

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006-2008 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

Helena Lager and Tomas Järnetun, Administrative Board of Kalmar County, SE-391 86
Kalmar, Sweden

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

17 January 2009

3. Country:

Sweden

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Öland, eastern coastal areas (Ölands ostkust)

The site is comprised of three areas:

- A) Stora Ören–Gammalsbyören
- B) Egby–Kapelludden
- C) Södviken

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
ii) the area has been extended ; or
iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;

ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;

iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The boundary follows the range of natural grasslands and shallow coastal water to a depth of 6 meters for the designated objects.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

- A) 56°27'N, 016°36'E
B) 56°51'N, 016°53'E
C) 57°02'N, 016°55'E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The site is located on the east coast of the large Baltic island of Öland, close to the southeastern coast of mainland Sweden. It is situated about 25 km east of the town of Kalmar, in the county of Kalmar (population app. 240,000), municipalities of Borgholm (population app. 11,000) and Mörbylånga (population app. 14,000).

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

0–10 metres

11. Area: (in hectares)

Total area 8 460 ha

A) 4 930 ha

B) 2 750 ha

C) 780 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The east coast of Öland consists of flat, stony and long shallow beaches resting on Cambrian limestone bedrock. The beaches border extensive meadows of varying moisture. The great natural value of the site is dependent upon continued adequate level of grazing. The site is important for nesting waterbirds and a variety of migrating birds, notably waders and raptors.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

1. The site is a unique example of a large and continuous area of coastal habitats. The site consists of several interacting habitats on both sides of the coastal shoreline. The area include the Natura 2000-habitats 1110 (sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time), 1140 (mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide), 1150 (coastal lagoons), 1160 (large shallow inlets and bays), 1210 (annual vegetation of drift lines), 1220 (perennial vegetation of stony banks), 1310 (*Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand), 1630 (boreal Baltic coastal meadows), 1640 (boreal Baltic sandy beaches with perennial vegetat), 2120 (shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes'), 5130 (*Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands), 6110 (rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alysso-Sedion albi*), 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*), 6280 (Nordic alvar and precambrian calcareous flatrocks), 6410 (*Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) and 7230 (alkaline fens).

2. Nationally red listed bird species include e.g. bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)* (VU), black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) (VU), black tern (*Chlidonias niger*)* (VU), caspian tern (*Sterna caspia*)* (VU), corn crake (*Crex crex*)* (VU), southern dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*)* (EN), garganey (*Anas querquedula*) (VU), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)* (VU), lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus fuscus*) (EN), little tern (*Sterna albifrons*)* (VU), Montagu's harrier (*Circus pygargus*)* (EN), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)* (VU), sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)* (VU), slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)* (VU) and turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) (VU).

* = listed in the EU Birds directive, Annex I

The site also hosts the nationally red listed Baltic population of the common seal/harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina ssp. vitulina*) (EN), also listed in the EU habitats directive. Other red listed animal species include the moth *Scrobipalpa salinella* (VU).

Nationally red listed plant species include bur chervil (*Anthriscus caucalis*) (VU), common centaury (*Centaureum erythraea*) (VU), corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*) (VU), dodder (*Cuscuta epithimum*) (VU), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) (VU), jagged chickweed (*Holosteum umbellatum*) (VU), musk orchid (*Herminium monorchis*) (VU), pedunculate sea-purslane (*Atriplex pedunculata*) (EN), white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) (EN), *Carex hartmanii* (VU), *Cerastium subtetrandrum* (VU), *Plantago tenuiflora* (EN), *Polygala comosa* (VU), *Taraxacum decolorans* (VU), *Taraxacum litorale* (VU) and *Thalictrum simplex ssp. tenuifolium* (VU).

Nationally red listed fungi include *Disciseda candida* (VU), *Geastrum saccatum* (EN) and *Trametes suaveolens* (EN).

3. The site supports populations of species important for maintaining the biological diversity in the region, especially within the following taxa: birds, insects, plants and fungi. Some species are endemic to the island of Öland (see below, 21).

4. The site supports large numbers of wetland birds, mainly geese, waders and ducks, as a resting place during migration (see Cr. 6 and point 22 below)

5. The site regularly supports more than 20 000 waterbirds (see point 22 below).

6. The site regularly supports more than 1% of the NW European population of barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*), greylag goose (*Anser anser*), red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*), southern dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*), and golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) (see point 22 below).

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Continental/boreal

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

European Environment Agency. 2003. Europe's environment: the third assessment, p 231. Environmental assessment report No 10. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The east coast of Öland consists of flat, stony and long shallow beaches resting on Cambrian limestone bedrock. The beaches border extensive low-lying grasslands of varying moisture. The Baltic island of Öland has a dry climate with chilly springs and temperate autumns and winters. Compared to the rest of Sweden, there is a great deal of sunshine in the summer. Öland's location, in the rain shadow of the southern Swedish highland, gives a low annual precipitation of about 400 mm. The Öland climate is subject to great fluctuations. During spring and autumn, large parts of the thin soils are inundated with rainwater. In summer the large number of windy days, the many hours of sunshine and the low precipitation can lead to periods of extreme drought.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

There are many beach ridges from earlier stages of the Baltic Sea in the area. In some places, the ridges have formed damming obstacles, and wetlands have been created. See 16 above.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

No hydrological values are known in this site

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

A, E, G

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

The wide coastal grasslands of Stora Ören-Gammalsbyören and Egby-Kapelludden consist primarily of wet calcareous grasslands and steppe-like dry grasslands on drier moraine islands and shore banks. The outer parts of Södviken consist of stony, long, shallow bays, sandbanks

and low grassy islets. Closer to the shore there are open coastal grasslands and bushy sections. It is of great importance that continued grazing in the site is ensured and even intensified wherever necessary to maintain the site's ecological values.

The coastal grasslands have never been artificially fertilised and the flora is rich, especially in plants and fungi. The area is rather open (few bushes and trees) which creates good conditions for breeding and resting birds.

The shallow coastal waters are important feeding grounds for breeding and resting birds. The bay of Södsviken is an important area for spawning fresh water fish species like the northern pike (*Esox lucius*) and the ide (*Leuciscus idus*). The shallow open sea is used as spawning areas for species like the Baltic herring (*Clupea harengus*) and the turbot (*Psetta maxima*).

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

In addition to the plant species listed above (14), the site hosts other nationally red listed plant species, such as *Artemisia oelandica* (NT, also listed in the EU habitats directive and endemic to Öland), *Artemisia rupestris* (NT), hoary rock-rose (*Helianthemum oelandicum*) (NT, endemic to Öland), *Selinum dubium* (NT), *Senecio jacobaea ssp. gotlandicus* (NT) and *Sisymbrium supinum* (NT, also listed in the EU habitats directive),

In addition to the fungi listed above (14), the site hosts other nationally red listed fungi species, such as *Agrocybe paludosa* (NT), *Entoloma corvinum* (NT), *Entoloma excentricum* (NT), *Geastrum quadrifidum* (NT), *Geastrum schmidelii* (NT), *Hygrocybe calciphila* (NT), *Hygrocybe colemanniana* (NT), *Hygrocybe fuscescens* (NT), *Inonotus hispidus* (NT), and *Poronia punctata* (NT)

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The site regularly supports large numbers of resting waterbirds, mainly geese, waders and ducks. Peak figures for common species are barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)*, 40 000, greylag goose (*Anser anser*) 25 000, red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*) 10 600, common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) 1 000, long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) 500, southern dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*)* (EN) 2 500, golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)* 10 000 and avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)* 190.

Peak number for brent goose (*Branta bernicla*) passing through the area, normally without resting, is 20 000– 25 000, corresponding figures for barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)* amounts to 150 000.

Breeding species include arctic tern (*Sterna paradisea*)*, avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)*, barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)*, barred warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*)* (NT), gadwall (*Anas*

strepera) (NT), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)*, partridge (*Perdix perdix*) (NT), pintail (*Anas acuta*) (NT), pochard (*Aythya farina*) (NT), quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) (NT), red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*)* (NT), shoveller (*Anas clypeata*) (NT), velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) (NT) and white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)* (nationally and globally red listed as NT).

* = listed in the EU Birds directive, Annex I

The site also hosts the great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) and grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*), both nationally protected and listed in the EU habitats directive.

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Human settlements in the area are known since early Stone Age. There are plenty of archaeological remains such as graves, ancient fencing systems, and house foundations. The grasslands have been used for grazing and haymaking since the Stone Age.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:

Area A is included in the World Heritage Site “The agricultural landscape of Southern Öland”. The site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000 with the following justification for inscription:

Criterion iv: The landscape of Southern Öland takes its contemporary form from its long cultural history, adapting to the physical constraints of the geology and topography.

Criterion v: Södra Öland is an outstanding example of human settlement, making the optimum use of diverse landscape types on a single island.

- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:

See category ii) above

- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The site is mainly privately owned, with small areas owned by the municipalities.

b) in the surrounding area:

The surrounding areas are privately owned.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The land area is mainly used for agriculture, i.e. as arable land or pasture. There are no large villages within the area and settlements consist mostly of farms. There are also a few very small forested areas (groves or planted pine) within the area. If used at all, they are for private wood production.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

The land adjoining the three separate areas of the site is used mainly for agriculture. There are no large communities in the surrounding area and settlements consist mostly of farms. The area is quite inaccessible due to lack of public roads.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site:

- Drainage (mainly in the past)
- Loss of variation in vegetation height (and plant communities). The grasslands need to be rather heavily grazed in order to fulfill the regulations of the EU environmental support. This could be a reason for the decline of waders such as the southern dunlin.
- Decrease in area of mown meadows. Very few areas are still being mown. Most hay-meadows have turned into grazed semi-natural grasslands.

b) in the surrounding area:

see a) above

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

The site is listed as being of national importance for nature conservation.

Part of the site has been designated as an EU Special Protection Area;

- SE0330174, Sydöstra Ölands sjömarker, 8800 hectares, includes Area A
- SE0330266, Egby sjömarker, 949 hectares, includes parts of Area B
- SE0330265, Kapelludden, 500 hectares, includes parts of Area B
- SE0330084, Södviken, 2020 hectares, includes most of Area C

Parts of areas A (Stora Ören-Gammalsbyören) and C (Södviken), 609 hectares in total, are set aside as bird sanctuaries:

- Södviken, 310 hectares, established in 1972
- Stora Ören, 132 hectares, established in 1970
- Hulterstad, 37 hectares, established in 2005
- Gammalsby, 130 hectares, established in 2007

Hunting is prohibited in the sanctuaries and access is restricted for part of the year.

Area A includes two nature reserves:

- Frösslunda sjömark Nature Reserve – total area of 140 hectares, thereof 115 hectares on land. Management plan approved in 2005. The area is managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County.
- Gammalsby sjömark Nature Reserve – total area of 179 hectares, thereof 83 hectares on land. Management plan approved in 2007. The area is managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County.

Area C includes four nature reserves:

- Marsjö sjömarker Nature Reserve – total area 140 hectares, thereof 134 hectares on land. Protected since 2001 and privately owned. Management plan approved in 2001. The area is managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County.
- Södviks sjömarker Nature Reserve – total area 79 hectares, thereof 50 hectares on land. Protected since 2001 and privately owned. Management plan approved in 2001. The area is managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County.
- Östra Väsby Nature Reserve – total area 222 hectares, thereof 121 hectares on land. Protected since 2000 and privately owned. Management plan approved in 2000. The area is managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County.
- Hjälmsbys sjömarker Nature Reserve – total area of 33 hectares, thereof all on land. Management plan approved in 2001. The area is managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

The nature reserves (see 27 a, above) all have approved management plans that are being implemented. The management plans are updated once every 10 years (or more often if needed). The SPA:s, as well as the pSCI:s, also have management plans that are being implemented (see 27 a and 28)

d) Describe any other current management practices:

A large part of the semi-natural grasslands within the site receive environmental support from the EU Rural Development Programme. Most of these grasslands get extra support for high biodiversity, which requires a management plan for each pasture. The regulations of the environmental support heavily influence the management of the semi-natural grasslands.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

Parts of the Ramsar site have been included in the Natura 2000 network as proposed sites of special interest (pSCI):

Area A (Stora Ören-Gammalsbyören)

- SE0330174 Sydöstra Ölands sjömarker (8 799 ha) – pSCI (also SPA, see above)

Area B (Egby-Kapelludden)

- SE0330266 Egby sjömarker (949 ha) – pSCI (also SPA, see above)
- SE0330265 Kapelludden (500 ha) – pSCI (also SPA, see above)
- SE0330144 Tjusby sjömarker (60 ha) – pSCI
- SE0330143 Störlinge sjömarker (213 ha) – pSCI

Area C (Södviken)

- SE0330084 Södviken (2 021 ha) – pSCI (also SPA, see above)

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

A study of waders and predation is currently being carried out in parts of area A. The study is a cooperation project between the Administrative Board of Kalmar County and Lund University.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The area is quite inaccessible due to the lack of public roads.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

The main visitors to the site are bird watching tourists.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Administrative Board of Kalmar County, Nature Department, SE-391 86 Kalmar, Sweden.

E-mail: lansstyrelsen@h.lst.se, phone: +46-480-820 00

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

The site is mostly managed by the private landowners. Nature reserves are managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County, SE-391 86 Kalmar, Sweden. E-mail: lansstyrelsen@h.lst.se, phone: +46-480-820 00

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

European Environment Agency. 2003. Europe's environment: the third assessment, p 231.

Environmental assessment report No 10. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Management plans for Natura 2000-sites (SPA):

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2005. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-området Egby sjömarker.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2005. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-området Kapelludden.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2006. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-området Sydöstra Ölands sjömarker.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2005. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-området Södviken.

Management plans for Natura 2000-sites (pSCI):

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2006. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-området Störlinge sjömarker.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2006. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-området Tjusby sjömarker.

Management plans for Nature Reserves

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2005. Skötselplan för Frösslunda sjömark.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2007. Skötselplan för Gammalsby sjömarker.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2001. Skötselplan för Hjälmsbys sjömarker.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2001. Skötselplan för Marsjö sjömarker.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2001. Skötselplan för Södviks sjömarker.

Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (Administrative Board of Kalmar County). 2000. Skötselplan för Östra Vässby sjömarker.

Please return to: **Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
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