

Name of the project area:

Södra Malmö

Surface area (ha): 1,804.600

EU protection status:

SPA **NATURA 2000 Code** :

pSCI **X NATURA 2000 Code** : SE0330253

Nature conservation (24% woodland where 10% are planned for husbandry, farmland 1% and 75% water).

Private land 100%.

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area:

Most of the land area is overgrown by forests of varying density. Pine forest dominates but where the soil is thicker other mixed forests of oak and pine is common. The forest is rich in old trees, snags, coarse trunks, stumps and freestanding oak which are valuable for a rich flora of cryptogams. Around lake Frisksjön swamp forests occur with the presence of several red-listed beetles. The eastern edge of Southern Malmö consists of arable land and pastures of mainly forest grazing nature. On the more open parts of the island grows traditionally grazing-favored species as wild thyme. On Southern Malmö the endemic shrub-species Västerviksbjörnbär *Rubus vestervicensis* has its single locality. Much of the water in the reserve are inlets and shallow bays that are protected from heavy waves and contain different types of sediments and substrates with abundant benthic plant communities. The sheltered bays are important spawning and nursery areas for many fish species. In more exposed areas, by the outer islands and the reefs and underwater rocks exposed at low water levels, red, brown, green algae and mussels and barnacles are common. On Flatholmen east side wrack is dominant on hard bottoms, in the belt between one and tree meters depth. Eelgrass grows in relatively dense populations, down to 6.5 m.

The islets and the smallest islands are treeless and the vegetation consists of species adapted to sun exposure, wind and salt, and absence of proper soil. the lichenflora is often rich and characteristic.

The larger islands are covered with groups of pine trees. The islets are important for nesting birds. Character species of the archipelago are for example, eider, tufted duck and goos.

Updated data about the site in Natura 2000 have been reported to the Swedish Government, and a governmental decision about updates was taken in August 2012. The data in this application are in line with this update.

The site is pointed out as of National Interest for Nature conservation. The occurrence of the endemic *Rubus vestervicensis* makes the site extra important.

The project will address threats from overgrowing of grassland habitats and grazed forests by measures included in action C1, targeting 217.2 ha.

Habitats that will be improved by action C1:

9070: 100.2 ha

Other grassland: 0.2 ha

Other wooded habitats: 56.4 ha

Other land: 60.4 ha.

Uniform forest stands will be improved by measures in action C7, in total 3.8 ha.

Habitats that will be improved by action C7:

Habitats that most likely will become 9070, 9160 or 9190 after management and after some time has elapsed: 3.8 ha.

Drained wetland will be restored by action C8, in total 4.4 ha.

Habitats that will be improved by action C8:

7140: 2.4 ha

91D0: 2.0 ha

The long term possibilities to fulfill the management of the site will be improved by the action C4.