

Natura 2000 in Sweden



Purpose

- Stop species distinction.
- Conserve important habitats.
- Two directives (Birds and Habitats)





EU important species and habitat

- Birds in the annex I: ca 185 (EU), 62 (Sweden), 36 (Blekinge) species of birds.
- Habitat in annex I: 170, 90, 55 habitats.
- Species in annex II: 690,103, 17 species.



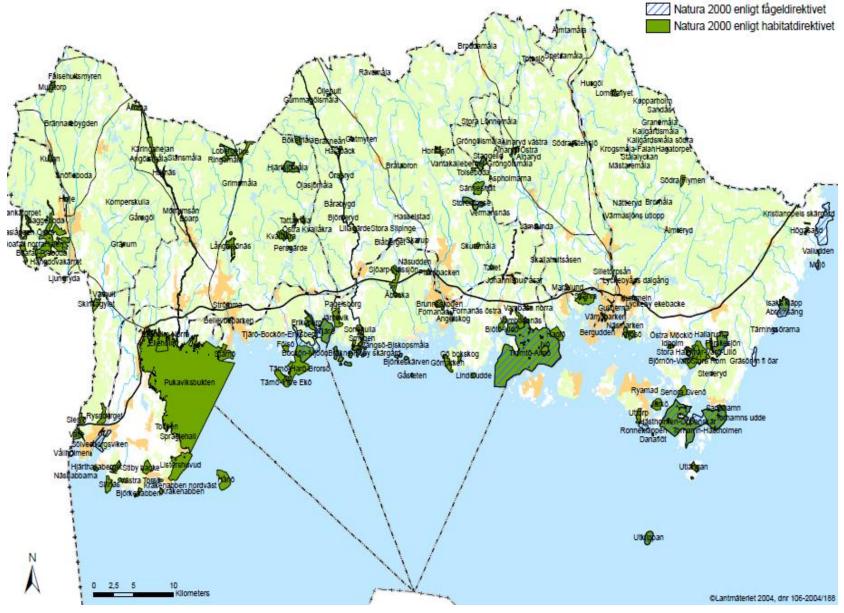


Natura 2000 in Blekinge

- 186 sites
- Cover 28 000 hectars, 4 % of the County surface.
- 10 000 hectars is marine habitats.









Shallow bays (1160)





Wooded dunes (2180)





Wooded pastures (9070)





Beech forest (9110)





Management of Natura 2000

- Responsible for conservation activities are authorities for nature conservation.
- County administrative boards (CAB), municipality and Forest Agency.
- Landowner have no obligation to manage the Natura 2000-site.
- Regional co ordination of Natura 2000 is on CAB.





Favoural conservation status- habitat

- Natural range are increasing or at least not reduced.
- The special structures and the specific functions necessary to maintain the habitat in the long term are, sufficient.
- Conservation status for typical species favourable





Favoural conservation status- species

- Population dynamics are good enough for longterm survival.
- Natural range is not reduced.
- A sufficiently large habitat (factors necessary for the whole lifecycle of the species).

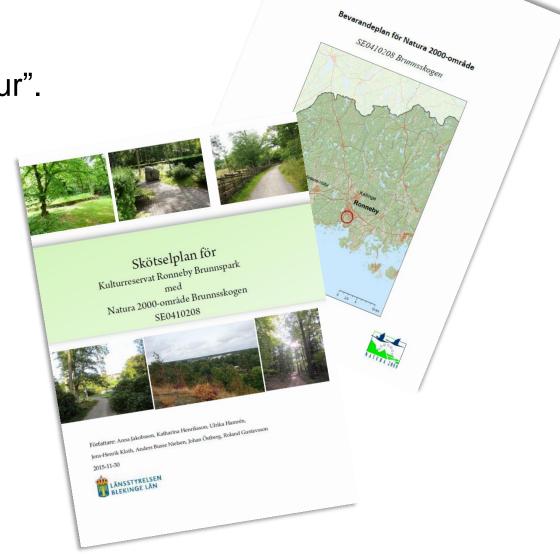




Conservation plan

Available to the public in "Skyddad natur".

- All areas.
- Objectives and actions.
- CAB responsible.
- Facilitate Authorizing, permission.





Supervision and permission

- Supervisory authority in Natura 2000 are the County administrative board.
- The Forest Agency supervise in non-protected Natura 2000 sites with forest habitat.

 Any activity that possibly could damage listed species or habitats, need permisson.



Legal protection of sites

- Most of the Natura 2000-sites are protected by swedish law as nature reserves or likewise.
- As well as landowner agreements, fisheries legislation, bird protection areas, shore protection legislation etc.





Monitoring and knowledge

Knowledge increasing was needed.

 Quality improvement of data and knowledge 2003-2012.

 Upgrade conservation plans. Ends by this year 2017.

Monitoring of species and habitat.

Maptools for habitats very important.
"Skyddad natur" at SEPA.





NNK Brunnsskogen

