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.

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

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DD MM YY

Designation date | Site Reference Number

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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:
15 January 2009

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3. Country:
Sweden

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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.
Ottenby

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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 ☒

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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:

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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 follows the range of natural grasslands and shallow coastal water to a depth of 6 meters for the designated object.

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8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):
Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.
56°12'N 016°24'E

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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 Ottenby site is located on the southern tip of the large island of Öland, close to the southeastern Baltic sea coast of mainland Sweden. It is situated about 60 km south of the town of

Kalmar, in the county of Kalmar (population app.. 240,000), municipality of Mörbylånga (population app. 14,000).

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)
Average 3 metres

11. Area: (in hectares)
1 610 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 Ottenby site is an island peninsula comprised of 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 northeastern part is a hay-meadow that is mown every year. The southeastern part of the site includes extensive pastures and the largest remaining unfertilized hay-meadow in Sweden (57 ha). The area is important for large numbers of migrating and breeding birds.

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 is a rare example of a natural wetland type. The area includes the Natura 2000-habitats 1110 (sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time), 1140 (mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide), 1160 (large shallow inlets and bays), 1210 (annual vegetation of drift lines), 1220 (perennial vegetation of stony banks), 1630 (boreal Baltic coastal meadows), 5130 (*Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands), 6110 (Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alysso-Sedion albi*), 6210 (semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*), 6410 (*Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)), 6510 (lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*)), 6530 (Fennoscandian wooded meadows) and 9070 (Fennoscandian wooded pastures).

2. Breeding nationally red listed bird species include e.g., black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) (VU), black tern (*Chlidonias niger*)* (VU), caspian tern (*Sterna caspia*)* (VU), corn crake (*Crex crex*)* (VU), southern dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*)* (EN), garganey (*Anas querquedula*) (VU), golden oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*) (EN), greenish warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*) (VU), honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)* (EN), lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus fuscus*) (EN), little tern (*Sterna albifrons*)* (VU), ortolan bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*)* (VU), penduline tit (*Remiz pendulinus)* (VU), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)* (VU), sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)* (VU), slavonian grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)* (VU), spotted crake (*Porzana porzana*)* (VU) and turnstone (*Arenaria interpres)* (VU).

The site is an important resting site for several migrating species, e.g. bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)* (VU), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)* (VU), nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*)* (VU) and ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)* (VU),
* = listed in the EU Birds directive, Annex I.

The site is an important resting site for the nationally red listed Baltic population of the common seal/harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina ssp. vitulina*) (EN), also listed in the EU habitats directive.

The lichen flora of the grove is extremely rich and includes app.30 species on the national red list, e.g. *Arthonia anombrophila* (EN), *Byssoloma marginatum* (CR), *Lecanographa amylacea* (VU), *Lecanographa lyncea* (CR), and *Ramalina obtusata* (VU). Recent recordings also include Opegrapha lyncea. Red listed fungi include *Inonotus dryadeus* (EN) and *Mycenastrum corium* (EN).

The coastal grasslands host nationally red listed plants such as *Atriplex pedunculata* (EN), *Carex hartmanii* (VU), *Centaurium eruthraea* var. *erythraea* (VU) and *Montia minor* (VU).

3. The site supports populations of species important for maintaining the biological diversity in the region, especially within the groups birds, insects, lichens, plants and fungi. See Criterion 2 above.

Partly due to its geographical situation, Ottenby hosts large numbers of birds listed in the EU Birds Directive. The area is of international importance as resting and feeding site for migratory birds. The open pastures is furthermore of great importance as breeding grounds for several waders and waterfowl species.

4. The area is a key site in Sweden for migrating birds, particularly geese, but also raptors, waders and many passerine species. Both barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis)** and brent goose (*Branta bernicla*)* pass the site or rest in the area at daily maximum figures exceeding 50 000. (see also point 22 below)

5. The area regularly supports more than 20 000 waterbirds. Resting or passing species that occur in large numbers include barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)* and brent goose (*Branta bernicla*, both species at daily maximum of passing individuals 50 -60 000), common eider (*Somateria mollissima,* daily maximum in 1990´s c. 250 000, decreasing tendencies during 2000´s), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)*, long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) and southern dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)* (EN).
* = listed in the EU Birds directive, Annex I.

6. The site regularly supports at least 1% of the NW European population of barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*), bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), brent goose (*Branta bernicla*), dunlin (*Calidris alpina*, and golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) (see point 22 below).

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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.

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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.
The site includes the southern tip of the island of Öland. New islands or sandbanks are continuously being created or eliminated by water currents. The Baltic island of Öland has a dry climate with chilly springs and temperate autumns and winters. Compared to the rest of Sweden, there is a great deal of sunshine in the summer. Öland's location, in the rain shadow of the southern Swedish highland, gives a low annual precipitation of about 400 mm. Öland´s climate is subject to great fluctuations. During spring and autumn, large parts of the thin soils are inundated with rainwater. In summer the large number of windy days, the many hours of sunshine and the low precipitation can lead to periods of extreme drought.

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17. Physical features of the catchment area:
Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).
Till is the most common Quaternary deposit and covers 25–30 % of the bedrock. The thickness of the layer seldom exceeds 3 metres. No glaciofluvial deposits have been found. Wave-washed sediments are the second most frequent Quaternary deposit. They originate from deposits thoroughly reworked by wave action in an area that was situated far below the highest 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.

The Littorina ridge is the most pronounced morphological feature in the area. The crest reaches 9 m above sea level at Ås and Ottenby. The width is 50–100 m at the most and the thickness of the ridge deposit varies between 1 and 3 metres. The silty-sandy beach ridge system forms damming obstacles to the direction of the natural surface drainage. The water is collected in the depressions between the ridges. This results in damper conditions between the ridges while dryer conditions prevail on top of them. Consequently, small fens have developed in the depressions in many places.

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18. Hydrological values:
Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.
No specific hydrological values are known

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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 • O • 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.
E, A, G, H, W, 4

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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.

The Ottenby area mainly displays three types of landscape: deciduous forest, coastal grasslands and open, drier grasslands partly covered with *Juniperus communis* and *Dasiphora fruticosa*.

1. The deciduous forest (Ottenby lund).

The drier parts of the grove are dominated by oak (*Quercus sp.*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*) whereas alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) is common in the wetter areas. Other trees present are hazel (*Corylus avellana*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*), downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), apple (*Malus domestica*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus spp.*). Seven different plant communities have been distinguished within the grove:

- *Carex vesicaria – Iris pseudacourus* community
- *Filipendula ulmaria – Geum rivale* community
- *Betula pubescens – Calamagrostis canescens* community
- *Quercus robur – Molinia caerulea* community
- *Quercus robur – Agrostis capillaries* community
- *Quercus robur – Deschampsia flexuosa* community
- *Corylus avellana – Geum urbanum* community

The lichen flora of the grove is extremely rich and includes 20-30 nationally red listed species (see above, 14).

Breeding birds in this area include nationally red listed species, such as golden oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*) (EN) and greenish warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*) (VU), as well as red-breasted flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)*, collared flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*), barred warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*)*, thrush nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia),* moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) and little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*).

2. The coastal grasslands (Schäferiängarna)

These grasslands have been used for grazing or hay production for several thousand years. They comprise approx. 340 hectares and form one of the largest coherent coastal grasslands in Sweden. Extensive areas close to the sea become submerged during autumn and winter and occasionally during storms. The coastal grasslands have never been artificially fertilized and have a species-rich flora. The area is rather open, with few bushes and trees, and provides good conditions for breeding and resting birds.
Seven plant communities have been defined:

- *Carex disticha – Mentha arvensis* community
- *Sesleria caerulea – Carex panicea* community

- *Deschampsia flexuosa – Hieracium umbellatum* community
- *Lolium perenne – Plantago lanceolata* community
- *Agrostis stolonifera – Sagina nodosa* community
- *Agrostis stolonifera – Potentilla anserina* community
- *Festuca rubra – Juncus gerardi* community

Breeding birds in this area include nationally red listed species, such as black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) (VU), corncrake (*Crex crex*)* (VU), southern dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*)* (EN), garganey (*Anas querquedula*) (VU), lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus fuscus*) (EN), little tern (*Sterna albifrons*)* (VU), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)* (VU) and turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) (VU). Other breeding birds include arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)*, avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)*, barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)*, common eider (*Somateria mollissima*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), gadwall (*Anas strepera*), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)*, grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*), lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), pintail (*Anas acuta*), shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), common redshank (*Tringa totanus*), velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) and yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava flava*).

3. The open, drier grasslands partly covered with *Juniperus communis* and *Dasiphora fruticosa* (Västra mark)

The area almost totally lacks trees, but large parts are covered by dense scrub. The plant community has been defined as the *Dasiphora fruticosa – Carex panicea* community. Three variants have been distinguished; *Sesleria caerulea* variant, *Calamagrostis epigejos* variant and *Ranunculus flammula* variant.

Breeding birds include the same species as in *Schäferiängarna* (see above).

* = listed in the EU Birds directive, Annex I.

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21. Noteworthy flora:

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

The rare plant species *Carex hartmanii* (nationally red listed as VU) and *Euphrasia stricta* var. *tenuis* grow in the north-eastern area that is mown annually. The species *Sisymbrium supinum* is nationally protected and red listed as NT, as well as listed in the EU Habitat Directive.

The lichen *Schismatomma cretaceum* was recently found in the area, as a new species to Sweden.

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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.*

Breeding birds included in the Swedish red list and/or EU birds directive list (*):

Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisea*)*, 2-6 pairs
Avocet (*Recurviostra avocetta*)*, 30-40 pairs

Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)*, 5 pairs
Barred warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*)*, 5-10 pairs
Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*), (VU), 5-10 pairs
Collared flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*)*
Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*)*
Corn crake* (*Crex crex*), (VU on national list, NT on global red list), 5 pairs
Dunlin* (*Calidris alpina schinzii*), (EN), 10 pairs
Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), (VU), 5-10 pairs
Golden plover* (*Pluvialis apricaria*), 1-5 pairs
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus fuscus*), (EN), 5-15 pairs
Little tern* (*Sterna albifrons*), (VU), 5-10 pairs
Pintail (*Anas acuta*), (NT), 2-10 pairs
Red-backed shrike* (*Lanius collurio*), (NT) 5-10 pairs
Ruff* (*Philomachus pugnax*), (VU), 10-60 pairs
Sandwich tern* (*Sterna sandvicensis*), (VU), 5-10 pairs
Velvet scoter*(*Melanitta fusca*), *(*NT), 15-20 pairs
White-tailed eagle* (*Haliaetus albicilla*), (NT on both national and global red list), 1 pair

The area also hosts great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), nationally protected and listed in the EU Habitat Directive.

The area is important as resting grounds for migrating water birds such as barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)* (> 30 000), bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)* (>5 000), brent goose (*Branta bernicla*) (> 10 000), common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) (> 5 000), dunlin (*Calidris alpina* (> 10 000), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)* (>20 000), long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) (>5 000), tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) and wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)* (>5 000).

Other birds that use the site as resting grounds include e.g. avocet (*Recurviostra avocetta)**, bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*)*, crane (*Grus grus*)*, red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*)*, short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus)** and smew (*Mergus albellus)**.

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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:
Part of the area has probably been used for haymaking or grazing since the Iron Age. There are plenty of archaeological remains from at least the Neolithic period (4000-1800 BC) and onwards, e.g. flint and bronze tools, ceramics, golden rings, graves and house foundations.

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:

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.

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

see ii) above

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:

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24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The whole site is owned by the state.

b) in the surrounding area:

The surrounding areas are privately owned.

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25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The land is mainly used for agriculture, i.e. as arable land or pasture. There is a grove (Ottenby lund) within the site which is also being grazed. The site is an important area for nature tourism.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Agriculture (arable land and pastures)

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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 area receives a large number of visitors, which may lead to some local disturbance of wildlife.
- The open character of the meadows was once threatened by declines in numbers of grazing livestock. However, management efforts during the last ten years have resulted in significant improvements.
- Drainage (mainly in the past)
- Loss of variation in vegetation height (and plant communities). The grasslands need to be rather heavily grazed in order to fulfil the regulations of the EU environmental support. This could be a reason for the decline of waders such as southern dunlin,
- Decrease in area of mown meadows. Very few areas are still being mown. Most hay-meadows have turned into grazed semi-natural grasslands.

b) in the surrounding area:

See a) above

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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 Ottenby site is listed as being of national importance for nature conservation and is also a Biogenetic Reserve.

The whole site is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) within the Natura 2000 network, SE0330083 Ottenby (1 027 ha)

. The site includes one nature reserve, protecting about 62 percent of the area:

- Ottenby Nature Reserve – total area 995 hectares, of which 900 hectares is land. Protected since 1970 and state-owned. The area is managed by the Administrative Board of Kalmar County.

Large parts of the area is a bird sanctuary and is thus closed to visitors during the breeding season (April 1st – August 31st). The trails, however, are open all year round.

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?:

An approved management plan exists since 1999 and it is being implemented. The management plan is updated once every 10 years (or more often if needed). The SPA, as well as the pSCI, also has a management plan that is being implemented (see 27 a and 28)

d) Describe any other current management practices:

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, which requires a management plan. The regulations of the environmental support heavily influence the management of the semi-natural grasslands.

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28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

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

The whole site lies within an area that has been included in the Natura 2000 network as proposed site of specific interest:.

- SE0330108 Ottenby NR (2 393 ha) – pSCI

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29. Current scientific research and facilities:

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

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).

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.

Ottenby Naturum is a visitors' centre situated at the southernmost tip of the island Öland. The centre includes an exhibition on birds and bird migration, and the natural and cultural values of the coastal grasslands. Several trails run through the area. Many information leaflets exist, 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.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

The area receives large numbers of visitors every year including many foreigners. The visitors represent all types from "ordinary tourists" to devoted bird watchers.

32. Jurisdiction:

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

Administrative Board of Kalmar County, Nature Departement, SE-391 86 Kalmar, Sweden. E-mail: lansstyrelsen@h.lst.se, phone: +46-480-820 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.

Administrative Board of Kalmar County, SE-391 86 Kalmar, Sweden. E-mail: lansstyrelsen@h.lst.se, phone: +46-480-820 00

34. Bibliographical references:

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

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