

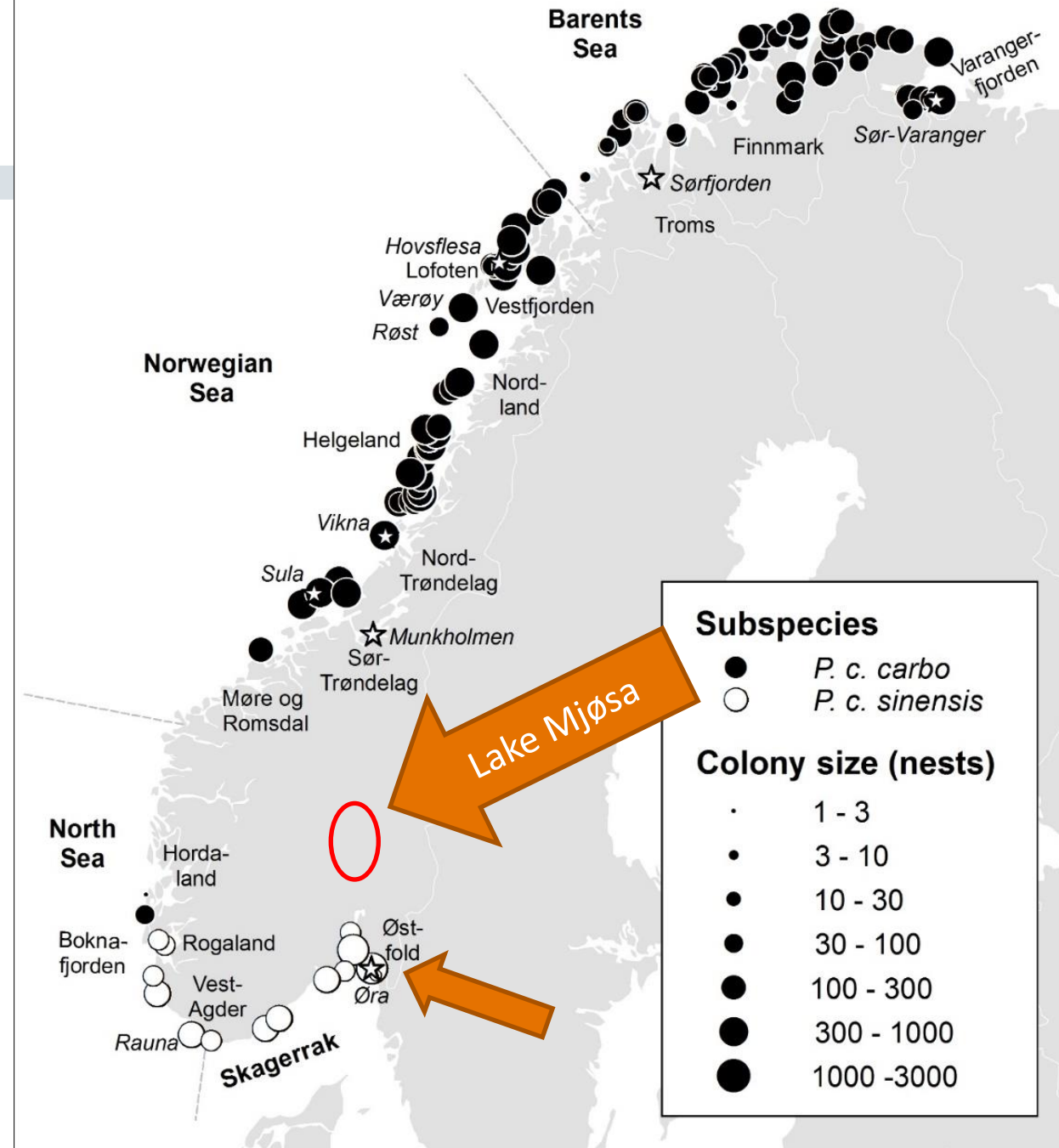
# Cormorants in Norway

A close-up photograph of two cormorants. The birds have dark, sleek feathers and long, pointed beaks. They have a characteristic yellowish-orange patch on their faces, just below the eye. A person wearing purple nitrile gloves is visible on the left side of the frame, holding the birds. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some green leaves.

-population status and management

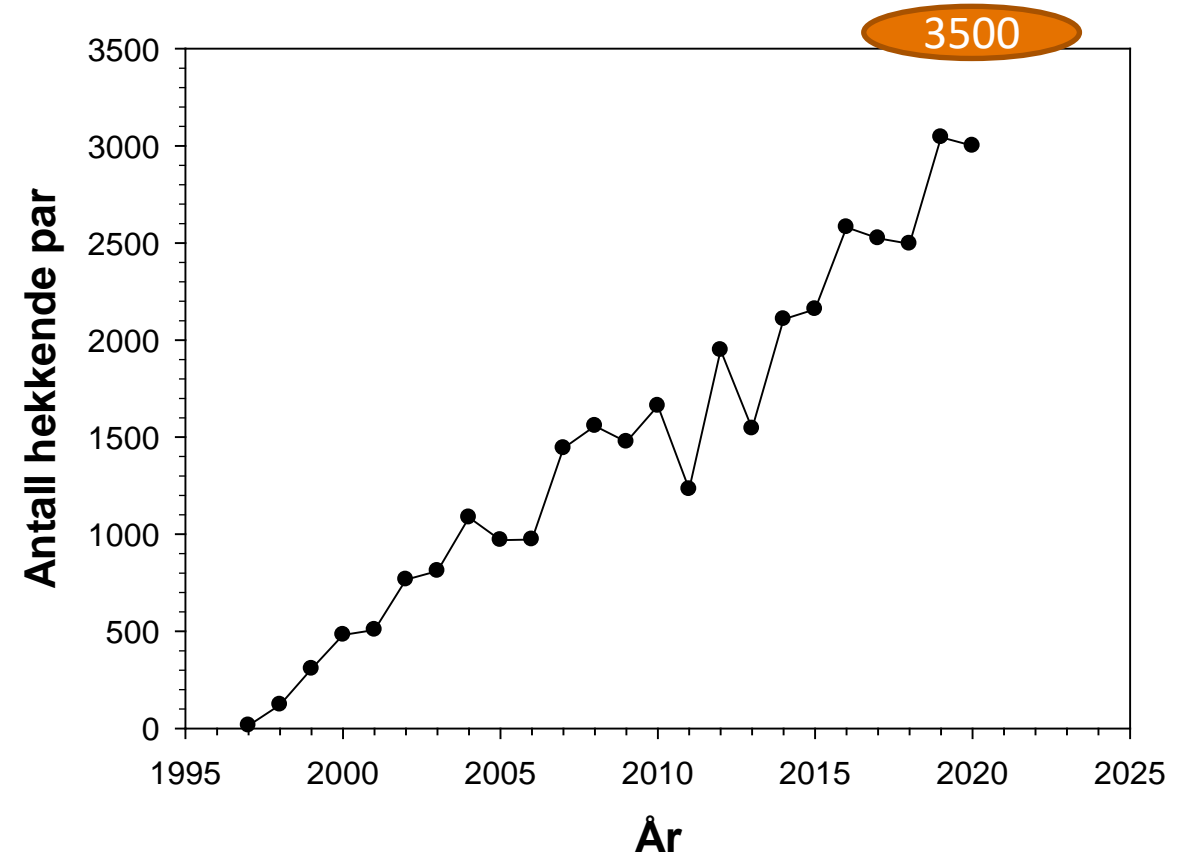
# Carbo and sinensis

- First establishment of *sinensis* in 1996 in Øra nature reserve, Østfold county.
- Annually monitoring along the coastline Østfold – Agder
- Numbers in lake Mjøsa are increasing each year – no systematic monitoring and some non-breeders? stay during winter.



# Population development - sinensis

- Population increase
- In addition: 500 breeding pairs in Hordaland (not included in this figure) and overwintering birds in lake Mjøsa
- More observations in mountain lakes
- Carbo  $\approx$  20 000 pairs, trend: decreasing

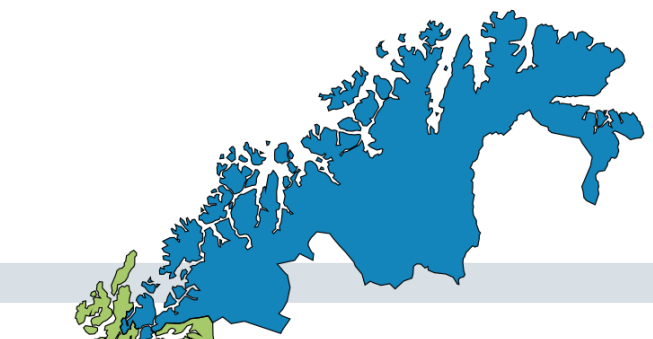


# Management 2017-2022

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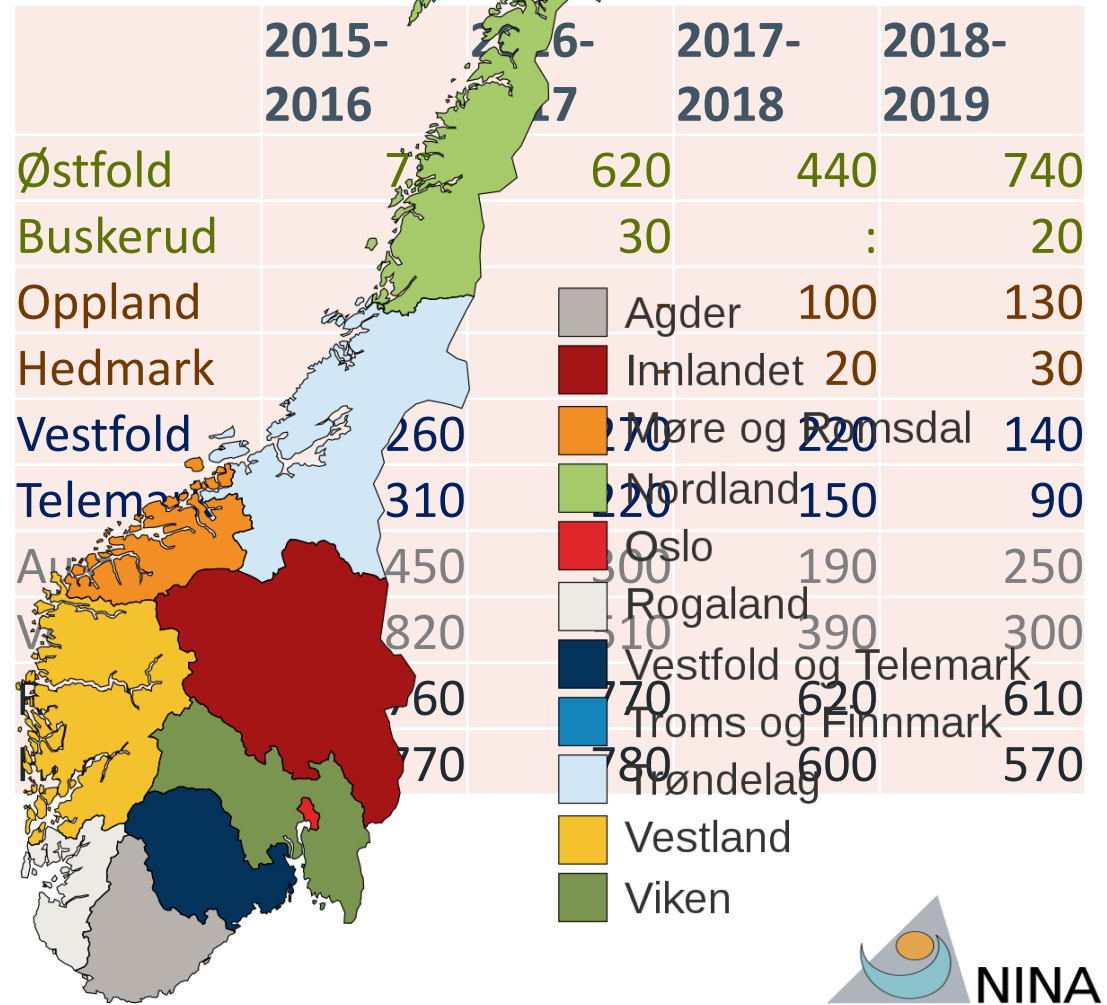
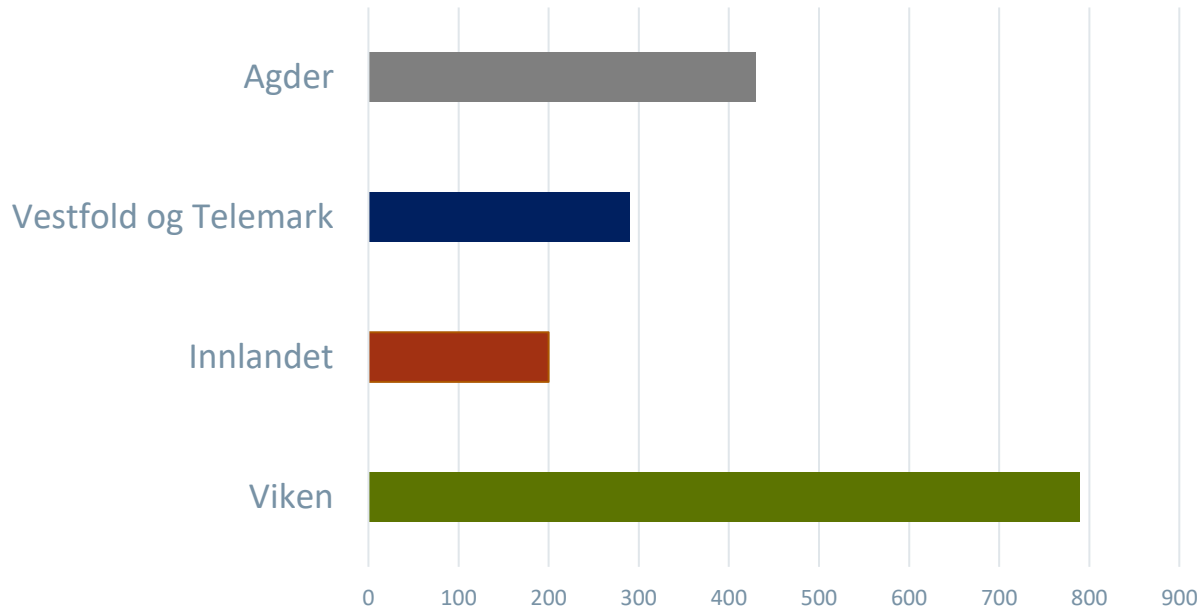
- In freshwater systems (Østfold, Akershus, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold, Telemark, Aust Agder, Vest Agder, Rogaland and Hordaland counties) have hunting season from 10. august – 23. december (mostly sinensis)
- In marine waters (mostly carbo) hunting season: 1 october – 30. november
- New hunting seasons from 1. april 2022 and the next 5 years will be launched this winter. Probably no significant change for cormorants.

# Harvest by county



2015/16: 5900 shot  
 2018/19: 4000 shot  
 2019/20: 3800 shot

2019-2020



# To sum up

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- Norway manage cormorants by allowing harvest and adjusting hunting season
- No destruction of eggs/nests or hunting outside season to reduce numbers.