

Sl. No	Name	County(s)	Est.	Area	Description
1	Ånderdalen	Troms	1970	125 km ² (48 sq mi)	
2	Blåfjella–Skjækerfjella	Nord-Trøndelag	2004	1,924 km ² (743 sq mi)	
3	Breheimen	Oppland, Sogn og Fjordane	2009	1,671 km ² (645 sq mi)	
4	Børgefjell	Nord-Trøndelag, Nordland	1963	1,447 km ² (559 sq mi)	
5	Dovre	Oppland	2003	289 km ² (112 sq mi)	
6	Dovrefjell–Sunndalsfjella	Møre og Romsdal, Oppland, Sør-Trøndelag	1974	1,693 km ² (654 sq mi)	
7	Færder	Vestfold	2013	350 km ² (140 sq mi)	
8	Femundsmarka	Hedmark, Sør-Trøndelag	1971	573 km ² (221 sq mi)	
9	Folgefonna	Hordaland	2005	545 km ² (210 sq mi)	
10	Forlandet	Svalbard	1973	4,647 km ² (1,794 sq mi)	The park covers the uninhabited island of Prins Karls Forland and the surrounding waters. Forlandet is long and narrow with tall peaks, separated in two by the low Forlandsletta. It is the northern-most habitat of harbor seal and a nesting place for common guillemot. Wetland birds nest at Plankeholmene and Forlandsøyane, and the west coast is an overwintering site for seabirds.
11	Forollhogna	Sør-Trøndelag, Hedmark	2001	1,062 km ² (410 sq mi)	
12	Fulufjellet	Hedmark	2012	83 km ² (32 sq mi)	
13	Gutulia	Hedmark	1968	23 km ² (8.9 sq mi)	
14	Hallingskarvet	Buskerud, Hordaland	2006	450 km ² (170 sq mi)	
15	Hardangervidda	Buskerud, Hordaland, Telemark	1981	3,422 km ² (1,321 sq mi)	
16	Indre Wijdefjorden	Svalbard	2005	1,127 km ² (435 sq mi)	Located in a steep fjord landscape in northern Spitsbergen, the park covers the inner part of Wijdefjorden—the longest fjord on Svalbard. On both sides of Wijdefjorden there is High Arctic steppe vegetation, dominated by grasses and extremely dry, basic earth. Along with vegetation found on nesting cliffs, it is the most exclusive flora in Svalbard. Of the larger fjords on Svalbard, Wijdefjorden is the least affected by humans.
17	Jostedalsbreen	Sogn og Fjordane	1991	1,310 km ² (510 sq mi)	
18	Jotunheimen	Oppland, Sogn og Fjordane	1980	1,151 km ² (444 sq mi)	
19	Junkerdal	Nordland	2004	682 km ² (263 sq mi)	
20	Låhku	Nordland	2012	188 km ² (73 sq mi)	
21	Langsua	Oppland	2011	537 km ² (207 sq mi)	
22	Lierne	Nordland	2004	333 km ² (129 sq mi)	
23	Lomsdal–Visten	Nordland	2009	682 km ² (263 sq mi)	
24	Møysalen	Nordland	2003	51 km ² (20 sq mi)	
25	Nordenskiöld Land	Svalbard	2003	1,362 km ² (526 sq mi)	The park covers the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land, on the north shore of Van Mijenfjorden. Reindalen is Svalbard's largest ice-free valley and features moraines, rock glaciers, pingos and avalanche features. The valley has a lush vegetation and the lower part is a wetland. The area is important for reindeer, Arctic fox, waders, geese and ducks.
26	Nordre Isfjorden	Svalbard	2003	2,954 km ² (1,141 sq mi)	Protecting the northern shore of Isfjorden on Spitsbergen, the park consists of a long shore-line with lush vegetation serving as breeding grounds for birds. The landscape varies from the barren and lunar-like to sandy plains and several meter-thick layers of deposits.
27	Nordvest-Spitsbergen	Svalbard	1973	9,914 km ² (3,828 sq mi)	The northwestern part of Spitsbergen has the archipelago's most varied nature and features some of the most important cultural heritage sites from whaling and Arctic exploration, such as Smeerenburg and Virgohamna. The park is habitat for Arctic fox, reindeer and Arctic char. Mofen Nature Reserve and three bird sanctuaries (Guissezholmen, Moseøya and Skorpa) are important breeding grounds for birds, especially eider and geese. The warm springs of Bockfjorden give a unique local flora.
28	Øvre Anárjohka	Finnmark	1975	1,390 km ² (540 sq mi)	
29	Øvre Dividal	Troms	1971	750 km ² (290 sq mi)	
30	Øvre Pasvik	Finnmark	1970	119 km ² (46 sq mi)	Part of Pasvik–Inari Trilateral Park, the area is dominated by Siberian-like taiga consisting of old-growth Scots pine, shallow lakes and bog. The traditional Skolts area is still used for reindeer husbandry. The park located in Pasvikdalen and is a habitat for brown bear and moose.
31	Rago	Nordland	1971	171 km ² (66 sq mi)	
32	Reinheimen	Oppland, Møre og Romsdal	2006	1,969 km ² (760 sq mi)	
33	Reisa	Troms	1986	803 km ² (310 sq mi)	
34	Rohkunborri	Troms	2011	571 km ² (220 sq mi)	
35	Rondane	Hedmark, Oppland	1962	963 km ² (372 sq mi)	
36	Saltfjellet–Svartisen	Nordland	1989	2,102 km ² (812 sq mi)	
37	Sassen–Bünsow Land	Svalbard	2003	1,230 km ² (470 sq mi)	The park covers Tempelfjorden, Bünsow Land and the vast fluvial plain of Sassendalen, located at the head of Isfjorden. Tempelfjorden is an important breeding ground for ringed seals, while Sassendalen and Gipsdalen are important breeding grounds for geese. Bünsow Land has the only European occurrence of polar mouse-ear and broad-sepal saxifrage.
38	Seiland	Finnmark	2006	316 km ² (122 sq mi)	
39	Sjunkhatten	Nordland	2010	417 km ² (161 sq mi)	
40	Skarvan and Roldalen	Nord-Trøndelag, Sør-Trøndelag	2004	441 km ² (170 sq mi)	
41	Sør-Spitsbergen	Svalbard	1973	13,286 km ² (5,130 sq mi)	Covering the southern part of Spitsbergen (Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Torell Land and Sørkapp Land), the western part has jagged mountains while the eastern part is more rounded. Hornsund is an important migration area for polar bears, while four bird sanctuaries (Olsholmen, Isøyane, Dunøyane and Sørkapp) are vital nesting grounds for migratory seabirds.
42	Stabbursdalen	Finnmark	1970	747 km ² (288 sq mi)	
43	Varangerhalvøya	Finnmark	2006	1,804 km ² (697 sq mi)	
44	Ytre Hvaler	Østfold	2009	354 km ² (137 sq mi)	

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