After-LIFE Conservation plan LIFE Coast Benefit, LIFE12/NAT/SE/000131

How to continue and to develop the actions that were initiated in the LIFE project

The top objective *for the project was that overgrown grassland habitats and grazed forests would gain a favorable conservation status and species connected to semi-natural grasslands would be preserved. This includes birds, plant, fungi and insects connected to grazed meadows, grassland bushes and forest edges as well as wood-living beetles, fungi and epiphytic lichens connected to wide crowned old trees. The lives of pollarded trees and the old trees will be prolonged through management.*

The project team has emphasized the massive work to establish contacts/build relations with landowners and farmers with grazing animals for every site. The time to make the network are well spent because these contacts/relations are one of the most important outcomes from the project. Without landowners, farmers and local contractors that are dedicated, it would not been possible to perform the restorations on this landscape scale or keep up with the management after the project. Now we are pleased with the situation achieved, we have done better than expecting in our effort to find farmers willing to continue the work with their grazing animals.

Fences are a small scale infrastructure essential for husbandry. In the archipelago it is expensive for farmers to put up new fences and it just don´t happen. New farmers are then discouraged to take on more land, even if there is livestock enough. With the massive amount of new fences in place after the project, the situation for a long term ongoing management is as good as it can be. Contracts for ongoing management has been established where feasible. Within the project 1708 ha grasslands are restored, compared to 1362 ha foreseen in Grant Agreement (GA), and even more land outside the restoration areas that also will be grazed owing to the new fences provided, additional 900 ha!

The responsibility for supervision that the planned husbandry really take place in the future will be up on the three County Administrative Boards (CAB:s) involved in the project. In some sites the landowners take over the full responsibility, specified in column *"Overall responsibility, (Organization)"* in **table 1**.
The ongoing management will mainly be funded by Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) but some minor contribution probably will be necessary, funded from the yearly grant from Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) or from landowners them self. Funding from CAP have already been granted in a considerable proportion of the restored land and more are to come in the future, see column "*Area in CAP 2018 (ha)*" **table 1,** in the end of this document. The nature conservation manager will support local farmers to apply for subsidies from CAP where foreseen in column *"More subsidies from CAP expected in future"*in **table 1.**

Some restored areas are not in a grazing regime right now, but might be sometimes when needed due to droughts or expanded livestock. This areas need special attention from nature conservation manager at the CAB:s and the project team identified some categories that requires visits and assessment for renewed clearing. The categories are:
Ancient trees cleared from ovwegrowth, no grazing regime (ha)
Birdrich islets with no grazing regime (ha)
Habitat 8230 without grazing regime, require reocurrent clearing (ha)
The foreseen need for extra attention is listed site by site in **table 2** in the end of this document.

For pollards fully restored or managed to prolongate their lives there must be reoccurring management. Some of the pollards can be incorporated in management regimes in CAP, but some of the trees need different management regimes and then other funding (SEPA or landowner). The raised knowledge from the project and framework contracts in place with arborists will facilitate the reoccurring management.
The foreseen need for extra attention from nature conservation manager is listed site by site in **table 2** in the end of this document in the column "*Pollards will be managed if required (pieces)"*.

Within the project some machinery for management of the restored areas are purchased. All equipment bought in the project are listed in **table 3**, in the end of this document. Machinery for maintenance of restored grasslands are registered under action C1. All the machinery will continue to contribute to the management in the N2000-sites where they have been used during the project. Details about where to find the machinery and who is going to handle them in the future are included in **table 3**.

The new or improved animal shelters built in the project meet with up to date legal standards and ensures that husbandry will be possible in the future at the four sites. These buildings will contribute to maintenance of at least 217 ha grasslands. To enhance the farming the project built a barge-lay by in one site and improved tractor paths in 5 sites. In **table 4,** in the end of this document, the infrastructures are listed and details about responsibilities for maintenance in the future sorted out site by site.

The longer term
The ongoing management are dependent on CAP, and even small changes can be crucial for farmers ability to continue or not. The nature conservation managers have to follow the new coming program in detail and be responsive to the farmers and try to find solutions if there are setbacks in the new program.

The changes in climate can be a challenge, the islands in the archipelago are more arid than the mainland and it has been difficulties with collecting fodder to the livestock for the winter. This were a common trouble for all farmers in Sweden in 2018, and in the archipelago it was still dry in 2019 when the mainland did recover. There might have to be other regimes for husbandry and supply of fodder in the future. It is also possible that the flora in the seminatural grassland will be affected over time if we are facing a long series of dry summers.

A change in climate might also stress ancient trees and the pace that old trees moves from one ecological phase to the next might speed up with higher temperatures. We can see from the monitoring of trees (annex 43 a to c to the Final report 30/11/2019) that we already have a gap between the recruitment trees and the old ones with ecological value. The gap has expanded

since the background data were gathered until now. The proportion of trees in the most ecological phases of their lives are lower now than two decades ago. The young recruitment trees do not enter the most ecological phases of their lives in the same rate as the old ones decline. In long term management we have to consider to veteranize the young trees. The methods were tested to a small extent within the project. The sites with trees that have been veteranized will be monitored and if the method deliver good results we can apply it in more sites.

The second objective *for the project were that predation of the exotic species Mustela vison (Mink) on bird colonies would be on such a low level that the long term survival of the bird species is not threatened.*

An organization has been formed within the project period. The organization have learned how to map the movements of Mink in the archipelago and reduce the population numbers on strategic spots, to prevent predation on bird colonies. The project has raised the knowledge about where to find and hunt Mink on their way to bird colonies amongst landowners and hunters. Special dogs have been trained and equipment (traps) has been purchased and distributed to persons in the archipelago. Several issues have been solved, for example how to make contracts to grant the rights to hunt on someone else land, how to pay hunters fair/equally and what permissions from the authorities that is necessary when hunting in protected areas with restrictions in access. During the project period we have clear results that the population of Mink do decrease when the hunting is performed strategically. Minks have a very short life span and they reproduce quickly. The species are programmed to recolonize vast areas regularly, so new Minks will appear and hunting must continue after the project to maintain the population in a low level. The project achievements, know-how and established network of hunters, will be essential for the recurrent work in the future.

N2000-sites that have been involved in the control program for Mink with in the project is SE0220126 Nynäs, SE0220129 Skärgårdsreservaten, SE218 Stendörren, SE0220231 Rågö, SE230055 St Anna och Gryts skärgårdar, SE0230328 Missjö. A detailed description of the organization is submitted with the Final report, **annex 36**

The beneficiaries active in the project, County Board of Östergötland and Södermanland, now put in reoccurring hunting in their planning for the coming years. The budget foreseen for hunting continuously can be rather low when all the initiating costs have been done within the project. The ongoing hunting will be funded from the yearly grant from SEPA. The same N2000-sites involved in the project will be attended in the future. The site SE0230139 Dannskären, where no Mink were found during the project period, also will be surveyed and hunting performed if needed.

The longer term

Minks have a very short life span and they reproduce quickly. The species are programmed to recolonize vast areas regularly, so new Minks will appear and hunting must continue after the project to maintain the population in a low level. The project achievements, know-how and established network of hunters, will be essential for the recurrent work in the future. As we see it this work has to has to go on even in a long time management. Nature conservation manager follow the development

of new products such as traps that discharge them self after every catch. This product can make the hunting more effective and less labor intensive in the future.

The third objective *was that uniform forest plantations would become more varied and gain a more favorable status with larger content of gaps and coarse woody debris. Species connected to old, sun exposed trees and benefited by forest fires will reach higher populations. The content of invasive tree species will be low.*

These measures done within the project will be sufficiently for the forests, to over time, gain all the features that characterize natural forests. We see no need for more concrete actions in the near future. The sites will be regularly visited by nature conservation managers or landowners to ensure nothing unexpected happens that threats the forest ecosystem.

Areas of restored forests and overall responsibility for future management are listed in **table 5**, in the end of this document.

The longer term

In a long term the forests restored will gain a more natural status due to internal dynamics. Still we have to plan for some new prescribed burning in some areas in the landscape, because the fire is an important disturbance that we normally combat. If we want the fire induced structures and species to thrive, over time, we have to repeat the prescribed burning in patches in the landscape, not to far from each other in spatial meaning as well as in time. The same spot that we burned in the project can´t be burned again in at least 30 years, due to lack of combustible mosses and litter at the ground. So new forests have to be involved in the schedule for prescribed burning to preserve the fauna we benefited in the project.

In the archipelago forests dominated by pine *Pinus sylvestris* and oak *Querqus robur* are common. In a historical perspective these forests, dominated by pine, have been very stable environments. This have changed in recent time, due to human induced enrichment of nitrogen, lack of natural disturbance from fires and a warmer climate. Now we can see that forest (habitat 9010) overgrow in the landscape. The pine dominated forest have to stay sunlit to preserve species like *Tragosoma depsarium.* There might be some need for management in the future for these habitats, that we used to think of as not demanding any management.

The fourth objective *was wetlands restored through the removal of dikes and the plugging of drainage ditches.*

For recreated wetlands on land, to retain freshwater in the landscape, birds were choose as key indicators, with good results. The restoration of coastal wetlands (action C8) has attracted breeding ducks, Greylag, Green sandpiper, Coot, Lapwing and Common snipe. This is instant and very pleasing result of bringing the water back in the landscape. We see no need for more concrete actions in the near future. The sites will be regularly visited by nature conservation managers or landowners to ensure nothing unexpected happens. If common reed or other large plants overgrow the created wetlands totally, some measures to clear them must be made, but it is not always necessary.

In restored lagoons (action C9) there are now access for fish and other marine fauna to the shallow waters in the habitat (1150). We see no need for more concrete actions in the near future.

Areas of restored wetlands and overall responsibility for future management are listed in **table 6**, in the end of this document.

The longer term
There is a risk that there will not rain enough, so the wetlands will not fill up properly and stay dry during a part of the year. Then trees will start overgrowing the wetlands. The responsible County Administrative Boards will have supervision on the wetlands and prepare for measures if needed.

The ecological status of lagoons (1150) are dependent on the access of water from the sea to the shallow lagoon, in some case there might be too little water exchange in the future due to land raise. But there is also a predicted raised sea level due to climate change. The long term prediction for sea level is precarious.

Outlook for the targeted habitat type and/or species

Habitats in focus are: Fennoscandian wooded pastures (9070), Wetland meadows (1630), Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands (6270), Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous Forests (9020) and Western Taiga (9010). Species in focus are: **Sterna caspia, Osmoderma eremita, Lucanus cervus** and **Anthrenochernes stellae.**

Habitats
The habitats in focus for the project (1630, 6270, 9010, 9020 and 9070) have been restored, 1329 ha, compared to 1029 ha foreseen in GA. Of the restored land 722 ha reach a state of favorable conditions within the project period. There are still 607 ha of the habitats, in focus for the project, that are restored but have not yet have reached favorable status. How long it will take to reach favorable status depend on how much time species need to recolonize after restoration and structures to develop. Detailed information about amount of restored habitats and what proportion that reaches a favorable are displayed in a table called *"Påverkan på Naturtyp"***,** submitted with the Final report 30/11/2019, **annex 2**.

For the habitats (1630, 6270 in total 233 ha), where most of the ecological values are attached to the grass-turf and dependent on grazing, the ongoing husbandry is the most essential factor for future maintenance and development. The project has put in place good circumstances for the future management and most likely the favorable conditions achieved within the project will be maintained. The 80 ha (1630, 6270) not yet in a favorable status will gain in ecological value every year whit an accurate management. For future surveillance of ecological status in the restored areas some flora monitoring will go on after the project, see details in **table 7** in the end of this document.

For habitats (9070, 9020 in total 791 ha) where the ecological values are attached to the ancient trees, the structure in the canopies and the excess of sunlight are essential. These most necessary structural conditions are now in place for all the restored land and the ancient trees will live longer and habitats will gain in value. The 395 ha (9020, 9070) not yet in a favorable status will gain in ecological value over time, as the grass turf re-grow, flowering bushes develop and tree populations grow in to a more natural age distribution. These habitats are also favored by grazing regimes. For future surveillance of ecological status in the restored areas some monitoring will go on after the project, the outcome from the new measure "veteranization" will be monitored in three sites, see details in **table 8** in the end of this document.

For restored forest habitats (9010) the ecological values are interlinked with natural disturbances and the development of the forests should be, more or less, management free. In the archipelago though most islands sometimes are affected, or has been affected historically, by grazing. It´s no big difference between the forests labeled with 9010 and the wooded meadows in 9070. The activities in the project have improved the ecological value in some extent in 305 ha, in 173 of them the conditions now are favorable. The forests (9010), that not yet gained a favorable condition, will full fill the goals over time as the natural disturbances will do the job. For future surveillance of ecological status in the areas with prescribed burning some monitoring of insects will go on after the project, see details in **table 8** in the end of this document.

Species
The Caspian tern, *Sterna caspia*, population numbers have not increased during the project period. The Caspian tern are vulnerable as a species because they have a few small colonies, sometimes they move from one island to another, so our newly cleared islets might be colonized. But they have no opportunity to spread in a wider area, until their numbers increase. The number of birds is stable and has not changed during the project period, there has been problem with breeding and the population do not grow. The Caspian tern eats relatively large fish, which is now sparsely found in the shallow marine environments where it feeds. It must be a major change in the ecosystem, so that the size distribution in the fish community changes, in order to seriously improve the population size of the Caspian tern. For future surveillance of ecological status in the project area some bird monitoring will go on after the project, see details in **table 9** in the end of this document.

The access to vast areas of wooden meadows (9020, 9070) of a high quality are crucial for the focus species in the project *Osmoderma eremita*, *Lucanus cervus* and *Anthrenochernes stellae*. The high number of restored environments, with sunlit stems of ancient trees, promote the populations of our focus insects. The project has contributed to the survival of these species in a long term by restoring their habitats. The species are still endangered and in the future it would be interesting to interlink the populations, in the N2000-sites, with each other through corridors in the landscape, that would reduce the risk for local extinctions.

The remaining threats

The top objective *for the project was that overgrown grassland habitats and grazed forests would gain a favorable conservation status and species connected to semi-natural grasslands would be preserved. This includes birds, plant, fungi and insects connected to grazed meadows, grassland bushes and forest edges as well as wood-living beetles, fungi and epiphytic lichens connected to wide crowned old trees. The lives of pollarded trees and the old trees will be prolonged through management.*

Active husbandry is the most important factor to keep the landscape open and warm, preventing the overgrowth. With a look at demographic in the archipelago we can see that the region is losing the residents. It is especially difficult to live in the archipelago as a family with kids, schools are not available in a reasonable distance. When farmers get old and next generation (with kids in the family) can´t live in the archipelago the landscape change. It might be possible to transport livestock out to some of the larger island, but not to all. Not having residents change the time during the year livestock are in place and what kind of livestock, affecting seed dispersal and supply of manure for beetles.

The connectivity for species in the landscape is not secured. For the insects in focus for the project, *Osmoderma eremita*, *Lucanus cervus* and *Anthrenochernes stellae*, the habitats in the N2000-sites has been restored and insects will benefit. But these insects are weak in dispersal. If the different populations shall have any chance to interbreed and to avoid local extinctions in the future the landscape between the restored patches also should be handled. In island where our focus insects are in place, we have to be extra careful providing all the structures needed at the island, because we can´t rely on any migration over water between islands.

When modeling the effect of climate change on sea levels we have predictions that 1/3 of all the *Wetland meadows* (1630), along the coast risk to be drowned within 100 years.

The second objective *for the project were that predation of the exotic species Mustela vison (Mink) on bird colonies would be on such a low level that the long term survival of the bird species is not threatened.*

In the project we faced two of the threats against coastal birds. Predation from American Mink and overgrowing nesting islets. There are more and even worse threats to the coastal birds. Some threats are due to a shift in marine ecosystem functions. The Baltic Sea has few species compared to the Atlantic coast and species are vulnerable because the brackish water is a difficult environment, so even small changes in the environment can cause big damage. The Baltic Sea suffer from overfertilization and a seabed lacking of oxygen. The frequency of the key species bladderwrack *Fucus vesiculosus* are reduced and important habitats for fish regeneration vanished. Fishing regimes might also have been a factor in the ecosystem change. Now we have a situation with almost no big fish left, but a lot of small fish. Some birds such as the focus bird for the project, the Caspian tern, *Sterna caspia*, are specialized on big fish and can´t feed them self very well nowadays. If we want to really change the situation for that kind of birds we have to change back the entire marine ecosystem.

There are other costal birds that we actually do not know why they vanish, for an example eider, *Somateria mollissima.* The ecosystem change might be a part of the explanation, they feed on clams and the size and quality in their preferred diet has been reduced. The few new chicks that hatch often dies within days. The chicks feed on small crustacean and now with changed ecosystems in shallow waters the raised number of small fish competes with the chicks for the food source. But there might also be some more complex threats, not yet fully understood.

The third objective *was that uniform forest plantations would become more varied and gain a more favorable status with larger content of gaps and coarse woody debris. Species connected to old, sun exposed trees and benefited by forest fires will reach higher populations. The content of invasive tree species will be low.*

There are new diseases for trees occurring such as ash disease. We do not know how forests will be functioning in the future if these diseases eradicate tree species, that used to be a major part of the tree composition. In the project we have been cautious when dealing with ashes because many trees are affected by a new disease caused by a fungus *Hymneoscyphus fraxineus*. Sometimes we did no interventions for the ancient ashes in the project area, even though they used to be pollards. It can be a stress on the tree to be pruned and combined with the infection of the fungus it can kill the tree.

A changed climate, with more arid conditions in the archipelago, make the soil dry deep in to the ground. When there is only small amount of snow and rain during the winter the soil only get wet on

the surface and in the shallow layers. When summer comes the soil get dry quickly and if there are some ignition the land will burn, not only the vegetation, but the hole content of organic soil. This can change the total ecosystem in affected islands. There might not come a new generation of natural forests in a very long time after such a fire. In the project we made some small interventions, providing a small number of safe barbecue places for outdoor life. Wildfires caused by outdoor life, preparing their camp fire directly on the ground, are a regular trouble during summer.

The fourth objective *was wetlands restored through the removal of dikes and the plugging of drainage ditches.*

We have done good locally with the measures to restore drained wetlands in the project. But since the project started the focus on bringing back water in the landscape has grown in a national level. A changed climate, with more arid conditions in the archipelago, make the soil dry and natural wetlands will dry out more quickly. The small scale effort done in the project sites, should be up-scaled to landscape level if significant effect on ecosystem services and for adoption to changed climate.

Disseminating and communicating the results of the project after the end of the project

General public

The website www.lifecoastbenefit.se, including an integrated Facebook account, is up and running and the deliverables from the project are all published. The website will be available for five years after the project.

The workplans (action A4), prepared in the project, mirrors all the measures in a specific N2000-site. These plans are written in a straight forward style and a general public with no previous knowledge about the project can get a picture of what we have done and where. For the locals, living in the project-region, this workplan, combined with the site-specific photo report, is the most relevant for detailed information. The workplans and photo reports are available at the project website.

The project has produced site specific signs and habitat signs. These signs/information boards are telling about the nature and ecological values in the N2000-sites and will not be outdated for a long period. Extra copies have been printed so they can be refreshed, if weather and sunlight tear them. At least 10 more years we will have this communication in place in the nature. The inquiry about visitor experience, in our restored N2000-sites, shows that visitor don´t find our website or Facebook account before their visit. Information in a physical form in the visitor entre to the N2000-sites are crucial if we want to reach them with the message about N2000-sites and their ecological values. All signs/information boards are published in the project website and the signs/information boards are summarized in a table called *"Sammanställning av skyltar"* and submitted with the Final report 30/11/2019, annex 37.

Two different exhibitions about the project, for regional visitor centers (Naturum), have been produced and are displayed. The exhibitions will be in place for a few months after the project. At least 43 000 visitors will have the chance to enjoy them.

A leaflet explaining the biological/cultural heritage in the archipelago is produced in Swedish and English. This folder was made as a part of action *D6 Study of traditional ecological knowledge***.** When preparing the study and simultaneously meeting with visitors in the N2000-sites we saw that we need some kind of simple way to communicate the context to a general public. The interviews we made

with elderly people in the archipelago are fragmental and there was a need to put them in a context. We put together a background story for what you still can see in the nature from past times use of the land. The background story was put in a leaflet so we can communicate it with visitors in the N2000-sites (they do not find the website before their visit, so it has to be a physical information). The leaflet will be provided in visitor centers/guest harbors in the years to come. If the leaflet becomes popular the reprint of the leaflet is a minor cost and can be afforded by the County Boards.

Stakeholders and landowners

The project team has established contacts/build relations with landowners and farmers with grazing animals for every site during the project. The communication with the established network will continue after the project. The nature conservation manager responsible has sorted out, for each N2000-site, what specific tasks that need supervision and new contacts with the stakeholders, farmers and landowners in the future. A detailed overview is available in **table 1** column *"Farmer managing the site"*. This personal communication with persons in our network, about the ongoing management and ecological status, in the N2000-sites are essential for the long term outcome of the project. The information in **table 1** is also incorporated in each County Administrative Boards planning tool (SkDOS or geodatabase), so the foreseen supervision and communications can be implemented in correct intervals.

Authorities and officials

Information about the status in restored N2000-habitats are registered in the national database, *Natura-naturtyps kartan* (NNK). When information is available in NNK it can be used for incoming applications for legal permits in the N2000-sites. The information will also be used by Swedish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), when preparing the national reports of status for species and habitats (article 17).

The Swedish LIFE-projects are generous and share information amongst the project managers and economists continuously. The lessons learned how to work with a LIFE-project, in general terms, are also shared with other officials preparing new projects.

Methods used in the project are best practice and most nature conservation manager have already the same knowledge as the project team. Nevertheless, one action in the project are new, how to put together an organization for predator control, reducing American Mink feeding on bird colonies. We expect interest form colleagues in other Counties and information will be sheared in upcoming meetings.

SITECODE	NAME	Area in N2000-site (ha)	Action C1, grasslands restored (ha)	Overall responsibility, (Organization)	Farmer managing the site	Area in CAP 2018 (ha)	More subsidies from CAP expected in future	Other sources of funding (if needed)
SE0220021	Sjösakärren	26	1,1	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Anders Eriksson, tenant	0,4	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220034	Tullgarn södra	2015	19,5	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Landowner Statens fastighetsverk and tenants	2	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220115	Marsviken-Marsäng	122	11,8	Lars Söderberg, landowner	Lars Söderberg, landowner	10,5	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220118	Labro ängar	67	11,2	Nyköpings municipality	Landowner, municipaly of Nyköping and tenants	2,5	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220119	Linudden	11	0,5	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Per Larsson, tenant	0,5	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220122	Västra Djupvik	18	2	Lars Isaksson, tenant	Lars Isaksson, tenant	1,9	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220124	Horsvik	13	0,9	Nyköpings municipality	Nyköpings municipality, betesavtal/arrende	0,4	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220126	Nynäs	1835	102,7	Region Södermanland	Reservatsförvaltare Nynäs gods	10	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220129	Lacka			County Administrative Board Södermanland	Pierre Stålnäbb, tenant		Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220129	Ringsö			County Administrative Board Södermanland	Nils Kjellberg landowner		No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220129	Sävö			County Administrative Board Södermanland	Jan Linder, tenant		No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220129	Hartsö			County Administrative Board Södermanland	new tenant in place 2020		Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220218	Stendörren	902	3,6		, betesavtal	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220231	Rågö	1560	26,2		Marie Holst och Daniel Johansson, tenants	8,1	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220439	Askö	1527	109,9		Johan Wenngren, tenant	35,1	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220440	Borgmästarholmen	11	3,5	Trosa municipality	Trosa municipalitys with farmers contracted	1	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0220603	Jungfruvassen	52	23,9	Nyköpings municipality	Dag Blomqvist, tenant	16,4	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230055	Sankt Anna och Gryts skärgårdar övergripande			County Administrative Board Östergötland	N.A		N.A	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230055	Sankt Anna Naturreservat			County Administrative Board Östergötland	landowner Bo och Björn Aronsson, contracted animal keeper Helene Forsman and Håkan Bergström		Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA

SITECODE	NAME	Area in N2000-site (ha)	Action C1, grasslands restored (ha)	Overall responsibility, (Organization)	Farmer managing the site	Area in CAP 2018 (ha)	More subsidies from CAP expected in future	Other sources of funding (if needed)
SE0230055	Kråkmarö-Fångö			County Administrative Board Östergötland	N.A		No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230055	Vänsö			County Administrative Board Östergötland	Djurhållare Familjen Bergström		Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230055	Gryts naturreservat			County Administrative Board Östergötland	tenant Marcus Pettersson		No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230055	Ängelholm			County Administrative Board Östergötland	Contracted animal keeper Jonas och Mikaela Andersson		Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230055	Ämtö			Valdemarsviks municipality	Marcus Pettersson+John Furenbäck contracted by Valdemarsviks municipality		Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
Summa SE0230055		**12887**	**228**			**22,5**		Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230090	Bråviken yttre	8758	19,9	County Administrative Board Östergötland	Animal keeper Lasse Danielsson	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230126	Svensksundsviken	1972	96,4	County Administrative Board Östergötland	landowner Hans Stenström, Per Helgesson, Anita Nilsson, Jan Ericsson, Göran Hannell, access rights for grazing Lars Olovsson	59,5	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230135	Eknön	248	51,5	County Administrative Board Östergötland	tenant Jörgen Wastesson	1,4	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230138	Åsvikelandet-Kvädö	6289	71	County Administrative Board Östergötland	tenanter Ahlsén lantbruk och Karl Gruvebäck	50,6	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230139	Dannskären	49	0	County Administrative Board Östergötland	N.A no project measures in action C1		No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230142	Bokö	417	0	County Administrative Board Östergötland	N.A no project measures in action C1		No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230151	Uggelö	384	2,3	County Administrative Board Östergötland	Tenant Christopher Danielsson		No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230180	Herrborum	122	60,6	County Administrative Board Östergötland	landowner Solveig Stenbock	5,5	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230192	Stjärnö-Fågelvik	36	10	County Administrative Board Östergötland/Skogsstyrelsen	landowner Daniel och Isabell Wikner	0,1	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230199	Kattedal	34	2,9	County Administrative Board Östergötland	landowner Daniel och Isabell Wikner, Susanne Jansson och Kristina Ahlsén	1,1	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230266	Uggleholmarna	51	10,6	County Administrative Board Östergötland	tenant Christopher Danielsson	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA

SITECODE	NAME	Area in N2000-site (ha)	Action C1, grasslands restored (ha)	Overall responsibility, (Organization)	Farmer managing the site	Area in CAP 2018 (ha)	More subsidies from CAP expected in future	Other sources of funding (if needed)
SE0230328	Missjö	1834	49,4	County Administrative Board Östergötland	tenant Bengt och Anna-Karin Almqvist	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230370	Stora Rimmö	403	12,1	County Administrative Board Östergötland	tenant Christopher Danielsson	1,9	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230376	Bråxvik	97	28,6	County Administrative Board Östergötland	tenant Thomas Gustafsson	26,9	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230378	Ramnö- och Utsättersfjärden	118	38,7	County Administrative Board Östergötland	landowner Robert Pettersson	17,4	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0230395	Arnö (delar av)	132	26,4	County Administrative Board Östergötland	Djurhållare Karl Gruvebäck	1,2	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330049	Misterhult	8500	48,5	County Administrative Board Kalmar		0	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330068	Lindö	132	12,1	County Administrative Board Kalmar	djurhållare Daniel Svensson	0,1	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330099	Björnö	122	3,1	County Administrative Board Kalmar	djurhållare Hans-Erik Carlsson	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330106	Storö	454	1	County Administrative Board Kalmar		0	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330126	Vållö	2751	128,8	County Administrative Board Kalmar	landowner John Blomberg mfl	1,1	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330127	Virbo med Ekö	585	16,6	County Administrative Board Kalmar		0	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330158	Horsö-Värsnäs	472	52,5	County Administrative Board Kalmar/Kalmar municipality	Djurhållare Jan-Åke Karlsson	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330164	Rågö (Västerviks skärgård)	876	0,5	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Djurhållare Paul Hultberg	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330172	Lövö	785	27,4	County Administrative Board Kalmar	landowner Tomas Tengnemo, Börje Karlsson mfl	6,8	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330186	Björkö	980	0	County Administrative Board Kalmar	landowner Christel och Magnus Alvarsson	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330253	Södra Malmö	1822	276,9	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Djurhållare Lars Hägg	113,5	No	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330268	Figeholm	155	9	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Djurhållare Jan-Åke Karlsson	0	Yes	Yearly grant from SEPA

SITECODE	NAME	Overall responsibility, (Organization)	Funding	Ancient trees cleared from ovwegrowth, no grazing regime (ha)	Visit by manager for assessment and new clearing when required, (within years/interval)	Pollards will be managed if required (pieces)	Visit by manager and assessment, (within years/interval)	Birdrich islets with no grazing regime (ha)	Visit by manager and assessment, (within years/interval)	Habitat 8230 without grazing regime, require reocurrent clearing (ha)	Visit by manager and assessment, (within years/interval)
SE0220017	Svanviken-Lindbacke	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220020	Strandstuviken	Nyköpings Municipality	Nyköpings Municipality	20	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220021	Sjösakärren	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220034	Tullgarn södra	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	50	once every 5 years	100	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220115	Marsviken-Marsäng	Lars Söderberg, landowner	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220118	Labro ängar	Nyköpings Municipality	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220119	Linudden	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220122	Västra Djupvik	Lars Isaksson, tenant	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220124	Horsvik	Nyköpings Municipality	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	15	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220126	Nynäs	County Council Södermanland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220129	Lacka	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	15	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220129	Ringsö	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	20	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220129	Sävö	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	45	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220129	Hartsö	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	115	once every 5 years	7,3	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A
SE0220218	Stendörren	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220231	Rågö	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220439	Askö	County Administative Board i Södermanlands län	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	50	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220440	Borgmästarholmen	Trosa Municipality	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0220603	Jungfruvassen	Nyköpings Municipality	Yearly grant from SEPA	5	once every 5 years	20	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230055	Sankt Anna och Gryts skärgårdar övergripande		Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230055	Sankt Anna Naturreservat	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0,8	once every 5 years
SE0230055	Kråkmarö-Fångö	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230055	Vänsö	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	28	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230055	Gryts naturreservat	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230055	Ängelholm	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	8	once every 5 years	98	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	1,4	once every 5 years
SE0230055	Ämtö	Valdemarsviks Municipality	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230090	Bråviken yttre	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	7,9	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	7,4	once every 2 years	N.A	N.A
SE0230126	Svensksundsviken	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	0,29	once every 2 years	122	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230135	Eknön	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	65	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230138	Åsvikelandet-Kvädö	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230139	Dannskären	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

SITECODE	NAME	Overall responsibility, (Organization)	Funding	Ancient trees cleared from ovwegrowth, no grazing regime (ha)	Visit by manager for assessment and new clearing when required, (within years/interval)	Pollards will be managed if required (pieces)	Visit by manager and assessment, (within years/interval)	Birdrich islets with no grazing regime (ha)	Visit by manager and assessment, (within years/interval)	Habitat 8230 without grazing regime, require reocurrent clearing (ha)	Visit by manager and assessment, (within years/interval)
SE0230142	Bokö	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230151	Uggelö	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	2,3	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230180	Herrborum	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	2,2	once every 2 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230192	Stjärnö-Fågelvik	County Administative Board Östergötland/Skogsstyrelsen	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	95	(59 trees) once every 2 years, (36 trees) once evry 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230199	Kattedal	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230266	Uggleholmarna	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	522	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230328	Missjö	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	25	once every 2 years	N.A	N.A
SE0230370	Stora Rimmö	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	146	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230376	Bråxvik	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230378	Ramnö- och Utsättersfjärden	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0230395	Arnö (delar av)	County Administative Board Östergötland	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330049	Misterhult	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	48,6	once every 2 years	N.A	N.A
SE0330068	Lindö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	212	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330099	Björnö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330106	Storö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1	once every 2 years	N.A	N.A
SE0330126	Vållö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	10	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330127	Virbo med Ekö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	16,6	once every 2 years	N.A	N.A
SE0330158	Horsö-Värsnäs	County Administative Board Kalmar/Kalmar Municipality	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330164	Rågö (Västerviks skärgård)	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330172	Lövö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	131	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330186	Björkö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	38	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330253	Södra Malmö	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	92	once every 5 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SE0330268	Figeholm	County Administative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA	N.A	N.A	100	2-4 times within 10 years	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SUM				**197,7**		**1937**		**105,9**		**2,2**	

Table 3 Equipment bought in the project LIFE Coast Benefit and how it will be used in the future.

Beneficiary	Equipment	Quant.	Action	Use of equipment after the project
CAB E	Camera	2	A4	County Administrative Board Östergötland, will be used by personell
CAB E	Palm computor	1	A4	County Administrative Board Östergötland, will be used by personell
CAB E	Life jacket	1	A4	County Administrative Board Östergötland, will be used by personell
CAB E	screwdriver	2	A4	County Administrative Board Östergötland, used by personell
CAB D	Camera	2	A4	County Administrative Board Södermanland, used by personell
CAB D	Palm computor	1	A4	County Administrative Board Södermanland, will be used by personell
CAB D	Life jacket	2	A4	County Administrative Board Södermanland, will be used by personell
CAB D	Survival suit (life jacket)	2	A4	County Administrative Board Södermanland, will be used by personell
CAB H	Camera	1	A4	County Administrative Board Kalmar, will be used by personell
CAB H	Tablet	1	A4	County Administrative Board Kalmar, will be used by personell
CAB E	Drilling machine	1	C1	Will be used by CAB personell or can be borrowed by farmers within project area
CAB E	Machine for trimming tufts	1	C1	Owned by CAB Östergötland, located at SE0230138 Kvädö gård will be used by tenant
CAB D	Boat	1	C1	CAB Södermanland, will be used by personell supervision N2000-areas in project region
CAB D	Machine for trimming tufts	1	C1	Will be used by CAB personell at the site SE0220218 Stendörren
CAB D	Machine, mower for haymaking	2	C1	Located at the site SE0220218 Stendörren, can be borrowed by other N2000-sites
CAB D	Motor saw, brush cutter	1	C1	Will be used by CAB personell at the site SE0220218 Stendörren
CAB D	Motor saw, Chainsaw	2	C1	Will be used by CAB personell at the site SE0220218 Stendörren
CAB D	Wagon for hay transport	1	C1	Used by tenant at the island Lacka SE0220129
CAB D	Machine for trimming reeds	1	C1	Will be used by CAB personell at the site SE0220218 Stendörren
CAB E	Mink traps	50	C5	Distrbuted to landowners and hunters in the project area. Own by CAB and used by hunters.
CAB E	Leafblow machine	1	C5	Will be used by hunters within the project area
CAB D	Leafblow machine	1	C5	Located at the site SE0220218 Stendörren, can be borrowed by hunters
CAB D	Mink traps	30	C5	Distrbuted to landowners and hunters in the project area. Owned by CAB and will be used by hunters.

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Action	Infrastructure	Overall responsibility, (Organization)	Responsible for maintenance	Inspection
C.3	Animal shelter at site SE0220231, island Rågö	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Tenants Marie Holst och Daniel Johansson	Inspection upon revision of tenancy
C.3	Animalshelter at site SE0330186 island Björkö	Landowner	Landowner	Continuosly
C.3	Animal shelter at site SE0220129, island Lacka	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Tenant Pierre Stålnäbb	Inspection upon revision of tenancy
C.3	Animal shelter for seep at site SE0220126, Nynäs	County Council Södermanland	County Council Södermanland	Continuosly
C.4	Tractor path at site SE0220231, island Rågö	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Tenant Marie Holst och Daniel Johansson	Inspection upon revision of tenancy
C.4	Tractor path at site SE0330253, island Södra Malmö	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Landowner and tenants	Continuosly
C.4	Tractor path at site SE0220129, island Ringsö and island Hartsö	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Landowner and tenants	Continuosly
C.4	Tractor path at site SE0220439 island Askö	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Tenant Johan Wenngren	Inspection upon revision of tenancy
C.4	Barge lay-by at site SE0220231, island Rågö	County Administrative Board Södermanland	Tenants Marie Holst och Daniel Johansson	Inspection upon revision of tenancy
C.4	Transport road to Mörkvik hamn. Transports to Björkö SE0330186, Södra malmö SE0330253 och Rågö SE0330164	Landowner	Landowner	Continuosly

¢l·ōfŜ p Forest restored in the LIFE Coast Benefit project and responsibility for management after the project.

SITECODE	NAMN	Area N2000-site (ha)	Action C6, Prescribed burning (ha)	Action C7, Diversification of forests (ha)	Overall responsibility, (Organization)
SE0220020	Strandstuviken	989		18,8	Municipality Nyköping
SE0220034	Tullgarn södra	2015		12,5	County Administrative Board Södermanland
SE0220119	Linudden	11		2	County Administrative Board Södermanland
SE0220126	Nynäs	1835	8,7		County Council of Södermanland
SE0220440	Borgmästarholmen	11		8,9	Municipality Nyköping
SE0220603	Jungfruvassen	52		4,5	Municipality Nyköping
SE0230055	St Anna o Gryt	12887	15,3	67,6	County Administrative Board Östergötland
SE0230090	Bråviken yttre	8758	6,5	4,8	County Administrative Board Östergötland
SE0230138	Åsvikelandet-Kvädö	6289	48,4	4,6	County Administrative Board Östergötland
SE0230266	Uggleholmarna	51		6,5	County Administrative Board Östergötland
SE0230370	Stora Rimmö	403		0,2	County Administrative Board Östergötland
SE0230395	Arnö (delar av)	132		1	County Administrative Board Östergötland
SE0330126	Vållö	2751		1,2	County Administrative Board Kalmar
SE0330253	Södra Malmö	1822		3,8	County Administrative Board Kalmar
SE0330268	Figeholm	155		9,3	County Administrative Board Kalmar
Summa			**78,9**	**145,6**	

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SITECODE	NAMN	Area N2000-site (ha)	Action C8, wetland freshwater (ha)	Action C9, wetland marien (ha)	Overall responsibility, (Organization)	Funding if needed
SE0230055	Ämtö	12887	5,23	0	Municipality of Valdemarsvik	Municipality of Valdemarsvik
SE0330099	Björnö	122	7,5	0	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330106	Storö	454	3,1	1,1	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330158	Horsö-Värsnäs	472	0	0,6	County Administrative Board Kalmar/Municipality of Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330164	Rågö (Västerviks skärgård)	876	0	0,1	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330253	Södra Malmö	1822	6,6	0	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA
SE0330268	Figeholm	155	3,4	0	County Administrative Board Kalmar	Yearly grant from SEPA
Summa			**25,9**	**1,8**		

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Name	Site	**Grassland monitoring (next time in years)**
Strandstuviken	SE0220020	12
Sjösakärren	SE0220021	12
Nynäs	SE0220126	12
Sävö	SE0220129	12
Hartsö	SE0220129	12
Rågö	SE0220231	12
Askö	SE0220439	12
Jungfruvassen	SE0220603	12
Ämtö	SE0230055	5
Svensksundsviken	SE0230126	5
Eknön	SE0230135	5
Herrborum	SE0230180	5
Bråxvik	SE0230376	5
Ramnö- och Utsättersfjärden	SE0230378	5
Arnö (delar av)	SE0230395	12

[illegible]

SITECODE	NAMN	Monitoring Ancient trees in future	Strukturuppföljning i skog och insektsuppföljning efter brand
SE0230055	Ämtö	N.A	Monitoring insects in areas for prescribed buning 10 years after burning.
SE0230135	Eknön	Ancient tree monitoring, including veteranized trees. Whitin 15 years.	N.A
SE0230138	Åsvikelandet-Kvädö	N.A	Monitoring insects in areas for prescribed buning 10 years after burning.
SE0230180	Herrborum	Ancient tree monitoring, including veteranized trees. Whitin 15 years.	N.A
SE0230192	Stjärnö-Fågelvik	Ancient tree monitoring, including veteranized trees. Whitin 15 years.	N.A
SE0230266	Uggleholmarna	Ancient tree monitoring, including veteranized trees. Whitin 15 years.	N.A

SITECODE	NAME	Action D1 Bird monitoring, method	Period (next time in whitin "X" years)
SE0220017	Svanviken-Lindbacke	Monitoring birds in wetland meadows	6
SE0220115	Marsviken-Marsäng	Monitoring birds in wetland meadows	6
SE0220118	Labro ängar	Monitoring birds in wetland meadows	6
SE0220129	Hartsö	Coastal bird monitoring	6
SE0230055	Sankt Anna och Gryts skärgård	Coastal bird monitoring	10
SE0230090	Bråviken yttre	Coastal bird monitoring	10
SE0230126	Svensksundsviken	Coastal bird monitoring	1
SE0230138	Åsvikelandet-Kvädö	Monitoring birds in wetland meadows	5
SE0230180	Herrborum	Monitoring birds in wetland meadows	5
SE0230328	Missjö	Coastal bird monitoring	10
SE0230376	Bråxvik	Monitoring birds in wetland meadows	5
SE0230378	Ramnö- och Utsättersfjärden	Monitoring birds in wetland meadows	5
SE0330049	Misterhult	Coastal bird monitoring	10
SE0330106	Storö	Coastal bird monitoring	10
SE0330127	Virbo med Ekö	Coastal bird monitoring	10