

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

Helene Pettersson, County Administration Board of Kronoberg, SE-351 86 Växjö, 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.

Lake Åsnen (Åsnen)

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:

No major changes have taken place.

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 borderline follows the shoreline of the lake, but also includes some adjacent shore meadows and natural pastures.

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.

56° 37 'N 014° 43'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 Åsnen site is situated in southern Sweden about 25 km south of the town of Växjö, in the county of Kronoberg (population 180 787 in 2007), municipalities of Alvesta (population 18 776), Tingsryd (population 12 600) and Växjö (population 79 562).

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

Average 139 metres above sea level.

11. Area: (in hectares)

16 800 hectares

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 Åsnen site consists of a very large mesotrophic, shallow freshwater lake, containing many bays and islands. The northern part of the lake is bordered by flat meadows and marshlands which are liable to flooding. The rest of the surroundings have a relatively high proportion of broad-leaved deciduous forest. Other parts have a stony shoreline, giving way to coniferous forest with old pines. There are several bogs scattered around the lake. The mosaic and interaction of the limnic and terrestrial habitats is the key to the extraordinarily rich biodiversity in the site and its surroundings. The lake supports a rich variety of fish, including several rare species. The area also supports a rich community of breeding birds and is an internationally important staging area for migratory *Anatidae*.

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) Lake Åsnen contains a representative example of natural wetland types in the boreal region, including the Natura 2000 wetland habitats Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* (3130), Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation (3260), Transition mires and quaking bogs (7140) and Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (91E0).
- 2) The site supports some bird species which are nationally red-listed and/or included in Annex 1 of the EU Bird Directive, such as Honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*) (EN), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) (VU) and Spotted crane (*Porzana porzana*) (VU), as well as resting and wintering Bean goose (*Anser fabalis*) (VU), Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) (VU), and White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*).
Other nationally red listed species include e.g. Bog hair-grass (*Deschampsia setacea*) (VU), Pillwort (*Pilularia globulifera*) (VU), and Lesser marshwort (*Apium inundatum*) (EN). Redlisted species of lichens are also found.
- 3) The site supports populations of especially bird species important for maintaining the biological diversity of the biogeographic region, primarily large numbers of ducks and geese and raptors. Observations include Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) regularly 4 – 16 000 individuals, Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*) and Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (both approx. 40-50 breeding pairs) and White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (40-50 pairs during the winter)
- 4) The site provides refuge to Bean goose (*Anser fabalis*) during the winter season and it is also used as resting area for other waterbirds.

- 5) In the peak migration season, the site supports regularly over 20,000 waterbirds. (see also Cr. 2,3,6)
- 6) The site supports more than 1% of the population of Goosander (*Mergus merganser*), peak number about 20 000 individuals.

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:

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.

Lake Åsnen is a large, shallow, mesotrophic lake, with several hundred islands and an area of 150 km². The largest islands are not included in the Ramsar area. The lake has been artificially lowered and is now regulated, with an average depth of 3 metres and a maximum depth of 14 metres. Its shoreline, including both mainland and islands, is over 700 km long. In the north a great part of the surrounding landscape consists of open fields and grasslands. South-west of the lake, the soils are mostly lean and washed-out. Wide stretches of rocks and boulders are common, both in the water and on land. Along the southwestern shore, there is a steep esker.

The terrain is flat and the soil consists mostly of moraine. The site also includes Lake Lidhemssjön, which is also a shallow, eutrophic lake that has been artificially lowered.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

The catchment area is large, 3146 km². It includes mostly forested land but also cultivated areas, a large amount of lakes and several towns and villages. The soil consists mostly of moraine.

Compared to the rest of the inland province, the surroundings of Lake Åsnen have a fairly mild climate. Average winter temperature (January) is minus 2 to minus 4 C°, while average summer temperature (July) is 15 to 17 C°.

18. Hydrological values:

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

Åsnen is regulated by a dam at the outflow. The Water Court in the 1970's decided about rather narrow amplitude with limited flooding compared to earlier regulation and to the

natural variation. One wetland situated within the site has been restored, partly to function as a sedimentation and nutrient sink.

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 • Q • 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.

O, 4

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.

Important habitats are e.g. the lake with its indented shoreline, shallow coves and beaches, various types of open wetlands, grazed shore meadows, species-rich natural pastures, orchards, archipelago, broad-leaved deciduous forests, swamp woods, pinewoods on lean soil and an esker.

On the flat, fine-grained soils in the northern parts of the lake you can find shore meadows and sedge fens, as well as beds of reeds and rushes. Further inland there is mostly arable land, mixed with non-arable outcrops or pastures with large oaks. These areas are very valuable for staging and breeding birds. Husebymaden (a nature reserve) is a restored and embanked open fen. Locally, the insect fauna is rich.

Due to the comparatively mild climate, the area has a larger proportion of broad-leaved deciduous forests than the rest of the county. Several different types of deciduous forests grow around the lake, mainly just outside the Ramsar border, but some inside. Typical species are beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus sp.*) (or mixed stands of the two), other mixed deciduous forests or deciduous shoreline swamp woods with alder (*Alnus sp.*), and birch (*Betula sp.*). Small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*) is a characteristic feature in many stands. Thick tree trunks are more frequent in the Åsnen area than in the county as a whole. The area also has a long continuity of i.a. oak and beech, giving an unusual species abundance of tree-growing mosses, lichens and fungi, as well as an abundant insect fauna. The birdlife of the deciduous forests is also unusually species-rich.

On islands, peninsulas and on the esker, the pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) is a characteristic species. Compared to other forested lands in the county, there is an unusually large proportion of old and thick pines. This gives a good supply of suitable nesting trees for species like osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) and white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*). A good long-term supply of thick nesting trees is an important prerequisite for Lake Åsnen's function as a Ramsar site.

On some islands, there are relatively untouched mixed forest stands with both deciduous and coniferous trees.

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.*

The surroundings host one of the oldest stands of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) in southern Sweden (Bjurkär). Here, as well as in other valuable broad-leaved deciduous forests, there is an unusually large number of nationally red listed species of lichens (more than 35 species), mosses and fungi.

The moss *Dichelyma capillaceum* has been listed in the EU habitat directive. It was nationally red listed as vulnerable (VU), but was in 2005 re-classified as near threatened (NT). The species is connected to the shoreline flooding zone, growing only at shores with fairly large water level amplitudes. It is threatened mostly by changes in water level regimes and eutrophication. The species has been growing in the Lake Åsnen area up to the 1970's, but has in new inventories only been found again at Huseby.

Apart from the species mentioned above (14), the area host species like lousewort (*Pedicularis sylvatica*) and *Galium suecicum*, both nationally redlisted as 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.*

* = species listed in the EU birds directive

Lake Åsnen has a species-rich bird life with internationally important breeding populations of Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)* and Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)* (both approx. 40-50 pairs) Other breeding species include e.g. Redshank (*Tringa totanus*), Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)*, Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*), Jack snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*), Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*)*, Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*), Red kite (*Milvus milvus*)*, Water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) and Yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava flava*). Great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*)*, nationally redlisted as near threatened (NT), breeds in Skatelövsfjorden and Lake Lidhemssjön.

Following the restoration, Black tern (*Chlidonias niger*)* (VU), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*) (VU), Little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*), Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) have attempted breeding at Husebymaden. Breeding success, however, is not known.

In the forests just outside the Ramsar site, breeding birds include e.g. Honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)* (EN), Lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*) (NT), Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) (NT), Red-breasted flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)* (NT) and Stock

dove (*Columba oenas*) (NT). Golden oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*) (EN) and Corncrake (*Crex crex*)* (VU) appear more sporadically.

The lake is also an internationally important site for resting and wintering Bean goose (*Anser fabalis*) (VU), Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) and Greylag goose (*Anser anser*). Goosander appear in flocks of up to 20 000, more often 4 000-6 000 birds. Large numbers of Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Teal (*Anas crecca*) and Smew (*Mergus albellus*)* (NT) stage regularly at the site.

In the wintertime, the lake is visited by up to 40 White-tailed eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)* (NT). There have been attempts at breeding, with varying success. The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)* (NT) also visits the area.

Due to its many thick and dead trees in the near surrounding, the site is one of the best areas for rare wood-living beetles in the province of Småland. Approximately 40 nationally redlisted beetle species have been found at the site. Several of these species are connected to old beech forest and dead beech wood, e.g. *Anoplodera scutellata* (VU).

Since the lake is shallow, there is a high turnover of nutrients and water, with good conditions for a high production of water-living organisms. The number of fish and water-living gastropods is considerably larger than in other lakes in the county. Lake Åsnen hosts approx. 20 fish species. However, at least two of these, Pikeperch (*Sander lucioperca*) and Signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*), are introduced. Some rare species are Gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*) and European chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*). There is a good supply of Pike (*Esox lucius*), Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) and Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), whereas Vendace (*Coregonus albula*) and Common whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) are more sparse. The migration of Eel from the sea has been completely cut off by dams and has been replaced by the catching of elvers (eel fry) downstream, for upstream release.

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:

The first people in the area arrived along the waterways, just after the inland ice retreated. There are plenty of ancient monuments in the area. In the Middle Ages several churches were built, with Jäts old church being the only one remaining today. The road structure was developed from the Middle Ages and forward. The area host the longest and most elegant vaulted stone bridge in the county at Blidingsholm, where you can also see ancient eel fishing constructions. As the Danish border was situated south of Åsnen until 1645, there are medieval defensive constructions at the lake's outflow. Huseby castle holds among the oldest ironworks in the county. It was started in the 17th century, using ore from the lake and water power from the river Mörrumsån. The agricultural landscape has been shaped by continuous cultivation for a long period of time. As railways were constructed west, south and east of Åsnen 1874-1900, the district was considerably affected, e.g. by the emergence of smaller urban areas. In earlier times, the floating of timber as well as transports on the lake was considerable.

Lake Åsnen is classified as being of national interest for commercial fishing (strong populations of several commercial species, notably Pike (*Esox lucius*) and Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*). The introduced crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) is also subject to fishing. The area is also of national interest for its cultural environment.

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:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- 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. The reserves within the site, as well as some other areas, are state-owned (approximately 10 % of the site).

b) in the surrounding area:

The surrounding areas are mainly owned by private people.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The wetland is used mainly for the grazing of livestock, fishing and recreation.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

The surroundings contain woodlands with small, dispersed patches of arable land. Forestry and agriculture are the main forms land use. The cultivation of fruits and berries has been an important agricultural sideline, characteristic for the area. Natural hay meadows with mainly apple trees (orchards), are an important part of the natural and cultural landscape around Åsnen.

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:

Forestry is partly restricted, particularly in the nature reserves, but may outside protected areas locally constitute a threat to the natural values of the site. During breeding time, intensive recreational activities, mainly canoeing may cause disturbance to breeding birds such as Ospreys and Black-throated diver. For that reason, special waterways for canoeing have been introduced and people renting canoes are being informed about the restrictions.

b) in the surrounding area:

Probably forestry and to some extent agriculture (through run-off of nutrients) may be a threat to certain natural values. Locally, discontinued cattle grazing creates problem. In recent time, transparency in the water has been reduced, resulting in negative effects on flora and fauna. The causes for this change have not been clarified by the researchers.

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 wetland is listed as being of national importance for nature conservation. There are several bird sanctuaries within the site, covering a total of 108 hectares, where access is restricted for part of the year. Part of the site has been designated as an EU Special Protection Area (SPA).

The Åsnen site includes (parts of) seven nature reserves, protecting about 22 percent of the site:

- Bjurkärr Nature Reserve – total area 150 hectares, thereof 34 hectares on land. The aquatic part of this reserve is included in the Ramsar site. On land broad-leaved deciduous forests dominate. The reserve has been protected since 1960 and is state-owned. A management plan was officially approved in 1989. The area is managed by the Forest Agency.
- Långö Nature Reserve – total area 58 hectares, thereof 14 hectares on land. The reserve has been protected since 1986 and is state-owned. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Forest Agency. Public access is restricted in some areas during part of the year.
- Toftåsa myr Nature Reserve – total area 156 hectares, thereof 139 hectares on land. The reserve has been protected since 1986 and is state-owned. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Forest Agency.
- Västra Åsnens övärld Nature Reserve – total area 1 228 hectares, thereof 170 hectares on land. The reserve has been protected since 1986 and is state-owned. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Forest Agency. Public access is restricted in a large part of the reserve during part of the year.
- Agnäs Nature Reserve – total area 264 hectares, thereof 137 hectares on land. The aquatic part of this reserve is included in the Ramsar site. On land broad-leaved deciduous forests dominate. The reserve has been protected since 1997 and is in mixed ownership between the state and private owners. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Forest Agency.
- Utnäsuddens Nature Reserve – total area 1 500 hectares, thereof 200 hectares on land. The reserve includes wetland and archipelago in the northern part of lake Åsnen, has been protected since 1995 and is privately owned. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Forest Agency. Public access is restricted in some areas during part of the year.
- Grytö Nature Reserve – total area 368 hectares, thereof 21 hectares on land. The reserve includes some of the archipelago in the eastern part of lake Åsnen and has been protected since 1996. The larger part of the reserve is privately owned, with a smaller area state-owned. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Forest Agency. Public access is restricted in some areas during part of the year.

- Husebymaden Nature Reserve – total area 130 ha, a wetland area that has been restored. It is owned by the State and managed by the Forest Office. Public access is restricted in some areas during part of the year.
- Hunshult Nature Reserve – total area 111 hectares, nearly half of it being water. The aquatic part of the reserve is included in the Ramsar site. Deciduous forests dominate on land. The reserve has been protected since 2007. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Forest Agency.

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?:
Management plans exist and are being implemented in all protected areas.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

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:

- SE0320040 Västra Åsnen (1 619 ha) – SPA, pSCI
- SE0320101 Östra Åsnen (1 868 ha) – SPA, pSCI
- SE0320139 Agnäs (260 ha) – SPA, pSCI
- SE0320107 Husebymaden (131 ha) – SPA, pSCI
- SE0320191 Tärningsö (12 ha) – SPA, pSCI
- SE0320193 Strandäng vid Skatelövsfjorden (12 ha) – pSCI
- SE0320102 Långö (60 ha) – SPA, pSCI
- SE0320169 Lidhem (12 ha) – pSCI

For all sites management plans according to EU habitat directive articles have been developed.

Large parts of Lake Åsnen have recently been proposed as a new National Park by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

No significant scientific projects are being carried out in the area, but observations on birds are regularly collected and presented.

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.

Trails for canoeing are indicated on maps and in the terrain. In Huseby Nature Reserve there is an Information Centre and at the wetland a bird watching tower has been built. During spring weekends the local bird association offers guiding and information to visitors. Lidhemssjöns Nature Reserve also holds a bird tower. In some additional areas, visitors are offered tracks and sites where the surrounding can be overlooked, like at Lunnabacken and Ramnaberg.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Large number of people uses the lake as a recreational area, particularly in summer time. Boats and canoes are frequently being rented by visitors, who at the same time are being informed about the natural values of the lake and the restrictions in access that exist.

32. Jurisdiction:

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

The County Administrative Board of Kronoberg, SE-351 86 Växjö, Sweden

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.

County Administratrative Board of Kronoberg, SE-351 86 Växjö, Sweden

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.

Förslag till ny nationalparksplan. – Naturvårdsverket 2007

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