Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 31 March 2017
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

Sweden

Lundåkrabukten

Designation date	14 November 2001
Site number	1122
Coordinates	55°49'24"N 12°53'44"E
Area	2 148,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The site consists of a shallow bay including adjacent shoreline with wet shore meadows and a small river outlet. The site supports significant numbers of wetland birds and constitutes an important area for fish production.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2002
To year	2013

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Lundåkrabukten
Unofficial name (optional)	originally designated as Lundåkra Bay

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ◉ No ○
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) The boundary has been extended	☐
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	☐
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has decreased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	☐
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Yes (actual)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive ○ Negative ○ Positive & Negative ◉
(Update) No information available	☑
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	☐
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	☑

(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)? ☑

(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)? ☑

(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

The border has been slightly changed due to digitalisation. The digitalized border has some smaller discrepancies compared to the border on the paper map. The differences are very small and we are not sure if the decreases or bigger than the increases or not, especially along the western border (in the sea). Along the eastern border more of the shore meadows are included and one built-up area is excluded.

In recent years, the grazing of the sea meadows has been inadequate, probably contributing to the reduction in the number of breeding waders and ducks. An increase in the number of visitors may also have affected the bird life.

The County Administrative Board made conditions for removing the dock, and is currently judging the effects of the operation. The company performing the operation did not do a satisfactory job when restoring the site after the removal of the dock. Due to the insufficient length of the machine arm used in the digging, the excavated sand was collected in a pile resulting in the creation of a small island. In addition to this, an underwater sinkage in the seabed was left at the location where the sand for the small island was excavated. The underwater sinkage is at risk of suffering from a hypoxic seabed. Because of this, our opinion is that the sinkage should be refilled with sand from the island. Later on the sinkage has become a little bit less deep and the island has disappeared. The place where the floating dock stranded and close by is not possible to enter either by cattle, man or machines due to lacking buoyancy. What can be done to restore the damage to the site is done.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change) Yes ○

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Skåne

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Kävlinge, Landskrona

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ○ No ◉

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 2148

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 2149.08

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	22 North sea
Other scheme (provide name below)	Baltic mixed forest PA0405
Other scheme (provide name below)	Baltic mixed forest
Other scheme (provide name below)	North Sea (F)
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ecoregion 406 Northern Baltic drainages
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	25. North seas
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental
EU biogeographic regionalization	Marine Atlantic
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Baltic mixed forest PA0405
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	11 Middle European Forest
Bailey's Ecoregions	240 Marine division

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

TEOW-Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World - Baltic mixed forest PA0405
DMEER 2002 (EEA) Digital Map of European Ecological Regions - Baltic mixed forest
Pan-European marine ecosystems (EEA 2007) - 22 North Sea
ICES Marine Ecoregions - North Sea (F)

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	The site supports sediment and nutrient retention and export, water purification and maintenance of water quality.
Other ecosystem services provided	The site supports grazing for local farmers and is nationally important for fishing.
Other reasons	The site has shore meadows and other shore habitats representative for the EU Continental region.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The site supports particular elements of biological diversity that are characteristic of the EU Continental region. It is an important staging and breeding area for waterbirds. It is also important for fishes and amphibians. There are also some rare species present at the site. The site support plant species with only a few localities in Sweden.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification	The shallow waters of the bay Lundåkrabukten is an important fish spawning ground for the fishes: Anguilla Anguilla, Belone belone , Gadus morhua, Pleuronectes platessa, Platichys flesus, Limanda limanda, Scomber scombrus, Scophthalmus maximus, Scophthalmus rhombus and Solea solea. The area is classified as being of national interest for commercial fishing (flatfish, Belone belone, Clupea harangus, Anguilla anguilla, Salmo trutta, Gadus morhua). At night, fish migrate to the shallow waters to forage. Fry and crustaceans leave the area during winter and move out to the open sea where they become a valuable food resource for flatfish and cod.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Hordeum secalinum		☑	☐	☐		☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (CR)	See textbox below.
Melilotus dentatus	Small-flowered Melilot	☑	☐	☐		☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (CR)	See textbox below.

Criterion 2 and 3: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/. Observations can be found in www.artportalen.se. Both species are very rare both in Sweden and in neighbouring Nordic countries.

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser anser*	Greylag Goose	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1000			LC	☐	☐		Staging and foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser fabalis*	Bean Goose	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris alpina schinzii*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (CR). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian Coot	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200			LC	☐	☐		Staging and foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Gavia stellata*	Red-throated Diver; Red-throated Loon	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (NT). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Limosa lapponica*	Bar-tailed Godwit	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	Pied Avocet	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sternula albifrons*	Little Tern	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*	Sandwich Tern	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla anguilla*	European eel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				CR	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (CR).	Important nursery and feeding area. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Belone belone*	Garfish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Spawning area. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Clupea harengus*	Herring	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic cod	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				VU	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	Important spawning ground, nursery and feeding area. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
MOLLUSCA/ BIVALVIA	*Macoma balthica*	Baltic macoma; Baltic tellin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pleuronectes platessa*	European plaice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Important spawning ground, nursery and feeding area. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Scomber scombrus*	Atlantic mackerel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		Spawning area. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Others																		
ANNELIDA/ POLYCHAETA	*Arenicola marina*	blow lugworm; lugworm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		See textbox below the table and under 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Epidalea calamita*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Swedish Red List 2015 (VU).	See textbox below the table.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2 and 3: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/. Observations can be found in www.artportalen.se.

The European Green Toad (Bufotes viridis) is also present at the site (criteria 2 and 3). The species is vulnerable in the Swedish Red List from 2015. Justification see above and in section 3.1.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
1170. Reefs	☑	Reefs are hard compact substrata on solid and soft bottoms, which arise from the sea floor in the sublittoral and littoral zone. Reefs may support a zonation of benthic communities of algae and animal species as well as concretions.	The habitat is included in the EU Habitats directive Annex II. It was considered to be of unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU Marine Atlantic region in 2013.
1130. Estuaries	☑	Downstream part of a river valley, subject to the tide and extending from the limit of brackish waters. River estuaries are coastal inlets where there is generally a substantial freshwater influence.	The habitat is included in the EU Habitats directive Annex II. It was considered to be of unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU Marine Atlantic region in 2013.
1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	☑	Sandbanks permanently submerged and predominantly surrounded by deeper water.. Larger or smaller grain can occur. Water depth is seldom more than 20 metres.	The habitat is included in the EU Habitats directive Annex II. It was considered to be of unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU Marine Atlantic region in 2013.
1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	☑	Sands and muds of the coasts of the oceans and associated lagoons, not covered by sea water at low tide, devoid of vascular plants, usually coated by blue algae and diatoms. They are of particular importance as feeding grounds for wildfowl and waders.	The habitat is included in the EU Habitats directive Annex II. It was considered to be of unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU Marine Atlantic region in 2013.
1210. Annual vegetation of drift lines	☑	Formations of annuals or representatives of annuals and perennials, occupying accumulations of drift material and gravel rich in nitrogenous organic matter	The habitat is included in the EU Habitats directive Annex II. It was considered to be of unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU Continental region in 2013.
1330. Atlantic salt meadows	☑	Salt meadows of Baltic, North Sea, English Channel and Atlantic shores.	The habitat is included in the EU Habitats directive Annex II. It was considered to be of unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU Continental region in 2013.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The site consists of a bay and its shore line and adjacent land. The terrestrial part of the site consists mostly of a large flat seashore meadow area, often flooded by the sea in the inner parts and partly waterlogged. The meadows within the northern part of the site are wet and more intensively grazed compared to the rest of the meadows. Some meadows in the central part of the area have been cultivated. Three rivers have their river mouth at the site. The trampling and grazing of animals have created shallow depressions along the shoreline and the river mouths. These depressions are typical for marshland areas in this province and provide suitable habitats for many species of animals including birds and amphibians. Some parts of the meadows are overgrown with reeds.

The coastal meadows are home to a number of species in need of protection, mainly birds and vascular plants. Several of the bird species are included in the EU Bird Directive. High natural values are linked to the wetlands created by the sea water's temporary flooding of the grazed land.

The Juncus gerardii-Festuca rubra vegetation type dominates large parts of the seashore meadows, which are devoid of trees. Closer to the shoreline Puccinellia retroflexa, Scirpus maritimus and Phragmites australis are more common.

Habitats at the site are Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae, 1330), Annual vegetation of drift lines (1210), Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time (1110), Estuaries (1130), Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide (1140) and Reefs (1170).

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time (1111, 1113)	1	1656	Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		0		Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores	Stony beeches (1820 no Natura 2000-habitat)	4	50	Representative
F: Estuarine waters	Estuaries (1130)	0	12	Representative
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide (1140)	2	275	Rare
Ga: Bivalve (shell-fish) reefs	Reefs (1170)	0	15	Rare
H: Intertidal marshes	Salty meadows (1330) and wet areas with Phragmites australis	3	89	Rare
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons	Lagoons (1150)	0	2	Unique

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	9	Rare

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		3	200	Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Zostera marina		

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
ANNELIDA/POLYCHAETA	*Marenzelleria viridis*		Potentially	unknown
CTENOPHORA/TENTACULATA	*Mnemiopsis leidyi*		Potentially	unknown

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfb: Marine west coast (Mild with no dry season, warm summer)

Not yet as we know about. If the sea level rises the site will be flooded.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 4

- Entire river basin ☐
- Upper part of river basin ☐
- Middle part of river basin ☐
- Lower part of river basin ☑
- More than one river basin ☑
- Not in river basin ☐
- Coastal ☑

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The site consists of a bay in the Öresund. Five watercourses run in to the bay of which three have their river mouths at the site. The river Saxån has its estuary in the north-eastern part, its basin covering approx. 362 km2 of rural land. Välåran and Sandåkerbäcken are the two smaller streams.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- No available information ☐
- Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

One of the nature reserves (partly within the Ramsar site), encircles well-developed ancient seashore (formed during the Ice Age) some five meters above current sea level. On land, the soil is characterized by sand and boulder clay, but around the river mouth clay – silt dominates.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	☐	No change
Marine water	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The water exchange in Lundåkra Bay depends largely on wind and wave action. The currents in the bay are influenced by those outside the bay. Surface currents moving south, carrying salty water from the Kattegatt, occur for 35% of the time, while those moving north holding brackish water from the Baltic and prevail for 60%. During the remaining time, there is transverse or no current at all. A halocline separates north- and southbound currents. Off Barsebäck, the halocline is usually found at 6-12 m depth. During a northbound surface current, a clockwise vortex will form in the bay, while during a southbound surface current the opposite will occur. Medium salinity in the surface water is approx. 11 PSU.

Five watercourses run in to the bay of which three have their river outlet at the site. The river Saxån has its estuary in the north-eastern part, its basin covering approx. 362 km2 of rural land. Välåran and Sandåkerbäcken are two smaller streams.

(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime	A halocline separates north- and southbound currents. Off Barsebäck, the halocline is usually found at 6-12 m depth. During a northbound surface current, a clockwise vortex will form in the bay, and the opposite when there is a southbound current.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The flooding of seawater has further eroded the depressions in the shore meadows made by trampling cattle.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

A halocline separates north- and southbound currents. Off Barsebäck, the halocline is usually found at 6-12 m depth. During a northbound surface current, a clockwise vortex will form in the bay, while during a southbound surface current the opposite will occur. Medium salinity in the surface water is approx. 11 PSU.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

According to HELCOM: Baltic Sea Action Plan, eutrophication is a major problem in the southern Baltic. The mouth of the river Saxån is lined with wetlands and extensive reed belts.

Along the shore line of the nature reserve Järavallen, washed up eelgrass forms ridges that will decompose naturally. South of the reserve, the eelgrass is removed by machines.

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☑

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☑

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Possible sources of pollutants are the waste disposal facility of Lundåkra, industries in Landskrona, and solutes stemming from Gipsön. The catchment area consists mainly of arable land.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Low
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The river mouth is a popular place for angling. The main part of the site is appreciated for its scenic beauty. The reserve is one of the least exploited coastal areas in the County and has – particularly in the south and in the river mouth - a value for recreation and tourism.

Within the site: 1000s

Outside the site: 100s

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ◉

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides 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) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☑

Description if applicable

The site is dependent on farmers letting their cattle graze the area.

iv) 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 ☐

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Notable species interactions, including grazing, predation, competition, diseases and pathogens

Encroachment of sea meadows can cause loss of suitable breeding habitats for many bird species. This is a limited problem here, since in some parts, grazing has resumed.

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Protected areas are owned privately, by the municipality and by a foundation. The rest of the site is owned privately, by the municipalities and by the state.

The surrounding area is mainly owned privately and by municipalities.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:
Länsstyrelsen Skåne län (County Administrative Board of Skåne)
S-205 15 Malmö, Sweden

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:
Jörgen Nilsson

Postal address:
Länsstyrelsen Skåne
Kungsgatan 13
2015 15 Malmö, Sweden

E-mail address:
jorgen.nilsson@lansstyrelsen.se

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Commercial and industrial areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Water abstraction	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Salinisation	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Wood and pulp plantations	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Renewable energy	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☐	No change
Roads and railroads	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Shipping lanes	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Problematic native species	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	Medium impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Garbage and solid waste	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Excess heat, sound, light	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

In recent years, the grazing of the sea meadows has been inadequate, probably contributing to the reduction in the number of breeding waders and ducks. The increased disturbances from human activities and leisure sports have had a severe effect on terns. The common tern returns to the sandbanks of Lundåkra annually with as many as 20 pairs. Since it is easily disturbed, humans enjoying an early bathing season have caused nests to be abandoned or destroyed. The artic tern, little tern and sandwich tern have all been affected in similar ways.

Encroachment of sea meadows can cause loss of suitable breeding habitats for many bird species. This is a limited problem here, since in some parts, grazing has resumed.
If grazing would cease, the character of the area would change and most rare elements in flora and fauna would no longer be able to survive. A motorway, running along the entire coastline, may act as a disturbance to the area, but also gives passing travellers an attractive and impressive view of the flat seashore.

Renewable energy in form of windmills is not suitable in areas with many birds due to all collision with the blades of the windmills. Unspecified threats, like marine constructions to prevent for rising sea levels is not good for natural fluctuations. Removal of sediment and coastal dredging is another threat under Natural system modification.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	2 sites, see national legislation below		partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000 SAC	Saxåns mynning-Järavallen	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/skydd-skansk-natur/natura-2000/kavlinge/Pages/Saxans_mynning-Jaravallen.aspx	partly
EU Natura 2000 SPA	Lundåkrabukten	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/skydd-skansk-natur/natura-2000/kavlinge/Pages/Lundakrabukten.aspx	partly
Nature Reserve (1)	Saxåns utlopp	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/skydd-skansk-natur/naturreservat/landskrona/osen-vid-saxan/Pages/_index.aspx	partly
Nature Reserve (2)	Järavallen	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/skydd-skansk-natur/naturreservat/kavlinge/jaravallen/Pages/_index.aspx	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Bay of Lundåkrabukten	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/bay-of-lundåkrabukt en-iba-sweden	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☑

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Proposed

Other:

The ambition is to turn the entire Ramsar site into a nature reserve. For the northern half of the site, in Landskrona municipality, this goal is to be reached within a near future and a management plan is also in progress. Landskrona municipality has proposed the water area as a possible marine reserve. The County Administrative Board of Skåne is awaiting instructions from the Swedish EPA before continuing the process of forming a nature reserve on the site. As a part of the proposal for the nature reserve, public access will be prohibited in the most sensitive areas during the bird breeding season. Fishing has already been restricted in the shallowest parts so as to minimize the risk of bird bycatch.

Conservation plans for the Nature 2000-sites were drawn up in 2005. The area is included in Landskrona Municipality´s nature conservation plan as part of a larger area of coastal meadows of the highest nature value.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

No such facilities exist.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Proposed
Plant community	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Knutsson, L., Larsson, A. & Tynelius, S. 1975. Saxåns utlopp. - Biologisk inventering samt förslag till skötselplan. Statens Naturvårdsverk, PM 586 (in Swedish).

Jönsson, P.-E. & Kananen, P. 1993. Flygeltofta ängar – Saxåns mynning. Häckfågelinventering 1991 och 1992. Skånes Ornitologiska Förening (in Swedish).

Green, M. 1999. Bar-tailed Godwits Limosa lapponica on south Swedish shores in spring – emergency stopovers or a regular occurrence? Ornis Svecica Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 133-142.

Landskrona Municipality. 2006. Nature conservation plan for Landskrona Municipality.

Koole Maritiem BV. 2012. Project control plan. Removal of grounded floating dry dock.

Koole Maritiem BV. 2012. Application for removal of grounded floating dock.

Monica Malcus Nordvall. 2012. Tillstånd enligt 7 kap 28 a § miljöbalken för att inom Natura 2000-området Saxåns mynning-Järavallen och Natura 2000-området Lundåkrabukten genomföra bärgning av en flytdocka. Länsstyrelsen.

Naturcentrum AB. 2012. Natural environment at site o frun aground floating dry dock.

VISS, Vattenförekomst Skälderviken, 2012. Utdrag ur databas.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

The shallow marine water (*Eva Ohlsson, 22-08-2013*)

The intertidal marshes (*Eva Ohlsson, 22-08-2013*)

The species Strawberry clover (*Eva Ohlsson, 22-08-2013*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2001-11-14