

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 18 September 2018 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

# **Sweden**Svensksundsviken-Ållonöfjärden



Designation date
Site number
14 November 2001
1128
Coordinates
58°37'09"N 16°26'34"E
Area
3 529,47 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1128 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 18 May 2020

# 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 contains one of the largest seashore meadow areas on the Baltic Sea coast at the Swedish mainland. The shoreline is characterized by a large variation in vegetation types and habitats, such as reed belts, seashore meadows, steppe meadows, oak groves, and coniferous and deciduous forests. The meadows in the area have been very important and were used for grazing and haymaking for centuries. Today, large parts of the land within the site are grazed, but others are being abandoned without grazing. Pine-dominated coniferous forests with deciduous patches can be found on some capes and on the eastern side of the western bay. Oak groves and oak forests with quite large and old oaks are scattered across the site in a few locations. More than 40 species on the national Red List have been found.

The site is very important and representative both for breeding and migrating birds.

# 2 - Data & location

# 2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of the	his RI	of	piler	comp	the	of	address	and	lame	- N	.1	2.1	2
---	--------	----	-------	------	-----	----	---------	-----	------	-----	----	-----	---

Com	

	Name	Lars Gezelius
1 00 0		1 " ( 1 ' ") ( ") "
Institution/a	agency	Länsstyrelsen i Östergötlands län
Postal ad	ddress	SE-58186 Linköping, Sweden
1	E-mail	lars.gezelius@lansstyrelsen.se
l	Phone	+46 10 2235000
	Fax	+46 13 101381
Compiler 2		
	Name	Jenny Lonnstad
Institution/a	agency	Naturvårdsverket (Swedish EPA)
Postal ad	ddress	Naturvårdsverket, SE 106 48 Stockholm, Sweden
I	E-mail	jenny.lonnstad@naturvardsverket.se
l	Phone	+46 10 698 15 92
	Fax	+46 10 698 16 00
		10 10 200 10 00

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

From year 2002

To year 2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Unofficial name (optional)

Svensksundsviken-Ållonöfjärden (bays); Originally designated as 'Södra Bråviken'

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

<sup>(Update)</sup> A Changes to Site boundary Yes <sup>⑤</sup> No <sup>○</sup>	
(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) Positive % 35
(Update) No information available
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?

RIS for Site no. 1126, Svensksundsvik	en-Anononjaruen, Sweden
(Update) Changes resulting from causes of	perating beyond the site's boundaries?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site bound the exclusion of some wetland types formerly	dary reduction alone (e.g.,
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boun the inclusion of different v	
(Update) Please describe any changes to the ed	cological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.
The marine habitat in the nature rese on January 16th, 2015.	rve of Svensksundsviken has been fully protected in the new decision by the county administrative board
adjusted to the border of the nature re In the north some small areas of open	ry changed. In general the changes consist of the following. The western part has been more, but not fully, eserve. This has resulted in that more forests and arable land and some wet meadows have been included in waters have been excluded and other added. The eastern part of the site has its new boundary between sulting in that arable land and some built-up areas have been excluded.
(Update) Is the change in ecological character AND a significant change (above the line)	negative, human-induced ves O mit of acceptable change)
2.2 - Site location	
2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries	
b) Digital map/image <1 file(s) uploaded>	
Former maps	0
Boundaries description	
parts in the south-east where the Rar then continues along the border for the	sar boundary follows the border of the nature reserves of Svensksundsviken and Djurö, except for two small msar site is larger. In the north the border the Ramsar sites first follows the border for Djurö nature reserve, ne SPA. In the eastern and south-eastern part, the boundary mostly follows the SPA, border, with three where the Ramsar site is larger in three places.
2.2.2 - General location	
a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Östergötlands county
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Norrköping (13 km)
2.2.3 - For wetlands on national bound	laries only
	ritory of one or more other countries? Yes O No
b) Is the site adjacent to another desig territory of a	nated Ramsar Site on the norther Contracting Party? Yes O No   o
2.2.4 - Area of the Site	
Official area, in hectares (ha):	3529.47
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	3531.68
Sio boundaries	

# 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	See textbox below
Bailey's Ecoregions	240 Marine division
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	10 Boreonemoral
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	406 Northern Baltic drainages
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	24. Baltic Seas
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Sarmatic mixed forest

#### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

EEA, 2002. DMEER (Digital Map of European Ecological Regions): Sarmatic mixed forest. EEA & ETC/BD. EU marine regions. Marine Baltic.

# 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 area is important for water purification.

Other ecosystem services provided

The site provides grazing for livestock and fishing for humans. The site is important because it supports a great deal of biodiversity.

The site contains several wetland habitats that are representative for the EU boreal region, (large shallow inlets and bays, boreal Baltic coastal meadows, wet meadows and deciduous swamp woods). Together the areas of brackish coastal grasslands are one of the largest on the Swedish mainland. There are also non-wetland habitats of importance, for example other kinds of grasslands, some of them wooded. The grasslands have an interesting and species rich flora and fauna. There are also some old-growth forests.

- ☑ Criterion 2: Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site supports a lot of representative or rare wetlands species in the EU boreal region. More than 230 bird species have been recorded in the area. It's an important staging site for birds during migration and a moulting site for ducks and geese.

Justification

The flora found in the site is rich and contains several species common for coastal areas in this part of Sweden.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ✓ Criterion 5 : >20.000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers | >30000

Start year 2015

Source of data: Local ornithologists, Artportalen database.

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- ☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

The area is an important spawning and nursery site for Sander lucioperca and Esox lucius. These Justification species are dependent on rich sub-aquatic vegetation and high densities of small fish and benthic species.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Important spawning ground, nursery and feeding area and classified as nationally important for commercial fishing for Clupea harangus, Stizostedion lucioperca, Esox lucius, Salmo trutta. The western bay of the site is regarded as the most important places for leks for the zander Stizostedion lucioperca in the bay Bråviken.

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4 R	CN ed CITES Appendix I st	Other status	Justification
Gentianella campestris campestris		V	V			Swedish Red List 2015, (EN).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Taraxacum egregium		Ø	Ø			Swedish Red List 2015, (EN).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Taraxacum maculigerum		V	V			Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

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

Observation of the species can be found in the Swedish database for observations http://www.artportalen.se/.

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

3.3 - AHIII II	.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 3 5 7 8	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds	širds											
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler			)							Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas querquedula	Garganey			)						Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas strepera	Gadwall			]							Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose			6000	2011		LC Str				Staging during migration. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser erythropus	Lesser White- fronted Goose			54	2012	42	VU ●\$t ●BF		Ø	Swedish Red List 2015, (CR).	Important staging site during migration. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1. Information for criterion 6 is also written in the textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose			5000	2015	11	LC ©#			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Staging during migration. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1. Information for criterion 6 is also written in the textbox below the table.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	<b>2</b> 200		400	2015		LC ©			Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck			5000	2015		LC ©#				Important staging site during migration. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern			)			LC Sign			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose			5000	2005		LC Sign				Important staging site during migration. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus	Western Marsh Harrier			)			LC ●数 ●翻				See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualific under criteric 2 4 6	es o er on	Specie contribu under criterio	Pop Size	Period of pop. Est.			CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	<b>V</b>			2	2015		LC Star			Swedish Red List 2015, (EN).	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker										Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle							LC •#	V	V	Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew		206		130	0 2008	3	LC ©#				Important staging site during migration. According to WI the North-west & Central Europe (win) population is 40 000 individuals. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Panurus biarmicus	Bearded Reedling							LC ©			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	~~						LC ©#			Swedish Red List 2015, (VU). EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	<b>V</b>						LC OTSF			Swedish Red List 2015, (VU).	Breeding site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Fish, Mollusc													
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Esox lucius					<b>√</b>			LC ●部				See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	<b>ECL</b>								LC Star			Swedish Red List 2015, (NT).	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Salmo trutta					<b>√</b>			LC or				See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Sander lucioperca	Zander							LC ©				Good places for leks at the site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

<sup>1)</sup> Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8: For all species, their status in the Swedish Red List and general information for that classification as well as their distribution etc can be found at http://artfakta.artdatabanken.se/. Observation of the species can be found in the Swedish database for observations http://www.artportalen.se/.

Anser erythropus, criterion 6. The used population for the estimation is the "Fennoscandia/Eastern Mediterranean" 60-80 + 50-70 for the Swedish part of that population (that Wetlands International excludes from their accounting). Altogether approximately 130 individuals in total.

Anser fabalis, criterion 6. The used population for the estimation is the "fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe" 40 000-45 000 individuals.

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

# RIS for Site no. 1128, Svensksundsviken-Ållonöfjärden, Sweden

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
6410. Mblinia meadows on peaty or clayed- silt-laden soils	<b>Ø</b>	Mblinia meadows of plain to montane levels, on more or less wet nutrient poor soils (nitrogen, phosphorus). They stem from extensive management, sometimes with a mowing late in the year.	A threatened habitat listed in the EEC habitat directive (annex 1). The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.
1630. Boreal Baltic coastal meadows	Ø	Coastal meadows, mostly with low growing plants, in the geolittoral zone, sometimes interspersed with salt patches, low salinity (brackish water). Tide hardly exists; air pressure influence water levels to some extent. Mowing and grazing is important.	A threatened habitat listed in the EEC habitat directive (annex 1). The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU boreal region in 2013.

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The two bays are shallow, each with a handful of islands. Fluctuations in water level follow variations in the Baltic Sea. The bedrock is gneiss with smaller patches of granite. Beneath the large seashore meadows on the western shore of the site, there is muddy clay. In the southern end of the western bay, glacial deposits dominate. The cape between the two bays is rockier, with moraine between the rocky outcrops.

The site contains one of the largest seashore meadow areas on the Baltic Sea coast at the Swedish mainland. The site is an important site for staging birds during migration.

The old decaying oaks on drier ground in the north-western part of the site are highly valued, being attractive to many rare or nationally red-listed insect species.

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

#### Marine or coastal wetlands

IVALITIE OF COASIAL WELLANGS				
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		1	3500	Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		0		Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		0		
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		0		Representative
H: Intertidal marshes		2	200	Representative

#### 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		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		0		Representative

#### 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	100	Representative

#### Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitat	
Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Taiga	31
Open natural grassland	25

# 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

#### Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Motacilla flava	Western Yellow Wagtail				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Maculinea arion					Swedish Red list 2015 (NT).

# Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
ANNELIDA/POLYCHAETA	Marenzelleria viridis		Actually (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Neovison vison	American Mink	Actually (minor impacts)	No change

### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfb: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, warm summer)

442-	Geomor	phic	setting
1 - 1 - 4	00011101	P1 11 U	Cotting

nimum elevation above sea level (in metres)
ximum elevation above sea level (in metres)
Entire river basin
Upper part of river basin ☐
Mddle part of river basin ☐
Lower part of river basin 🗹
More than one river basin ☑
Not in river basin

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.

Coastal 🗹

The site consists of two bays in the large bay Bråviken in the Baltic sea. At the site there are several small water courses that have their outlet in the bays. The ones large enough to have names are Vadsbäcken, Möbäcken, Källbäcken and Varaån.

#### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mneral ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change   ● Increase   ○ Decrease   ○ Unknown   ○	
Organic ☑	
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change	
No available information □	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological yes ○ No ● conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?	

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

#### Water permanence

riator pormanorio	
Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Codi oc oi water trial rial rial incorp or the one			
Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update	
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 largely stable	No change		

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

There are small fluctuations in the water levels depending on air pressure etc.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown  $\ \square$ 

<no data available>

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4 )   ✓
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change
Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑
<sup>(Update)</sup> Changes at RIS update No change <b>®</b> Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown  $\square$ 

# 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change   Increase   Unknown   Unknown   O
Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change   Increase   Decrease   Unknown   O
Unknown
4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water
Eutrophic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update No change   Increase   Unknown   Unknown   O
Unknown □
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 i) broadly similar $\circ$ ii) significantly different $\circ$ site itself:
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 🗹

To the north there is open water in the bay of Bråviken, further north there is an escarpment and land areas with large forests. To the south there are land areas with arable land, forests and farms. Not far away to the west is the city of Norrköping.

# 4.5 - Ecosystem services

#### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

**Provisioning Services** 

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significand		
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium		
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Low		
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium		

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

#### Cultural Services

Outural Oct vices				
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance		
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium		
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium		
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High		
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low		

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	
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High	
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Medium	

#### Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

There are a few ancient monuments within the site. Forestry exists to some extent in the north-eastern part of Svensksundsviken nature reserve.

Within the site:	10000
Outside the site:	10000

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

# 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 $\hfill\Box$ civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction $\hfill\Box$ with local communities or indigenous peoples
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

<no data available>

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

# 5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

#### 5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

ı ub	lic owners	u III

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<b>2</b>	
National/Federal government	<b>2</b>	

#### Private ownership

1 mate emicromp					
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area			
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			

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

Some of the areas within the nature reserve Svensksundsviken are owned by the state. The nature reserve Djurön is owned by the city Norrköping. The rest of the Ramsar site, which is the dominating part are owned by private persons.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Responsible office for the whole Ramsar site is the County Administrative Board of Östergötland. Djurön nature reserve. Responsible office is the city of Norrköping.

The areas of the Ramsar site that is not included in the nature reserves are managed by private owners.

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

Naturvårdsdirektören i Östergötland/Director of Nature conservation.

Postal address

The County Administrative Board of Östergötland, 58186 Linköping.

E-mail address: natur.ostergotland@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
Commercial and industrial areas	Low impact	Medium impact		No change	✓	No change
Water regulation						
Factors adversely		<b>5</b> 4 4 14 4	100011 41 14			<b>a</b>

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change
Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>/</b>	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
Shipping lanes	Low impact	High 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
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>2</b>	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	Medium impact	<b>/</b>	No change		No change

#### Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dams and water management/use	Low impact	Medium 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	<b>✓</b>	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change

#### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents					<b>&gt;</b>	
Agricultural and forestry effluents	High impact	High impact		No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change

#### Please describe any other threats (optional):

Ceased management by grazing cattle can be a problem in the future. The species rich meadows are mostly dependent on grazing to remain high values of both flora and fauna.

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Designation type	Name of area	Orinine information un	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Djurön SAC	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly
EU Natura 2000	Skenäs SAC & SPA	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly
EU Natura 2000	Svensksundsviken SAC & SPA	http://skyddadnatur.naturvardsve rket.se/	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature reserve (1)	Svensksundsviken	https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/ost ergotland/besok-och-upptack/natu rreservat/Svensksundsviken-natur reservat.html	partly
Nature reserve (2)	Djurön	http://www.norrkoping.se/kultur- och- fritid/friluftsomraden/natur reservat/djurons-naturreservat.h tml	partly

Non-statutory designations

NOTI-Statutory designations			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Bay of Svensksundsviken	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/bay-of-svensksund-ib a- sweden	partly

#### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve	
lb Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection	
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation	
Ill Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features	J
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention	J
V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation	J
VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems	J

Legal protection

Logar protoction		
Measures	Status	
Legal protection	Partially implemented	

#### Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented

#### Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented
Livestock management/exclusion (excluding fisheries)	Implemented

# 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 O No  $\odot$ 

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No 

processes with another Contracting Party?

# 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

# 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

# 6 - Additional material

#### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Borgström, B., Fredriksson, R. & Tyrberg, T. 1980. Svensksundsvikens fågelfauna. Länsstyrelsen i Östergötlands län (in Swedish).

Fredriksson, R. & Vuorinen, J. 1981. Bråvikens stränder och vassar – häckfågelinventering. Vingspegeln 1: 127-135 (in Swedish).

Karlström, U. & Svedlindh, C. 1991. Dykänder och vegetation i Svensksundsviken 1991. Macoma Miljö- och Naturkonsult, Norrköping, 8p. (in Swedish).

Länsstyrelsen i Östergötlands län. 1977. Studie av Bråviken och kusten söder om Nyköping. Technical report. 215 p. (in Swedish). ISBN 91-7488-0000-4

Molin, M. 1997. Häckfågelinventering av 27 strandängar i Östergötlands län 1996. Vingspegeln 16: 20-35 (in Swedish).

Molin, M. 1998. Inventering av häckande fåglar på strandängarna vid Svensksundsviken 1998. Vingspegeln 17: 103-116 (in Swedish).

Tyler, G. 1960. Måsar, änder och vadare som häckfåglar i Bråviken 1960. Fauna och Flora 55: 219-228 (in Swedish).

Tyler, G. 1969. Studies in the ecology of Baltic sea-shore meadows II. Flora and vegetation. Opera botanica. No. 25, Lund.

VIAK AB. 1980. Bottenfaunaundersökning i Svensksundsviken 1978. Technical report in Swedish.

VIAK AB. 1980. Vattenvegetationen i Svensksundsviken, kartering från IR-färgflygbilder. Technical report (in Swedish).

#### 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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



View over the bay of Svensksundsviken to the east. ( Veronica Axelsson, 02-12-2013 )



The waterfront in Svensksundsviken. ( Veronica Axelsson, 02-12-2013.)

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2001-11-14