Plants and animals

The short distances between fjords and high mountains, conducive weather, and favourable local climatic conditions mean that diverse plants may grow side by side with species associated with southly latitudes. The diversity of plant species is great and salt-and-sweet is the saying (fjord butterflies), rare species that require grazing and haymaking to survive are dispersed in former agricultural land.

The World Heritage Area contains a variety of mammal, bird, and insect species. In the alpine tracts separating the fjords, associated with southerly latitudes. The diversity of plant species is great and varied in the steep fjord landscape. The short distances between fjords and high mountains, and the winding Geirangerfjord form the heart of the northern upland valleys have transhumance summer dairy farms. The fjord areas contain relics in the landscape showing the use of the area by man ever since the ice retreated 10,000 years ago. Pitfalls and stonewall hides high in the mountains witnessed testifying to the importance of wild reindeer for people living in the area 2,000 years ago. Outside and removed today high in the mountains testify to the importance of wild reindeer for people inhabiting the area way back to the stone age. Close on twenty small fjord and mountainside farms are located along the fjords, some perched on small rocky ledges; others, scattered, with black-tailed waders and common eiders. The bird life embraces everything from seabirds and waders on the fjords to woodland birds on valley slopes. The fjord areas contain relics in the landscape showing the use of the area by man ever since the ice retreated 10,000 years ago. Pitfalls and stonewall hides high in the mountains witnessed testifying to the importance of wild reindeer for people living in the area 2,000 years ago. Outside and removed today high in the mountains testify to the importance of wild reindeer for people inhabiting the area way back to the stone age. Close on twenty small fjord and mountainside farms are located along the fjords, some perched on small rocky ledges; others, scattered, with black-tailed waders and common eiders. The bird life embraces everything from seabirds and waders on the fjords to woodland birds on valley slopes. Sea level, Nærøyfjord is 17 km long and only 250 m broad at its narrowest point. Hanging valleys, waterfalls, narrow canyons and long screes are dramatic features on the outstandingly dramatic landscape that is so full of contrasts. The alpine tracts separating the fjords have lush valleys with precipitous mountainsides. The mountaintops are not jagged and the winding Geirangerfjord form the heart of the northern upland valleys have transhumance summer dairy farms. The fjord areas contain relics in the landscape showing the use of the area by man ever since the ice retreated 10,000 years ago. Pitfalls and stonewall hides high in the mountains witnessed testifying to the importance of wild reindeer for people living in the area 2,000 years ago. Outside and removed today high in the mountains testify to the importance of wild reindeer for people inhabiting the area way back to the stone age. Close on twenty small fjord and mountainside farms are located along the fjords, some perched on small rocky ledges; others, scattered, with black-tailed waders and common eiders. The bird life embraces everything from seabirds and waders on the fjords to woodland birds on valley slopes. Sea level, Nærøyfjord is 17 km long and only 250 m broad at its narrowest point. Hanging valleys, waterfalls, narrow canyons and long screes are dramatic features on the outstandingly dramatic landscape that is so full of contrasts. The alpine tracts separating the fjords have lush valleys with precipitous mountainsides. The mountaintops are not jagged and the winding Geirangerfjord form the heart of the northern upland valleys have transhumance summer dairy farms. The fjord areas contain relics in the landscape showing the use of the area by man ever since the ice retreated 10,000 years ago. Pitfalls and stonewall hides high in the mountains witnessed testifying to the importance of wild reindeer for people living in the area 2,000 years ago. Outside and removed today high in the mountains testify to the importance of wild reindeer for people inhabiting the area way back to the stone age. Close on twenty small fjord and mountainside farms are located along the fjords, some perched on small rocky ledges; others, scattered, with black-tailed waders and common eiders. The bird life embraces everything from seabirds and waders on the fjords to woodland birds on valley slopes.
UNESCO's Convention for the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage was established in 1972. Norway has participated in this convention since its inception. Since then, Norway has been elected to the Committee for the period 2013–2017 and 2017–2021.

Norway has also now been elected to the Committee for the period 2023–2027. In the two previous occasions, from 1983 to 1989 and from 2003 to 2007, Norway has been represented by representatives of 5 nations. The Committee's primary mandate is the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage.

The convention encourages all countries to promote the conservation and management of the global natural and cultural heritage. It has been signed by 193 nations to the World Heritage List. Being nominated as a World Heritage site can attract more tourism and cultural exchange, and thus bring economic benefits to the country. It can also offer additional recognition and status.

In 1977, Norway ratified the convention on May 12. UNESCO's goal is to contribute to and manage the global natural and cultural heritage. The convention for the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage was approved in 1972, and since then, cultural heritage and natural heritage have become more and more important. Cultural heritage includes monuments, single buildings, groups of buildings, cultural landscapes, natural areas, etc. These can be created by nature, by man in cooperation with nature, or by man alone. They are a valuable representation of civilization and are of outstanding value. Since the convention's birth in 1972, 244 nations have become members, with 59 in Europe, 54 in Asia and Oceania, 41 in America, 42 in Africa, and 40 in Europe.

Heritage Committee has so far approved eight Norwegian nominations to the World Heritage List. Being nominated as a World Heritage site can attract more tourism and cultural exchange, and thus bring economic benefits to the country. It can also offer additional recognition and status.

The World Heritage Committee consists at any time of the representatives of 21 nations. The Committee's primary mandate is to protect the world's cultural and natural heritage. The Committee has the following criteria to consider in the Convention. When putting forward the inscription, the countries need to fulfill:

1. The West Norwegian Fjords are classic, spectacularly developed S-shaped fjords, considered as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They are characterized by narrow and steep fjord sides, deep fjord basins, and a great diversity of natural and cultural features. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world.

2. The West Norwegian Fjords include some of the longest, deepest, narrowest and most beautiful fjords in the world. Their scenic and natural beauty are derived from a great diversity of natural phenomena, both terrestrial and marine such as submarine moraines and marine mammals. The fjords are characterized by deep fjord basins, steep fjord sides, narrow fjord heads, and a great diversity of natural and cultural features. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world. They have been classified as the type locality for fjord landscapes in the world.