**Frågor efter föredrag Pollinering – Magnus Stenmark**

*What do you think about too much/hard grazing? Will the nectar resource be too little because of less flowering plants?*

The most important is to graze. That is number one. Grazing level can be discussed and there is no right or wrong in the archipelago. Too hard grazing will reduce the food resources for the pollinators. On the other hand, too careful grazing can lead to reduced possibility of scraping up sand and soil and therefore reduce the amount of nesting sites as well as spreading of seeds.

*In pollinator perspective, is it favorable to have the animals kept on the same island all year round as they were historically?*

The best thing for pollinators should be long term (all year round) presence of animals. But if it’s not possible, maybe we must except the fact and adapt to current regimes.

*What state of the dead wood is most interesting for cavity nesting species?*

Cavity nesting species uses wood long before it is dead. There are cavities in living trees as well. But there are more cavities in dead trees. It is important to have continuity of living and dead trees.

*How successful are man made insect hotels (for example drilled holes in log of wood)?*

It is very good cause they enhance the public’s interest and awareness. But the best is of course to preserve natural habitats.

*A comment of the importance of grazing. Sheeps prefer eating flowers, which leads to lack of flowers in sheep grazed pastures. Therefore, it is important to have different pastures to ensure the access of pollen and nectar during the whole season. Good planning and mowing animals between different pastures to let the flowers bloom is important.*

It is fantastic if it is possible to plan the grazing in that way. But maybe it requires a farmer with enough land and interest.

*How easy or hard is it for pollinators to disperse between islands in the archipelago?*

We do not know much. Some species are longflyers and can fly 10-20 km. Many of these species is found in the archipelago. But most pollinators are no good at dispersal. A fragmented landscape makes it even harder.

*Are there any benefits from mixed grazing regims?*

Yes, studies show that. Mixed grazing shows good results, especially when mixing horses and sheep. If it is possible, it is preferable.

*Would reintroduction of pollinator species to the islands in the archipelago be suitable?*

First, restoration of the island habitats is most important. Reintroduction is possible, but secondarily.

**Frågor efter Informationsspridning i projektet/Besöksupplevelser – Anneli**

*A comment about the visitor survey. It is good to also have forms in other languages than Swedish. Then foreign visitors also can answer the survey.*

*A comment on Sävö. The management on Sävö is really successful, which is due to a very good cooperation with the tenants. Dedicated tenants become good ambassadors for the protected area.*