Conservation status of bird species in Denmark covered by the EU Wild Birds Directive. National Environmental Research Institute. - NERI Technical Report 570: 128 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR570.pdf

Stoltze, M. & Pihl, S. (1998): RØDLISTE 1997 over planter og dyr i Danmark. - Miljø- og Energiministeriet 1998, Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser og Skov- og Naturstyrelsen. 219 pp. http://www.sns.dk/1pdf/rodlis.pdf

Storstrøms Amt (2006): Basisanalyse for Natura 2000 område 168, Havet og kysten mellem Præstø Fjord og Grønsund. 45 pp. http://www2.blst.dk/download/nyk/plannotater/168_Praestoe_natur_2006.pdf

Søgaard, B., Pihl, S. & Wind, P. (2006): NOVANA Arter 2004-2005. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 582: 148 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_Publikationer/3_fagrapporter/rapporter/FR582.pdf

Søgaard, B., Skov, F., Pihl, S., Nygaard, B., Laursen, K., Fredshavn, J.R., Ejrnæs, R., Clausen, P., Bregnballe, T., Madsen, J., Baattrup-Pedersen, A., Lauridsen, T.L., Søndergaard, M., Aude, E., Riis-Nielsen, T., Buttenschøn, R.M., Møller, P. & Nielsen, K.E. (2007): Criteria for favourable conservation status in Denmark. - Natural habitat types and species covered by the EEC Habitats Directive and birds covered by the EEC BirdS Directive. National Environmental Research Institute, University of Aarhus. - NERI Technical Report 647: 92 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR647.pdf

Søgaard, B., Pihl, S. & Wind, P. (2007): Arter 2006. NOVANA. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. - Faglig rapport fra DMU 644: 88 pp. http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR644.pdf

Vandmiljøplan 3. – see http://www.vmp3.dk/
