A literature review of Faroese fjords and straits

Fróðskaparrit 72 (2026): 48-93

Núverandi vitan um føroyskar firðir og sund

Gunnvør á Norði[1], Sissal Vágsheyg Erenbjerg[1], Sólvá Jacobsen[2], Hjálmar Hátún[2], Erna Lava Olsen[1], Eydna í Homrum[2]

Abstract

The knowledge on hydrography and productivity in Faroese fjords is scattered with a lot of grey literature and datasets that have not been published. In this compilation of work on Faroese fjords and straits an attempt has been made to summarize the existing knowledge with emphasis on the pelagic food web from hydrographic settings to fish. This overview is primarily based on searches in Google Scholar, publication lists from Havstovan and Firum and a literature list compiled by Eyðfinn Magnussen, in connection with the activity of the working group "Firðir and dálking". This paper is divided into two parts, starting with a description of the knowledge on Faroese fjords with emphasis on the pelagic food web, from geographic settings and hydrography to fish. Regarding zooplankton in fjords there is existing data but to our knowledge there are no published reports or papers, thus some data analysis and visualization has been conducted. The last part of this paper is a bibliography of research in Faroese fjords and straits encompassing a broad range of scientific fields relevant to the ecology of Faroese fjords and straits including the benthic environment, birds and mammals. The literature is grouped according to its respective field of study and DOI or link to webpages are included when available.

Úrtak

Vitanin um føroyskar firðir og sund er savnað á nógvum ymiskum stovnum, er spjødd og nógv tilfar er ongantíð útgivið. Við hesum yvirliti er ein roynd gjørd at taka saman um tað tilfar sum finst um føroyskar firðir við serligum denti á pelagisku føðiketuna frá hydrografiskum viðurskiftum til fisk. Yvirlitið byggir fyrst og fremst á leitingar í Google Scholar, útgávulistar frá Firum og Havstovuni og á eitt yvirlit, sum Eyðfinn Magnussen hevur sett saman í sambandi við

---

[1] Firum –Knowledge for sustainable aquaculture, Við Áir 11, 430 Hvalvík, Faroe Islands
[2] Havstovan – Faroe Marine Research Institute, Nóatún 1, 100 Tórshavn, Faroe Islands

arbeiðið hjá arbeiðsbólkinum "Firðir og dálking". Greinin er býtt í tveir partar. Fyrri partur lýsir verandi vitan um føroyskar firðir, har dentur er lagdur á pelagisku føðiketuna. Viðvíkjandi djóraæti í firðum finnast dátur, men okkum vitandi eru ongar útgivnar frágreiðingar ella vísindaligar greinar um hetta. Tí hava vit viðgjørt dátur og gjørt grafar um djóraæti á firðum. Viðgerðin av hinum evnunum byggir á útgivnar frágreiðingar og greinar. Annar partur av greinini er ein listi við útgivnum tilfari, sum fevnir breitt um evni, sum hava týdning fyri vistfrøðina í firðum og sundum, herundir botnviðurskifti, fuglar og súgdjór. Í listanum eru greinar og frágreiðingar bólkaðar í evni og DOI ella leinki til heimasíðu eru tikin við, har tey eru tøk.

Keywords: Fjord, strait, hydrography, phytoplankton, zooplankton, literature overview.
Lyklaorð: Firðir, sund, hydrografi, plantuæti, djóraæti, heimildayvirlit.

Introduction

The Faroe Islands archipelago consists of 18 islands, separated by straits, and indented by numerous fjords and bays. The fjords are typically long and narrow with steep slopes, but they vary in their connection to the open sea. Some fjords have a sill at the mouth that restricts water exchange leading to limited renewal of bottom water during summer, while others open directly to the surrounding water and therefore experience more efficient circulation and exchanges. The longest fjord in the Faroe Islands is Skálafjørður. It stretches about 14km into the island of Eysturoy and has a shallow sill at the mouth. In general, tidal currents in the straits separating the islands are strong (Fig. 1), but the longest strait between the two main islands, Streymoy and Eysturoy (Sundalagið) is characterized by weaker currents (Hansen 1990), and in its northern section the hydrographic conditions are periodically more fjord-like (Erenbjerg et al. 2021).

The short description below does not aim to provide an exhaustive review of all available work in Faroese fjords and straits but instead focuses on the current state of knowledge with primary focus on the pelagic food web from hydrographic settings to fish.

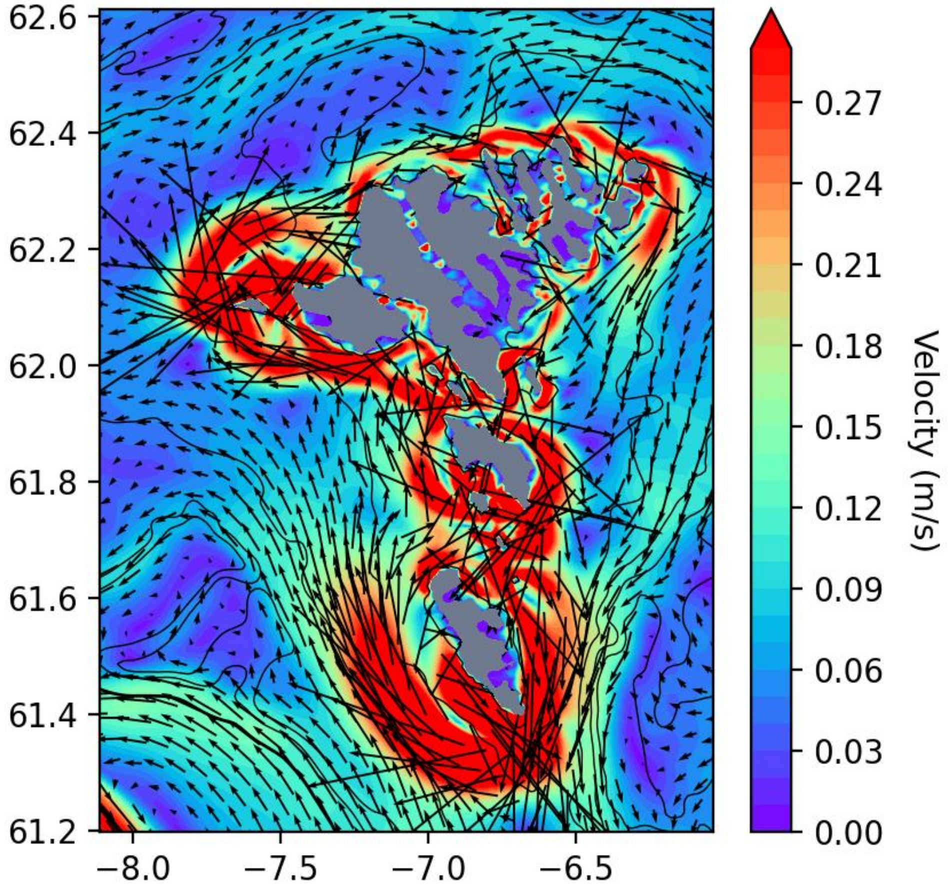

Figure 1: Barotropic currents from the model FarCoast version 1, the strong tidally induced currents 0.3 ms^{-1} are visible as red colours. The fjords and the longest strait of Sundalagið are more quiescent (Erenbjerg et al 2020).

Benthic environment

There is no detailed mapping of sediment types in the inner coastal area. However, sediment samples collected in connection to the seabed monitoring of aquaculture show that the samples are broadly classified as clay/mud or sand/gravel, with both groups equally abundant. In general sediment is coarser where currents are strong while weak currents allow fine sediment to settle. Sandy sediments support more diverse and richer macrofauna communities than muddy sediments (Mortensen et al. 2021) and the general macrofauna diversity at reference sites in Faroese fjords resembles the diversity in Norwegian fjords, while it is lower than in Denmark, Sweden and Great Britain (Mortensen et al. 2020).

Investigations of the marine benthic macrofauna of the Faroese fishery territory are conducted in two large projects. BioFar was conducted from 1987 to 1993 and focused on bottom depths greater than 100m while the following project BioFar II focused on depths shallower than 100m. From 1994 to 1999 benthic flora and fauna was sampled at 872 stations, many of which were in fjords and sounds (Sørensen et al. 2001).

A substantial body of literature, especially from the first BioFar project was produced and is listed in Tendal et al. (2004). In total 138 scientific publications reports and book chapter are listed, 3 PhD thesis and 8 master theses. In addition, Bruntse and Tendal (2001) compiled a bibliography of scientific literature with records of bottom invertebrates from the Faroese Economic Exclusive Zone. For a more complete comprehensive overview of benthic invertebrates in the Faroe Islands, readers are referred to these two references.

Fjords are recognized as disproportionally important sites of carbon sequestration. Storing far greater amounts of organic carbon per unit area than most other marine environments (á Norði et al. 2018 and references therein). In general, the organic carbon content in the sediment in Faroese fjords and straits increases with bottom depth (á Norði et al. 2018, Mortensen et al. 2021), reflecting sediment focusing towards the deeper part of the basin. In Kaldbaksfjørður, the sediment accumulation rate in the deepest basin is around 0.5 cm yr^{-1} and the organic carbon burial rate is ~120 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}, indicating more efficient sedimentation and carbon sequestration than is generally observed in other Nordic and Arctic fjords (á Norði et al. 2018).

Oxygen in stagnant bottom water and climate: Skálafjørður

Skálafjørður has a shallow sill at the mouth of about 25m depth, while the inner basin reaches depths of roughly 70m (Hansen 1990a). Stagnant bottom water develops every summer, when warming of the inflowing water isolates the deep basin and oxygen levels can become very low.

Skálafjørður was originally a freshwater lake formed after deglaciation around 9300 BC and later became a marine sill fjord when the threshold was submerged ~6800 BC (Bennike 2010). Throughout its history, the fjord has been subjected to low bottom water oxygen, typical of restricted sill fjords (Roncaglia 2004). During the mid Holocene climatic optimum (5600-700 BC), waters were warmer, nutrient-rich and highly productive. From about 700BC to AD260, conditions cooled while remaining nutrient-rich and productive. The roman warm period and early medieval time (AD 260-1090) brought a return of warmer, productive waters. After AD 1090, surface waters cooled and by AD 1260-1430 both nutrient supply and productivity declined, while the fjord continued to show evidence of restricted bottom water ventilation.

Since 1985 Havstovan has conducted annual surveys of the bottom water oxygen concentration in the fjord in late August, usually just before the expected destabilization of the stagnant bottom water (Fig. 2). The majority of the measurements show hypoxic conditions with oxygen concentrations below 2mgl^{-1}, while near anoxic conditions were observed in 2003 and 2006.

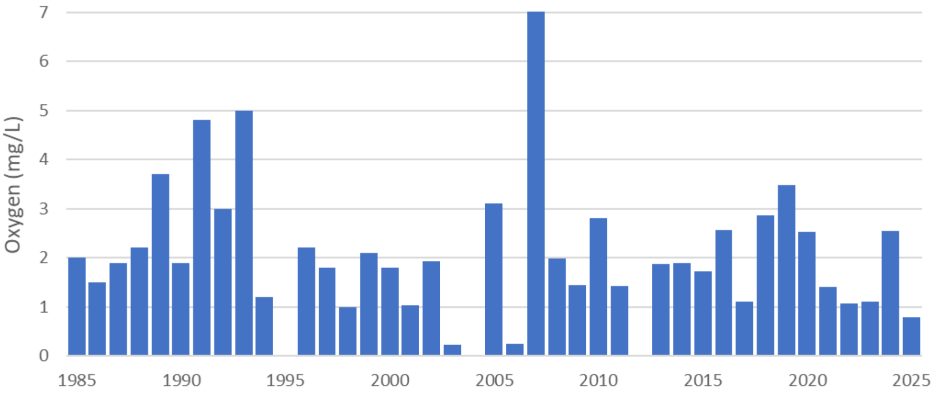

Figure 2. Oxygen concentration near the seabed in Skálafjørður in late August. No measurements were conducted in 1995, 2004 and 2012. Data from Havstovan.

The parameters affecting the oxygen concentration in the stagnant bottom water are, water column stratification, organic matter supply, seawater residence time and the oxygen consumption by benthic animals and bacteria in the seabed. There is a lot of human activity around the fjord. Fish farming which releases nutrients and organic matter to the fjord was active until ~2002. In 1986-1987 it was estimated that around 25% of all the organic carbon input to the stagnant bottom water was from fish farming and other human activity (Hansen 1990b). No newer estimates are found.

Climate change is expected to increase the risk of low oxygen concentrations through several factors. Increasing temperatures decrease the oxygen solubility in seawater, reducing the initial O_2 content of the water, furthermore it increases microbial respiration, speeding up oxygen depletion. In addition, changed stratification and freshwater runoff also alter the oxygen availability.

Long-term temperature monitoring of the mixed shelf water shows a temperature increase of about 0.8°C during the last 100 years (Fig. 3). The increase has however not been steady, with a notably steep rise from the 1990s to the early 2000s.

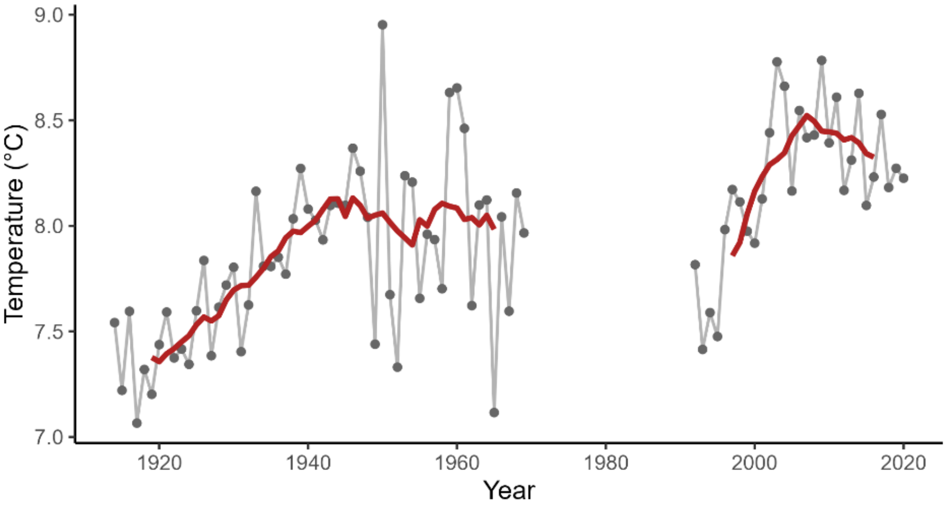

Figure 3. Mean annual temperature (grey) and 10-year rolling mean (red) in the mixed shelf water at Mykines (1914-1969) and Oyragjógv (1991-2020). Data from Havstovan. https://envofar.fo/var/ftp/Timeseries/Coastal_temperature.txt.

There is a linear relationship between the oxygen concentration measured in Skálafjørður in late August and the annual average sea water temperature in the mixed Faroe Shelf Water (Fig. 4), showing a potential effect of climate on the oxygen concentration in the stagnant bottom water in Skálafjørður. A generalized least squares (GLS) model with a first order autoregressive (AR(1)) correlation structure was fitted to account for temporal autocorrelation in the data. The analysis showed that oxygen concentration in the stagnant bottom water decreased 2.0mgl^{-1} for each 1°C increase in temperature (estimate = −1.99 ± 0.68 SE, p = 0.007). There was a weak positive autocorrelation (Φ = 0.22), indicating some interannual persistence in oxygen conditions despite annual winter mixing, potentially reflecting effects from biological processes such as organic matter accumulation and remineralization, as well as variability in benthic faunal communities following low-oxygen events.

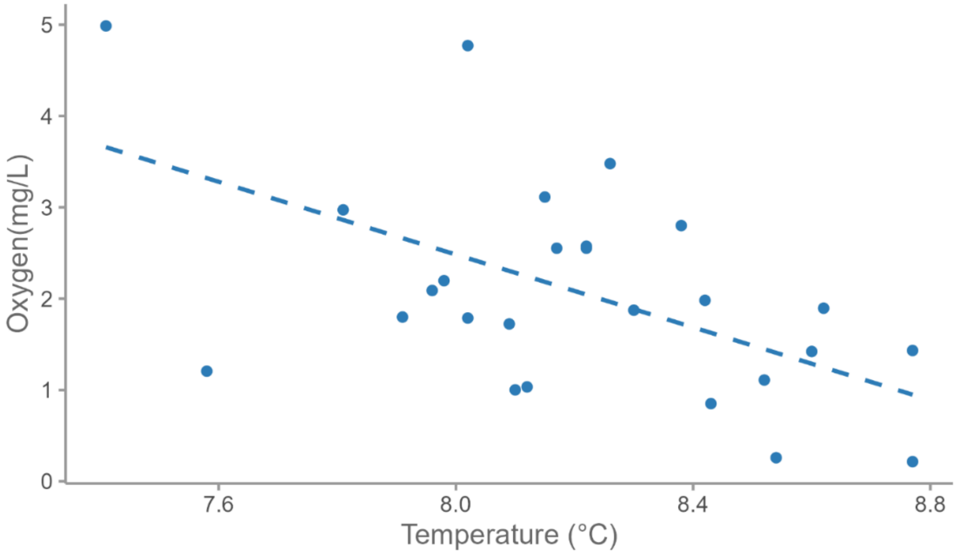

Figure 4. Relationship between annual averaged temperature in mixed shelf water (from fig. 3) and bottom water dissolved oxygen concentration in Skálafjørður (from fig. 2). The observation from 2007 is excluded since the stagnant bottom water had been mixed prior to sampling. The stippled line shows the fitted relationship.

Hydrography

The central shelf of the Faroe Islands is separated from the open ocean by a persistent tidal front separating the shelf water fairly well from the offshore water. The retention of the central shelf water mass supports a neritic ecosystem, with distinct planktonic communities, benthic fauna, and fish stocks (ICES 2023).

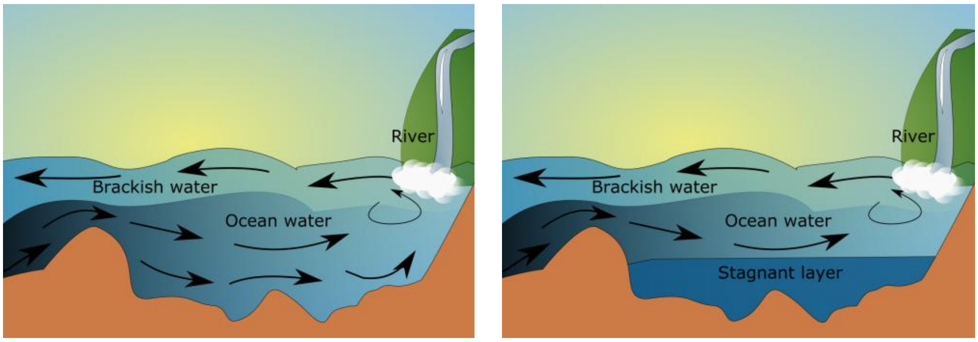

Figure 5. Estuarine or fresh water driven circulation in a sill fjord. Left is a well-mixed sill fjord during winter, and right is a sill fjord during summer with stagnant bottom water (Erenbjerg 2021).

On the shelf, tidal currents are strong in most straits and the water masses are mixed vertically, while the water masses are stratified in most fjords with estuarine driven circulation (Fig. 5) and influence from the Coriolis force deflecting the current to the right of its direction of motion (Fig. 6).

The stratification in Faroese fjords is quite weak, with maximum vertical differences in temperature and salinity usually less than 1 PSU usually and less than 3°C (Hansen et al. 1990, Østerø et al. 2022). During winter, stratification is caused by freshwater runoff and in summer heating of the surface water adds to the stratification (Hansen et al. 1990, Østerø et al. 2022). In sill fjords the circulation is in two layers during winter, but in spring when the temperature of the inflowing layer exceeds the temperature in the deeper part of the fjord, the system changes to a three-layer circulation with outflowing water at the surface, inflowing water in the mid layer and stagnant water in the bottom layer (Fig. 5) (Hansen 1990b, Erenbjerg 2021, Østerø et al 2022). This type of circulation occurs between May and September. However, in Kaldbaksfjørður, the bottom layer often is periodically disrupted by wind forces (Østerø et al. 2022, Gaard et al. 2011).

Generally, the bathymetry of Faroese fjords often differs from classic sill fjords. Instead of having a single pronounced outer sill with a deep inner basin, many Faroese fjords consist of multiple smaller basins separated by local thresholds. In Hansen (1990b) two sill fjords are described. Skálafjørður with a shallow threshold at the mount (~30m) and two inner basins (maximum depth ~70m), separated by a deeper threshold (~55m), and Kaldbaksfjørður with a deeper sill (~40m) and an inner basin with max depth of ~60m. Sundalagið is the strait separating the two largest islands Eysturoy and Streymoy. The northern part of Sundalagið, a strait with shallow sills at each end, has been characterized as the only known fjord-like strait, with its periodically fjord-like behaviour (Erenbjerg et al 2021). Wind can substantially influence the circulation, e.g. persistent winds inwards the fjord can reverse the waterflow for a limited amount of time, but in the long run, water masses flow out in the upper layer and inwards in the deeper layers (Østerø et al. 2022). In addition to wind and Coriolis, tidal currents also affect the circulation and water level to some degree. In the central Faroe Islands water level changes are quite small, while in the northern part of the Islands they can be as high as 1m and up to 2m in the north – western part of the islands (Erenbjerg et al. 2021).

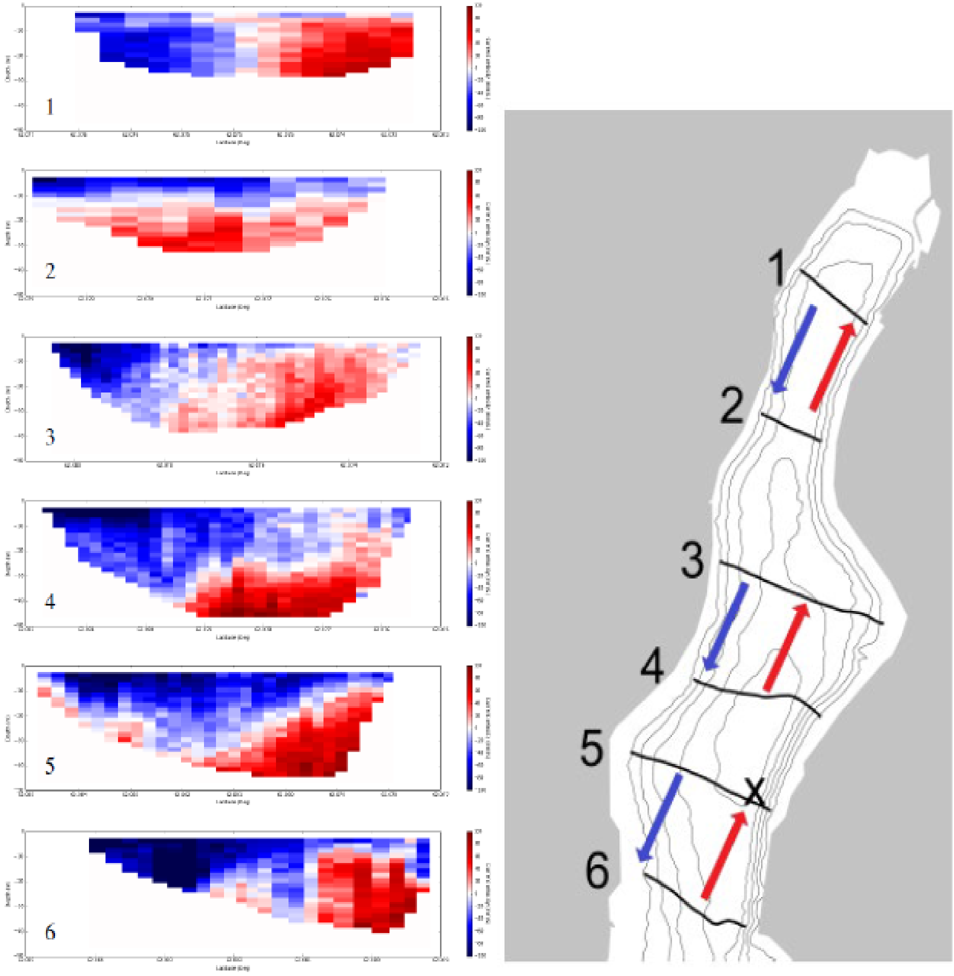

Figure 6. Example on typical estuarine circulation in a fjord. All cross sections are plotted with identical axis limits, with depth ranging from 0–50 m. Current speed ranges from 0 (white) to 1ms^{-1}, where red denotes flow directed into the fjord and blue denotes flow out of the fjord, as illustrated in the right figure. For a higher resolution image see the original poster https://firum.fo/media/bghne4tr/fjardarak.pdf

The weak stratification in the euphotic zone can be easily disrupted by wind, and Kaldbaksfjørður is a highly dynamic system where short-term wind events rapidly break down the stratification which quickly reestablishes (Gaard et al. 2011). During the mixing events upwelling of nutrients occurs which can fuel phytoplankton production during summer.

Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton production in fjords starts as soon as the irradiation increases to an extent that the critical depth exceeds the depth of the mixed surface layer in late March – early April (Gaard et al. 2011, Østerø et al. 2022) and in 2006-2007 the depth integrated primary production fluctuated between 0.7 and 3.4g Cm^{-2} day^{-1} during the productive season (Gaard et al. 2011). Chlorophyll *a* concentration in the upper 12m is variable during summer. Typically, there is a spring bloom followed by a summer situation with lower Chl. *a* concentration, and low nutrient availability. However, due to the weak stratification there are pulses where nutrients are mixed into the surface layer boosting the primary production (Fig. 7). The phytoplankton community in Kaldbaksfjørður is often dominated by diatoms (Gaard et al. 2011, Østerø et al. 2022).

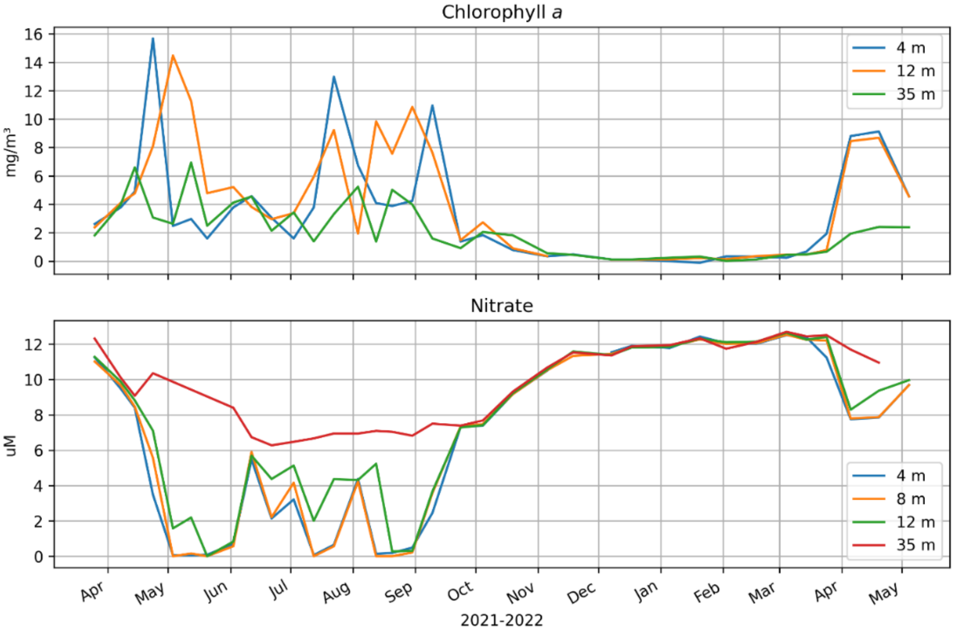

Figure 7. Example of Chlorophyll *a*, and nitrate concentrations in a fjord (Station A 10 in Østerø et al. 2022).

The annual primary production in Kaldbaksfjørður was 335g Cm^{-2} in 2006-2007, which is high compared to other fjords in the northern Northeast Atlantic where the annual production typically ranges between 110 and 180g Cm^{-2} (Gaard et al. 2011). Similar high primary production is also measured in Skálafjørður. In 1985 the annual primary production was 340g Cm^{-2} (Vandkvalitetsinstituttet 1987).

The sedimentation of organic carbon in Kaldbaksfjørður amounted to 37% of the annual production, with the highest sedimentation rates occurring in the spring bloom (á Norði et al. 2018). Only half of the sedimentated organic carbon was mineralized while the other half was buried adding to evidence that fjords are important sites for carbon sequestration (á Norði et al. 2018).

Zooplankton

The effort to sample zooplankton in Faroese fjords has been scarce and to our knowledge there is no published literature. However, some samples were taken in the project AquaVitae, to investigate the abundance of bivalve larvae in Sørvágsfjørður. All the zooplankton were identified, and the data is available at https://mail.fiskaaling.fo/envofar/zooplankton. In addition, zooplankton has been sampled and identified in a study by Firum in Kaldbaksfjørður from mid-2020 to mid-2021, but no results on zooplankton have yet been published from these two studies.

In the following section some results from the studies are presented. Both in Sørvágsfjørður and Kaldbaksfjørður samples were collected by vertical hauls with a 150µm mesh plankton net. The samples in Kaldbaksfjørður were collected from 0 to 40m depth and the samples in Sørvágsfjørður were collected from 0 – 20m depth. Samples were preserved in ethanol and in the laboratory subsamples were taken with a plankton splitter and organisms identified and enumerated under a microscope. The temporal resolution of the dataset is high, with plankton samples collected at approximately fortnigtly intervals. In Kaldbaksfjørður samples were collected in the fjord and in the sound outside the fjord, while samples were only collected in the fjord of Sørvágsfjørður (Fig. 8).

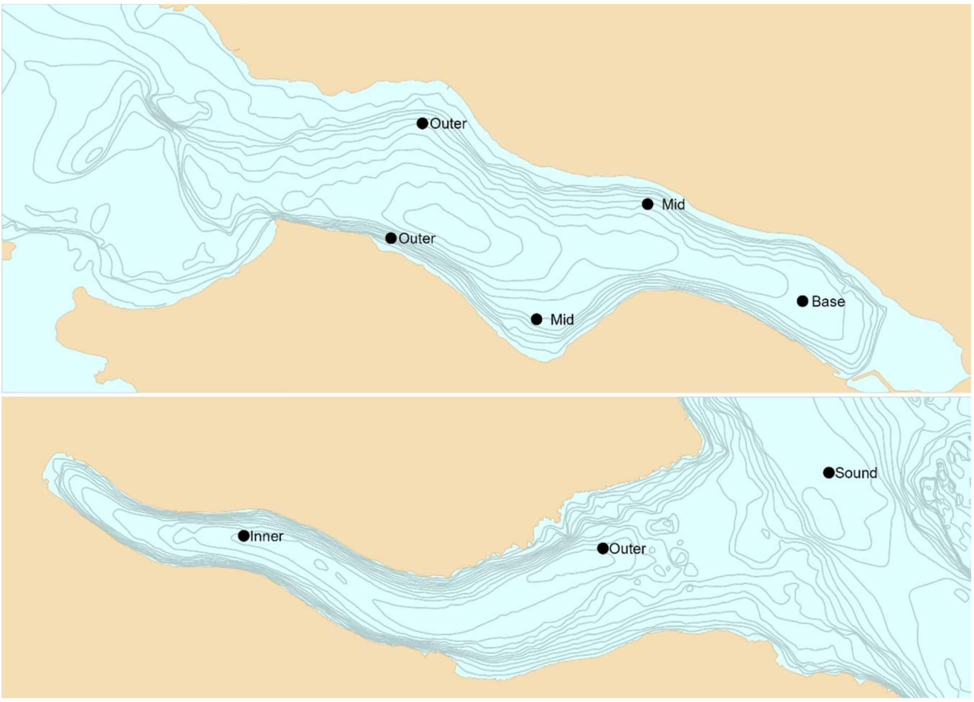

Figure 8. Location of stations where zooplankton was investigated from April 2019 to September 2020 in Sørvágsfjørður (upper panel) and from March 2021 to May 2022 in Kaldbaksfjørður (lower panel).

In Sørvágsfjørður zooplankton was only sampled during the productive seasons of 2019 and 2020, so no information is available on winter concentrations. The zooplankton abundance was highest at the base of the fjord and decreased towards the mouth (Fig. 9). Copepods dominated the zooplankton community, but at the base of the fjord other holoplankton and meroplankton abundances contributed significantly to the zooplankton community during summer (Fig. 9).

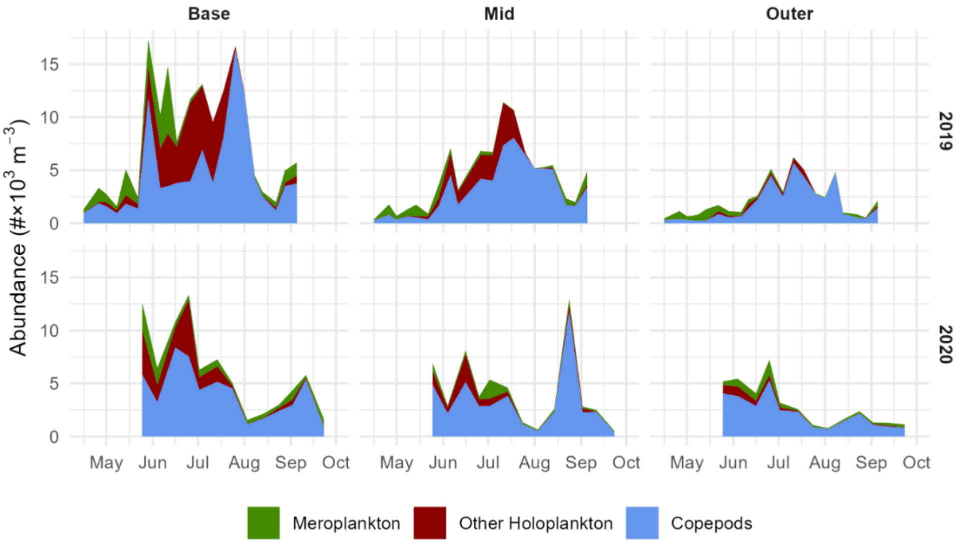

Figure 9. Zooplankton abundance at the base of Sørvágsfjørður, in the middle of the fjord and at the outer area of the fjord during late spring, summer and early autumn 2019 and 2020. The group copepods include nauplii.

In Kaldbaksfjørður zooplankton collection covered 14 months including winter with low abundances from November to February at all stations (Fig. 10). In Kaldbaksfjørður the zooplankton community was dominated by copepods just like in Sørvágsfjørður, but the abundances did not change considerably between the inner and outer part of Kaldbaksfjørður. In the fjord other holoplankton than copepods and meroplankton contributed considerably to the zooplankton community, outnumbering the copepods at some sampling occasions. In the sound these groups contributed to the zooplankton community to a much lesser extent (Fig. 10).

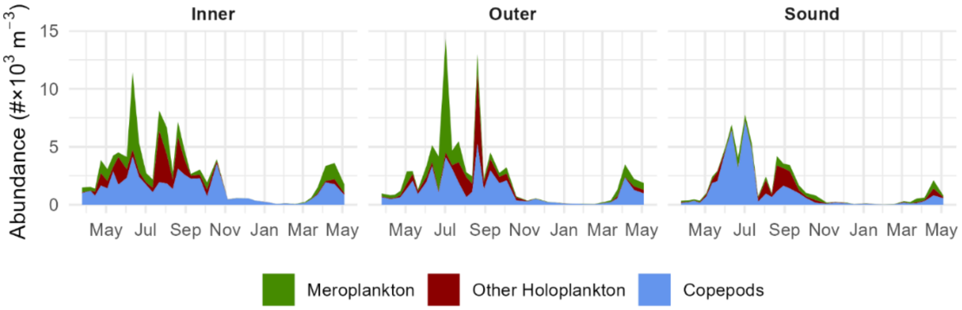

Figure 10. Zooplankton abundance at the inner and outer part of Kaldbaksfjørður and in the sound just outside the fjord. The group copepods includes nauplii.

The total zooplankton abundance was comparable in the two fjords, albeit it was higher at the base of Sørvágsfjørður than at the other fjord stations (Fig. 9 and 10). The abundance in the fjords was relatively high compared to abundances on the central Faroe shelf (Jacobsen et al. 2018; Jacobsen et al. 2020). Comparing the results from the three studies must, however, be done with caution since Jacobsen et al. (2018 and 2020) sampled from 50m depth to the surface with a 100µm mesh plankton net, while this study used a 150µm mesh net with sampling depth of 0-20m in Sørvágsfjørður and 0-40m in Kaldbaksfjørður.

The holoplankton community composition was markedly different in the two fjords. In Sørvágsfjørður the neritic copepod *Acartia* spp. dominated the zooplankton community throughout the study period (Fig. 11). In Kaldbaksfjørður the holoplankton community was more mixed with *Oithona* spp. being the most abundant species from June to November (Fig 12). In April and May the group unidentified copepodids and nauplii were highly abundant, most of which was nauplii. In both fjords the *Acartia* spp. appeared earlier in the season than *Temora* spp. (Fig. 11 and 12). Holoplankton other than copepods also differed in the two fjords. In Sørvágsfjørður *Evadne* spp. represented the vast majority of other holoplankton, while in Kaldbaksfjørður Appendicularia was most abundant, with some contribution of *Evadne* spp. and *Podon* spp. Overall the holoplankton community in Sørvágsfjørður was more like the community in the sound outside Kaldbaksfjørður than within the fjord itself.

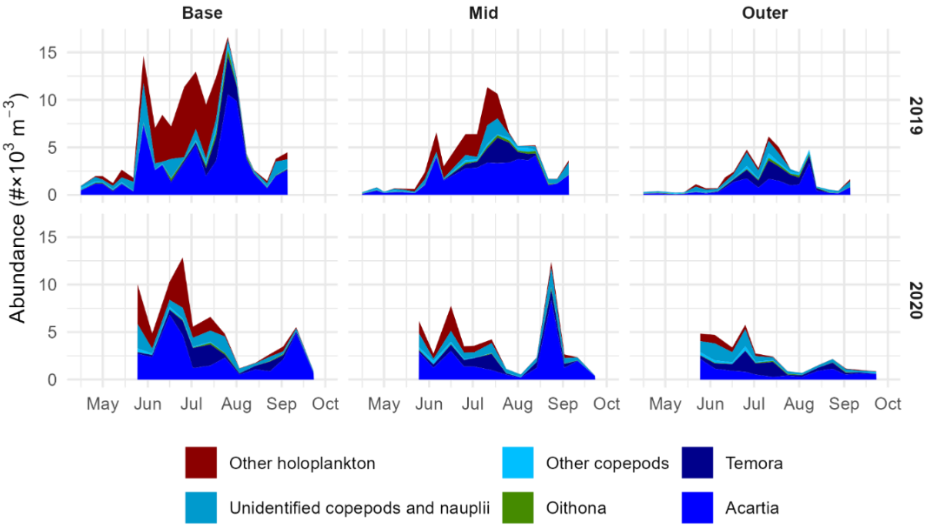

Figure 11. Abundance of holoplankton in Sørvágsfjørður in 2019 and 2020. The group “other copepods” include *Calanus finmarcicus*, *Centropages*, *Harpacticoida*, *Metridia*, *Pseudocalanus* and *Paracalanus* and the group other holoplankton includes Amphipods, Chaetognaths, Euphasiids, and the Cladocerans, *Evadne* and *Podon*. Unidentified copepods and nauplii mostly consist of nauplii with a contribution of early copepodite stages.

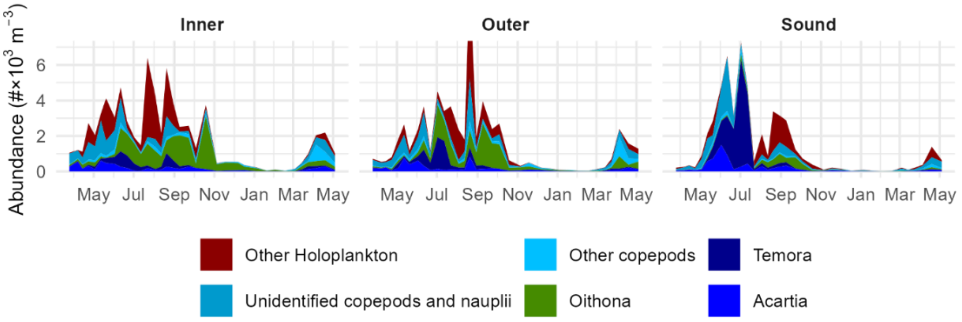

Figure 12. Abundance of holoplankton in Kaldbaksfjørður in 2021 and 2022. The group other copepods includes *Calanus finmarcicus*, *Centropages*, *Harpacticoida*, *Metridia*, *Pseudocalanus*, *Paracalanus*, *Microcalanus* and *Oncea*. The group other holoplankton includes Amphipods, Chaetognaths, Euphasiids, Appendicularia, *Evadne* and *Podon*. Unidentified copepods and nauplii mostly consist of nauplii with a contribution of early copepodite stages.

The meroplankton abundance was somewhat higher in Kaldbaksfjørður than in Sørvágsfjørður and the sound outside Kaldbaksfjørður (Fig. 13 and 14). Both fjords showed distinct seasonal patterns with peak abundances of Cirripedia nauplii and cypris stages in spring and highest abundance of bryozoa in August-

September (Fig. 13 and 14). In both fjords, bivaliva larvae were highly abundant with pronounced peaks in abundances. Bivalvia were generally more abundant in Kaldbaksfjørður than in Sørvágsfjørður while Cirripedia was more abundant in Sørvágsfjørður than Kaldbaksfjørður.

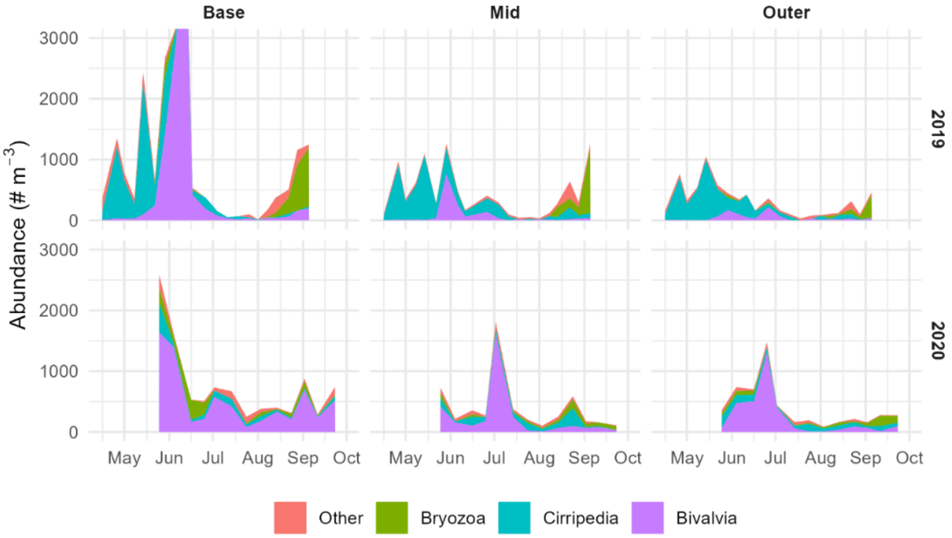

Figure 13. Abundance of meroplankton in Sørvágsfjørður in 2019 and 2020. The group Cirripedia includes nauplli and cypris although dominated by nauplii. The group Other includes Decapoda larvae, Echinodermata larvae, Gastropoda larvae and Polychaeta larvae.

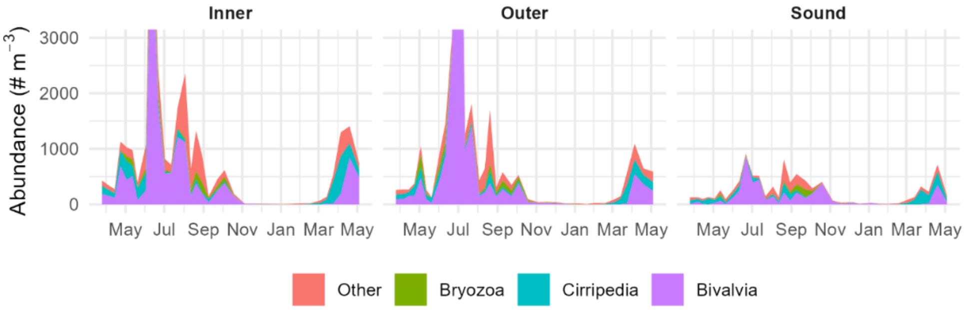

Figure 14. Abundance of meroplankton in Kaldbaksfjørður in 2021 and 2022. The group Cirripedia includes nauplli and cypris although dominated by nauplii. The group Other includes Decapoda larvae, Echinodermata larvae, Gastropoda larvae, Polychaeta larvae and others.

Depth distribution of zooplankton has also been investigated at four stations in the outer area of Sørvágsfjørður in September 2019. Samples were taken to get an overview of the depth distribution of sea lice, and in addition zooplankton was examined. All samples were taken in daylight with a 1600 l/min submersible pump, connected to a hose that sampled water at the described depths. The pump was further connected to a hose that ended in a diffuser whereafter the water was filtered through a 150µm mesh plankton net. Samples were preserved in ethanol and in the laboratory subsamples were taken with a plankton splitter and organisms identified and enumerated under a microscope.

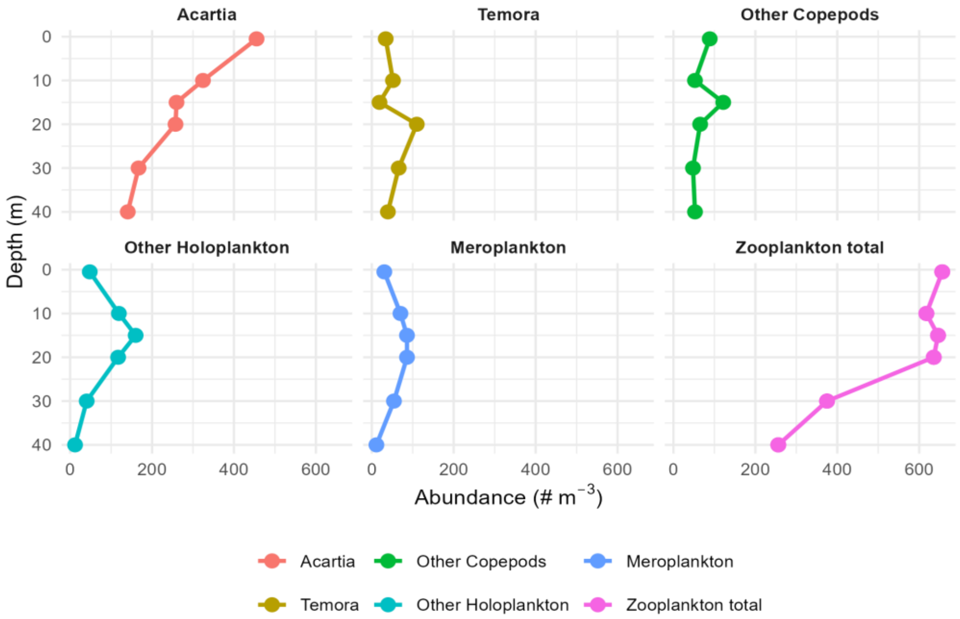

Figure 15. Zooplankton abundance at selected depths at various stations in Sørvágsfjørður. Each depth shows the average abundance in 8 samples. The group other copepods includes copepods and nauplii. Other holoplankton includes Evadne and Podon and the group Meroplankton includes Cirripedia nauplii and Gastropoda larvae.

Similar to the samples taken vertically from 20m depth in the fjord *Acartia* spp. was most abundant followed by *Temora* spp. (Fig 12 and 15). The abundance of *Acartia* spp. decreased considerably with depth as it was more than three times higher at the surface than at 40m depth (Fig. 18). The other copepod species did not show consistent trends with depth. The abundance of *Evadne* spp. and *Podon* spp. peaked at 15m depth which also was the case for Meroplankton. In total the number of zooplankton was highest and relatively constant at 0-20m depth and decreased with depths beyond 20m.

Fish

There are several fish species present in fjords in the Faroe Islands. However, research has traditionally focused on the open ocean and commercial fishery so the published literature is scarce. Recently there has however been increased focus on fish in fjords and especially the impact from fish farming on recruitment of saithe on commercial fisheries. Havstovan is currently working on a literature review on this, and a detailed overview on the current knowledge will be available soon. In the meantime, a brief and preliminary summary is provided below, based primarily on findings from a recent pilot study (Jacobsen et al. 2025).

During the first 0-2 years of their lifetime the commercial fisheries species cod and saithe are living close to the shore (Bertelsen 1942). Although there is little knowledge on these species during their first years as there are no stock surveys close to shore it is assumed that seaweed beds are important nursery habitats for these species (Jacobsen et al. 2025). A recent pilot study confirmed the importance of these habitats especially for 0-2 year old saithe (Fig. 16). They were more abundant during summer/autumn than in spring, and most abundant at the most sheltered sampling site, suggesting that saithe prefers low-exposure areas within macroalgal forests (Jacobsen et al. 2025).

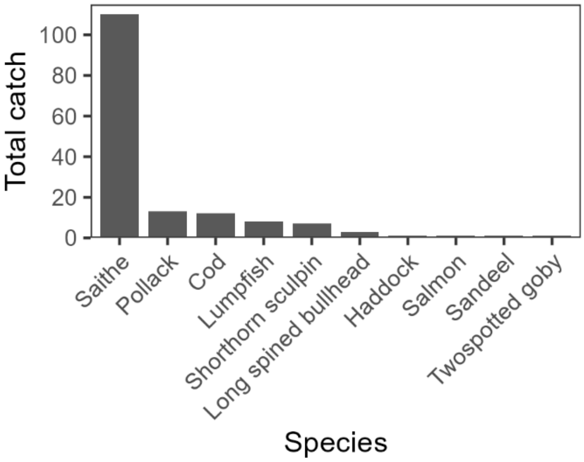

Figure 16. Total number of fish caught during the survey of fish connected to macroalgal forests in Kaldbaksfjørður 2022-2023. Samples were taken on 9 occasions with bottom-set gillnets, floating gillnets and traps (Jacobsen et al. 2025).

A bibliography of environmental and biological research in Faroese fjords and straits.

This bibliography is primarily based on searches in Google Scholar, publication lists from Havstovan and Firum and a literature list compiled by Eyðfinn Magnussen, in connection with the activity of the working group "Firðir and dálking" (Gaard et al. 2007). Reports and technical documents at Havstovan and Firum that describe individual measurements or present partial results are not included. Many of the included references address conditions on the inner Faroe Shelf rather than within fjords and straits. The bibliography is divided into subjects as best as possible, and in some cases where the entry clearly belongs to two different subjects, they are listed twice. The Bib Tex bibliography file can be found at
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20796766

General Ecology

Fossaa, A. M., Gaard, E. & Dalsgarð, J. (2006). *Føroya Náttúra: Lívfrøðiligt margfeldi*. Føroya Skúlabókagrunnur. https://books.google.com/books?id=6C8L49MdIQYC

Gaard, E., Hansen, B., Olsen, B. & Reinert, J. (2002). Ecological features and recent trends in the physical environment, plankton, fish stocks, and seabirds in the Faroe shelf ecosystem. *Large Marine Ecosystems*, *10*, 245–265. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1570-0461(02)80060-X

Gaard, E., Gislason, A. & Melle, W. (2005). Iceland, Faroe and Norwegian coasts. In A. R. Robinson & K. H. Brink (Eds.), *The Sea, Volume 14b: The Global Coastal Ocean: Interdisciplinary Regional Studies and Syntheses* (Vol. 14, pp. 1073–1099). Harvard University Press.

Gaard, E. (2017). *Afsluttende rapport for forskningsprogrammet Klimatiske og oceanografiske ændringer i havområderne mellem Grønland og Færøerne og deres indvirkning på plankton og fisk, 2013–2017* (No. 17–05; Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/TechRep1705.pdf

ICES. (2005). The Faroe Plateau ecosystem. In *Report of the ICES Advisory Council of the Sea 2005* (ICES Advice, Vol. 4). ICES. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.19268696

ICES. (2023). *Workshop on the Faroese ecoregion Aquaculture Overview (WKFaroesAO): Vol. 5:28* (ICES Scientific Reports). ICES. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.21551541

Geography incl. paleogeography

Abbott, P. M., Austin, W. E. N., Davies, S. M., Pearce, N. J. G., Rasmussen, T. L., Wastegård, S. & Brendryen, J. (2014). Re-evaluation and extension of the Marine Isotope Stage 5 tephrostratigraphy of the Faroe Islands region: The cryptotephra record. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, *409*, 153–168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2014.05.004

Guttesen, R. (1996). *The Faroe Islands Topographic Atlas* (Vol. 5). https://rdgs.dk/publikationer/The-Faeroe-Islands-Topographic-Atlas.pdf

Jegen, M. D., Hobbs, R. W., Tarits, P. & Chave, A. (2009). Joint inversion of marine magnetotelluric and gravity data incorporating seismic constraints: Preliminary results of sub-basalt imaging off the Faroe Shelf. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, *282*(1–4), 47–55. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2009.02.018

Kiilerich, A. (1942). Geography, Hydrography and Climate of the Faroes. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part I* (I; pp. 1–51).

Roncaglia, L. (2004). Palynofacies analysis and organic-walled dinoflagellate cysts as indicators of palaeo-hydrographic changes: an example from Holocene sediments in Skálafjord, Faroe Islands. *Marine Micropaleontology*, *50*(1–2), 21–42. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0377-8398(03)00065-3

Wastegård, S., Rasmussen, T. L., Kuijpers, A., Nielsen, T. & van Weering, T. C. E. (2006). Composition and origin of ash zones from Marine Isotope Stages 3 and 2 in the North Atlantic. *Quaternary Science Reviews*, *25*(17–18), 2409–2419. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2006.03.001

Witon, E., Malmgren, B., Witkowski, A. & Kuijpers, A. (2006). Holocene marine diatoms from the Faeroe Islands and their paleoceanographic implications. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, *239*(3–4), 487–509. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2006.02.006

Witak, M., Wachnicka, A., Kuijpers, A., Troelstra, S., Prins, M. A. & Witkowski, A. (2005). Holocene North Atlantic surface circulation and climatic variability: evidence from diatom records. *The Holocene*, *15*(1), 85–96. https://doi.org/10.1191/0959683605hl768rp

Bennike, O. (2010). Palaeoecology of Skálafjørður, the Faroe Islands. In S. A. Bengtson, P. Buckland, P. H. Enckell & A. M. Fossa (Eds.), *Dorete – her Book* (Vol. 52, pp. 244–258). Fróðskapur – Faroe University Press.

Bathymetry and seabed mapping

Hansen, B. (1990). Dýpi og skap á føroysku gáttarfirðunum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 67–98). Fiskirannsóknarstovan.

https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524330/Fiskirannsoknir_6.pdf

Bruntse, G. & Tendal, O. S. (2001). *Marine biological investigations and assemblages of benthic invertebrates from the Faroe Islands*. Kaldbak Marine Biological Laboratory. https://www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/ocrd/217806.pdf

Simonsen, K., Hansen, K. M., Mortensen, L. & Norbye, A. M. (2002). *New bathymetry for the Faroe Shelf* NVD*Rit,* 2002:07. Faculty of Science and Technology, University of the Faroe Islands.

Benthic biogeochemistry, sedimentation, oxygen conditions and resuspension

á Norði, G., Debes, H. & Christensen, J. T. (2013). *Pelagic-benthic coupling on the Faroe shelf: A pilot study* (No. 13–05; Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/TecRep1305_hp.pdf

á Norði, G., Glud, R. N., Simonsen, K. & Gaard, E. (2018). Deposition and benthic mineralization of organic carbon: A seasonal study from Faroe Islands. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *177*, 53–61. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2016.09.005

Gaard, E., Hansen, B., Mortensen, K., Poulsen, M. & Nørrevang, A. (1990). Dálking og oxygentrot á føroyskum gáttarfirðum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 13–66). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524330/Fiskirannsoknir_6.pdf

Gaard, E. (1990). Sedimentering og niðurbróting av lívrunnin evnum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 156–187). Fiskirannsóknarstovan.

Hansen, B. & Poulsen, M. (1987). Ilttrot á føroyskum gáttarfirðum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 4; pp. 69–89). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42522627/Fiskirannsoknir_4.pdf

Hansen, B. (1990). Oxygen depletion in a Faroese sill fjord. *Acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum et Litterarum Gothoburgensis. Geophysica*, *3*, 5–19.

Hansen, B. (1990). Oxygentrot og útskifting í botnvatninum á føroyskum gáttarfirðum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 188–258). Fiskirannsóknarstovan.

Sørensen, J., Bærentsen, J. K., Hansen, J. F., Nolsø, Á. & Trygvadóttir, B. V. (2009). Chemical sediment variables from the Faroe area: Organic content, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Zinc, and Copper. *Fróðskaparrit*, *57*, 159–181. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/80

Benthic invertebrates

Ax, P. (1995). Brackish-water Plathelminthes from the Faroe Islands. *Hydrobiologia*, *305*(1–3), 45–47. https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00036361

Årnbæck-Christie-Linde, A. (1952). Tunicata. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. III, Part I* (LXI; pp. 1–52).

Boisen-Bennicke, S. A. (1968). Supplement to Polychæta. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part II* (XVI; pp. 1–6).

Boschma, H. (1937). Rhizocephala. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part I* (XXVIII; pp. 1–3).

Bloch, D., Hansen, B., Joensen, H. P. & Poulsen, M. (1986). *Fjarðakanningar 1985 Kanningarúrslit* (p. 343).

Bruntse, G., Lein, T. E. & Nielsen, R. (1999). *Marine benthic algae and invertebrate communities from the shallow waters of the Faroe Islands: A base line study* (pp. 1–117). Kaldbak Marine Biological Laboratory.

Bruntse, G. & Tendal, O. S. (2001). *Marine biological investigations and assemblages of benthic invertebrates from the Faroe Islands*. Kaldbak Marine Biological Laboratory. https://www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/ocrd/217806.pdf

Bruntse, G. & Tendal, O. S. (2001). A bibliography of benthic marine invertebrates of the Faroese Exclusive Economic Zone. In G. Bruntse & O. S. Tendal (Eds.), *Marine biological investigations and assemblages of benthic invertebrates from the Faroe Islands*(pp. 56–82). Kaldbak Marine Biological Laboratory.

Bruun, A. F. (1928). Marine Hirudinea. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part II* (XVIII; pp. 1–5).

Brændegaard, J. (1928). Araneina. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part II* (XLVII; pp. 1–28).

Brøndsted, H. V. (1942). Marine Spongia. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part I* (III; pp. 1–34).

Carlgren, O. (1942). Actiniaria and Zoantharia. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part I* (VIIb; pp. 1–5).

Denisenko, N. V., Hayward, P. J., Tendal, O. S. & Sørensen, J. (2016). Diversity and biogeographic patterns of the bryozoan fauna of the Faroe Islands.

Marine Biology Research, *12*(4), 360–378. https://doi.org/10.1080/17451000.2016.1148817

Danielsen, E. & á Norði, G. (2021). *Blue mussel spat availability and settlement on longlines in a Faroese fjord* (No. 2021–09; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6563039

Ditlevsen, H. (1929). Polychæta. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part II* (XVI; pp. 1–83).

Ditlevsen, A. (1936). Oligochæta. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part II* (XVII; pp. 1–15).

Funch, P. & Møbjerg Kristensen, R. (1995). Cycliophora is a new phylum with affinities to Entoprocta and Ectoprocta. *Nature*, *378*(6558), 711–714. https://doi.org/10.1038/378711a0

Følsvik, N., Brevik, E. M., Berge, J. A. & Dam, M. (1998). Organotin and imposex in the littoral zone in the Faroe Islands. *Fróðskaparrit*, *46*, 67–80. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/708

Hansen, J. F. G. (2010). *Chaetopterus sp. (Polychaeta Chaetopteridae) from the Faroe Islands, compared to species likely to inhabit the area,* BSc Thesis. NVD*rit,* 2010:04. University of the Faroe Islands.

Josefson, A. S. (2001). Macrofauna in soft sediments on the Faroe shelf. In G. Bruntse & O. S. Tendal (Eds.), *Marine biological investigations and assemblages of benthic invertebrates from the Faroe Islands* (pp. 39–43). https://www.vliz.be/imisdocs/publications/ocrd/217812.pdf

Jørgensen, L. L. (1993). *Kvantitativ kortlægning af macrobenthos i en tærskelfjord på Færøerne med speciel vægt på Polychaeter*. Institutt for Fiskeri- og Marinebiologi, Universitetet i Bergen.

Klitgaard, A. B. & Tendal, O. S. (2004). Distribution and species composition of mass occurrences of large-sized sponges in the northeast Atlantic. *Progress in Oceanography*, *61*(1), 57–98. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2004.06.002

Kramp, P. L. (1934). Bryozoa. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. III, Part I* (LVIII; pp. 1–39).

Kramp, P. L. (1942). Alcyonaria. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part I* (VIIa; pp. 1–12).

Kramp, P. L. (1942). Marine Hydrozoa. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part I* (V; pp. 1–59).

Lange, S. & Båmstedt, U. (1999). Rhizocephala (Crustacea, Cirripedia) of the Faroe Islands. *Sarsia*, *84*(1), 79–83. https://doi.org/10.1080/00364827.1999.10420453

Lundblad, O. (1930). Hydracarina. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part II* (XLVIII; pp. 1–65).

Magnúsdóttir, H., Olsen, K., Matras, U. & Ørnófsdóttir, E. B. (2011). *Kongsneglens (Buccinum undatum) biologi og udbredelse i farvandet ved Island og Færøerne*(No. 11–07; Smárit). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Smarit1107.pdf

Matras, U. & Cruz, L. R. (2014). *Kanning av jákupskel (Aequipecten opercularis)*(Techreport No. 14–06; Smárit). Havstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/44367864/Sm_Rit1406.pdf

Mikkelsen, B. (2005). *Scope for Growth – en biologisk indikator for trivsel hos blåmusling (Mytilus edulis)*(NVD Rit, pp. 1–63). University of the Faroe Islands.

Molodtsova, T. N. (2004). Ceriantharia (Cnidaria: Anthozoa) from the Faroe Islands. *Fródskaparrit*, *51*, 292–297. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/677

Mortensen, H., á Norði, G., Andreasen, B. & Johannesen, T. T. (2020). *Botndjórasamfeløg – Eitt føroyskt sammetingargrundarlag* (No. 2020–16; Fiskaaling rit). Fiskaaling. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10182362

Mortensen, H. S., Carstensen, J., Andreasen, B., Johannesen, T. T., Fjallstein, B. V. T. & á Norði, G. (2021). *Benthic macrofauna classification system for Faroese fjords* (No. 2021–10; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.19056.17926

Nielsen, E. (1930). Cephalopoda. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. III, Part I* (LVI; pp. 1–9).

Nørrevang, A. (1990). Botndjóralívið á føroyskum gáttarfirðum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 259–286). Fiskirannsóknarstovan.

Overgaard Nielsen, C. (1968). Nemertini. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part II* (XI; pp. 1–4).

Petersen Høpner, G. (1968). Marine Lamellibranchiata. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. III, Part I*(LV; pp. 1–80).

Ridao, C. L. & Matras, U. (2013). *Assessment of the queen scallop (Aequipecten opercularis) north of the Faroe Islands in 2013*. Havstovan.

Ridao, C. L. & Matras, U. (2013). *Assessment of the queen scallop (Aequipecten opercularis) in a north-western fjord (Djúpini) of the Faroe Islands in 2013*. Havstovan.

Tendal, O. S. & Bruntse, G. (2001). A brief history of the investigations on the benthic fauna of the sea around the Faroe Islands, with emphasis on the expeditions and research vessels. In G. Bruntse & O. S. Tendal (Eds.), *Marine biological investigations and assemblages of benthic invertebrates from the Faroe Islands* (pp. 43–55). Kaldbak Marine Biological Laboratory.

Tendal, O. S., Brattegard, T., Nørrevang, A., Sneli, J. A. & Sørensen, J. (2005). Publications and presentations based completely or in part on material and results from the BIOFAR Projects. In A. Nørrevang, D. Bloch & O. S. Tendal (Eds.), *BIOFAR Proceedings 2005* (Vol. 41, pp. 257–268). Føroya Fróðskaparfelag. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frodskapur/article/view/827

Thorarinsdóttir, G. G., Gunnarsson, K. & Dam, M. (2004). The gametogenic cycle and spawning in Mytilus edulis in the Faroe Islands. *Fróðskaparrit*, *51*, 270–279. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/675

Thorson, G. & Spærck, R. (1929). Scaphopoda. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. III, Part I* (LIV; pp. 1–4).

Sakarisson, S. J. (2000). *Bunddyr i færøske tærskelfjorde* (NVD Rit, pp. 1–55) [Bathesis]. University of the Faroe Islands.

Schiøtte, T. (2005). Marine, benthic molluscs common to North Greenland and the Faroes: A first investigation of a previously unrecognized, North Atlantic fauna element. In A. Nørrevang, D. Bloch & O. S. Tendal (Eds.), *BIOFAR Proceedings 2005* (Vol. 41, pp. 94–108). Føroya Fróðskaparfelag.

Spærck, R. & Thorson, G. (1933). Marine Gastropoda Prosobranchiata. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. III, Part I* (LII; pp. 1–56).

Steinböck, O. (1942). Marine Turbellaria. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part 1* (VIII; pp. 1–26).

Stephensen, K. (1937). Crustacea Cirripedia (excl. Rhizocephala). In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part I* (XXVII; pp. 1–9).

Stephensen, K. (1937). Marine Crustacea Amphipoda. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part I* (XXIII; pp. 1–40).

Stephensen, K. (1937). Marine Crustacea Decapoda. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part I* (XXII; pp. 1–24).

Stephensen, K. (1937). Marine Crustacea Isopoda and Tanaidacea. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part I* (XXIV; pp. 1–23).

Stephensen, K. (1937). Marine Crustacea Mysidacea, Cumacea and Nebaliacea. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part I* (XXVI; pp. 1–10).

Stephensen, K. (1937). Marine Crustacea Ostracoda. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. II, Part I* (XXIX; pp. 1–8).

Sundberg, P. (1977). Littoral nemerteans from the Faroe Islands. *Sarsia*, *63*(3), 185–190. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/00364827.1978.10411338

Sørensen, J., Bruntse, G., Gunnarson, K. & Nielsen, R. (2001). List of BIOFAR 2 stations. *Fróðskaparrit*, *48*, 61–85. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/758

Sørensen, J., Hansen, J. F. & Joensen, R. (2007). Soft bottom macro fauna species composition in Faroese fjords. *Fróðskaparrit*, *55*, 145–176. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/248

Wesenberg-Lund, E. (1928). Gephyrea and Sternaspidae. In R. Spærck & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. I, Part II* (XX; pp. 1–5).

Wesenberg-Lund, E. (1940). Brachiopoda. In S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & R. Spærck (Eds.), *The Zoology of the Faroes: Vol. III, Part I* (LIX; pp. 1–8).

Seaweed

Brodie, J. A. & Nielsen, R. (2005). The diversity of the Bangiophycidae (Rhodophyta) of the Faroes in the context of the northern Atlantic. In A. Nørrevang, D. Bloch & O. S. Tendal (Eds.), *BIOFAR Proceedings 2005* (Vol. 41, pp. 53–62). Føroya Fróðskaparfelag.

Brodie, J., Nielsen, R. & Gunnarsson, K. (2001). The Bangiophyte species of the Faroe Islands. *Fróðskaparrit*, *49*, 25–36. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/767/

Bruntse, G., Lein, T. E. & Nielsen, R. (1999). *Marine benthic algae and invertebrate communities from the shallow waters of the Faroe Islands: A base line study* (pp. 1–117). Kaldbak Marine Biological Laboratory.

Bruntse, G., Lein, T. E., Nielsen, R. & Gunnarsson, K. (1999). Response to wave exposure by littoral species in the Faroe Islands. *Fróðskaparrit*, *47*, 181–198. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/747

Irvine, D. E. G. (1982). Seaweeds of the Faroes. 1: The flora. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History). Botany*, *10*, 109–131.

Jacobsen, S., Jacobsen, Á., Mols-Mortensen, A., Johannesen, Á., Egholm, E., Hansen, J. F. & í Homrum, E. (2025). *Macroalgal forests as nursery habitats* *for saithe and cod in the Faroe Islands* (No. 25–04; Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/46578446/TecRep2504.pdf

Lein, T. E., Stige, L. C. & Bruntse, G. (2001). Dominant species abundance related to environmental factors on rocky shores in the Faroe Islands. *Fróðskaparrit*, *48*, 105–124. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/760

Mols-Mortensen, A. (2014). *The foliose Bangiales (Rhodophyta) in the northern part of the north Atlantic and the relationship with the north Pacific foliose Bangiales – Diversity, distribution, phylogeny and phylogeography* [Phdthesis, University of New Hampshire]. https://scholars.unh.edu/dissertation/2163

Mols-Mortensen, A. (2002). *Sublittorale makroalgesamfund på Suðuroy: tre lokaliteter med forskellig eksponeringsgrad* (Bathesis 2002:09; NVD Rit). University of the Faroe Islands.

Mortensen, A. M., Neefus, C. D. & Brodie, J. (2009). Cryptic diversity in Porphyra linearis (Bangiales, Rhodophyta). *Phycologia*, *48*, 249.

Nielsen, R. & Gunnarsson, K. (2001). Seaweeds of the Faroe Islands: An annotated checklist. *Fróðskaparrit*, *49*, 45–108. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/769

Pedersen, P. M. & Brodie, J. (2012). New insights into the biodiversity and generic relationships of foliose Bangiales (Rhodophyta) in Iceland and the Faroe Islands. *European Journal of Phycology*, *47*(2), 146–159. https://doi.org/10.1080/09670262.2012.666678

Wegeberg, S., Nielsen, R. & Gunnarsson, K. (2001). Coralline red algae (Corallinales, Rhodophyta) of the Faroe Islands. *Fróðskaparrit*, *49*, 37–43. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/768

Hydrography

Á Norði, G., Paturson, Ø. (2017). *Estuarine circulation, influenced by weather conditions* [Poster] https://firum.fo/media/bghne4tr/fjardarak.pdf

Bloch, D., Hansen, B., Joensen, H. P. & Poulsen, M. (1986). *Fjarðakanningar 1985 Kanningarúrslit* (p. 343).

Eliasen, S. K., Hansen, B., Larsen, K. M. H. & Hátún, H. (2016). The exchange of water between the Faroe Shelf and the surrounding waters and its effect on the primary production. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *153*, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2015.08.004

Erenbjerg, S. V. (2020). *Avfall í Sundalagnum og hjáliggjandi firðum* (No. 2020–02; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19607815

Erenbjerg, S. V., Albretsen, J., Simonsen, K., Olsen, E. L., Kaas, E. & Hansen, B. (2021). A tidally driven fjord-like strait close to an amphidromic region. *Ocean Science*, *17*(6), 1639–1655. https://doi.org/10.5194/os-17-1639-2021

Hansen, B. (1980). On the water renewal of Faroese fjords and sounds. In *Studies in physical oceanography: Papers dedicated to Professor Nils G. Jerlov in commemoration of his seventieth birthday.* (Vol. 42, pp. 91–104). Københavns universitet. Institut for fysisk oceanografi. https://fao.reindex.net/FAOUTL/main/T.php?Ifm=Pz&ColSearch=0&qe=On+the+Water+Renewal+of+Faroese+Fjords+and+Sound+hansen

Hansen, B. & Meincke, J. (1984). Long-term coastal sea surface temperature observations at the Faroe Islands. *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux Des Réunions Du Conseil International Pour l'Exploration de La Mer*, *185*, 162–169.

Hansen, B. (1988). Sjóvarfallið 1. partur. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 5; pp. 39–71). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524019/Fiskirannsoknir_5.pdf

Hansen, B. (1990). Rák og útskifting í ovaru løgunum á føroyskum gáttarfirðum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 99–121). Fiskirannsóknarstovan.

Hansen, B. (2001). *Havið*. Føroya skúlabókagrunnur.

Hansen, B. (2013). *Final report on the research programme on Climate and Ocean Currents around the Faroe Islands 2008–2012* (No. 13–06; Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/PDF/Ritgerdir/2013/TechRep1306.pdf

Hansen, B. (2018). *Bottom temperature and echo-sounder corrections around the Faroe Plateau* (No. 18–02; Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/PDF/Ritgerdir/2018/TechRep1802.pdf

Hansen, B. (2018). *Botnhitin kring Føroyar* (No. 18–03; Smárit). Havstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/44273249/Sm_Rit1803.pdf

Johannesen, T. T., Andreasen, B. & á Norði, G. (2019). *Greining av streymmátingunum í verkætlanini "Aldu- og streymviðurskiftini á føroysku alafirðunum"* (No. 2019–22; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://www.us.fo/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Greining_streymmatingum_Fiskaaling_13-03-2020.pdf

Larsen, K. M. H. (1999). *Current meter observations in Faroese inshore waters 1979–1998* (No. 99–03; Technical Report). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.hav.fo/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/TecRep9903.pdf

Larsen, K. M. H., Hansen, B., Svendsen, H. & Simonsen, K. (2002). *The front on the Faroe Shelf* (ICES CM 2002/P:10). ICES. https://www.pure.fo/en/publications/the-front-on-the-faroe-shelf

Larsen, K. M. H., Hansen, B. & Svendsen, H. (2008). Faroe Shelf Water. *Continental Shelf Research*, *28*(14), 1754–1768. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csr.2008.04.006

Larsen, K. M. H., Hansen, B. & Svendsen, H. (2009). The Faroe Shelf Front: Properties and exchange. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *78*(1), 9–17. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2009.02.003

Larsen, K. M. H. (2009). *Circulation and exchange of water masses on the Faroe Shelf and the impact on the Shelf ecosystem* [PhD thesis, University of Bergen]. https://bora.uib.no/bora-xmlui/handle/1956/3449

Rasmussen, T. A. S., Olsen, S. M., Hansen, B., Hátún, H. & Larsen, K. M. H. (2014). The Faroe shelf circulation and its potential impact on the primary production. *Continental Shelf Research*, *88*, 171–184. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csr.2014.07.014

Simonsen, K., Joensen, E. & Erenbjerg, S. V. (2018). *Sundalagið – Samandráttur av hydrografiskum mátingunum árini 2013–2017* (No. 2018–01; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://firum.fo/media/ylynuece/2018-01_hydrografisundalagid_endalig-compressed.pdf

Simonsen, K. & Gislason, E. (2002). *Streymald: Tøknifrágreiðing – ein teldutøk streym, aldu og dýpdarkunningarskipan fyri Føroyar* (2002:05; NVD Rit). University of the Faroe Islands.

Østerø, S. L., Erenbjerg, S. V., Johannesen, T. T., Olsen, E. L. & á Norði, G. (2022). *Fjarðarannsókn: Kaldbaksfjørður* (No. 2022–03; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://zenodo.org/records/10200773

Pelagic microalgae and nutrients

Bonitz, F. G. W., Andersson, C., Trofimova, T. & Hátún, H. (2018). Links between phytoplankton dynamics and shell growth of Arctica islandica on the Faroe Shelf. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *179*, 72–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2017.11.005

Debes, H., Eliasen, K. & Gaard, E. (2008). Seasonal variability in copepod ingestion and egg production on the Faroe shelf. *Hydrobiologia*, *600*(1), 247–265. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10750-007-9238-3

Debes, H., Gaard, E. & Hansen, B. (2008). Primary production on the Faroe shelf: Temporal variability and environmental influences. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *74*(1–2), 686–697. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2008.07.004

Djurhuus, A., Jørgensen, J., Hátún, H., Debes, H. H. & Christiansen, D. H. (2015). Seasonal progression of microbial communities on the Faroe shelf. *Marine Biology Research*, *11*(9), 895–908. https://doi.org/10.1080/17451000.2015.1041532

Eliasen, S. K. & Hansen, B. (2003). *Light in Faroese Waters* (No. 03–01; Technical Report). Faroese Fisheries Laboratory. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/33439699/TecRep0301.pdf

Eliasen, S. K., Gaard, E., Hansen, B. & Larsen, K. M. H. (2005). A “horizontal Sverdrup mechanism” may control the spring bloom around small oceanic islands and over banks. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *56*(3–4), 352–362. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2005.03.005

Eliasen, S. K., Hátún, H., Larsen, K. M. H., Hansen, B. & Rasmussen, T. A. S. (2017). Phenologically distinct phytoplankton regions on the Faroe Shelf – identified by satellite data, in-situ observations and model. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *169*, 99–110. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2017.01.015

Eliasen, S. K., Hátún, H., Larsen, K. M. H. & Jacobsen, S. (2017). Faroe shelf bloom phenology – The importance of ocean-to-shelf silicate fluxes. *Continental Shelf Research*, *143*, 43–53. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csr.2017.06.004

Eliasen, S. K., Hátún, H., Larsen, K. M. H., Vang, H. B. M. & Rasmussen, T. A. S. (2019). The Faroe shelf spring bloom onset explained by a ‘Critical Volume Hypothesis’. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *194*, 91–101. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2019.02.005

Gaard, E. & Poulsen, M. (1988). *Blooms of the toxic dinoflagellate Gonyaulax excavata in a Faroese fjord* (ICES CM 1988/L:6). ICES. https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM_Doccuments/1988/L/1988_L6.pdf

Gaard, E. & Poulsen, M. (1990). Tøðevni og gróðrarlíkindi hjá plantuæti. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 122–155). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524330/Fiskirannsoknir_6.pdf

Gaard, E., Hansen, B. & Poulsen, M. (1992). *Ecological studies of phytoplankton in a Faroese Fjord* (ICES CM 1992/L:3). ICES. https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM_Doccuments/1992/L/1992_L3.pdf

Gaard, E. & Sørensen, J. (2004). Eutrofieringskanningar. In B. Mikkelsen, K. Hoydal, M. Dam & J. Danielsen (Eds.), *Føroya umhvørvi í tølum 2003* (pp. 57–62). Heilsufrøðiliga Starvstovan. https://hfs.fo/webcenter/ShowProperty?nodeId=/hfs2-cs/HFS017892//idcPrimaryFile&revision=latestreleased

Gaard, E., Norði, G. Á. & Simonsen, K. (2011). Environmental effects on phytoplankton production in a Northeast Atlantic fjord, Faroe Islands. *Journal of Plankton Research*, *33*, 947–959. https://doi.org/10.1093/plankt/fbq156

Hansen, B. & Poulsen, M. (1987). Eutrophication in the Faroe Island fjords. In *22 Nordiska symposiet om vattenforskning: Vol. 1987:1*. Nordforsk Miljøvårdsserien.

Hansen, B., Eliasen, S. K., Gaard, E. & Larsen, K. M. H. (2005). Climatic effects on plankton and productivity on the Faroe Shelf. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, *62*, 1224–1232. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.icesjms.2005.04.014

Hansen, B., Gaard, E., Debes, H. & Larsen, K. M. H. (2010). Abrupt interruptions in the spring bloom on the Faroe Shelf. In S. A. Bengtson, P. Buckland, P. H. Enckell & A. M. Fossa (Eds.), *Dorete – her Book* (Vol. 52, pp. 21–35). Fróðskapur – Faroe University Press.

Jacobsen, Á. & Jacobsen, E. (2021). *Samanbering av mikroalgum á landgrunninum og á aliøkjunum hjá Hiddenfjord* (No. 2021–02; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling.

Jacobsen, Á., Jacobsen, E. & Dam, M. (2020). *Gróður og ávísar mikroalgur í føroyskum firðum í 2020* (No. 2020–20; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling.

Matras, U. (2011). *Annual variation in productivity on the Faroe Shelf during the 20th century* (No. 11–04; Smárit). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/PDF/Ritgerdir/2011/Smarit1104.pdf

Moestrup, Ø. & Hansen, P. J. (1988). On the occurrence of the potentially toxic dinoflagellates Alexandrium tamarense (= Gonyaulax excavata) and A. ostenfeldii in Danish and Faroese waters. *Ophelia*, *28*(3), 195–213. https://doi.org/10.1080/00785326.1988.10430813

Mortensen, Á. (1985). Ovurstórur fiskadeyði í alibrúki á Tjaldavík orsakaður av einum Gonyaulax excavata algublóma. *Fróskaparrit*, *33*, 42–49. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/577

Mortensen, A. M. (1985). Massive fish mortalities in the Faroe Islands caused by a Gonyaulax excavata red tide. In D. M. Anderson, A. W. White & D. G. Baden (Eds.), *Toxic Dinoflagellates* (pp. 165–170). Elsevier.

Mortensen, K. (1990). Keldur til nitrogen, fosfor og lívrunnin evni í Skálafirði, Sundalagnum norðan fyri Streymin og Kaldbaksfirði. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 287–309). Fiskirannsóknarstovan.

Bach, H. & Jensen, J. K. (1987). *Skálafjørður og Sundini 1985. Belastning og tilstand* (p. 166 pp + bilag). Vandkvalitetsinstituttet. https://fao.reindex.net/FAOUTL/main/T.php?Ifm=Pz&ColSearch=0&zoomed=&qe=Skaale+Fjord+og+Sundene

Salter, I., Eliasen, S. K. & Jacobsen, S. (2020). *Variability in the relationship between in situ fluorescence and chlorophyll-a concentration in Faroese waters (2002–2019): Recommendations for database management* (No. 20–02; Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/PDF/Ritgerdir/2020/TechRep2002.pdf

Zooplankton

Debes, H. D., Hansen, B. W. & Hansen, P. J. (2005). The relative importance of protozooplankton and copepods as grazers on phytoplankton during the 1999 spring bloom on the Faroe Shelf. *Fróðskaparrit*, *53*, 82–99. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/300

Debes, H. H. & Eliasen, K. (2006). Seasonal abundance, reproduction and development of four key copepod species on the Faroe Shelf. *Marine Biology Research*, *2*(4), 249–259. https://doi.org/10.1080/17451000600798787

Gaard, E. (1998). Broytingar í æti á føroyska landgrunninum. In E. Gaard, J. Reinert & B. Thomsen (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 8; pp. 18–33). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/files/42522821/Fiskirannsoknir_8.pdf

Gaard, E. (1999). The zooplankton community structure in relation to its biological and physical environment on the Faroe Shelf, 1987–1997. *Journal of Plankton Research*, *21*(6), 1133–1152. https://doi.org/10.1093/plankt/21.6.1133

Gaard, E. (2000). Seasonal abundance and development of Calanus finmarchicus in relation to phytoplankton and hydrography on the Faroe Shelf. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, *57*(6), 1605–1611. https://doi.org/10.1006/jmsc.2000.0963

Gaard, E. & Hansen, B. (2000). Variations in the advection of Calanus finmarchicus onto the Faroe Shelf. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, *57*(6), 1612–1618. https://doi.org/10.1006/jmsc.2000.0962

Gaard, E. (2003). Plankton variability on the Faroe shelf during the 1990s. *ICES Marine Science Symposia*, *219*, 182–189. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.19271789

Jacobsen, S., Gaard, E., Larsen, K. M. H., Eliasen, S. K. & Hátún, H. (2018). Temporal and spatial variability of zooplankton on the Faroe shelf in spring 1997–2016. *Journal of Marine Systems*, *177*, 28–38. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2017.08.004

Jacobsen, S., Hansen, B. & Sørensen, D. (2020). *Assessment of weekly zooplankton monitoring at coastal station S on the Faroe Shelf* (No. 20–05;

Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.hav.fo/PDF/Ritgerdir/2020/TechRep2005.pdf

Lund-Hansen, L. C., Gaard, E. & Debes, H. (2009). Optical properties and optical constituents of the Faroe Islands shelf and off-shelf waters, North East Atlantic. *Hydrobiologia*, *636*(1), 285–293. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10750-009-9957-8

Fish

Faroese Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs (2007). *NASCO Implementation Plan for Atlantic Salmon Management in the Faroe Islands* (IP(07)22 FINAL; NASCO Implementation Plans, First Reporting Cycle). North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO). https://nasco.int/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/IP_Faroes.pdf

Bertelsen, E. (1942). Contributions to the biology of the coalfish (Gadus virens L.) in Faroese waters – with special regards to the youngest age groups. In *Meddelelser fra Kommissionen for Havundersøgelser, serien Fiskeri* (Vol. 11, pp. 3–69). C. A. Reitzels Forlag.

Eliasen, K. (2008). *Sandeel on the Faroe Shelf* (No. 08–02; Technical Report). Faroese Fisheries Laboratory.

Eliasen, K., Reinert, J., Gaard, E., Hansen, B., Grønkjær, P. & Christensen, J. T. (2009). *Mortality of juvenile sandeel on the Faroe Shelf due to food limitation* (ICES CM 2009/T:05). https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM%20Doccuments/CM-2009/T/T0509.pdf

Eliasen, K., Reinert, J., Gaard, E., Hansen, B., Jacobsen, J. A., Grønkjær, P. & Christensen, J. T. (2011). Sandeel as a link between primary production and higher trophic levels on the Faroe shelf. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, *438*, 185–194. https://doi.org/10.3354/meps09301

Eliasen, K. (2013). *Sandeel, Ammodytes spp., as a link between climate and higher trophic levels on the Faroe shelf* [PhD thesis, University of Aarhus]. https://hav.fo/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/PhD_thesis_sandeel.pdf

Eliasen, K., Johannesen, U. V., Petersen, S. I. & Bergkvist, K. S. G. (2021). *Annual report – The sea trout project* (No. 2021–01; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://firum.fo/media/v0mmmsyv/2021-01-sea-trout-project-annual-report-2020.pdf

Eliasen, K., Johannesen, U. V., Petersen, S. I. & Bergkvist, K. S. G. (2022). *Annual report 2021 – The sea trout project* (No. 2022–01; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://firum.fo/media/avunvvlq/2022-01_annual-report-2021-the-sea-trout-project.pdf

Eliasen, K. & Johannesen, U. V. (2021). The increased occurrence of Oncorhynchus gorbuscha (Walbaum, 1792) in the Faroe Islands. *BioInvasions Records*, *10*(2), 390–395. https://doi.org/10.3391/bir.2021.10.2.17

Gaard, E. & Steingrund, P. (2000). Reproduction of the Faroe Plateau cod: Spawning grounds, egg advection and larval feeding. *Fróðskaparrit*, *48*, 87–103. https://doi.org/10.18602/fsj.v48i.759

Gaard, E. & Reinert, J. (2002). Pelagic cod and haddock juveniles on the Faroe Plateau: Distribution, diets and feeding habitats, 1994–1996. *Sarsia*, *87*(3), 193–206. https://doi.org/10.1080/00364820260294833

Hansen, L. P. & Jacobsen, J. A. (2003). Origin and migration of wild and escaped farmed Atlantic salmon, Salmo salar L., in oceanic areas north of the Faroe Islands. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, *60*(1), 110–119. https://doi.org/10.1006/JMSC.2002.1324

Jacobsen, S., Gaard, E., Hátún, H., Steingrund, P., Larsen, K. M. H., Reinert, J., Ólafsdóttir, S. R., Poulsen, M. & Vang, H. B. M. (2019). Environmentally driven ecological fluctuations on the Faroe Shelf revealed by fish juvenile surveys. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, *6*, 559. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00559

Jacobsen, S., Nielsen, K. K., Kristiansen, R., Grønkjær, P., Gaard, E. & Steingrund, P. (2020). Diet and prey preferences of larval and pelagic juvenile Faroe Plateau cod (Gadus morhua). *Marine Biology*, *167*(8), 122. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-020-03727-5

Jacobsen, S., Jacobsen, Á., Mols-Mortensen, A., Johannesen, Á., Egholm, E., Hansen, J. F. & í Homrum, E. (2025). *Macroalgal forests as nursery habitats for saithe and cod in the Faroe Islands* (No. 25–04; Technical Report). Havstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/46578446/TecRep2504.pdf

Jákupstovu, S. H. S. (1988). Expoitation and migration of Salmon in Faroese waters. In D. Mills & D. Piggins (Eds.), *Atlantic Salmon* (pp. 438–457). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-1235-9_25

Joensen, J. S. & Tåning, V. (1970). Marine and freshwater fishes. In A. S. Jensen, W. Lundbeck, T. Mortensen & S. L. Tuxen (Eds.), *Reprinted from the Zoology of the Faroes* (p. 241). Carlsberg Fund.

Ottosen, K. M., Pedersen, M. W., Eliasen, S. K., Steingrund, P., Magnussen, E. & Rasmussen, T. A. S. (2017). Migration patterns of the Faroe Plateau cod (Gadus morhua, L.) revealed by data storage tags. *Fisheries Research*, *195*, 37–45. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2017.06.014

Ottosen, K. M., Steingrund, P., Magnussen, E. & Payne, M. R. (2018). Distribution and timing of spawning Faroe Plateau cod in relation to warming spring temperatures. *Fisheries Research*, *198*, 14–23. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2017.10.022

Simonsen, K. & Joensen, M. M. (2003). *Teldutøk fiskimið: ein verkætlan, sum partvíst er fíggjað av Fiskivinnuroyndir undir Fiskimláaráðnum*. NVDrit, 2003:04. University of the Faroe Islands.

Steingrund, P., Ofstad, L. H. & Olsen, D. H. (2003). Effect of recruitment, individual weights, fishing effort, and fluctuating longline catchability on the catch of Faroe Plateau cod (Gadus morhua L.) in the period 1989–1999. *ICES Marine Science Symposia*, *219*, 418–420. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.19271948

Steingrund, P., Clementsen, D. H. & Mouritsen, R. (2009). Higher food abundance reduces the catchability of cod (Gadus morhua) to longlines on the Faroe Plateau. *Fisheries Research*, *100*(3), 230–239. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2009.08.002

Steingrund, P. (2009). *The near-collapse of the Faroe Plateau cod (Gadus morhua L.) stock in the 1990s: The effect of food availability on spatial distribution, recruitment, natural production and fishery* [Phdthesis, University of Bergen]. https://hdl.handle.net/1956/3697

Steingrund, P. & Kristiansen, S. (2013). *Toskur og hýsa á innaru leiðum*(No. 13–04; Smárit). Havstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/44368444/Sm_Rit1304.pdf

Tåning, Å. V. (1939). Fiskeforsøg eftir Rødtunger ved Færøerne i 1939. In *Danmarkfiskeri og havundersøgelser*.

Mammals and birds

Bloch et al. 2011 have compiled a comprehensive list of references on terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater animals, birds and marine mammals. For a substantially more comprehensive bibliography on mammals and birds in the Faroe Islands, please also refer to their work.

Bengtson, S.-A. & Bloch, D. (1983). Island land bird population densities in relation to island size and habitat quality on the Faroe Islands. *Oikos*, *41*(3), 507–522. https://doi.org/10.2307/3544110

Bloch, D., Desportes, G., Zachariassen, M. & Christensen, I. (1996). The northern bottlenose whale in the Faroe Islands, 1584–1993. *Journal of Zoology*, *239*(1), 123–140. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1996.tb05441.x

Bloch, D., Dahl, M. D., Magnussen, E. & Skaaning, S. B. (2011). *Zoological reference list of the Faroe Islands*. Føroya Náttúrugripasavn. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/41601718/ZoologicalReferenceListOfTheFaroeIslands.pdf

Danielsen, J. (2001). *Reproductive performance in a population of individually marked Oystercatchers (Haematopus ostralegus) on the Faroe Islands* [MS thesis, University of Lund]. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.30519.52641

Danielsen, J., Van Franeker, J. A., Olsen, B. & Bengtson, S. A. (2010). Preponderance of mesopelagic fish in the diet of the Northern Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) around the Faroe Islands. *Seabird*, *23*, 66–75. https://doi.org/10.61350/sbj.23.66

Desportes, G. & Mouritsen, R. (1988). *Diet of the pilot whale, Globicephala melas, around the Faroe Islands* (ICES CM 1988/N:12). ICES. https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM Doccuments/1988/N/1988 N12.pdf

Fauchald, P., Tarroux, A., Amélineau, F. & Bråthen, V. S. & others. (2021). Year-round distribution of Northeast Atlantic seabird populations: applications for population management and marine spatial planning. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, *676*, 255–276. https://doi.org/10.3354/meps13854

Gilles, A., Gunnlaugsson, T., Mikkelsen, B., Pike, D. G. & Víkingsson, G. (2020). Summer abundance of harbour porpoises (Phocoena phocoena) in the coastal waters of Iceland and the Faroe Islands. *NAMMCO Scientific Publications*, *11*. https://doi.org/10.7557/3.4939

Kersten, O., Star, B., Leigh, D. M., Anker-Nilssen, T., Strøm, H., Danielsen, J., Descamps, S. & others. (2021). Complex population structure of the Atlantic puffin revealed by whole genome analyses. *Communications Biology*, *4*(1), 922. https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-021-02415-4

Knudsen, E. & Aref, R. J. (2017). *Morphometrics, dispersal and breeding strategies of two common eider sub-species: Lívmátingar, útbreiðsla og nøringarmynstur hjá tveimum æðu undirsløgum: er vanliga føroyska æðan í veruleikanum eitt serskilt undirslag.* BSc Thesis. NVD*rit,* 2017:04. University of the Faroe Islands.

Merkel, B., Descamps, S., Yoccoz, N. G., Danielsen, J., Daunt, F., Erikstad, K. E., Ezhov, A. V. & others. (2019). Earlier colony arrival but no trend in hatching timing in two congeneric seabirds (Uria spp.) across the North Atlantic. *Biology Letters*, *15*(10), 20190634. https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2019.0634

Mikkelsen, B. (2007). Present knowledge of grey seals (Halichoerus grypus) in Faroese waters. *NAMMCO Scientific Publications*, *6*, 79–84. https://doi.org/10.7557/3.2724

Mikkelsen, B. (2010). A note on the harbour seal (Phoca vitulina) in the Faroe Islands. *NAMMCO Scientific Publications*, *8*, 143–146. https://doi.org/10.7557/3.2681

Ólafsdóttir, K. S. (2002). *Reported decrease of PCB in Black guillemot eggs during the period 1999 to 2001: could a change in Black guillemot diet be a* *contributing factor*. BSc Thesis. NVD*rit,* 2002:13. University of the Faroe Islands. https://avibirds.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/zwarte-zeekoet3.pdf

Skov, H., Upton, A. J., Reid, J. B., Webb, A., Taylor, S. J. & Durinck, J. (2002). *Dispersion and vulnerability of marine birds and cetaceans in Faroese waters* (p. 106). Joint Nature Conservation Committee. https://www.hav.fo/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Dispersion-and-vulnerability-of-marine-birds-and-cetaceans.pdf

Skúvadal, F. B. (2002). *Sulens fødevalg: Maveundersøgelser af suleunger fra Mykines holm*. BSc Thesis. NVD*rit,* 2002:11. University of the Faroe Islands.

Modelling

Booth, S. & Zeller, D. (2005). Mercury, food webs, and marine mammals: Implications of diet and climate change for human health. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, *113*(5), 521–526. https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.7603

Erenbjerg, S. V., Albretsen, J., Simonsen, K., Sandvik, A. D. & Kaas, E. (2020). A step towards high resolution modeling of the central Faroe shelf circulation by FarCoast800. *Regional Studies in Marine Science*, *40*, 101475. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2020.101475

Erenbjerg, S. V. (2021). *Oceanography of the Faroe Shelf and Sundalagið Norður: A modelling approach* [PhD thesis, Niels Bohr Institutet, Københavns Universitet]. https://nbi.ku.dk/english/theses/phd-theses/sissal-vagsheyg-erenbjerg/Sissal_Erenbjerg_optimized.pdf

Eliasen, S. K., Gaard, E. & Hansen, B. (2002). *A mathematical model of the lowest trophical levels on the Faroese Shelf* (No. 02–01; Technical Report). Faroese Fisheries Laboratory. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/33440105/TecRep0201.pdf

Eliasen, S. K. (2004). *Zero-dimensional model of the lowest trophical levels of the marine ecosystem on the Faroe Shelf* (No. 04–02; Technical Report). Faroese Fisheries Laboratory. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/33439496/Eliasen_2004_Zero_Dimensional_Model_of_the_Lowest_Trophical_Levels_of_the_Marine_Ecosystem_on_the_Faroe_Shelf.pdf

Eliasen, S. K. (2004). *A mathematical model of the primary production on the Faroe Shelf with cylinder bottom topography* (No. 04–03; Technical Report). Faroese Fisheries Laboratory. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/31089084/Eliasen_2004_A_Mathematical_Model_of_the_Primary_Production_on_the_Faroe_Shelf_with_Cylinder_Bottom_Topography.pdf í Jákupsstovu, S. H. & Nattestad Nolsøe, K. (2003). *Workshop on ecosystem modelling of Faroese Waters, Tórshavn 24–26 September 2002*(p. 95). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/47476096/Workshop_ecosystem.pdf

Kragesteen, T. J., Simonsen, K., Visser, A. W. & Andersen, K. H. (2018). Identifying salmon lice transmission characteristics between Faroese salmon farms. *Aquaculture Environment Interactions*, *10*, 49–60. https://doi.org/10.3354/aei00252

Zeller, D. & Freire, K. (2002). A preliminary North-East Atlantic marine ecosystem model: the Faroe Islands and ICES Area Vb. In T. J. Pitcher & K. L. Cochrane (Eds.), *The use of ecosystem models to investigate multispecies management strategies for capture Fisheries* (No. 2; Vol. 10, pp. 39–45). Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia. https://doi.org/10.14288/1.0348151

Aquaculture-and environment

Abrahamsen, H. I., Johannesen, T. T., Patursson, Ø., á Norði, G. & Simonsen, K. (2025). Wave-generated currents threaten aquaculture sites. *Ocean Engineering*, *334*, 121574. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oceaneng.2025.121574

á Norði, G., Simonsen, K., Gaard, E. & Glud, R. N. (2010). *Accumulation and mineralization of fish farming residuals in the benthic footprint area at two different farming locations in a Faroese Fjord* (ICES CM 2010/J:02). ICES. https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM Doccuments/CM-2010/J/J0210.pdf

á Norði, G. (2010). *Impact of organic enrichment on the sediment biogeochemistry and overlying water quality in relation to fish farms in Faroese fjords* [PhD thesis]. Náttúruvísindadeildin, Fróðskaparsetur Føroya.

á Norði, G., Glud, R. N., Gaard, E. & Simonsen, K. (2011). Environmental impacts of coastal fish farming: carbon and nitrogen budgets for trout farming in Kaldbaksfjørður (Faroe Islands). *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, *431*, 223–241. https://doi.org/10.3354/meps09113

á Norði, G. & Patursson, Ø. (2012). *Influence of waves and current speed on resuspension of fish farm waste: Case study in Funningsfjørður, Faroe Islands* (ICES CM 2012/Q:13). ICES. https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM Doccuments/CM-2012/Q/Q1312.pdf

á Nordi, G., Simonsen, K., Danielsen, E., Eliasen, K., Mols-Mortensen, A., Christiansen, D. H., Steingrund, P. & others. (2015). Abundance and distribution of planktonic Lepeophtheirus salmonis and Caligus elongatus in a fish farming region in the Faroe Islands. *Aquaculture Environment Interactions*, *7*(1), 15–27. https://doi.org/10.3354/aei00134

á Norði, G. & Patursson, Ø. (2017). *Útbreiðsla av lús á Sørvágsfirði: Samanumtøka* (No. 2017–16; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling.

Bak, U. G. (2014). *Seaweed cultivation in the Faroe Islands – An investigation of the biochemical composition of selected macroalgal species, optimised seeding techniques, and open-ocean cultivation methods from a commercial perspective* [PhD thesis, Technical University of Denmark.]. https://backend.orbit.dtu.dk/ws/portalfiles/portal/179022257/URD_THESIS_accepted_e_version_final.pdf

Bak, U. G., Nielsen, C. W., Marinho, G. S., Gregersen, Ó., Jónsdóttir, R. & Holdt, S. L. (2019). The seasonal variation in nitrogen, amino acid, protein and nitrogen-to-protein conversion factors of commercially cultivated Faroese Saccharina latissima. *Algal Research*, *42*, 101576. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2019.101576

Berg, M. (2019). *Examination of lumpfish (Cyclopterus lumpus) in Faroese fish farms: with focus on eye darkening and parasites*. BSc Thesis. NVD*rit*, 2019:04. University of the Faroe Islands.

Christiansen, D. H., Østergaard, P. S., Snow, M., Dale, O. B. & Falk, K. (2011). A low-pathogenic variant of infectious salmon anemia virus (ISAV-HPR0) is highly prevalent and causes a non-clinical transient infection in farmed Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar L.) in the Faroe Islands. *Journal of General Virology*, *92*(4), 909–918. https://doi.org/10.1099/vir.0.027094-0

Danielsen, E. & á Norði, G. (2021). *Blue mussel spat availability and settlement on longlines in a Faroese fjord* (No. 2021–09; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6563039

Gaard, E., Hansen, B., Mortensen, K., Poulsen, M. & Nørrevang, A. (1990). Dálking og oxygentrot á føroyskum gáttarfirðum. In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 13–66). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524330/Fiskirannsoknir_6.pdf

Gaard, E., Mortensen, K., Poulsen, M. & Nørrevang, A. (1990). Eru føroysku gáttarfirðirnir dálkaðir? In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 8–12). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524330/Fiskirannsoknir_6.pdf

Gaard, E., á Norði, G., Magnussen, E., Sørensen, J., Olsen, J., Dam, M. & Hansen, M. G. (2007). *Frágreiðing um virksemi, Arbeiðsbólkurin "Firðir og dálking" 2005–2006*. Fiskirannsóknarstovan, Havlívfrøðiliga royndarstøðin, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan, Náttúruvísindadeildin. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/41608509/Fir_ir_og_d_lking_-Virksemisfr_grei_ing_FD_2005-2006_7.3.07.pdf

Joensen, H. (2017). *Multifaceted Approaches Against Salmon Louse, Workshop Report*. NVD*rit*, 2017:16. University of the Faroe Islands. https://drive.reindex.net/FAOUTL/12/2017.16.pdf

Johannesen, Á., Patursson, Ø., Kristmundsson, J., Dam, S. P., Mulelid, M. & Klebert, P. (2022). Waves and currents decrease the available space in a salmon cage. *Plos One*, *17*(2), e0263850. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0263850

Jensen, F. & Patursson, E. J. (2011). *Blue Mussel (Mytilus edulis) in Faroese Fjords: Biology and Farming potential*. BSc Thesis. NVD*rit*, 2011:04. University of the Faroe Islands. https://setur.cdn.fo/media/6941/bsc-thesis-blue-mussel-mytilus-edulis-in-faroese-fjords-biology-and-farming-potential-finnger-jensen-esbern-joannes-patursson.pdf?s=ln4EkOafZZ4IHPBkKcgSZh-z1Xg

Kragesteen, T. J. (2019). *Lice Management in Salmon Aquaculture: Using the Faroe Islands as a case site* [PhD thesis, DTU Aqua]. https://backend.orbit.dtu.dk/ws/portalfiles/portal/219380647/PhD_Thesis_Trondur_Kragsteen.pdf

Kragesteen, T. J., Simonsen, K., Visser, A. W. & Andersen, K. H. (2021). Estimation of external infection pressure and salmon-louse population growth rate in Faroese salmon farms. *Aquaculture Environment Interactions*, *13*, 21–32. https://doi.org/10.3354/aei00386

Larsen, K. M. H., Niclasen, B., á Norði, G., Olsen, E., Patursson, Ø. & Simonsen, K. (2020). *Streymur og alda í umhvørvifyrisiting av firðum* (No. 20–01; Smárit). Havstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/23859230/Streymur_og_alda_2020.pdf

Lüning, K. & Mortensen, L. (2015). European aquaculture of sugar kelp (Saccharina latissima) for food industries: iodine content and epiphytic animals as major problems. *Botanica Marina*, *58*(6), 449–455. https://doi.org/10.1515/bot-2015-0036

Mols-Mortensen, A., Ortind, E. á. G., Jacobsen, C. & Holdt, S. L. (2017). Variation in growth, yield and protein concentration in Saccharina latissima (Laminariales, Phaeophyceae) cultivated with different wave and current exposures in the Faroe Islands. *Journal of Applied Phycology*, *29*(5), 2277–2286. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-017-1169-4

Mortensen, K. (1990). Keldur til nitrogen, fosfor og lívrunnin evni í Skálafirði, Sundalagnum norðan fyri Streymin og Kaldbaksfirði. In B. Hansen, A.

Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 287–309). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524330/Fiskirannsoknir_6.pdf

Niclasen, B. A. & Simonsen, K. (2009). *Wave induced resuspension in fish farming areas of Suðuroy: an introductory model based investigation*. NVDrit, 2009:03. University of the Faroe Islands. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/23875182/Niclasen_Simonsen_Wave_induced_resuspension_in_fish_farming.pdf

Patursson, E. J., Simonsen, K., Visser, A. W. & Patursson, Ø. (2017). Effect of exposure on salmon lice Lepeophtheirus salmonis population dynamics in Faroese salmon farms. *Aquaculture Environment Interactions*, *9*, 33–43. https://doi.org/10.3354/aei00209

Østerø, S. L. & á Norði, G. (2022). *Ecosystem services by blue mussels in a coastal area: A study with commercial fish farming and blue mussels in the Faroe Islands* (No. 2022–05; Fiskaaling Rit). Fiskaaling. https://zenodo.org/records/7515449

Energy production

Gaard, E., Hansen, M. G., Heinesen, S., Jacobsen, H. & Magnussen, E. (2005). *Árinskanning av Funningsfirði í sambandi við vatnorkuútbygging hjá SEV: Ávegisfrágreiðing*. Fiskirannsóknarstovan, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan, Data Quality, SEV, Fróðskaparsetur Føroya. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/41601815/ArinskanningAvFunningsfirdiISambandVidVatnorkuutbyggingHjaSEV.pdf

Mikladal, P. A. (2008). *Sustainable energy in the Faroe Islands – the role of hydropower*. Ministry of the Interior, Faroe Islands. http://cdn.lms.fo/media/4657/burðadygga-el-orka.pdf

Simonsen, K. & Niclasen, B. A. (2021). Analysis of the energy potential of tidal streams on the Faroe Shelf. *Renewable Energy*, *163*, 836–844. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2020.08.123

Joensen, B., Niclasen, B. A. & Bingham, H. B. (2021). Wave power assessment in Faroese waters using an oceanic to nearshore scale spectral wave model. *Energy*, *235*, 121404. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2021.121404

Pollution

Albert, C., Bråthen, V. S., Descamps, S., Anker-Nilssen, T., Cherenkov, A., Christensen-Dalsgaard, S., Danielsen, J. & others. (2021). Inter-annual variation in winter distribution affects individual seabird contamination with mercury. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, *676*, 243–254. https://doi.org/10.3354/meps13793

Albert, C., Helgason, H. H., Brault-Favrou, M., Robertson, G. J., Descamps, S., Amélineau, F., Danielsen, J. & others. (2021). Seasonal variation of mercury contamination in Arctic seabirds: A pan-Arctic assessment. *Science of the Total Environment*, *750*, 142201. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.142201

Bossi, R., Riget, F. F., Dietz, R., Sonne, C., Fauser, P., Dam, M. & Vorkamp, K. (2005). Preliminary screening of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and other fluorochemicals in fish, birds and marine mammals from Greenland and the Faroe Islands. *Environmental Pollution*, *136*(2), 323–329. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2004.12.020

Braaten, B. (1992). Impact of pollution from aquaculture in six Nordic countries: Release of nutrients, effects, and wastewater treatment. In N. De Pauw & J. Joyce (Eds.), *Aquaculture and the Environment: Reviews of the International Conference Aquaculture Europe '91, Dublin, Ireland, June 10-12, 1991* (No. 16; pp. 79–101). European Aquaculture Society. https://marineinfo.org/en/imis?page=reserve&refid=14616&instid=330195 (Non-open access)

Bustamante, P., Morales, C. F., Mikkelsen, B., Dam, M. & Caurant, F. (2004). Trace element bioaccumulation in grey seals Halichoerus grypus from the Faroe Islands. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, *267*, 291–301. https://doi.org/10.3354/meps267291

Dam, M. (1998). *Hvad spiser tejst, edderfugl og top-skarv på Færøerne, og hvad er indholdet af miljøgifte i disse?* (1998:2). Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan. https://umhvorvisstovan.net.dynamicweb-cms.com/Admin/Public/Download.aspx?file=Files/Filer/US/utgavur/1995_1999/Hvad+spiser+tejst+mm.pdf

Dam, M. (1998). *Målinger af miljøgifte i et udvalg af indikatorarter i det færøske marine miljø* (1998:1). Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan. https://www.bbs.fo/work/work-of:800010-katalog:99122792037705763?type=bog

Dam, M. (2000). *Integrated ecological monitoring in the coastal zone: Environmental Pollutants. Faroe Islands* (2000:2). Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan. http://www.matrikul.fo/Admin/Public/Download.aspx?file=Files/Filer/US/utgavur/2000/Integrated_Ecological_Monitoring_in_the_Coastal_Zone._Environmental_pollutants._Faroe_Island.pdf

Dam, M. (2004). Mercury in the Faroe Islands – a review of available data. *Fróðskaparrit*, *52*, 85–133. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/564

Dam, M. & Danielsen, J. (2002). *Havnarvág 2002 – ein kanning av dálkingarstøðuni á Havnarvág og Yviri við Strond á sumri 2002* (p. 74). Tórshavnar kommuna, tekniska deild. http://www.torshavn.fo/data/attachments/1815A45BE5FF-11D6-9CC6-00508B8BF412/6BD78214-3FE1-48F4-B128-803E93E45E80.pdf

Dam, M., Hoydal, K. & Jensen, J. K. (2004). Mercury in liver, eggs and feather of Black guillemot Cepphus grylle faeroensis in the Faroe Islands. *Fróðskaparrit*, *52*, 73–84. https://ojs.setur.fo/index.php/frit/article/view/563

Dam, M., Mikkelsen, B. & Jensen, J. K. (2001). *Organochlorinated pollutants in fulmars from the Faroe Islands* [Techreport]. Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan.

Dam, M., Mikkelsen, B. & Jensen, J. K. (2002). Umhvørviseitri í havhesti. *Frøði*, *1/2002*, 26–28. https://www.jenskjeld.info/artikler/Umhvoerviseitur_i_havhesti_froedi_2002.pdf

Dam, M., Mikkelsen, B., Jensen, J.-K. & Reinert, J. (2002). Concentration of environmental pollutants in fulmars (Fulmarus glacialis) from the Faroe Islands. *The second AMAP International symposium on Environmental Pollutions of the Arctic*, Article 2.

Dam, M., Vestergaard, T., Gaard, E., Hansen, B. & Joensen, J. P. (1997). *Føroya Umhvørvi í tølnum 1997* (p. 71). Fiskirannsóknarstovan, Náttúruvísindadeildin, Náttúrugripsavnið og Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan.

Förlin, L., Baden, S. P., Eriksson, S., Granmo, Å., Lindesjöö, E., Magnusson, K., Ekelund, R., Esselin, A. & Sturve, J. (1996). Effects of contaminants in roundnose grenadier (Coryphaenoides rupestris) and Norway lobster (Nephrops norvegicus) and contaminant levels in mussels (Mytilus edulis) in the Skagerrak and Kattegat compared to the Faroe Islands. *Journal of Sea Research*, *35*(1-3), 209–222. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1385-1101(96)90748-0

Gaard, E., Mortensen, K., Poulsen, M. & Nørrevang, A. (1990). Eru føroysku gáttarfirðirnir dálkaðir? In B. Hansen, A. Kristiansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 6; pp. 8–12). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524330/Fiskirannsoknir_6.pdf

Gaard, E., Hansen, M. G., Heinesen, S., Jacobsen, H. & Magnussen, E. (2005). *Árinskanning av Funningsfirði í sambandi við vatnorkuútbygging hjá SEV: Ávegisfrágreiðing*. Fiskirannsóknarstovan, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan, Data Quality, SEV, Fróðskaparsetur Føroya. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/41601815/ArinskanningAvFunningsfirdiISambandVidVatnorkuutbyggingHjaSEV.pdf

Gaard, E., á Norði, G., Magnussen, E., Sørensen, J., Olsen, J., Dam, M. & Hansen, M. G. (2007). *Frágreiðing um virksemi, Arbeiðsbólkurin "Firðir og dálking" 2005–2006*. Fiskirannsóknarstovan, Havlívfrøðiliga royndarstøðin, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan, Náttúruvísindadeildin. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/41608509/Fir_ir_og_d_lking_-Virksemisfr_grei_ing_FD_2005-2006_7.3.07.pdf

Gregersen, H., Dam, M., Gaard, E., Vestergaard, T., Mørkøre, H., Mørkøre, B. & Joensen, J. P. (2000). *Føroya Umhvørvi í tølnum 1999*. Fiskirannsóknarstovan, Náttúruvísindadeildin, Náttúrugripsavnið og Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan.

Hoydal, K. (2004). *Background levels of oil-derived pollution in fish and invertebrates from the coastal zone around the Faroe Islands. Biomarker analyses in fish and analyses of PAH and metals in invertebrates* [MS Thesis, University of Copenhagen]. https://umhvorvisstovan.net.dynamicweb-cms.com/Admin/Public/Download.aspx?file=Files/Filer/US/utgavur/2004/Background_levels_of_oil-derived_pollution_in_fish_and_invertebrates_from_the_coastal_zone_around_Faroe_Island.pdf

Hoydal, K. (2004). *Coastal baseline – Exposure and effects of PAH in the coastal zone around the Faroe Islands* [Techreport]. Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan. https://umhvorvisstovan.net.dynamicweb-cms.com/Admin/Public/Download.aspx?file=Files/Filer/US/utgavur/2004/Coastal_Baseline.pdf

Hoydal, K. & Dam, M. (2004). *Føroya Umhvørvi í Tølnum 2003* (2004:2). Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan. https://hfs.fo/webcenter/ShowProperty?nodeId=%2Fhfs2-cs%2FHFS017892%2F%2FidcPrimaryFile&revision=latestreleased

Hoydal, K. & Dam, M. (2005). *AMAP Faroe Islands Heavy Metals and POPs Core programme 2004* (Report no. 2005:2). Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan. https://www.toxic-menu.org/archive-suigin-iranai-jp/docs/Faroe Islands Heavy Metals Study.pdf

Gallien, I., Caurant, F., Bordes, M., Bustamante, P., Miramand, P., Fernandez, B., Quellard, N. & others. (2001). Cadmium-containing granules in kidney tissue of the Atlantic white-sided dolphin (Lagenorhynchus acutus) off the Faroe Islands. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part C: Toxicology & Pharmacology*, *130*(3), 389–395. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1532-0456(01)00265-4

Sørensen, J. (2003). *Kanning av lívrunnari dálking á Fuglafirði, 2003* [Techreport]. Havlívfrøðiliga royndarstøðin. http://cdn.lms.fo/media/4660/dálking-fuglafjørð.pdf

Karlsson, M., Ericson, I., van Bavel, B., Jensen, J. K. & Dam, M. (2006). Levels of brominated flame retardants in Northern Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) eggs from the Faroe Islands. *Science of the Total Environment*, *367*(2-3), 840–846. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SCITOTENV.2006.02.050

Magnusson, K., Ekelund, R., Dave, G., Granmo, Å., Förlin, L., Wennberg, L., Samuelsson, M.-O., Berggren, M. & Brorström-Lundén, E. (1996). Contamination and correlation with toxicity of sediment samples from the Skagerrak and Kattegat. *Journal of Sea Research*, *35*(1-3), 223–234. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1385-1101(96)90749-2

Mikkelsen, B., Hoydal, K., Dam, M. & Danielsen, J. (2002). *Føroya umhvørvi í tølum 2001*. Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan.

Ólafsdóttir, K. S. (2002). *Reported decrease of PCB in Black guillemot eggs during the period 1999 to 2001: could a change in Black guillemot diet be a contributing factor*. BSc Thesis. NVD*rit*, 2002:13. University of the Faroe Islands. https://avibirds.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/zwarte-zeekoet3.pdf

Olsen, J., Hoydal, K. & Dam, M. (2003). AMAP Faroe Islands 1999–2000 Heavy Metals. In K. Hoydal & M. Dam (Eds.), *AMAP Greenland and the FaroeIslands 1997-2001: Vol. 3 The Environment of the Faroe Islands* (pp. 155–220). DANCEA. https://www2.mst.dk/udgiv/publications/2003/87-7972-469-8/pdf/87-7972-470-1.pdf

Provencher, J. F., Bond, A. L., Hedd, A., Montevecchi, W. A., Muzaffar, S. b., Courchesne, S. J., Gilchrist, H. G. & others. (2014). Prevalence of marine debris in marine birds from the North Atlantic. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, *84*(1-2), 411–417. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2014.04.044

Rotander, A., Kärrman, A., Bavel, B. v., Polder, A., Rigét, F., Audunsson, G. A., Víkingsson, G. & others. (2012). Increasing levels of long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) in Arctic and North Atlantic marine mammals, 1984–2009. *Chemosphere*, *86*(3), 278–285. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2011.09.054

Rotander, A., van Bavel, B., Polder, A., Rigét, F., Auðunsson, G. A., Gabrielsen, G. W., Víkingsson, G., Bloch, D. & Dam, M. (2012). Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in marine mammals from Arctic and North Atlantic regions, 1986–2009. *Environment International*, *40*, 102–109. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2011.07.001

Stange, K., Maage, A. & Klungsøyr, J. (1996). *Contaminants in fish and sediments in the North Atlantic Ocean* (TemaNord 1996:552). Nordic Council of Ministers. https://books.google.com/books?hl=da&lr=&id=IAr9B12T75QC&oi=fnd&pg=PA7

Jensen, J. K., Mortensen, S. M. & Langgard, L. B. (1983). *Biologiske effekter af vandkraftudnyttelse ved Vestmanna og Eiði, Færøerne. Rapport til Overfredningsnævnet på Færøerne*. Vandkvalitetsinstituttet. https://fao.reindex.net/FAOUTL/main/T.php?Ifm=Pz&ColSearch=0&zoomed=&qe=Biologiske+effekter+af+vandkraftudnyttelse+ved+Vestmanna+og+Ei%C3%B0i

Vorkamp, K., Dam, M., Riget, F., Fauser, P., Bossi, R. & Hansen, A. B. (2004). *Screening of "new" contaminants in the marine environment of Greenland and the Faroe Islands* (NERI Technical Report No. 525). National Environmental Research Institute. https://www2.dmu.dk/1_viden/2_publikationer/3_fagrapporter/rapporter/FR525.pdf

Climate change

Hansen, B. (1991). Veðurlagsbroytingar og havið um Føroyar. In I. Fjallstein, B. Hansen & J. Reinert (Eds.), *Fiskirannsóknir* (No. 7; pp. 57–90). Fiskirannsóknarstovan. https://www.pure.fo/ws/portalfiles/portal/42524562/Fiskirannsoknir_7.pdf

Heide-Jørgensen, H. S. & Johnsen, I. (1997). *Ecosystem vulnerability to climate change in Greenland and the Faroe Islands*(Arbejdsrapport Fra Miljøstyrelsen No. 97 1997). Miljøstyrelsen. https://www.osti.gov/etdeweb/servlets/purl/618192

Hansen, B. (2011). *Veðurlagsbroytingar* (p. 118). Nám.

Simonsen, K. (2002). *Veðurlagsbroytingar: samandráttur av fyrilestri, sum var hildin á Orku- og Umhvørvisráðstevnuni 2–3 mai, 2002.* NVD*Rit*, 2002:06. University of the Faroe Islands.

Acknowledgments

This study is a part of the FjordProcess project funded by MARiNAO project number 8012. We thank Eyðfinn Magnussen, University of the Faroe Islands, for providing the compiled references in the working group "Firðir og Dálking" and additional key references where literature is compiled. We thank the editor and reviewers whose valuable comments and suggestions contributed to the manuscript improvement.