GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Faroe Islands (Føroyar) are a self-governing region of the Kingdom of Denmark. They comprise a group of 18 islands in the north-east Atlantic at about 62°N and 7°W. The total land area is 1,399 km² and the topography is dominated by hills extending to 82 m in height. The human population is 44,817 (in 1998) with an average population density of 32 persons per km².

Nineteen Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are identified, covering an area of 67 km² (Table 1, Map 1).

The data and descriptions presented in this chapter are taken largely from the previous pan-European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989).

ORNITHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

In all, more than 250 bird species have been recorded in the islands, but most of these are rare or irregular visitors, with less than 50 species breeding regularly (Bloch et al. 1996), of which 35 are species...
of European conservation concern (SPECs; Tucker and Heath 1994).

Inland, species diversity is low (Bloch and Sørensen 1984), and the only species of interest are Numenius phaeopus, the c.210 pairs of Stercorarius skua (which has a limited global range), and 10–15 pairs of Gavia stellata, breeding on some lakes.

Eighteen IBAs have been included largely because of their huge breeding seabird populations which are of major international importance (Table 2). Numbers of Rissa tridactyla and Uria aalge are also very significant at nearly all IBAs, despite numbers being below the criteria threshold of 1% of the global population. These large breeding seabird populations are of major international concern and conservation measures at IBAs are necessary to safeguard them.

Table 2. Important Bird Areas in the Faroe Islands that support important numbers of one or more congregatory species (i.e. meeting criteria A4 and/or B1). IBAs meeting both criteria A4 and B1 for the species concerned, and not A4, are shown in bold. IBAs meeting only criterion B1 for the species concerned, and not A4, are shown in normal type. For key to ‘Season’, see p. 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season IBA code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fulmarus glacialis Fulmar</td>
<td>B 001, 002, 003, 014, 016, 019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puffinus puffinus Manx Shearwater</td>
<td>B 001, 004, 014, 016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrobates pelagicus Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 001, 002, 003, 005, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 016, 017, 018, 019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uria aalge Guillemit</td>
<td>B 016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cepphus grylle Black Guillemit</td>
<td>B 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 016, 017, 019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fratercula arctica Puffin</td>
<td>B 001, 002, 003, 005, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 016, 017, 018, 019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Only those species of European conservation concern (see Box 1, p. 12) that meet B2/B3 criteria at IBAs in the Faroe Islands are listed. Data are taken from Bloch et al. 1996. 2. The percentage of the national population in IBAs exceeds 100%. This is most likely to be because the national population estimate needs to be reassessed (often as a result of new data on species numbers from comprehensive surveys of IBAs themselves).

The Faroes are a self-governing region of the Kingdom of Denmark. Unlike mainland Denmark, the islands are not covered by the Bern Convention, or World Heritage Convention, nor the EC Wild Birds Directive, but the Faroes, as part of Denmark, are covered by the Bonn Convention and the Ramsar Convention although no Ramsar Sites have been designated (Box 1).

The Faroes have a dramatic decline in the population of Uria aalge since the late 1950s (Dyck and Meltofte 1975; Olsen 1982, 1986, 1992) and the population of Rissa tridactyla has also been declining. The Fulmarus glacialis population has been increasing since colonization 150 years ago, and the species is now the most numerous bird in the islands.

**HABITATS**

The base rock of the islands is basalt, which is only partly covered by a thin and stony soil. The main vegetation is grass, with scattered areas of moor, but around the villages there are cultivated hayfields, gardens with trees, and a few small woods (Figure 1). There are many ponds and a few lakes, some of which are surrounded by peatbogs. The coasts are rugged with steep grass-covered slopes, and the cliffs (especially on the north and west sides) are very steep, with boulder crees.

**IMPACTS ON IBAs – LAND-USE AND THREATS**

Throughout the islands, sheep are grazed all year-round; some areas (but not the seabird colonies) are also grazed by cattle during the summer.

During the next few years hydrocarbon exploration will be carried out in Faroese waters. This may have consequences for the island’s seabird populations.

The brown rat Rattus norvegicus is on some of the islands, and has caused great declines and local extinction of Hydrobates pelagicus, Puffinus puffinus and Fratercula arctica. The risk of rats spreading to the currently rat-free islands is high.

Tourism is a relatively new trade in the Faroes and there is no documentation of it having serious negative effects on the birds, although there is some cause for concern. The seabird cliffs are very popular and tourism may become a serious threat if not managed to minimize the effect on the birds.

**PROTECTION STATUS**

### National protection

The huge seabird colonies (the majority of the IBAs) are not protected as nature reserves/bird sanctuaries, although they are not currently threatened. Any exploitation must be approved by the island’s Nature Conservancy Tribunal, and the shooting of birds closer than three nautical miles from Uria aalge colonies and half a nautical mile from Fratercula arctica colonies is forbidden.

### International protection

The Faroes are a self-governing region of the Kingdom of Denmark. Unlike mainland Denmark, the islands are not covered by the Bern Convention, or World Heritage Convention, nor the EC Wild Birds Directive, but the Faroes, as part of Denmark, are covered by the Bonn Convention and the Ramsar Convention although no Ramsar Sites have been designated (Box 1).
CONSERVATION

- According to the island’s game legislation all birds are protected from hunting within the 200 nautical-mile fishing limit, except the following: Fratercula arctica, Uria aalge, Alca torda, Rissa tridactyla, Corvus corone and Corvus corax.
- The main quarry species is Falmarus glacialis which can be hunted all year-round. Phalacrocorax aristotelis, Uria aalge, Alca torda, Fratercula arctica and young of Puffinus puffinus and Sula bassana are also hunted, but in restricted periods.
- No important sea areas are included. Ship-based surveys of the marine distribution of seabirds around the Faroes are currently being undertaken and important areas will be identified in the year 2000.

SITE ACCOUNTS

Mykines and Mykineshólmur

Admin region –
Coordinates 62°06'N 7°37'W
Altitude 0–150 m Area 1,028 ha

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falmarus glacialis</td>
<td>Fulmar</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>A4i, A4iii, B1ii, B2, B3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puffinus puffinus</td>
<td>Manx Shearwater</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>A4i, A4iii, B1ii, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrobates pelagicus</td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>A4i, A4iii, B1ii, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sula bassana</td>
<td>Gannet</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</td>
<td>Shag</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cepphus grylle</td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>A4i, A4iii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fratercula arctica</td>
<td>Puffin</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>A4i, A4iii, B1ii, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an internationally important seabird colony with over 250,000 pairs of breeding seabirds, including Rissa tridactyla (23,100 pairs) and Uria aalge (9,500 individuals).

Protection status

National None International None

Protection issues

Threats Unknown

Vágar

Admin region –
Coordinates 62°04’N 7°15’W
Altitude 0–150 m Area 175 ha

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falmarus glacialis</td>
<td>Fulmar</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>A4i, A4iii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an internationally important seabird colony with c.130,000 pairs of breeding seabirds, including Rissa tridactyla (9,000 pairs) and Uria aalge (16,300 individuals).

Protection status

National None International None

Protection issues

Threats Consequences of animal/plant introductions

ANALYTICAL METHODS

- The figures given for Uria aalge in the text are from 1987 and are individuals seen on the cliffs. Birds out to sea are not included, therefore the figures should probably be increased by at least 50%.
- Numbers of Rissa tridactyla and Uria aalge are also very significant at nearly all IBAs, despite falling below the criteria threshold of 1% of the global population of the species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The site descriptions and overview were compiled from information provided by B. Olsen (all seabird sites) and D. Bloch (Føroya Náttúrugripasavn [Museum of Natural History]) in 1989, with some additional information provided by B. Olsen in 1999.
### Eysturoy

**Admin region** — A4ii, A4iii, B1i, B2

**Coordinates** 62°13′N 6°55′W

**Altitude** 0–200 m  **Area** 60 ha

#### Site description

An island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes and grass slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the seabird colonies that are on the north, north-east, and south-east coasts.

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/nicky shore; scree/boulders)

**Land-use** Agriculture

#### Conservation issues

**Threats** Consequences of animal/plant introductions

The brown rat *Rattus norvegicus*, which is present on the island, poses a threat to seabird colonies.

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobatas pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Uria aalge</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an internationally important seabird colony with over 20,000 pairs of breeding seabird.

### Halsnæyjar (Kalsoy)

**Admin region** — A4ii, A4iii, B1i, B2

**Coordinates** 62°18′N 6°45′W

**Altitude** 0–200 m  **Area** 50 ha

#### Site description

An island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes and grass slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the seabird colonies of the northern and eastern coastline of the island.

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/nicky shore; scree/boulders)

**Land-use** Agriculture

#### Conservation issues

**Threats** Consequences of animal/plant introductions

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobatas pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Uria aalge</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None

### Víðoy

**Admin region** — A4ii, A4iii, B1i, B2

**Coordinates** 62°19′N 6°30′W

**Altitude** 0–200 m  **Area** 75 ha

#### Site description

An island with rugged coast, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, and grass slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the seabird colonies along the northern and eastern sides of the island.

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/nicky shore; scree/boulders)

**Land-use** Agriculture

#### Conservation issues

**Threats** Consequences of animal/plant introductions

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobatas pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an internationally important seabird colony.

### Kunoy

**Admin region** — A4ii, A4iii, B1i, B2

**Coordinates** 62°18′N 6°40′W

**Altitude** 0–200 m  **Area** 20 ha

#### Site description

An island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, and grass slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the coastline of the northern tip of the island.

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/nicky shore; scree/boulders)

**Land-use** Agriculture

#### Conservation issues

**Threats** Unknown

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobatas pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None

### Vidoy

**Admin region** — A4ii, A4iii, B1i, B2

**Coordinates** 62°19′N 6°30′W

**Altitude** 0–200 m  **Area** 75 ha

#### Site description

An island with rugged coast, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, and grass slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the seabird colonies along the northern and eastern sides of the island.

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/nicky shore; scree/boulders)

**Land-use** Agriculture

#### Conservation issues

**Threats** Consequences of animal/plant introductions

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobatas pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is an internationally important seabird colony with over 50,000 pairs of breeding seabird, including *Rissa tridactyla* (5,300 pairs) and *Uria aalge* (6,700 individuals).

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Consequences of animal/plant introductions

The brown rat *Rattus norvegicus*, which is present on the island, poses a threat to seabird colonies.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobates pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Numenius phaeopus</em></td>
<td>Whimbrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fratercula arctica</em></td>
<td>Puffin</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site description**
An island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, grass slopes, and moorland areas to 600 m. Land-uses include sheep-grazing.

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; scree/boulders)
**Land-use** Agriculture

**Svínoy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin region —</th>
<th>Coordinates 62°15'N 6°25'W</th>
<th>Altitude 0-200 m</th>
<th>Area 1,000 ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Unknown

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobates pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Storm Petrel</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fratercula arctica</em></td>
<td>Puffin</td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Svínoy holds internationally important seabird colonies, with over 30,000 pairs of breeding seabird.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Nólsoy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin region —</th>
<th>Coordinates 61°58'N 6°37'W</th>
<th>Altitude 0-371 m</th>
<th>Area 1,028 ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Unknown

Nólsoy holds internationally important seabird colonies, with c.90,000 pairs of breeding seabird.

**Koltur**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin region —</th>
<th>Coordinates 62°00'N 6°58'W</th>
<th>Altitude 0-250 m</th>
<th>Area 30 ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Unknown

Koltur holds internationally important seabird colonies, with c.30,000 pairs of breeding seabird.

**Svínøy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin region —</th>
<th>Coordinates 62°15'N 6°25'W</th>
<th>Altitude 0-200 m</th>
<th>Area 1,000 ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Unknown

Svínøy holds internationally important seabird colonies, with over 30,000 pairs of breeding seabird.
slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the seabird colonies that almost surround the island.

**Habitats**
- Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; scree/boulders)
- Land-use: Agriculture

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobates pelagicus</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4ii, B1ii, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4ii, B1ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fratercula arctica</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hestur holds internationally important seabird colonies, with over 70,000 pairs of breeding seabird, including *Rissa tridactyla* (26,100 pairs) and *Uria aalge* (2,300 individuals).

### Protection status
- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues
- Threats: Unknown

### Site description
An island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, and coastal grass slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the seabird colonies that almost surround the island.

**Habitats**
- Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; scree/boulders)
- Land-use: Agriculture

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Fratercula arctica</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4ii, B1ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobates pelagicus</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>135,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Puffinus puffinus</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4ii, B1ii, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stercorarius skua</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The island holds internationally important seabird colonies, with c.280,000 pairs of breeding seabird, including *Rissa tridactyla* (22,900 pairs).

### Protection status
- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues
- Threats: Unknown

### Site description
An island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, and coastal grass slopes. Land-uses include sheep-grazing. The site comprises the seabird colonies that almost surround the island.

**Habitats**
- Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; scree/boulders)
- Land-use: Agriculture

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrobates pelagicus</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4ii, B1ii, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cepphus grylle</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4ii, B1ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fratercula arctica</em></td>
<td>B 1989</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>B1ii, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The island holds internationally important seabird colonies, with c.130,000 pairs of breeding seabird, including *Rissa tridactyla* (36,900 pairs) and *Uria aalge* (29,600 individuals).

### Protection status
- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues
- Threats: Unknown

### Site description
This site includes the lowland areas around Sandur with moorland and peatbogs, and the lakes Gróthuvatn, Sandsvatn, Stóravatn and Lítalavatn. There is hay cultivation and sheep-grazing.

**Habitats**
- Wetland (standing fresh water; raised bog)
- Land-use: Agriculture

### Birds

<table>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>B1ii, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Important Bird Areas in Europe – Faroe Islands

#### Little Dimun

**Admin region** —

**Coordinates** 61°37’N 6°43’W

**Altitude** 0–413 m  **Area** 82 ha

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; screes/boulders)

**Land-use** Agriculture

**Birds**

- **Hydrobates pelagicus**
  - **Species** Storm Petrel
  - **Season** B
  - **Year** 1989
  - **Pop min** —
  - **Pop max** —
  - **Acc Criteria** A4ii, B1ii, B2

- **Fratercula arctica**
  - **Species** Puffin
  - **Season** B
  - **Year** 1989
  - **Pop min** —
  - **Pop max** —
  - **Acc Criteria** B1ii, B2

**Site description**

A small island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, and grass slopes. Land uses include sheep-grazing.

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Unknown

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### Suduroy

**Admin region**

**Coordinates** 61°31’N 6°49’W

**Altitude** 0–250 m  **Area** 200 ha

**Habitats** Grassland, Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; screes/boulders)

**Land-use** Unknown

**Birds**

- **Fulmarus glacialis**
  - **Species** Fulmar
  - **Season** B
  - **Year** 1989
  - **Pop min** —
  - **Pop max** —
  - **Acc Criteria** A4ii, B1ii

- **Hydrobates pelagicus**
  - **Species** Storm Petrel
  - **Season** B
  - **Year** 1989
  - **Pop min** —
  - **Pop max** —
  - **Acc Criteria** A4ii, B1ii, B2

- **Phalacrocorax aristotelis**
  - **Species** Shag
  - **Season** B
  - **Year** 1989
  - **Pop min** —
  - **Pop max** —
  - **Acc Criteria** B3

- **Cepphus grylle**
  - **Species** Black Guillemot
  - **Season** B
  - **Year** 1989
  - **Pop min** —
  - **Pop max** —
  - **Acc Criteria** A4ii, B1ii, B2

- **Fratercula arctica**
  - **Species** Puffin
  - **Season** B
  - **Year** 1989
  - **Pop min** —
  - **Pop max** —
  - **Acc Criteria** B1ii, B2

**Site description**

An island with rugged coasts, steep cliffs, boulder-screes, and grass slopes. The site comprises the seabird colonies that are mainly along the western side of the island.

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Consequences of animal/plant introductions (U)

#### References


