

Fuglalíf

Fuglalíf á Snæfellsnesi og við Breiðafjörð einkennist af tegundum sem eiga allt sitt undir lífríki sjávar. Á Íslandi verpa alls um 75 fugla-tegundir en 55 þeirra verpa á Snæfellsnesi og 37 í Breiðafjarðareyjum. Þrátt fyrir að aðeins um helmingur íslenskra fugla verpi í Breiðafjarðareyjum er fjöldi fugla víða mikill, enda er lífríki Breiðafjarðar eitt það auðugasta í N-Atlantshafi. Auk íslensku varpfuglanna eiga þúsundir fugla, svokallaðir fargestir, leið um Snæfellsnes og Breiðafjörð að vori og hausti á

leið til og frá varpstöðvum á Grænlandi og í Kanada.

Helsta ástæða auðugs fuglalífs á svæðinu er gnægð fæðu, sem byggir á samspili landslags, mikilla sjávarfalla og frjósemi sjávar. Þessir þrjú þættir hafa það í för með sér að óvenjulega mikið er um sjófugla og vaðfugla á svæðinu. Breiðafjörður er verndaður með sérstökum lögum og er talinn alþjóðlega mikilvægur fyrir fuglalíf.

Á þessu skilti eru sýndar nokkrar af þeim tegundum sem sjá má í nágrenni Kirkjufells.

Bird life

The bird life on Snæfellsnes Peninsula and around the bay of Breiðafjörður is characterized by species which depend on the richness of the surrounding seas. Of the 75 species breeding in Iceland, 55 nest on the Snæfellsnes Peninsula and 37 on the islands of Breiðafjörður. Even though only about half of Icelandic bird species nest on the islands in Breiðafjörður, the area teems with birds as the seabed fauna and flora are among the richest in the North Atlantic. In addition to breeding birds there are thousands of passage migrants

that visit the Breiðafjörður area in spring and autumn on their way to and from their nesting grounds in Greenland and arctic Canada.

The main reason for the area's rich birdlife is the abundance of food, which is based on the interaction of the landscape, the amplitude of the tides and the productivity of the sea. The interplay of these factors attracts a great number of seabirds and waders. The Breiðafjörður area is protected by special law and is considered of international importance to bird life.

This sign shows several species of birds that can be seen in the vicinity of Kirkjufell.





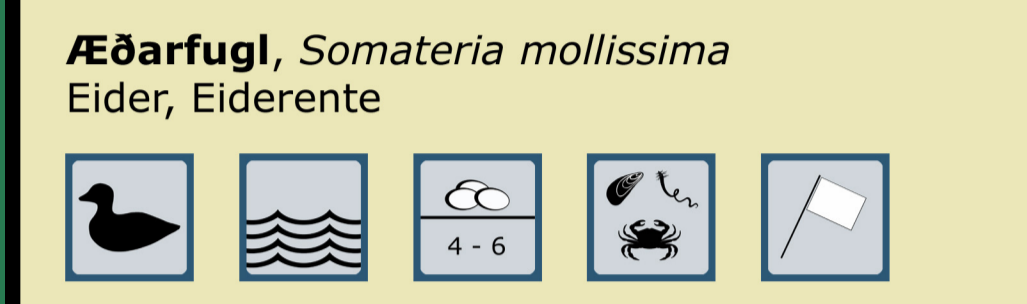
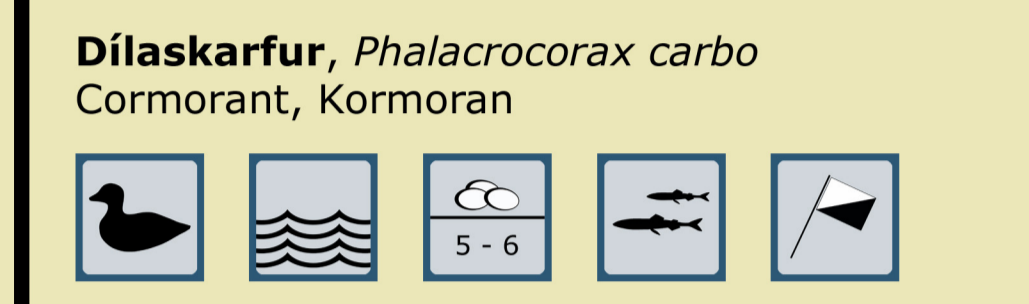
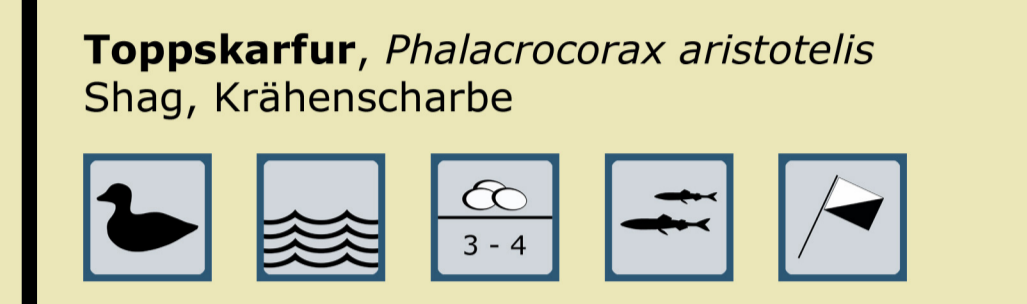






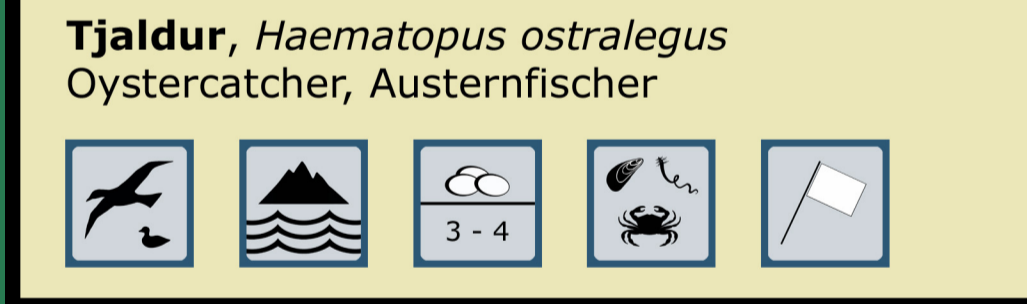

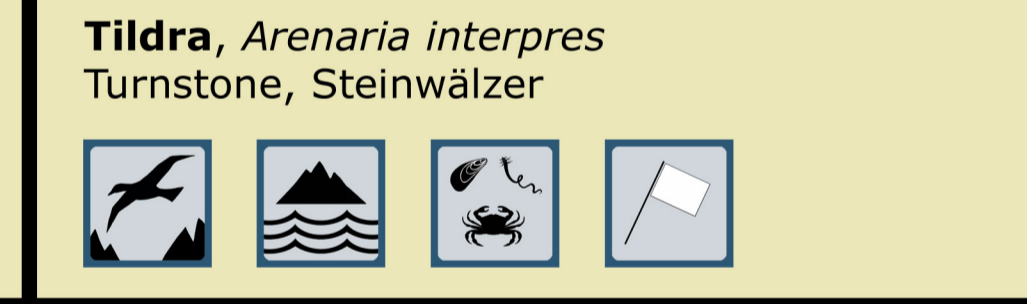
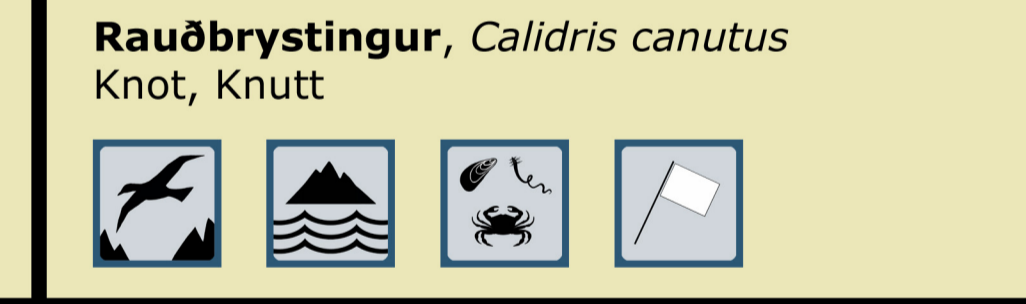




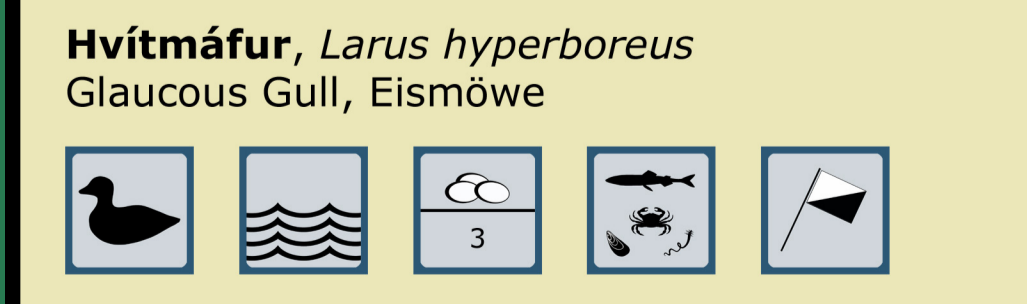
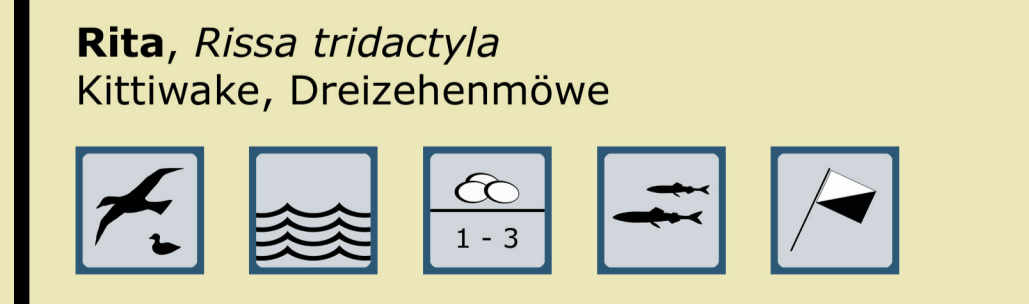
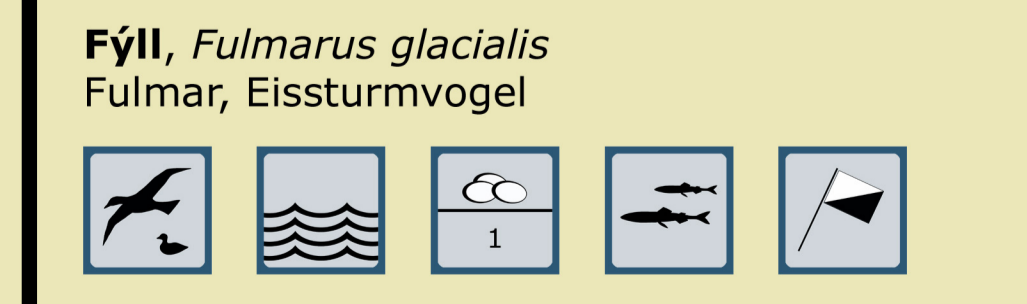
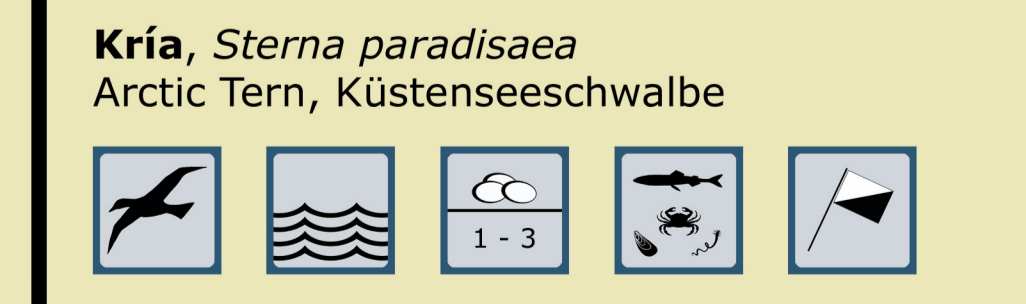
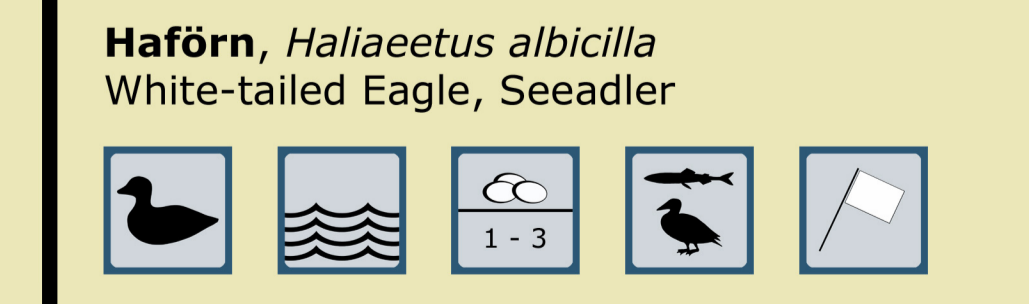
Vogelleben

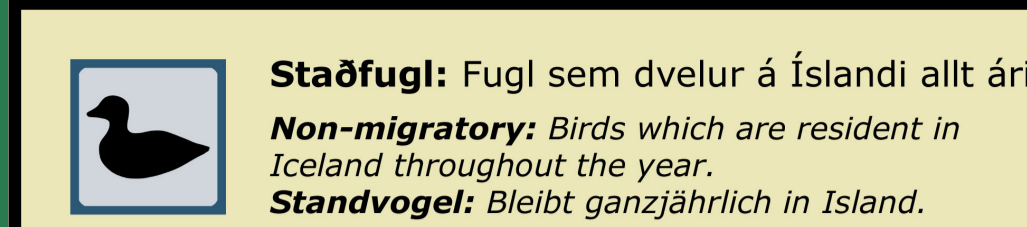
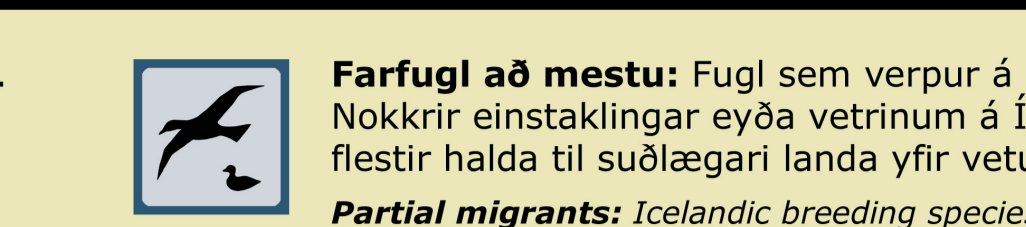
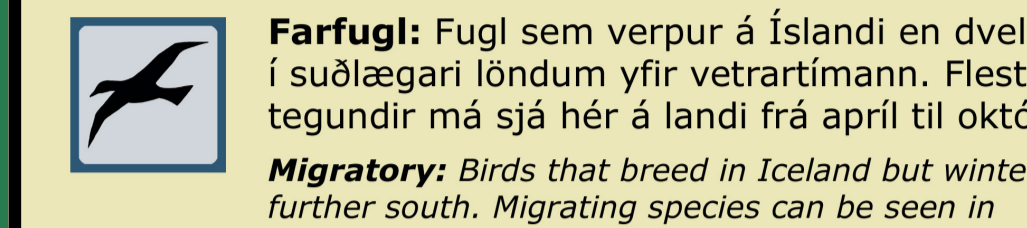
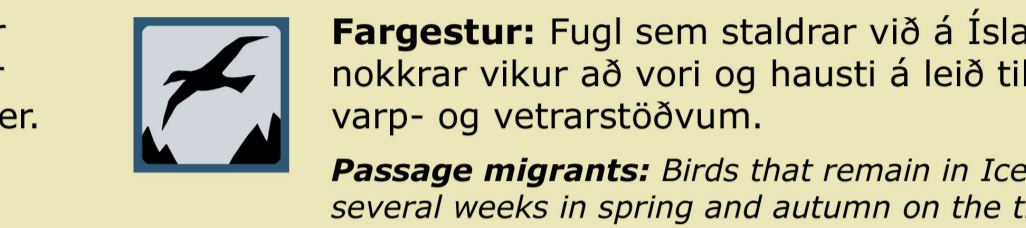
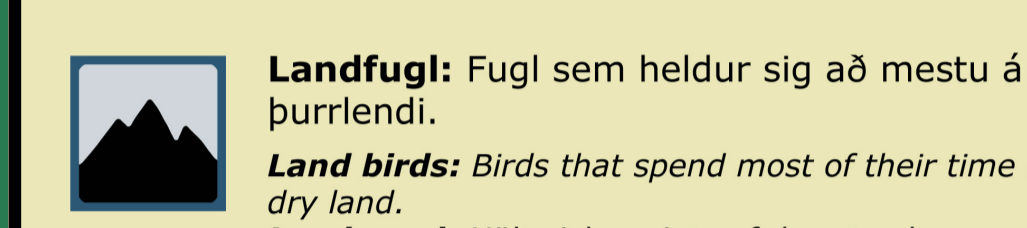
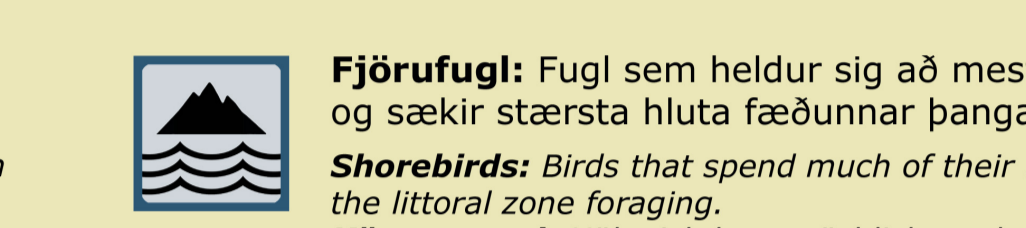
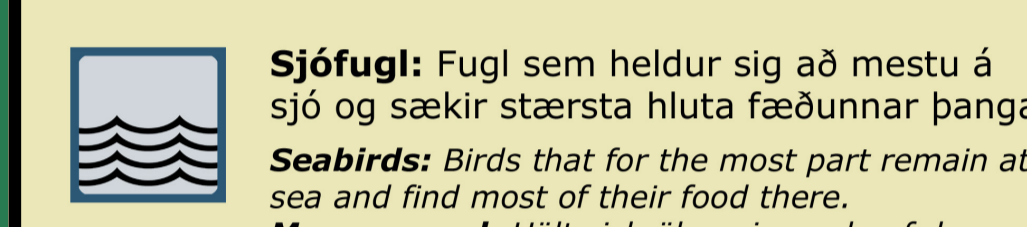
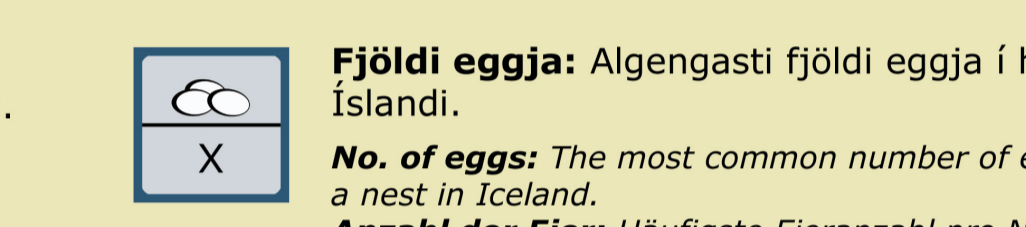
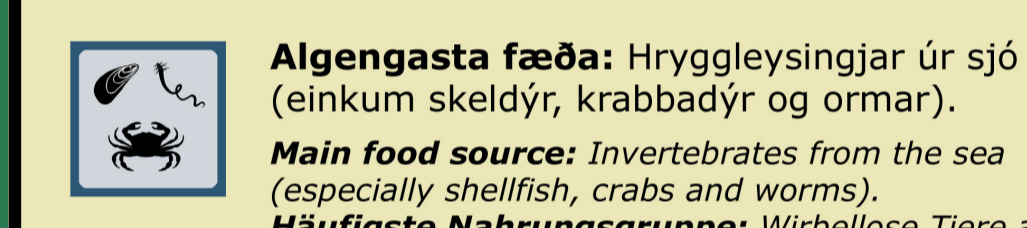
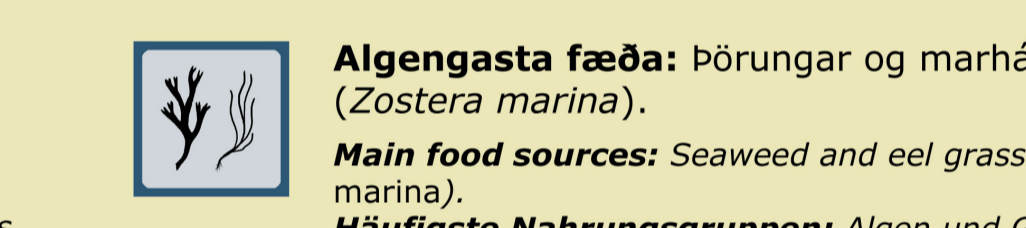
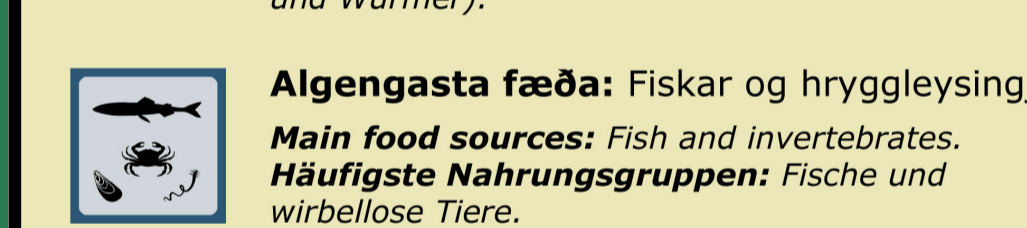

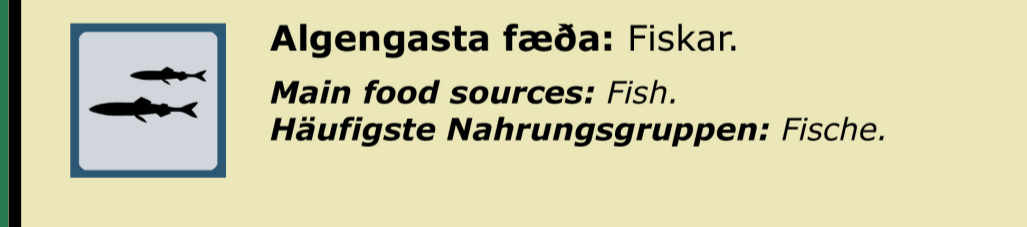
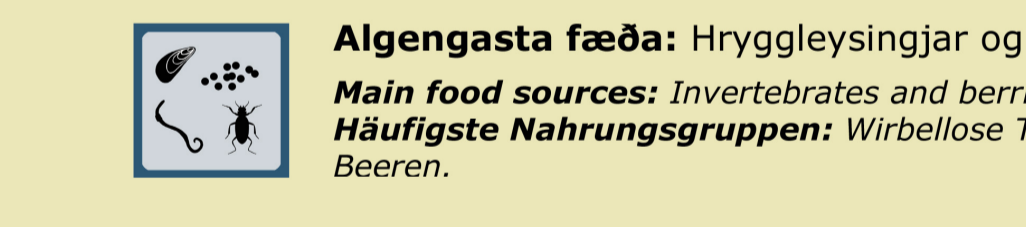
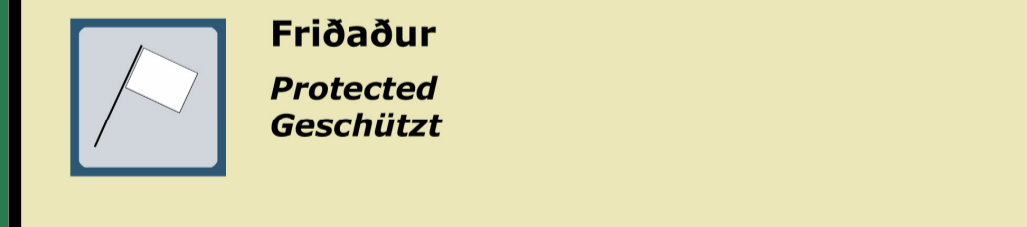
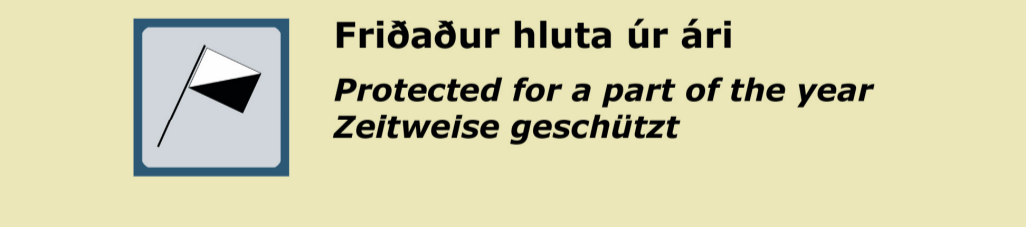
Das Vogelleben auf der Halbinsel Snæfellsnes und am Breiðafjörður ist durch Arten gekennzeichnet, die vom Meer abhängig sind. In Island brüten insgesamt 75 Vogelarten, davon 55 auf dem Snæfellsnes und 37 auf den zahlreichen Inseln des Breiðafjörður. Obwohl lediglich die Hälfte der isländischen Vogelarten am Breiðafjörður brüten, ist die Anzahl der Vögel groß, denn die biologischen Lebensbedingungen sind sehr üppig. Neben den isländischen Brutvögeln ziehen im Frühjahr und im Herbst tausende von Vögeln, sogenannte Zuggäste, auf ihrem Hin- und Rückweg von den Brutgebieten in Grönland

und Kanada, an Snæfellsnes und Breiðafjörður vorbei.

Die Hauptursache für das reichhaltige Vogelleben in diesem Gebiet ist das reichhaltige Nahrungsangebot, das auf dem Zusammenspiel der geologischen Bedingungen, der Gezeiten und der Fauna beruht. Aufgrund dieser drei Faktoren ist das Vorkommen von Meeres- und Watvögeln hier ungewöhnlich hoch. Der Breiðafjörður ist ein gesetzlich geschütztes und international wichtiges Gebiet für das Vogelleben.

Das Schild zeigt einige der Vogelarten, die in der Nähe des Berges Kirkjufell zu sehen sind.

				
Æðarfugl , <i>Somateria mollissima</i> Eider, Eiderente 	Dílaskarfur , <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Cormorant, Kormoran 	Toppskarfur , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> Shag, Krähenscharbe 	Teista , <i>Cephus grylle</i> Black Guillemot, Gryllteiste 	Lundi , <i>Fratercula arctica</i> Puffin, Papageitaucher 
				
Tjaldur , <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> Oystercatcher, Austernfischer 	Heiðlóa , <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> Golden Plover, Goldregenpfeifer 	Tildra , <i>Arenaria interpres</i> Turnstone, Steinwälder 	Rauðbrystingur , <i>Calidris canutus</i> Knot, Knutt 	Margæs , <i>Branta bernicla</i> Brent Goose, Ringelgans 
				
Hvítmáfur , <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> Glaucous Gull, Eismöve 	Ríta , <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> Kittiwake, Dreizehenmöve 	Fýll , <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> Fulmar, Eissturmvogel 	Kría , <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> Arctic Tern, Küstenseeschwalbe 	Haförn , <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> White-tailed Eagle, Seeadler 

 Staðfugl: Fugl sem dvelur á Íslandi allt árið. <i>Non-migratory:</i> Birds which are resident in Iceland throughout the year. Standvogel: Bleibt ganzjährig in Island.	 Farfugl að mestu: Fugl sem verpur á Íslandi. Nokkrir einstaklingar eyða vetrinum á Íslandi en flestir halda til suðlægar landa yfir veturinn. <i>Partial migrants:</i> Icelandic breeding species of which some individuals winter in Iceland but most migrate south. Überwiegender Zugvogel: Brútet in Island. Einige Exemplare überwintern in Island, doch die meisten ziehen südlichere Regionen vor.
 Farfugl: Fugl sem verpur á Íslandi en dvelur í suðlægar löndum yfir vetrartímann. Flestar tegundir má sjá hér á landi frá apríl til október. <i>Migratory:</i> Birds that breed in Iceland but winter further south. Migrating species can be seen in Iceland from April to October. Zugvogel: Brútet in Island und überwintert in südlicheren Ländern. Die meisten Zugvögel bleiben in Island in der Zeit von April bis Oktober.	 Fargestur: Fugl sem staldrar við á Íslandi í nokkrar vikur að vori og hausti á leið til og frá varp- og vetrarstöðvum. <i>Passage migrants:</i> Birds that remain in Iceland for several weeks in spring and autumn on the way to and from their breeding grounds. Vogelzuggast: Macht im Frühjahr und Herbst einige Wochen lang in Island Station auf dem Hin- und Rückweg von der Brut- bzw. Überwinterungsstätte.
 Landfugl: Fugl sem heldur sig að mestu á þurrlandi. <i>Land birds:</i> Birds that spend most of their time on dry land. Landvogel: Hält sich meist auf dem trockenen Land auf.	 Fjörufugl: Fugl sem heldur sig að mestu í fjöru og sækir stærsta hluta fæðunnar þangað. <i>Shorebirds:</i> Birds that spend much of their time in the littoral zone foraging. Küstenvogel: Hält sich hauptsächlich an der Küste auf und sucht dort seine Nahrung.
 Sjófugl: Fugl sem heldur sig að mestu á sjó og sækir stærsta hluta fæðunnar þangað. <i>Seabirds:</i> Birds that for the most part remain at sea and find most of their food there. Meeresvogel: Hält sich überwiegend auf dem Meer auf und findet dort seine Nahrung.	 Fjöldi eggja: Algengasti fjöldi eggja í hreiðri á Íslandi. <i>No. of eggs:</i> The most common number of eggs in a nest in Iceland. Anzahl der Eier: Häufigste Eieranzahl pro Nest in Island.
 Algengasta fæða: Hryggleysingjar úr sjó (einkum skeldýr, krabbadýr og ormar). <i>Main food source:</i> Invertebrates from the sea (especially shellfish, crabs and worms). Häufigste Nahrungsgruppe: Wirbellose Tiere aus dem Meer (hauptsächlich Muscheltiere, Krabbentiere und Würmer).	 Algengasta fæða: Þörungar og marhálmur (<i>Zostera marina</i>). <i>Main food sources:</i> Seaweed and eel grass (<i>Zostera marina</i>). Häufigste Nahrungsgruppen: Algen und Großes Seegras (<i>Zostera marina</i>).
 Algengasta fæða: Fiskar og hryggleysingjar. <i>Main food sources:</i> Fish and invertebrates. Häufigste Nahrungsgruppen: Fische und wirbellose Tiere.	 Algengasta fæða: Fiskar og fuglar. <i>Main food sources:</i> Fish and birds. Häufigste Nahrungsgruppen: Fische und Vögel.
 Algengasta fæða: Fiskar. <i>Main food sources:</i> Fish. Häufigste Nahrungsgruppen: Fische.	 Algengasta fæða: Hryggleysingjar og ber. <i>Main food sources:</i> Invertebrates and berries. Häufigste Nahrungsgruppen: Wirbellose Tiere und Beeren.
 Friðaður <i>Protected</i> Geschützt	 Friðaður hluta úr ári <i>Protected for a part of the year</i> Zeitweise geschützt

Skiltið var gert að frumkvæði Framkvæmdaráðs Snæfellsness og styrkt af Ferðamálastofu. Texti og hönnun: Náttúrustofa Vesturlands, Stykkishólmi Ljósmyndir: Jóhann Óli Hilmarsson (JÓH) og Daniel Bergmann (DB).



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