

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 July 2018 Update version, previously published on : 19 March 1996

NorwayLista Wetlands System



Designation date 18 March 1996 Site number 804

Coordinates 58°04'57"N 06°41'15"E

Area 1 173,00 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

Lista Wetlands System consists of several sub-sites that are situated both along the coastline, as well as inland. From north-west to south-east the landscape is shifting from wild rocky formations to wide sandy beaches with scattered dune-landscapes and pebble beaches. Large areas with flat plains is characteristic for this part of Norway. Inland shallow lakes are important feeding areas for divers, grebes, cormorants and many species of diving ducks during winter and migration periods. The Site is of great importance to wintering and staging waterfowl, seabirds and waders, which is due to its great diversity and its strategic geographical location on the southern tip of Norway. Several of the nature types found here, such as sand dune systems and coastal heath are considered nationally red-listed nature types, and they host many specialized species.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

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

From year 2011

To year 2017

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Lista Wetlands System

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A Changes to Site boundary Yes No ○
^(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately □
^(Update) The boundary has been extended ✓
^(Update) The boundary has been restricted □
(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately □
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately □
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension ✓
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction □

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?

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The bounderies are the same as for Steinodden Bird Protection Area, Steinodden Plant- and bird Protection Area (these two are adjecent and can be seen as one continuous area), Slevdalsvann Nature Reserve, Nordhasselvika Bird Protection Area, Fuglevika Bird Protection Area, Nesheimvann Nature Reserve, Kviljo Plant- and bird Protection Area, Prestvannet Bird Protection Area, Harangervann and Kråkenesvann Landscape Protection Area, Einarsneset Plant- and Bird Protection Area and Røyrtjønn Nature Reserve. The sub-site Slevdalsvann was added to the Wetlands System in 2017.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Aust-og Vest-Agder
b) What is the nearest town or population	Farsund by, with 3326 app. inhabitants (2016)

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes O No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1173

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 1173.78

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Atlantic

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 account on acrises provided	This part of Norway has been populated for a very long time, and the area has a high number of
Other ecosystem services provided	archaeological remains.

An important area for a high diversity of bird species, in particular as a staging and resting site for migratory species, due to its strategic geographical location. Characteristic flat south-west Norwegian Other reasons coastal landscape, with sand dunes and long sandy beaches, and wetland areas With mires and shallow lakes. The human impact through centuries has created a special landscape that is unique to the southwest coast of Norway.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site contains a high diversity of bird- and plant species. Justification

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

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Corynephorus canescens		2	2				National red list status: EN	The site is very important for this species, and Southern Norway is the northern limit for this species.
Eryngium maritimum		 ✓	2				National red list status: EN	The site is very important for this species.
Gentiana pneumonanthe			2				National red list status: VU	The site is very important for this species as one of its remaining habitats.

It is referred to the Norwegian Red List from 2015.	

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Criterion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds											

			qua	ecie:	S	con	pecie ntribu	tes _D	ор. Б	%	IUCN		CMS		
Phylum	Scientific name	Common name		erio 6	n	cr	iterio	n S	Period of pop. Es	t. occurrence	Red . List	Appendix I	Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
/ AVES	Acrocephalus paludicola	Aquatic Warbler	V								VU • is • is		V		Criterion 4: This rare species is observed regularly staging at the site at the fall migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<u>61.</u>	Razorbill	V			V					NT ©SP			National red list status: EN	Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	SCL 🤣	Greater Scaup	77			V					LC ©#			National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Important staging and wintering site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Calidris alpina	Dunlin				V					LC •\$* •®				Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Cepphus grylle	Black Guillemot	V			 ✓(LC Sis			National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Important staging and wintering area for this species.
'	Charadrius hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover				V					LC				Criterion 4: Important breeding and staging area for this species.
/ AVES	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull				 ✓								National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Important breeding and feeding area for this species. App. 900 pairs registered.
AVES	Clangula hyemalis	Oldsquaw; Long- tailed Duck	V								VU • is • is				Criterion 4: Important staging and wintering site for this species.
AVES	chloropus	Common Moorhen	V			V					LC • is • is			National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Staging site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black- backed Gull									LC ©SP ©TERP				Criterion 4: Important breeding site for this species.
	Larus fuscus intermedius							44	174 2013						Criterion 4: Important beeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Melanitta fusca	White-winged Scoter; Velvet Scoter	V								VU ©SSS			National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Important staging and moulting area for this species.
AVES	Melanitta nigra	Black Scoter				 ✓[LC ©			National red list status: NT	Criterion 4: Important staging, breeding and wintering site for this species.
AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	V			2 (NT			National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Important breeding area for this species.
/	Phalacrocorax aristotelis	European Shag									LC © ISP				Criterion 4: Important staging and wintering site for this species.
/	Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant				 ✓					LC				Criterion 4: Important area for this species, both as a breeding site and a staging and wintering site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	V			√ [LC Sis			National red list status: EN	Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	77			 ✓					VU •å: •m			National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Important staging and wintering site for this species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	CITICITOTI	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est	% occurrence	IUCN Red / List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail		2 000			LC Sign			National red list status: VU	Criterion 4: Important staging and breeding area for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	mollissima	Common Eider		Ø000	700		NT ST ST ST ST ST ST ST ST ST S				Criterion 4: Important site for this species through the whole year. Breeding, moulting and staging site. app. 350 breeding couples.
AVES	ett. 🤌	Sheiduck		2 000			LC •\$			Annex II, Bern Convention	Criterion 4: Important breeding and staging site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		2 000			NT Sign			National red list status: EN	Criterion 4: Important staging area for this species. Breeding also occurs.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

It is referred to the Norwegian Red List from 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
Coastal heath	2	Asemi-natural nature type. Consists of low growing heath vegetation that is in need of grazing or burning in order to maintain its ecological state.	Listed as EN in the Norwegian red list for ecosystems and habitat types 2011.
Sand-dune systems	Ø	Consists of shifting sand-dunes, formed by sand from the sea blown inland by the wind.	Listed as VU in the Norwegian red list for ecosystems and habitat types 2011.
Eutrophic lakes		Nutrient-rich lakes with a diverse underwater vegetation, supporting a variation of fish and bird species.	Important areas for the large amounts of wintering, moulting and breeding water birds.

Optional text box to provide further information

Sand-dune systems: An open-area nature type, usually by the coast. The areas closest to the seashore are the most shifting and unstable, rarely supporting vegetation. Further inland the substrate get gradually more stable, supporting typical coastal vegetation.

Coastal Heath: A traditional semi-natural nature type that used to be very common all along the coast of Norway, but is now highly threatened by overgrowing and cessation of farming.

Eutrophic lakes: The lakes are surrounded by agriculture, and have been affected by human influence for centuries. This has created several lakes rich in nutrients and with a large species diversity, of high importance to many bird species.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Shallow bays with sand or rocky outcrops allows large quantities of seaweed to accumulate, and thus create rich feeding opportunities for birds. The geographic position of Lista combined with shallow waters, sand dune systems and wetlands makes this area internationally important for migrating birds. Active sand dunes systems characterize the beaches, with several typical plant species such as the Eryngium maritimum and the Ammophila arenaria. Nesheimvann, Prestvann, Hanagervann - Kråkenesvann and Røyrtjønn are all freshwater lakes partly eutrophicated and partly dominated by Phragmites communis. The complex of natural habitats makes Lista valuable for migratory birds and for a number of plant communities which are nationally rare.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

THAT IT OF GOOD CO. TO CO.				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1		Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		2		
D: Rocky marine shores		3		
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		3		

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 >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1			

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Ammophila arenaria		This nationally rare plant species occurs in the area
Atriplex laciniata		This nationally rare plant species occurs in the area
Carex diandra		This nationally rare plant species occurs in the area
Crambe maritima		This nationally rare plant species occurs in the area
Hedera helix		This nationally rare plant species occurs in the area
llex aquifolium		This nationally rare plant species occurs in the area

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	Acrocephalus palustris	Marsh Warbler				
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler	300			300 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Eurasian Reed Warbler				
CHORDATA/AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose	4000			
CHORDATA/AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	300			
CHORDATA/AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	1000			
CHORDATAAVES	Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting;Common Reed Bunting;Common Reed-Bunting				
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus canus	Mew Gull	350			350 pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	Motacilla flava	Western Yellow Wagtail				
CHORDATA/AVES	Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling	60000			

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)

The area has a coastal climate, but due to its sheltered position on the Skagerak coast, it still enjoys relatively warm summers. Winters are mild, with annual precipitation around 800mm.

with annual precipitation around 800mm.	
4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting	
a) Mnimum 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 🗹	
	e also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
Ellebekken that all have outlet in the Norwegian Sea.	snes-Lista, and within this area we find the rivers Nesheim, Frøyslandbekken and
4.4.3 - Soil	
4.4.3 - 30⊪ Mneral ☑	
	o change
No available information	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?	es O № •
A.A.A. Water regime	
4.4.4 - Water regime Water permanence	
Presence? Changes at RIS update	
Usually permanent water present	
4.4.5 - Sediment regime	
Sediment regime unknown ✓	
4.4.6 - Water pH	
Unknown ☑	
4.4.7 - Water salinity	
Fresh (<0.5 g/l)	
	o change
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ✓	
	o change
Unknown C	
4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water	
Eutrophic ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update N	o change
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	by and the circuit or O ii \ a ignificant the different (
characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) site itself:	broadily sittiliar ∪ II) signilicantily different ♥

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development $\overline{\mathscr{Q}}$

Surrounding area has higher human population density \Box
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use $\ensuremath{ arnothing }$
Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types $\hfill\Box$

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

Agricultural use, fishing and hunting, recreation and camping, military use, excavation of sand and industry. Planting of alien coniferous trees as windshelter.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

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	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

This area is important for leisure activities such as swimming, camping and birdwatching. The Lista area is noted for a large number of archaeological findings of national importance, including ancient and monumental burial sites, ca. 1,500 in all. Many sites are located within the reserves. Hanangervann and Kråkenesvann are listed by IBP/Project Aqua as freshwater reservoirs of scientific interest.

Nature conservation, recreation, fishing and boating

The Lista bird observatory situated at Lista lighthouse records the bird migration in the area as a part of a European network.

Camping sites, hunting, windsurfing and boating

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of	Vac	Ω No Ω	I Inknown ((e)
account on son icon provided by this Remore Site?	103	01100	OTHUIOWIT	$\overline{}$

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 $\hfill\Box$ 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

Pub	ш	OVVI	1013	111	ν

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	2	V

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	✓	✓

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional)						
	Provide further in	nformation on	the land teni	ire / ownership	regime ((ontional)

site: Partly municipality and partly private.	
surrounding area: Private and municipality.	

5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	County-Governor Aust- og Vest-Agder
managing the site:	
Postal address:	Post Box 788 Stoa, 4809 Arendal
E-mail address:	fmavpost@fylkesmannen.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Commercial and industrial areas Housing and urban areas Low impact Medium impact Medium impact No change No change No change	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Low impact regium impact I No change IVI No change		Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	>	No change
	-	Low impact	Medium impact		No change	2	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Water abstraction	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change
Water releases	Medium impact	Medium impact	 ✓	No change		No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Footore od revolv							
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes	
Wood and pulp plantations	Low impact	Medium impact		No change	2	decrease	

Life gy production and mining							
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes	
Mining and quarrying	Low impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	decrease	

Pollution

FOIIUIIOIT						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact		No change	2	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

at the site: Some problems due to leisure activities, such as surfing, which can be harmful to the vulnerable sand dunes. Hanangervann - Kråkensvann is used as a freshwater supply for the local aluminum plant, and the water released into the Huseby bay, which is right by the subsite Einarsneset. This caused some negative impacts on the water quality in the previous years. Water testing done by NIVA (The Norwegian Institute for Water Research) shows that pollution from these plants has been greatly reduced in the last years, improving the conditions for especially invertebrates and algae.

in the surroundings/catchment: Agricultural, gravel quarries, and development for housing and industry. There are some areas with spruce forest, planted to provide shelter from strong winds.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
nature reserve			whole
plant and bird protection area			whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve
lb 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

<no data available>

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Logar protoctori	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Implemented
management programmes	

Other

Protection of Norways largest stand of Phragmites communis at Slevdalsvann.

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 O No •

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No

processes with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

Posters, brochures and a booklet covering the natural history of the reserves and the seashore in general.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, the site has already been restored

Further information

The sub-site lake Slevdalsvann has been restored quite recently (2015). At the moment further need for restoration is unknown.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented

The Lista bird observatory situated at Lista lighthouse records the bird migration in the area as a part of a European network. NIVA controls the water quality in areas with industry.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Fylkesmannen i Aust- og Vest-Agder. 2017. Forvaltningsplan for Listastrendene landskapsvernområde med tilhørende plante- og fuglefredningsområder (utkast). (The plan is in Norwegian, translates: County Governor of Aust- and Vest-Agder. Management plan for the Lista beaches landscape protection area, With plant- and animal protection sites (Draft, not yet published).

Numerous reports (in Norwegian) and studies have been published on the natural history and archeological findings in the area. The management authorities have published reports on the management of all protected areas at Lista.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

v. site management plan

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



From the sub-site Havika. (Pål Klevan, County Governor of Agder, 25-08-2013)



Beach at sub-site Nordhasselvika. (Pål Klevan, County Governor of Agder, 02-12-2006)



Common ringed plover and dunlin at the Beach at subsite Kviljo (*Pål Klevan*, County Governor of Agglery 25-08-2013)



Beach at sub-site Nordhasselvika. (På/ Klevan, County Governor of Agder, 03-03-2013)



Beach at sub-site Nordhasselvika. (Pål Klevan, County Governor of Aggler, 26-02-2014)



Sheep at the Beach at subsite Steinodden (*Pål Klevan* County Governor of Agder, 14-11-2010)



Aerial photo of sub-site Steinodden. (*Pål Klevan,* County Governor of Agder, 10-11-2013)



Cattle in the sub-site Fuglevika. (*Pål Klevan*, County Governor of Agder, 26-02-2013)



From the sub-site Einarsneset in the Winter. (Pål Klevan, County Gove of Agder, 07-12-2006)



Einarsneset in the summer (Pål Klevan, County Governor of Agaler, 22-08-2009)



From the sub-site Fuglevika in the Winter. (Pål Ki County Governor of Agder 26-02-2013)



From the sub-site Hanangervann og Kråkenes in the Winter. (*Pål Klevan*, *County Governor of Agder*, 02-12-2006)



Beach at sub-site Havika. (Pål Klevan, County Governor of Agder, 22-08-2009)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

Date of Designation 1996-03-18