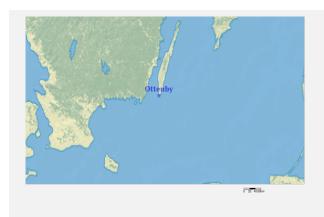


Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 July 2018 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2009

Sweden Ottenby



Designation date 5 December 1974
Site number 17
Coordinates 56°12'49"N 16°25'23"E
Area 1 856,00 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 Ottenby is an island peninsula that contains wet grassland, grading into sand and shingle beaches, sandbanks and small bays. Cattle, sheep, horses and deer graze the main part of the site. The north-eastern part is a hay-meadow that is mown every year. The south-eastern part of the site includes extensive pastures and the largest remaining unfertilized hay-meadow in Sweden. The area is important for large numbers of migrating and breeding birds. The peninsula is surrounded by shallow water (brackish) having a very important role as feeding resource for waders and waterfowl. The grasslands comprise approx. 340 hectares and form one of the largest coherent coastal grasslands in Sweden. The marine part has rich occurrence of seaweed on the bottom, which is of crucial importance for fish fauna. Sandbanks are of importance for fish and bivalve diversity.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Name	Daniel Hasselbratt								
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Fax	+46 10 698 16 00								
2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and	t information used to compile the RIS								
From year									
To year									
2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site									
Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Ottenby								
Unofficial name (optional)	Ottenby (peninsula)								
2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and	d area of the Site since its designation or earlier update								
_									
	Changes to Site boundary Yes No O								
(Update) The boundary has been d	Changes to Site boundary Yes No O								
	Changes to Site boundary Yes No O								
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RIS for Site no. 17, Ottenby, 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., included within the site)?
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boun the inclusion of different to	dary increase alone (e.g., wetland types in the site)?
(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.
	onds better to the existing nature reserve and the Natura 2000 site. In general this change has resulted in re meadows have been included and that small areas of open water and non-wetland habitats have been
(Update) Is the change in ecological character AND a significant change (above the li	
2.2 - Site location	
2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries	
b) Digital map/image <1 file(s) uploaded>	
Former maps	0
Boundaries description	
	lows the range of natural grasslands and shallow coastal water to a depth of 6 meters. The border is 2000 SAC site, excepts for in the north where it follows the border for the smaller Natura 2000 SPA site SAC site.
2.2.2 - General location	
a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Kalmar
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Mörbylånga
2.2.3 - For wetlands on national bound	daries only
a) Does the wetland extend onto the ter	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 Yes O No O No
2.2.4 - Area of the Site	
Official area, in hectares (ha):	1856
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	1856.98

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Baltic seas
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental
Other scheme (provide name below)	Sarmatic mixed forest
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	PA0336 Sarmatic mixed forest
Bailey's Ecoregions	240 Marine division
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	10 Boreonemoral
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	405 Northern Baltic drainages
EU biogeographic regionalization	Marine Baltic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

EEAA, 2007: Pan-European marine ecosystems - 23 Baltic Sea. EEA, 2002: Digital Map of European Ecological Regions (DMEER) - Sarmatic mixed forest

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 open meadows and pastures are regularly flooded, which strengthens the nutritional status of the wet grasslands.

Other ecosystem services provided

The open pastures provide fodder for grazing domestic animal.

The whole area is included in the World Heritage Site "The agricultural landscape of Southern Öland". The site was included in the World Heritage List in 2000 with the following justification: Criterion iv: The landscape of Southern Öland takes its contemporary form from its long cultural history, adapting to the physical constraints of the geology and topography. Criterion v: Södra Öland is an outstanding example of human settlement, making the optimum use of diverse landscape types on a single island.

Other reasons

The site supports a number of wetland types that are representative for the EU Continental region, for example, the shallow brackish waters and the shore meadows. The vast shore meadows are the largest in Sweden.

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

The site consists of many ecological communities and biotopes, which provide a very unique biological diversity. The geographical position of the Ottenby peninsula along an important flyway for migrating birds, and its diversity of habitats make it an important site for birds. The site supports populations of species important for maintaining the wetland biological diversity in the EU continental region, especially birds and plants. The site supports large numbers of birds listed in the EC Birds Directive. The non-wetland forest at the site has a rich biodiversity especially for species of lichens and fungi. The shallow waters around the peninsula of Ottenby contain a diverse fish fauna, of which many are dependent on sandy seaweed rich bottoms.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20.000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers | 100000

Start year 2015

Source of data: Data gathered yearly by the Ottenby bird observatory

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- ☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

The fish fauna is diverse but as far as we know it doesn't include any red-listed species. The sand banks Justification with shallow waters are of particular importance for reproduction and as growing grounds and foraging. Bottoms covered by seaweed have a crucial function for fish reproduction including spawning.

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
Bupleurum tenuissimum	Slender hare's-ear		\checkmark				Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Carex hartmanii		2	V				Swedish Red List2015, VU.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Carex hostiana	Tawny Sedge		✓				Swedish Red List. 2015. NT.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1
Carex pulicaris	Flea sedge	Ø	V				Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Herminium monorchis	Musk orchid	V	V				Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Montia minor	Fountain miner's-lettuce		V				Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Serratula tinctoria	Dyer's plumeless saw-wort						Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Criterion 2 and 3: The species 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/.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.				CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds	Birds											
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail						LC ●数 ●瞬			Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Foraging, resting grounds. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca	Green-winged Teal; Eurasian Teal		2 000	5000		1	LC •#			Protected species in Sweden according to a Statutory instrument, Artskyddsförordning (2007:845)	Reproduction, foraging, resting grounds. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1. The site regularly supports at least 1% of the NW European population
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas querquedula	Garganey		Z000							Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Foraging, resting grounds. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose		2 000	6100		1	LC ●数 ●關				Reproduction, resting grounds, foraging. The site regularly supports at least 1% of the NW European population. See textbox below this table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Apus apus	Common Swift						LC Single			Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Breeding, foraging, resting. See the textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone		2000				LC Single			Swedish Red List 2015, VU.	Resting grounds, foraging. See the textbox below this table and in section 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	c	uali und crite	cies ifies der rion 6 9	C	und crite	outes ler rion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est. OCC	% currence 1)	IUCN Red A List	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta bernicla	Brant goose		V	 ✓	V	V		2800		1	LC Sign			Resting. Foraging. See the textbox below this table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose		V)	2 C	V	V		8000		1	LC Sign			Resting. Foraging. See the textbox below this table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris alpina	Dunlin		Ø.	V	•	Ø		13300		1	LC Sign			Breeding. Reproduction. See the textbox below this table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris alpina schinzii		V	V)		V								Swedish Red List 2015, CR. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Reproduction, resting, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint		V	V	V			550		1	LC Sign			Resting. Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover		V	2	V			730		1	LC			Breeding, foraging, resting. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	V	1		V			l			LC		Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Reproduction, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Clangula hyemalis	Long-tailed Duck; Oldsquaw	V	1	2 C	•			16000		1	VU ●ä: ●S#			Resting, foraging. The site regularly supports at least 1% of the NW European population. Large number pass by the site, staging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake	V	1		V						LC		Swedish Red List.2015, NT. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging, resting grounds. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus columbianus bewickii	Tundra swan		V											Resting, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan		V		V						LC ●数 ●開		EC Bird Directives Annex I.	Resting, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan		V)	V	V			2500		1	LC Sign			Reproduction, resting, foraging. The site regularly supports at least 1% of the NW European population.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ficedula parva	Red-breasted Flycatcher		V		V						LC ●数 ●開		EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haematopus ostralegus	Eurasian Oystercatcher		V		V						NT		Protected species in Sweden according to a Statutory instrument, Artskyddsförordning (2007:845)	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern		1		•			l			LC ●許 ●聯		Swedish Red List.2015, NT. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black- backed Gull		J		Ø.						LC Sign		Swedish Red List 2015, NT.	Reproduction, foraging. See in textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	V	1	2				1200		1	NT		Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Resting. Foraging. See in textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	V	V		•						NT ●\$ ●®		Swedish Red List2015, CR.	Reproduction, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	c	Spec quali und crite	fies ler rion	con	ecies ributes nder terion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Melanitta fusca	White-winged Scoter; Velvet Scoter	V	V		2	000				VU •å: •m			Swedish Red List.2015, NT. Protected species in Sweden according to a Statutory instrument, Artskyddsförordning (2007:845).	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Melanitta nigra	Black Scoter		Ø.	V	V		5500		1	LC				Staging, resting, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergellus albellus	Smew		V)		V					LC © Sign			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Reproduction, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser		V	y			1700		1	LC © SS © TSF				Reproduction, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew		Ø.		2					NT			Swedish Red List. 2015, NT.	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pernis apivorus	European Honey Buzzard		Ø.		2 C					LC Str			Swedish Red List 2015, NT. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Reproduction, foraging. See textbox below this table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis	Great cormorant			2	2		4000		1					Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	V	Ø.		2 C								Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pluvialis apricaria	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover		V		V		5000		1	LC © 53: © 1587			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, resting, foraging. Large numbers are passing the site, staging. See textbox below the table and section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	V	Ø.		2 C					VU © STR			EC Birds Directive Annex I. protected in Sweden according to a Statutory instrument, Artskyddsförordning (2007:845).	Reproduction, foraging. See textbox below the table and section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	V	Ø.		2 C					LC Str			Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet		Ø.	Z	2 C		750		1	LC			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Remiz pendulinus	Eurasian Penduline Tit	V	V		V					LC			Swedish Red List 2015, EN.	Reproduction, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Somateria mollissima	Common Eider	V	V							NT			Swedish Red List.2015, VU. Protected species in Sweden according to a Statutory instrument, Artskyddsförordning (2007:845).	Resting. Foraging. Large numbers of individuals are passing daily at the site. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern		V		2 C					LC Str Str			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging, resting. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	V								LC Str			Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Thalasseus sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	V			2					LC			Swedish Red List 2015, VU. EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Breeding, foraging. See text box below and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper		1	2	2		10000		1	LC Sign			EC Birds Directive Annex I.	Resting. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qı u cr	peci ualifi unde iteri 4 (es er on	con u cri	ecies tribute nder terion	Siz		% occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank		/		2		300	0	1	LC ©#				Breeding, foraging. See textbox below and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		2		2					NT			Protected species in Sweden according to a Statutory instrument, Artskyddsförordning (2007:845)	Breeding, foraging. See textbox below and in section 3.1.
Fish, Mollusc a	and Crustacea									<u> </u>			·		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Ammodytes tobianus	Smooth sandeel; Small sandeel; Small sandeel; Sand-eel				2		I							Reproduction including spawning, Shelter in sand bottoms. Growing grounds. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Clupea harengus	Sea herring; Fall herring; Herning; Labrador herring; Mesh herring; Hern; Spring herring; Summer herring; Herron; Shore herring; Protestant; Bank herring; Sea stick						V			LC ●\$ ●爾				Important habitat for reproduction, spawning, foraging and as growing grounds, particularly where there are sublittoral sand banks (1110). See text box below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gasterosteus aculeatus	Eastern stickleback; European stickleback; Banstickle; New York stickleback; Saw-finned stickleback; Pinfish; Common stickleback; Twospine stickleback				2		y			LC ●# ●F				Reproduction including spawning, growing grounds, shelter in vegetation. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII		Black goby, Black goby, Black goby, Black goby, Black goby				V		1			LC				Reproduction including spawning, growing grounds, shelter in seaweed. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Gobiusculus flavescens	Two-spotted goby, Two-spotted goby, Two-spotted goby				2 C		J.			LC				Reproduction including spawning, foraging, shelter among seaweed. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Hyperoplus lanceolatus	Great sand eel				V					LC ©SP				Reproduction including spawning, shelter in sand bottom, growing grounds. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Platichthys flesus	European flounder				V		1			LC •\$\$ •\$\$				Reproduction including spawning. Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Spinachia spinachia	Fifteen-spine stickleback				V		Ø.			LC				Reproduction including spawning. Shelter in seaweed. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Syngnathus typhle	Broadnosed pipefish				2		1			LC ●数 ●翻				Reproduction including spawning, foraging, shelter in seaweed rich bottoms. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Zoarces viviparus	Viviparous eelpout						J							Important habitat for reproduction and as growing grounds, particularly where there is sublittoral sand banks (1110). See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
Others															1

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies contributes under criterion criterion 2 4 6 9 3 5 7 8		contributes under criterion		Size	Period of pop. Est	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification	
01100001011	Pseudepidalea	_			9	3 5	7 8	3			1.0			
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	viridis	European green toad	JJ			/					LC or		Swedish Red List 2015. VU. EC Habitat Directive, Annex IV.	Reproduction. See textbox below this table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Rana dalmatina	Agile frog	V			2					LC Sign		Swedish Red List.2015, VU.	Reproduction. Foraging. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt				2					LC Single		EC Habitat Directive Annex II.	Reproduction, foraging. Spreading to proper habitats after breeding. See textbox below the table and in section 3.1.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Criterion 2 and 3: The species 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/.

Criterion 6: The following populations and their total numbers (according to Wetlands International) have been used, when applying the criterion.

- Anas crecca, "crecca, North-west Europe" population, 500 000 individuals
- Anser anser "anser, NW Europe/South-west Europe, 610 000 individuals
- Branta bernicla, "bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe" population, 200 000-280 000 individuals
- Branta leucopsis, "Russia/Germany & Netherlands" population, 770 000 individuals
- Calidris alpina, "alpina, NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa" population, 1 330 000 individuals
- Calidris temminckii, "Fennoscandia/North & West Africa" population, 30 000-55 000 individuals
- Charadrius hiaticula, "hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa" population, 73 000 individuals
- Clanguala hyemalis, "Western Siberia/North Europe" population, 160 000 individuals
- Limosa lapponica, "lapponica, Northern Europe/Western Europe" population, 120 000 individuals
- Melanitta nigra, "nigra, W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa" population, 550 000 individuals
- Mergus serrator, "serrator, North-west & Central Europe (win)" population, 170 000 individuals
- Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis, "sinensis, Northern & Central Europe" population, 380 000- 405 000 individuals
- Recurvirostra avosetta, "Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)", population, 73 000 individuals
- Tringa glareola, "North-west Europe/West Africa" population, 900 000-1 200 000 individuals
- Tringa totanus, "totanus, Northern Europe (breeding)" population, 200 000-300 000 individuals

The frog species Pseudepidalea viridis is a species whch naturally occurred in the site before but got extinct. Within the frame of The Life project "Balt coast" the species has been reintroduced to the site since 2000-ies. Reintroduction process is still ongoing in cooperation with the Species Conservation Centre Nordens Ark where the toads are bred in their facilities before releasing them in the ponds at Ottenby. URL: http://nordensark.se/

Bufotes variabilis (European green toad) occur at the site and the criteria 2 (The Swedish Red List 2015, VU), 3 and 4 (reproduction) can be applied for the species.

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

RIS for Site no. 17, Ottenby, Sweden

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide		Sands and muds of the coasts and associated lagoons, not covered by the sea water at low tide, devoid of vascular plants. They are of particular importance as feeding grounds for wildfowl and waders.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU continental region in 2013.
6410. Molinia meadows on calcarous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils	Ø	Molinia meadows of plain to montane levels, on more or less wet nutrient poor soils. They stem from extensive management, sometimes with mowing late in the year.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU continental region in 2013.
1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water	Ø	Sandbanks permanently submerged and surrounded by deeper water. Larger or smaller grain can occur. Water depth is seldom more than 20 meters.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU continental region in 2013.
7230. Alkaline fens	Ø	Wetlands mostly or largely occupied by peat- or tufa-producing small sedge and brown moss communities developed on soils permanently waterlogged, with a soligenous or topogenous base rich, often calcareous water supply.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU continental region in 2013.
1630. Boreal Baltic coastal meadows	V	Coastal meadows, mostly with low growing plants in the geolittoral zone, interspersed with salt patches. Water is brackish. Tide hardly exists. Mowing and grazing is important.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an unfavourable status in the Swedish part of the EU continental region in 2013.
1150. Coastal lagoons	Ø	Lagoons are expanses of shallow coastal salt water, wholly or partially separated from the sea by sandbanks or shingle, or by rocks. Depending on abiotic conditions water volume varies and salinity may vary from brackish to hypersalinity.	The habitat is listed in EC Habitats Directive Annex II. The habitat had an 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 Ottenby is an island peninsula surrounded by shallow brackish water. The site contains wetlands such as wet coastal grassland, sand and shingle beaches, sandbanks and small bays. The site contains many kinds of biotopes. Cattle, sheep, horses and deer graze the main part of the site. The north-eastern part is a hay-meadow that is mown every year. The south-eastern part of the site includes extensive pastures and the largest remaining unfertilized hay-meadow in Sweden. The flora is rich.

The site provides suitable conditions for a very large and diverse bird fauna. It is important for large numbers of migrating and breeding birds. The shallow waters are good feeding grounds for waders and waterfowl. The well-grazed grasslands provide optimal resting conditions for nesting and migratory bird species. Another crucial issue which promotes a rich bird fauna at the site is that the grazing intensity is not constant throughout the whole area. In some parts the grazing is extensive and in other parts it is more intensive. This factor creates adaptive opportunities to find proper nesting or resting places at the site. Some species that dislike short grass can still prevail in the area by finding proper nesting places in the more extensive pastures with a possibility to find hiding places in higher grass.

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		1		Rare
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		2		Rare
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		3		Representative
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		4		Rare
H: Intertidal marshes		3		Representative
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		2		Rare

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 > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3		Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases		0		

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
2: Ponds		4		
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		3		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Deciduous forest	
Boreal Baltic coastal meadows	340

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Optional text box to provide further information

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Neogobius melanostomus	Caspian round goby	Potentially	No change

The species Neogobius melanostomus has had a fast rate of spreading in the Baltic sea the last ten years. It is nowadays present in the waters around the island of Öland which also include waters around the peninsula of Ottenby. The fast spreading of the species may have severe ecological consequences, particularly on mussel and mollusc fauna. This may in long term lead to outcompete other fish species dependent on this type of food source.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter,
dimate with cold winters	no dry season, hot
	summer)

Climate change may result in that the long-termed episodes of drought continue and get worse in the south-east Sweden. In such scenario, the wetlands may become drier leading to a changed ecological and biotic status of the area.

-	
4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting	
a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	3
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	3
	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 ☑
	Coastal 🗹
Please name the river basin or basins. If the s	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 peninsula, (the the peninsula of Ottenby is shallow, it	e most southern part of the island Öland). The site is not influenced by any river basin. The water surrounding marine (brackish).
4.4.3 - Soil	
	Mineral ☑

Mineral ₩	
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change	
No available information \square	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological Yes O No conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?	

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Till is the most common Quaternary deposit and covers 25–30 % of the bedrock. The thickness seldom exceeds 3 metres. Wave-washed sediments are the second most frequent deposit. They originate from deposits thoroughly reworked by wave action in an area that was situated below the shore line. These sediments dominate the eastern part of the area, where the ridges mainly consist of sand and fine sand. In the western part, there are ridges where gravel and stones are the dominating fractions. No glaciofluvial deposits have been found.

The most pronounced morphological feature is in the north. It is a ridge formed during the time of the Littorina sea (earlier stage of the Baltic). The width is 50–100 metres at the most and the thickness of the deposit varies between 1 and 3 metres. There are also silty-sandy beach ridge system forms damming obstacles to the direction of the natural surface drainage. Between the ridges there are depressions with small wetlands.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Mater permanence

water permanence		
	Presence?	Changes at RIS update
	Usually permanent water present	No change

irce of water that maintains character of the site

Source of water that maintains character of the site		
Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Marine water		No change
Water inputs from rainfall		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.

The peninsula of Ottenby has a rather simple water regime consisting of shallow brackish (marine) water. There is no connection to any fresh water river basin. The water levels can fluctuate a little due to changes in the air pressure and strong winds.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually

 $^{(Update)}$ Changes at RIS update No change $\ \odot$ Increase $\ \odot$ Decrease $\ \odot$ Unknown $\ \odot$

Sediment regime unknown \square

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The site includes the southern tip of the island of Öland. New islands or sandbanks are continuously being created or eliminated by water currents.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Akaline (pH>7.4)

✓

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

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

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change

● Increase

O Decrease

O Unknown

O

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic 🗹

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown

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

The coastal water surrounding the peninsula of Ottenby has moderately increased concentration of nutrients (N and P-values). Therefore the nutritional status of the marine water around the site is classified as not good enough.

Source: VISS (Water Information System Sweden) URL: http://viss.lansstyrelsen.se

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 O ii) significantly different \odot

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 🗹

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

North of the site of Ottenby the landscape changes its character. A very vast area (more than 20000 ha) called Stora alvaret prevails here. The dominant ecosystem of Stora alvaret consists mostly of bare limestone (nature type 6280 in the EC Habitat Directive, Annex II). Population density connected to Stora alvaret is very low, but villages occur at its edges and arable land occurs along the shores.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
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)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High

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 shallow waters and grazed areas provide important feeding sites for waders and waterfowl. They are a prerequisite for high level of diversity at the site.

Within the site:	80000
Outside the site:	100 000

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

Description if applicable

The whole area is included in the World Heritage Site "The agricultural landscape of Southern Öland". The site was included in the World Heritage List in 2000 with the following justification: Criterion iv: The landscape of Southern Öland takes its contemporary form from its long cultural history, adapting to the physical constraints of the geology and topography. Criterion v: Södra Öland is an outstanding example of human settlement, making the optimum use of diverse landscape types on a single island.

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former \checkmark civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

The whole area is included in the World Heritage Site "The agricultural landscape of Southern Öland". The site was included in the World Heritage List in 2000 with the following justification: Criterion iv: The landscape of Southern Öland takes its contemporary form from its long cultural history, adapting to the physical constraints of the geology and topography. Criterion v: Södra Öland is an outstanding example of human settlement, making the optimum use of diverse landscape types on a single island. The grasslands have been managed for a very long time.

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

Description if applicable

The maintenance of the ecological character of the site highly dependent on keeping traditional methods of managing these important coastal grass lands by grazing and by mowing. Those methods have a very long tradition at the site and in the whole island of Öland.

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

Pub	ш	OVVI	1013	111	ν

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Provincial/region/state government	>	

Private ownership

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

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Administrative Board of Kalmar County, Nature Department
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Administrative Board of Kalmar County
Postal address:	Administrative Board of Kalmar County, Nature Department, SE-391 86 Kalmar
E-mail address:	kalmar@lansstyrelsen.se

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage			✓		₽	

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			✓		✓	

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	~	No change	2	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Chimate change and seven	innate drange and severe weather						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes	
Droughts	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change		No change	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Ceased grazing and mowing in the site area constitutes the greatest risk and threat to the ecological system of the wet/grasslands. In case of increased pollution of the marine water, it may cause negative effects to the coastal meadows and to water-dependent birds.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Global legal designations			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
World Heritage site	Södra Ölands odlingslandskap	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/kalm ar/sv/om-lansstyrelsen/om-lanet/ varldsarv/sodra-olands-odlingsla ndskap/Pages/default.aspx	whole

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Ottenby NR SAC	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Kalm ar/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/dj ur- och-natur/skyddad-natur/natur a2000/Bevarandeplaner/Fastställ da%20bevarandeplaner/Mörbylång a%20kommun/OttenbyNR+OttenbySE03 30108+083.pdf	whole
EU Natura 2000	Ottenby SPA	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Kalm ar/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/dj ur- och-natur/skyddad-natur/natur a2000/Bevarandeplaner/Fastställ da%20bevarandeplaner/Mörbylång a%20kommun/OttenbyNR+OttenbySE03 30108+083.pdf	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Bird sanctuary	Ottenby		partly
Nature reserve	Ottenby	http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Kalm ar/sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-nat ur/naturreservat/Pages/ottenby.a spx	partly
Site of national importance for nature conservation	Ottenby	http://nvpub.vic-metria.nu/hand lingar/rest/dokument/202873	whole

Non-statutory designations

Non-claudicity deoliginations			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Ottenby	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/ottenby-iba-sweden	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la	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
- M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Legal protection		
Measures	Status	
Legal protection	Implemented	

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Implemented
management programmes	implemented

Human Activities

Tarrarr, buries		
Measures	Status	
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented	

Other

A large part of the semi-natural grasslands within the site receive environmental support from the EU Rural Development Programme. Most of the area receives extra support for high biodiversity.

The frog species Pseudepidalea viridis (European green toad) is a species who naturally occurred at the site earlier, but got extinct. In the management/action programme for the species the site was assessed as a favourable site to reintroduce the species. The main objective was to establish a population in the shallow ponds. Within the frame of The Life project "Balt coast" the species has been reintroduced to the site since the 2000-ies. Reintroduction process on a yearly basis is still ongoing in cooperation with the Species Conservation Centre Nordens Ark where the toads are bred in their facilities before the toads are introduced to the ponds at Ottenby. In total thousands of individuals have been introduced at the site.

There is also an ongoing action plan for endangered waders on coastal meadows. The programme extends to year 2019. The programme includes the following species: Philomachus pugnax, Limosa limosa and Charadrius alexandrinus.

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

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?

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

The site has a visitor centre, "Ottenby Naturum". The centre includes an exhibition on birds and bird migration, and the natural and cultural values of the coastal grasslands. Information leaflets are produced, one of which is available in English and German (as well as Swedish). A booklet and two books have also been produced. The bird observatory staff gives guided tours for school classes, tourists, etc. There are bird towers and several walking trails at the site.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

Further information

There are plans to create a marine nature reserve around the peninsula of Ottenby. Investigation of this project has recently begun by the Administrative County Board in Kalmar.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	
Animal species (please specify)	

There is implemented a bird inventory of birds at coastal sites around the island of Öland including the site of Ottenby each 7-th year (long-term monitoring programme).

Monitoring of birds is even performed on a yearly basis by Ottenby Bird Centre.

The Ottenby bird observatory carries on research of migratory birds all the year round. It was established in 1946 and birds have been registered daily ever since. Today about 20 000 birds are ringed each year at the observatory, using nets and traps. Waders are caught with traps, out on the seaweed. This large-scale ringing adds to the knowledge of the birds' migrating ways and their breeding and winter areas. Species, sex and age of each bird are noted. Size, weight, and fat ratio are measured, showing the condition of the bird. This gives important information regarding migration as well as variations in the bird fauna over time (caused by e.g. changes in the environment).

Monitoring of the predators who can threaten waders in the site area (example of such predators is fox and mink). If the population of predators increases to a very high level necessary steps should be taken. Monitoring of Bufotes variabilis which has been reintroduced into the site in accordance with the LIFE Balt Coast Project during the last years.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

• 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.

- Administrative Board of Kalmar County. 1999. Skötselplan för Ottenby Naturreservat
- Administrative Board of Kalmar County. 2003. Guide till naturreservatet Ottenby.

 Kalman

 Kalman

Alm Kübler, K. 2001. Holocene environmental change of Southern Öland, Sweden.

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- Forslund, M. (red). 2001. Natur och kultur på Öland. Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län.
- Ekstam, U, Forshed, N, Johansson, O. 1997. Ottenby naturen och historien.

Triandrum förlag. Halmstad.

Larsson, A. 1983. Ottenby Naturreservat. Dispositions- och skötselplan. Växtekol.

Inst. Lunds Universitet. Lund, Sweden.

Länsstyrelsen Kalmar län. 2006. Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-området Ottenby.

URL: http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/Kalmar/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natura200

0/Bevarandeplaner/Fastställda%20bevarandeplaner/Mörbylånga%20kommun/OttenbyNR+OttenbySE0330108+08 3.pdf

VISS (Vatteninformationssystem Sverige) URL: http://viss.lansstyrelsen.se

Conservation action plans:

Ottvall, R. 2015-2019. Åtgärdsprogram för hotade vadare på strandängar. Naturvårdsverket.

Wirén, M. 2011-2016. Åtgärdsprogram för bevarande av grönfläckig padda, Bufo viridis. Naturvårdsverket.

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

<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



grazed wetland (Daniel



Ottenby Naturum, The Ottenby bird observatory and lighthouse Långe Jan (Daniel Hasselbratt, 22-09-2017)



Vast area of grazed wetland (Daniel Hasselbratt, 22-09-

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1974-12-05