

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

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

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

Notes for compilers:

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

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

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

Anders Larsson, Skåne County Administrative Board, S-205 15 Malmö, Sweden

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

2009-02-02

3. Country:

Sweden

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

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

Klingavälsån-Krankesjön (Klingavälsån- Lake Krankesjön)

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

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

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

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

- a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

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

and/or

If the site area has changed:

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

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

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

No major changes have taken place.

7. Map of site:

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

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

- i) a **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an **electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
- iii) a **GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables** .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

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

The boundary corresponds to administrative borders (nature reserves, Natura sites) as well as physical borders like roads and locally it also separates grassland areas from cultivated land.

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

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

55°37'N, 013°38'E

9. General location:

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

The Klingavälsån-Krankesjön site is situated in the extreme south of Sweden about 25 km southeast of the town of Lund, in the county of Skåne (population 1 205 914), municipalities of Lund (population 105 880) and Sjöbo (population 18 074).

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

Min.–max. 19–55 metres

11. Area: (in hectares)

3 970 hectares

12. General overview of the site:

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

The Klingavälsån-Krankesjön site is comprised of an extensive area around the river Klingavälsån and the freshwater lakes Krankesjön and Sövdesjön and part of lake Vombsjön. Habitats include shallow eutrophic lakes, meandering streams, marshes, meadows, *Alnus* stands and *Salix* thickets. In connection to lake Sövdesjön there are also small stands of beech-oak forests and pine plantations. It is an important area for migrating waterfowl, mainly ducks and geese, wintering raptors and breeding birds, especially waders and wetland passerines.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

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

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

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

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

1. The site contains a representative example of near-natural wetland type in the continental region (shallow eutrophic lakes, meandering streams, marshes, meadows, *Alnus* stands and *Salix* thickets), previously common, but now rare due to extensive drainage and reclaiming during the last 100 years. The alluvial forests are unique and constitute a representative type of forest that dominated the landscape before it was cultivated.

The area includes the following Natura 2000-habitats:

2320 (Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Empetrum nigrum*)

2330 (Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands)

3140 (Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.)

4030 (European dry heaths)

6410 (*Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*))

6430 (Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels)

7140 (Transition mires and quaking bogs)

7210 (Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*)

9080 (Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods)

9110 (*Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests)

9130 (*Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests)

9160 (Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*)

9190 (Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains)

91E0 (Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*).

2. The site supports several nationally redlisted species included black tern (*Chlidonias niger*) (VU), black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*) (VU), common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) (VU), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) (VU), honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*) (EN), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) (VU), slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) (VU), spotted crake (*Porzana porzana*) (VU), tawny pipit (*Anthus campestris*) (EN) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus elaphus*) (VU). Wintering birds also include white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (NT) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) (NT). The wetlands are also important for reintroducing the white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) (RE) as a breeding bird in Sweden. The site also supports species included in Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive and Annexes 2 and 4 of the EU Habitats Directive (see 22 below).

3. The site supports animal species (see 22 below) important for maintaining the biological diversity of the continental region linked to a wide range of different habitats (see 14 above), e.g. remnants of alluvial forests and extensive grassland areas regularly flooded as well as river and lake ecosystems.

4. The site supports large numbers of primarily geese and raptors during the winter, and offers especially during adverse weather conditions suitable habitats for such birds. The site is also important for migrating waterfowl, mainly ducks and geese species like smew (*Mergus albellus*), bean goose (*Anser fabalis*), white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) and barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*), and for breeding birds, especially waders and wetland passerines (see 22 below).

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

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

a) biogeographic region:

Continental

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

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

16. Physical features of the site:

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

In 1892, the level of Lake Krankesjön was lowered by approximately 50 cm, to an average depth of about 0.8 m. As a consequence, the southwestern part of the lake turned into a swamp ecosystem. Another small lake just south of Lake Krankesjön (Silvåkrasjön) was almost completely drained at the same time. Today, this former lake is a swamp with reeds and tall herbs.

The lake Krankesjön and the former lake Silvåkrasjön is surrounded by a flat landscape with sandy soils (to more than 50%). The soil is mainly made up of sand and shallow layers of peat.

The River Klingavälsån has a substantially unregulated course and floods annually, thus creating marshy meadows. Much of the meadow area was drained in 1938-43. In 2001, the lower part of the river was reconstructed to a meandering course over a distance of about 2500 meters. The river bottom was also raised to the level it was before the drainage took place.

The level of Lake Sövdesjön was also lowered during the 19th and 20th century. This lake is also surrounded by sandy soils and the landscape is quite flat, except for some hills to the east and south of the lake.

For general climate, see below (17).

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

The catchment area of the river Klingavälsån is about 150 km² and involves the slopes of the horst Romeleåsen and Lake Sövdesjön. The top of the horst is about 175 m above sea level. The lower slopes have sandy soils, while the top is dominated by clayey moraines. The main land use is agriculture and forestry. Spruce and pine plantations are common, together with deciduous woodlands. There are also some natural pastures. Several small streams join the main river. The climate is maritime with some snow during the winter. The precipitation is moderate. The vegetation period has a duration of 200 days or more.

18. Hydrological values:

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

The river Klingavälsån has mainly a natural course with no built-up shore stabilization. In connection with the newly re-created meandering part of the river, a small pond for sediment trapping was constructed. The flood irrigation of about 200 hectares of the meadows at Vomb during spring time is controlled through a dam in the river and several dikes and ditches on the meadows. The groundwater level is quite high during spring and autumn flooding periods. The water level at Lake Krankesjön is regulated to a fixed minimum level, but during very dry periods in summer the level can be even lower and the lake more shallow.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

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

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

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

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

b) dominance:

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

Tp, M, O, W, 4, Xf

20. General ecological features:

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

Lake Krankesjön is a shallow, hard oligo-mesotrophic lake with benthic vegetation and vast reed belts along the shores. Along the shoreline there are also alluvial forests mainly composed of alder-, birch- and willow-stands.

The main habitats along the river Klingavälsån are wetland meadows dominated by slender tufted-sedge (*Carex acuta*), marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*) and tufted hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*). In some parts, where peat-digging took place in former days, there are also small spots of calcareous meadows or fens. Even small spots of fluvio-glacial inland sands with species like grey hair grass (*Corynephorus canescens*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*), pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla vulgaris*) and sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*) can be found. There are also a few hectares of alluvial forests.

The surroundings at Lake Sövdesjön include cultivated fields and semi-natural dry and mesic grasslands used for grazing, as well as beech and oak stands.

The large areas of mown wet grasslands dominated by *Carex*-species are of great importance in southern Sweden, because most wetlands of this type have been drained and cultivated during the last 100 years. The alluvial forests are unique and a representative type of forest that was dominating the landscape before the cultivation took place. Fertilizers have never been used in the wet meadows, which means that the vegetation and flora is natural, but not rich in species.

Lake Krankesjön used to be a very important lake for breeding birds, until a change of ecological conditions brought the amount of birds to a minimum. Today, the numbers of breeding birds have increased and the lake is more important to resting and migrating wetland birds. The river Klingavälsån and the landscape along the river are very important to breeding waterfowl and to wintering and migrating birds, especially geese and birds of prey. The wetlands are also important in the efforts to reintroduce the white stork as a naturally breeding bird in Sweden.

The recreation of the river to a meandering course was done in 2001 for a length of 2 500 metres. A second part in the restoration of the wetlands along river Klingavälsån will include the reconstruction to a meandering course over another 1 800 metres and a simultaneously change of cultivated fields into seminatural grasslands for grazing and hay-making with only natural fertilizers.

21. Noteworthy flora:

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

Rare plant species are square-stalked St John's-wort (*Hypericum tetrapterum*), Bird's-eye Primrose (*Primula farinosa*), Western Marsh-orchid (*Dactylorhiza majalis*), Early Marsh-orchid (*D. incarnata*) and *Scabiosa canescens*.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

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

The rare (and nationally protected) species common spadefoot (*Pelobates fuscus*) reproduce in some small ponds in the area. The open sands are habitat for invertebrates like *Cymindis macularis* and *Agathidium haemorrhoum*. Stone Loach (*Barbatula barbatula*) is found in some of the streams.

Some parts of the pastures and some small forests are of importance (mating spots) for the red deer (the nominate race *Cervus elaphus elaphus*), nationally red listed as vulnerable (VU).

Species in annex II and annex IV to the Habitats Directive (* = nationally protected):

Narrow-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo angustior* – Annex II), bullhead (*Cottus gobio* - Annex II), great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus* – Annexes II and IV)*, large white-faced darter yellow-spotted whiteface (*Leucorrhinia pectoralis* - Annexes II and IV)* and common spadefoot (*Pelobates fuscus* - Annex IV)*.

Breeding birds listed in annex I in Birds Directive:

great bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) (A021), 2-3 pairs
 white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) (A031), 3-4 pairs (reintroduced)
 whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) (A038), 1-2 pairs
 honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*) (A072), 1-2 pairs
 red kite (*Milvus milvus*) (A074), 5-10 pairs
 marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) (A081), 5-8 pairs
 common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) (A103), 2-10 pairs
 corncrake (*Crex crex*) (A122), 0-1 (very rare)
 crane (*Grus grus*) (A127), 1-2 pairs
 black tern (*Chlidonias niger*) (A197), 20-25 pairs
 common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) (A229), 0-1 pair
 black woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*) (A236), 2-4 pairs
 woodlark (*Lullula arborea*) (A246), 1-2 pairs
 tawny pipit (*Anthus campestris*) (A255), may breed with 1 pair
 red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*) (A338), 1-2 pairs

23. Social and cultural values:

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

Lake Vombsjön, where the western corner is included in the Ramsar site, is classified as being of national interest for commercial fishing, mainly for eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) and zander (*Stizostedion lucioperca*).

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

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

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

About 50 percent of the site is state-owned, including the land surrounding Lake Krankesjön. The rest of the site is partly privately owned and partly owned by the municipality of Sjöbo and the city of Malmö.

b) in the surrounding area:

Mainly privately owned and only to a lesser extent owned by the state or the municipality of Sjöbo and the city of Malmö.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The wetland is used mainly for nature conservation, livestock grazing (cattle) and hay cutting. At River Klingavälsån there is a station for captive breeding of *Ciconia ciconia*. Large areas around Lake Krankesjön are used for military training. The central part of the site is situated in a water protection area. Commercial fishing takes place in lake Vombsjön.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Agriculture and forestry. Commercial fishing in lake Vombsjön.

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

a) within the Ramsar site:

The lake level of Krankesjön was lowered in 1892. The Vomb meadowlands were formerly used as flood irrigation meadows, and had a very diverse fauna and flora. However, since a drainage project in 1938-43, the meadows have become much drier with greatly impoverished biodiversity. The meadows are now threatened by overgrowth as a consequence of reduced grazing.

During the 1980s, the widespread disappearance of submerged plants caused a significant decline in the numbers of waterbirds using Krankesjön. However, the aquatic flora is now recovering gradually.

Mowing and grazing have increased again during the past 10 years. The canalized river Klingavälsån (in the part named Vombs ängar) has been restored to a river with meanders at a distance of about 2500 meters. Cultivated fields by the lower part of the river will in a few years

become new wetlands, through the creation of new meanders in the main river that is still not restored. Close to this new course of the river new open wetlands will be established on the former cultivated fields. The whole area (about 100 hectares) will be used for grazing purposes in the future. The whole restoration project is pending environment court procedure (2009).

b) in the surrounding area:

No changes in current land use are known or proposed.

27. Conservation measures taken:

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

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

The site is listed as being of national importance for nature conservation. More than 75 percent of the area has been designated as an EU Special Protection Area (SPA). It includes (parts of) three nature reserves, protecting about 59 percent of the site:

- Klingavälsåns dalgång Nature Reserve – total area 2 128 hectares. This includes the whole valley of the river Klingavälsån and has been protected since 1968. The reserve is mostly state owned, smaller areas are owned by the municipality and private landowners. There is no officially approved management plan for the reserve, even though a proposition was made in the 1970s. The area is managed by the landowners in consultation with the Regional Forestry Board.
- Navröds Nature Reserve – total area 67 hectares, of which 6 hectares are included in the site. Protected since 1972 and privately owned. An officially approved management plan exists. The area is managed by the Regional Forestry Board in consultation with the landowners.
- Vombs ängar Nature Reserve – total area 194 hectares. The area has been protected since 1923 and is state-owned since 1995. The nature reserve is included in the Klingavälsåns dalgång Nature Reserve.

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

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

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

A small part of the area has a management plan (Navröd Nature Reserve), which is being implemented. In addition there is a draft management plan for Klingavälsåns Nature Reserve.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

Nearly the whole Ramsar site has been included in the Natura 2000 network:

- SE0430124 Krankesjön (464 ha) – SPA
- SE0430113 Revingefältet (3 013 ha) – SCI
- SE0430131 Vombs Norregård (30 ha) – SCI
- SE0430087 Klingavälsån (2 842 ha) – SPA
- SE0430110 Klingavälsån-Karup (838 ha) – SCI
- SE0430172 Sövdesjön (474 ha) – SPA

The sites will be managed according to the management plans recently adopted.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

Lund University field research station Stensoffa is situated close to the site, in the southwest corner of Lake Krankesjön.

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

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

Special bird observation platforms are to be found on 4 different places. There are also 3 spots with information and 1 hide in the reed-belts at eastern part of lake Krankesjön open to the public and also for school activities. Two spots are arranged for disabled people. Booklets and brochures are in preparation.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Large numbers of ornithologists visit the area. Lakes Sövdesjön and Vombsjön are used for recreational fishing and swimming. When ice covered, Lake Krankesjön is used for skating.

32. Jurisdiction:

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

Skåne County Administrative Board, Kungsgatan 13, S-205 15 Malmö, Sweden
Tel +46 40 25 20 00

33. Management authority:

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

Skåne County Administrative Board, Kungsgatan 13, S-205 15 Malmö, Sweden
Tel +46 40 25 20 00

Contact person Paul Eric Jönsson, paul.eric.jonsson@lansstyrelsen.se

34. Bibliographical references:

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

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

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

Management Plan for Klingavälsåns dalgång Nature Reserve (Proposed)

Management Plan for Navröds Nature Reserve.

Management Plan for Vombs ängar Nature Reserve (Proposed)

Conservation Plan for Revingefältet, SCI SE 0430113, 2005-12-16

Conservation Plan for Krankesjön, SPA SE 0430124, 2005-12-16

Conservation Plan for Klingavälsån, SPA SE 0430087, 2005-12-16

Conservation Plan for Vombs Norregård, SCI SE 0430131, 2005-12-16

Conservation Plan for Klingavälsån-Karup, SCI SE 0430110, 2005-12-16

Conservation Plan for Sövdesjön, SPA SE 0430172, 2005-12-16