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 hectares, 4 % of the County surface.
• 10 000 hectares 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 permission.
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