



LIFE + Nature

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part A – administrative information

Version 2



FOR ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY

LIFE+11 NAT/DK/

LIFE+ Nature project application

Language of the proposal:

Project title: (max. 120 characters)

LIFE LAESOE - restoration of birdlife and natural habitats at Laesoe

Project acronym: (max. 25 characters)

LIFE LAESOE

The project will be implemented in the following Member State(s):

Name of the Member State	Name of the Region		
DK - Denmark	all regions	-	+

Expected start date:

Expected end date:

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES

Name of the **coordinating** beneficiary:
(max. 200 characters)

Add associated beneficiary: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Name of the associated beneficiary:
(max. 200 characters)

LIST OF CO-FINANCIERS

Add co-financier: ☐ Yes ☒ No

PROJECT BUDGET AND REQUESTED EU FUNDING

Total project budget: €

Total eligible project budget: €

EU financial contribution requested: € (= % of total eligible budget)

Coordinating Beneficiary Profile Information				
Legal Name	Nature Agency, Vendsyssel			
Short Name (max. 10 characters)	NST		Legal Status Public body <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Private non- commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	
VAT No	11 91 69 10			
Legal Registration No	11 91 69 10			
Registration Date	11-04-1949			
Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary				
Street Name and No (max. 100 characters)	Haraldsgade 53			
Town/ City	Copenhagen Ø			
Post Code	DK-2100	PO Box		
Member State	DK - Denmark			
Coordinating Beneficiary contact person information				
Title	Mr.	Function	Project manager	
Surname	Jørgensen			
First Name	Hans - Henrik			
E-mail address	vsy@nst.dk			
Department / Service (max. 200 characters)	Naturstyrelsen, Vendsyssel			
Street Name and No	Sct. Laurentii Vej 148			
Post Code	9990	PO Box		
Town/ City	Skagen			
Member State	DK - Denmark			
Telephone No	+45 7254 3000	Fax No		
Website	www.naturstyrelsen.dk			
Brief description of the Coordinating Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal (max. 2.000 characters)				

The Nature Agency (NST) is an institution within the Danish Ministry of the Environment. The main focus of the NST is the citizens and their use of nature as well as developing, establishing and restoring nature and to undertake practical management measures for wild flora and fauna. In addition to the efforts for nature on state land, the NST engage in green partnership arrangements with i.e. local authorities, aiming at nature management and awareness rising.

Administration and maintenance of forests and nature areas belonging to the state and development of nature quality in the landscape is the primary goal of the agency. The agency is responsible for the administration of national policies and legislation concerning nature conservation, restoration and management, open-air recreational activities, hunting and forestry. The agency is managing the State forest areas and other publicly owned nature and agricultural areas, in total around 190.000 ha.

The Nature Agency are organised on the principle of decentralisation. There is a central administration office in Copenhagen and 19 decentralized units covering the whole country. The central administration office is mainly responsible for the general management administration regarding policy, economics and planning plus the preparation of law and action programmes. The primary task for the decentralized units is to carry out various projects and initiatives and to maintain contact to the local stakeholders in their region. The agency's Management Division has the overall responsibility for the project.



COORDINATING BENEFICIARY DECLARATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. The specific actions listed in this proposal do not and will not receive aid from the Structural Funds or other European Union financial instruments. In the event that any such funding will be made available after the submission of the proposal or during the implementation of the project, my organisation will immediately inform the European Commission.

2. My organisation

Nature Agency, Vendsyssel

has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

3. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute

336,320 € to the project.

My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions:

A.1, A.2, A.3, C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.7, C.8, C.9, C.10, C.11, C.12, D.1, D.2, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.6, E.7, E.8, E.9, E.10, F.1, F.2, F.3

The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is

982,448 €

4. Should one or more associated beneficiary or co-financier reduce or withdraw its financial contribution, my organisation will ensure that a corresponding additional contribution is made available.

5. My organisation will conclude with the associated beneficiaries and co-financiers any agreements necessary for the completion of the work, provided these do not infringe on their obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. Such agreements will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. They will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each associated beneficiary and define the financial arrangements.

6. I am aware that my organisation is solely legally and financially responsible to the Commission for the implementation of the project (Article 4 of the Common Provisions).

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the LIFE+ application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Skagen

on 15-06-2012

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory Jesper Blom-Hansen, Head Forester, NST-Vendsyssel



COORDINATING BENEFICIARY DECLARATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. The specific actions listed in this proposal do not and will not receive aid from the Structural Funds or other European Union financial instruments. In the event that any such funding will be made available after the submission of the proposal or during the implementation of the project, my organisation will immediately inform the European Commission.

2. My organisation

Nature Agency, Vendsyssel

has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

3. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute

336,320 € to the project.

My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions:

A.1, A.2, A.3, C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.7, C.8, C.9, C.10, C.11, C.12, D.1, D.2, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.6, E.7, E.8, E.9, E.10, F.1, F.2, F.3

The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is

982,448 €

4. Should one or more associated beneficiary or co-financier reduce or withdraw its financial contribution, my organisation will ensure that a corresponding additional contribution is made available.

5. My organisation will conclude with the associated beneficiaries and co-financiers any agreements necessary for the completion of the work, provided these do not infringe on their obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. Such agreements will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. They will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each associated beneficiary and define the financial arrangements.

6. I am aware that my organisation is solely legally and financially responsible to the Commission for the implementation of the project (Article 4 of the Common Provisions).


I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the LIFE+ application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Skagen

on 09-05-2012

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary: 

Name(s) and status of signatory Jesper Blom-Hansen, Head Forester, NST-Vendsyssel

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY PROFILE

Associated Beneficiary profile information			
Legal Name	Læsø Municipality		
Short Name (max. 10 characters)	LM	Legal Status Public body <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Private non-commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	
VAT No	45 97 33 28		
Legal Registration No	45 97 33 28		
Registration Date	17-06-1964		
Legal address of the Associated Beneficiary			
Street Name and No (max. 100 characters)	Doktorvejen 2		
Town/City	Byrum		
Post Code	DK-9940	PO Box	
Member State	DK - Denmark		
Website of the Associated Beneficiary			
Website	www.laesoe.dk		
Brief description of the Associated Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal (max. 2.000 characters)			
<p>Læsø Municipality has per 1. January 2011 1,950 inhabitants living on an area of 113,820 km², giving a population density: 17 inhabitants / km².</p> <p>The municipality is situated in the very north-eastern part of Denmark, and is the smallest municipality in Denmark.</p> <p>As a municipality, Læsø is an independent political unit with direct election to its municipality board. The municipality collect taxes in order to run a public school, regulating the social security system, paying social aids, paying public pensions, building and maintaining infrastructure and being responsible for implementation of several environmental and nature protection acts.</p> <p>Specific on nature protection, the municipality is within its area of jurisdiction responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of Danish Act no 1027 of 20/10/2008 on Spatial planning, - Implementation of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy, - The physical management of implementing the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora on areas not owned by the Danish State, - Enforce the Danish act no 1042 of 20/10/2008 on Nature protection, - Implementation of Danish Act no 408 of 01/05/2007 on Appointment and Administration of Internationally Protected Areas and Protection of Certain Species. <p>Experiences:</p> <p>Læsø Municipality's staff has been carrying out nature management, particularly clearing of open nature areas from woody species and control of invasive species, on all municipality-owned and private protected areas.</p>			

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation

Læsø Municipality

has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute

714,681 € to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions:

A.2, E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.6, E.7, E.8, E.10, F.3, C.2, C.4, C.5, C.8, A.1, C.1, C.3, C.7, C.10, C.11, F.1, C.9, C.6

The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is

1,119,554 €

3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:
 - a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.
 - b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.
 - c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.
 - d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the LIFE+ application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Læsø on 15-06-2012

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: Thomas W. Olsen, Mayor, Læsø Municipality

ASSOCIATED BENEFICIARY DECLARATION (complete for each Associated Beneficiary)

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. My organisation

Læsø Municipality

has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 93.1 and 94 of Council Regulation 1605/2002 of 25/06/2002 (OJ L248 of 16/09/2002).

2. My organisation (which is legally registered in the European Union) will contribute

714,681

€ to the project. My organisation will participate in the implementation of the following actions:

A.2, E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.6, E.7, E.8, E.10, F.3, C.2, C.4, C.5, C.8, A.1, C.1, C.3, C.7, C.10, C.11, F.1, C.9, C.6

The estimated total cost of my organisation's part in the implementation of the project is

1,119,554

3. My organisation will conclude with the coordinating beneficiary an agreement necessary for the completion of the work, provided this does not infringe on our obligations, as stated in the grant agreement with the European Commission. This agreement will be based on the model proposed by the European Commission. It will describe clearly the tasks to be performed by my organisation and define the financial arrangements.
4. For the purposes of the implementation of the agreement regarding this project between the European Commission and the coordinating beneficiary:
- a) My organisation grants power of attorney to the coordinating beneficiary, to act in our name and for our account in signing the above-mentioned agreement and its possible subsequent riders with the European Commission. Accordingly, my organisation hereby mandates the coordinating beneficiary to take full legal responsibility for the implementation of such an agreement.
- b) My organisation hereby confirms that we have taken careful note of and accept all the provisions of the above agreement with the European Commission, in particular all provisions affecting my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary. In particular, my organisation acknowledges that, by virtue of this mandate, the co-ordinator alone is entitled to receive funds from the Commission and distribute to my organisation the amount corresponding to our participation in the action.
- c) My organisation hereby agrees to do everything in our power to help the coordinating beneficiary fulfil his obligations under the above agreement. In particular, my organisation hereby agrees to provide him whatever documents or information may be required, as soon as possible after receiving his request.
- d) The provisions of the above agreement, including this mandate, shall take precedence over any other agreement between my organisation and the coordinating beneficiary which may have an effect on the implementation of the above agreement between the coordinating beneficiary and the Commission.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the Common Provisions (attached to the Model Grant Agreement provided with the LIFE+ application files).

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this proposal are true and the information provided is correct.

At Læsø on 09-05-2012

Signature of the Associated Beneficiary: 

Name(s) and status of signatory: Thomas W. Olsen, Mayor, Læsø Municipality

OTHER PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR EUROPEAN UNION FUNDING

Please answer each of the following questions :

Have you or any of your associated beneficiaries already benefited from previous LIFE co-financing? (please cite LIFE project reference number, title, year, amount of the co-financing, duration, name(s) of coordinating beneficiary and/or partners involved): (max. 5.000 characters)

Nature Agency projects which previously have received support from ACE/ACNAT/LIFE:

- ☐ Management of wetland habitats on Vestmager. 1986-89. EC contribution 109,500 €
- ☐ Heathland Management at Viborg. 1986-88. EC contribution (ACE) 51,185 €
- ☐ Protection of Marine Areas at Læsø and Stavns Fjord. 1986-90. EC contribution (ACE) 28,450 €
- ☐ Nature management in Tøndermarsken. 1986-89. EC contribution (ACE) 50,000 €
- ☐ Restoration of three Danish SPA's (Fiil Sø, Geddal Enge and Vænge Sø). 1991-93 EC contribution (ACE) 50,000 €
- ☐ Management of North European Heathland Areas in relation to the Directive 79/409/EEC (LIFE92NAT/DK/013600); 1993-95; EC contribution 400,000 €
- ☐ Restoration of large areas of national forests for the benefit of endangered birds, plants and biotopes. 1995-98. EC contribution 1,215,400 €
- ☐ Restoration of the area of Vest Stadil Fjord (LIFE97 NAT/DK/004199); 1997-2001; EC contribution 885,156 €
- ☐ Wadden Sea estuary nature and environment improvement (LIFE99 NAT/DK/006456); 1999-2002; EC contribution 713,036 €
- ☐ Restoration of habitats and wildlife of the Skjern Å River (LIFE00 NAT/DK/007116); 2001-04; EC contribution 2,207,163 €
- ☐ Restoration of Dune Habitats along the Danish West Coast (LIFE02 NAT/DK/008584); 2001-06; EC contribution 2,805,478 €
- ☐ Restoration of Dry Grasslands in Denmark (LIFE04 NAT/DK/000020); 2004-08; EC contribution 2,151,316 €
- ☐ Urgent Actions for the endangered Houting *Coregonus oxyrhynchus; (LIFE05NAT/DK/000153); 2005-10; EC contribution 8,031,548 €
- ☐ Restoration of raised bogs in Denmark with new methods (LIFE05NAT/DK/000150); 2005-09; EC contribution 1,407,578 €
- ☐ LIFE05 NAT/DK/000151 ASPEA - Action for sustaining the population of Euphydryas aurinia EC contribution 283,284 €
- ☐ Restoration of Meadow Bird Habitats (LIFE06 NAT/DK/000158); 2006-09; EC contribution 714,466 €
- ☐ Rebuilding of Marine Cavernous Boulder Reefs in Kattegat (LIFE06 NAT/DK/000159); 2006-12; EC contribution 2,364,199 €
- ☐ Re-establishing a natural water flow level in the river system 'Mølleåen' (LIFE+07NAT/DK000100) 2009-11 EC contribution 2.334.821 €
- ☐ LIFE08 NAT/DK/000464: "Dry Grassland in Denmark – Restoration and Conservation"; EC Contribution 1,081,047 €
- ☐ LIFE08 NAT/DK/000465: "Genopretning af lysåbne naturtyper til at dække hele Helnæs området (Restoring semi-natural habitat types to a total cover of site Helnæs)" EC Contribution 1,264,967 €
- ☐ LIFE08 NAT/DK/000466: "Restoration of raised bog Holmegaards Mose" EC Contribution 445,853 €
- ☐ LIFE09 NAT/DK/000370: "Restoration of Atlantic heaths and inland dunes in Denmark" EC Contribution 2,037,844 €
- ☐ LIFE10 NAT/DK/102. "Restoration of active raised bog - Lille Vildmose" EC Contribution 4,194,396 €

Have you or any of the associated beneficiaries submitted any actions related directly or indirectly to this project to other European Union financial instruments? To whom? When and with what results? (max. 5.000 characters)

No.

For those actions which fall within the eligibility criteria for financing through other European Union financial instruments, **please explain in full detail** why you consider that those actions nevertheless do not fall within the main scope of the instrument(s) in question and are therefore included in the current project. (max. 5.000 characters)

All alternative options have been screened as to secure whether other funding would be a possibility.

Schemes under the Danish Rural Development Programme cannot be used for funding of elements of this application, partly because only a limited number of the involved habitat types in the project are part of these schemes (demarcation rules), and partly because publicly owned land will be given a lower priority during a selection phase in some of the DRDF schemes.

A possibility although exist regarding A1 and C12 – Landowners Association. The national allocation is although very limited under this specific scheme, several project types are eligible under the scheme and consequentially, only very limited funds are therefore targeted towards establishing a landowners association / grazing community.

Going by the advice received the applicants have therefore decided not to look towards this – very limited – alternative funding source, simply because it also would include a possibility of conflict (double funding).

It is essential that the project will be granted under the LIFE+ instrument, as this is regarded the only instrument capable of securing the success, which is not believed to be the situation if funded (or partly funded) under the Danish Rural Development Programme.

Under LIFE+ a strong element of “force” is present, safeguarding commitment regarding project implementation and the sustainable management following the project phase. Also the fact that project management is included under LIFE+ is essential.

None of these elements would be present under the Danish Rural Development Programme. It should also be stressed that the project with LIFE+ funding will prepare the project area for later funding under the Danish Rural Development Programme which again will safeguard the sustainability of the project.

In the event that any other source of funding should become available or new knowledge regarding alternative funding turn up following the submission or during the implementation – if granted by the Commission – the applicants will immediately inform the Commission regarding this new situation.

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Læsø Kommune (Municipality of Laesoe)

Full address:

Læsø kommune
Doktorvejen 2
DK-9940 Læsø
Denmark

Tel:

+45 9621 3000

Fax:

+45 9949 1406

E-mail: kommunen@laesoe.dk

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Jan Kjærsgaard, Technical Director

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

Our organisation strongly supports the present LIFE+ project proposals concerning restoring the salt marsh land and other related light demanding habitats at Laesoe.

As inhabitants at the island and users of these habitats at Læsø we are very much concerned about the long term natura conservation status at our island. We wish to to restore and maintain the light demanding habitats for future generations as they are characteristic features of the nature at Læsø.

The project is furthermore very important from a socio-economic point of view, as several actions will create opportunity for sustainable local employment thereby also safeguarding the restoration, conservation and protection of species and habitats.

Frederikshavn Kommune and Læsø Kommune are working together under the Danish Act. No. LBK No. 50 of 15/01/2010 regarding binding cooperation between municipalities.

Within the project sites and when relevant on the area of municipalities jurisdiction, Frederikshavn Kommune will support the project by timely and adequate implementation of EU and National Acts regarding planing, natura- and water protection.

Læsø Kommune is co-funding the project.

At Læsø

on

15-06-2012

Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:

(max. 100 characters)

Thomas W. Olsen, Mayor, Læsø Kommune

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)	
Læsø Kommune (Municipality of Læsø)	
Full address:	
Læsø Kommune Doktorvejen 2 DK-9940 Læsø Denmark	
Tel: +45 96 21 3000	Fax: +45 9949 1406
E-mail: kommunen@laesoe.dk	
Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)	
Jan Kjærgaard, Technical Director	
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)	
<p>Our organisation strongly supports the present LIFE+ project proposal concerning restoring the salt marsh land and other related light demanding habitats at Læsø.</p> <p>As inhabitants at the island and users of these habitats at Læsø we are very much concerned about the long term natura conservation status at our island. We wish to restore and maintain the light demanding habitats for future generations as they are characteristic features of the nature at Læsø.</p> <p>The projects is furthermore very important from a socio-economic point of view, as several actions will create opportunity for sustainable local employment thereby also safeguarding the restoration, conservation and protection of species and habitats.</p> <p>Frederikshavn Kommune and Læsø Kommune are working together under the Danish Act. No. LBK No. 50 of 15/01/2010 regarding binding cooperation between municipalities.</p> <p>Within the project sites and when relevant on the area of the Municipalities jurisdiction, Frederikshavn Kommune will support the project by timely and adequate implementation of EU and National Acts regarding planning, natura- and water protection.</p> <p>Læsø Kommune is co-funding the project.</p>	
At Læsø	on 31-08-2011
Signature of the Competent Authority: <i>Thomas W. Olsen</i>	
Name(s) and status of signatory (max. 100 characters)	Thomas W. Olsen, Mayor, Læsø Kommune

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Læsø Kommune (Municipality of Laesoe)

Full address:

Læsø kommune
Doktorvejen 2
DK-9940 Læsø
Denmark

Tel:

+45 9621 3000

Fax:

+45 9949 1406

E-mail:

kommunen@laesoe.dk

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Jan Kjærsgaard, Technical Director

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

Regarding action C9 - statement of intent.

As part of implementing action C9 Laesoe Municipality intent to secure that future infrastructure will be used in a manner reflecting the targeted species needs - including restricted or no use of the said infrastructure, or part of it, during the breeding season.

At Læsø

on 15-06-2012

Signature of the Competent Authority:


Name(s) and status of signatory:

(max. 100 characters)

Thomas W. Olsen, Mayer, Læsø Kommune

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)	
Læsø Kommune (Municipality of Laesoe)	
Full address:	
Læsø Kommune Doktorvejen 2 Byrum DK-9940 Læsø	
Tel:	+45 9621 3000
Fax:	+45 9949 1406
E-mail:	kommunen@laesoe.dk
Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)	
Jan Kjærgaard, Technical Director.	
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)	
<p>Regarding action C9 - statement of intent.</p> <p>As part of implementing action C9 Laesoe Municipality intent to secure that future infrastructure will be used in a manner reflecting the targeted species needs - including restricted or no use of the said infrastructure, or part of it, during the breeding season.</p>	
At	Læsø
on	09-05-2012
Signature of the Competent Authority: 	
Name(s) and status of signatory (max. 100 characters)	Thomas W. Olsen, Mayer, Læsø kommune

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Frederikshavn Kommune

Full address:

Frederikshavn Kommune
Teknisk Forvaltning
Rådhus Allé 100
DK-9900 Frederikshavn

Tel:

+45 9845 5000

Fax:

+45 9842 5104

E-mail: post@frederikshavn.dk

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Claus Riber Knudsen, Teamleder Water and Nature

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

The project contributes to the implementation of the responsibilities of Frederikshavn Kommune with respect to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21. May 1992 regarding the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

Within the project sites and when relevant on the area of the municipalities jurisdiction, Frederikshavn Kommune will support the project by timely and adequate implementation of EU and National Acts on planning, natura- and water protection.

Frederikshavn Kommune and Læsø Kommune are working together under the Danish Act no. LBK no. 50 of 15/01/2010 regarding binding cooperations between municipalities.

At Frederikshavn

on

15-06-2012

Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:

(max. 100 characters)

Claus Riber Knudsen, Teamleder Water and Nature

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)	
Frederikshavn Kommune (Municipality of Frederikshavn)	
Full address:	
Frederikshavn Kommune Teknisk Forvaltning Rådhus Allé 100 DK-9900 Frederikshavn	
Tel: +45 9845 5000	Fax: +45 9842 5104
E-mail: post@frederikshavn.dk	
Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)	
Claus Riber Knudsen, Teamleder Water and Nature	
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)	
<p>The project contributes to the implementation of the responsibilities of Frederikshavn Kommune with respect to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21. May 1992 regarding the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Within the project sites and when relevant on the area of the Municipalities jurisdiction, Frederikshavn Kommune will support the project by timely and adequate implementation of EU and National Acts on planning, natura- and water protection.</p> <p>Frederikshavn Kommune and Læsø Kommune are working together under the Danish Act no. LBK no. 50 of 15/01/2010 regarding binding cooperation between municipalities.</p> <p>Frederikshavn Kommune has no co-funding.</p>	
At Frederikshavn	on 25/8-2011
Signature of the Competent Authority 	
Name(s) and status of signatory (max. 100 characters)	Claus Riber Knudsen, Teamleader Water and Natura

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Læsø Landbrug

Full address:

C/O Kurt birger Olsen
Tørkerivej 7
DK-9940 Læsø

Tel:

+45 9849 9374

Fax:

E-mail: brunhavegaard@mail.tele.dk

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Kurt Birger Olsen, Chairman, Læsø Landbrug

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

Our organisation strongly supports the present LIFE+ project concerning restoring the salt marsh land and other related laght demanding habitats at Læsø. As the farmers association at Læsø we are very supportive regarding the possibility of using grazing as nature conservation at Læsø. We strongly support the idea of creating a grazing society and establishment of large coherent grazing areas and hereby restore and maintain the wide open salt marsh land in Læsø.

It must be stressed that Læsø Landbrug is a community of interest, and as such is unable to support the project financially.

We will support the project by encourage landowners to join the Landowners Association and / or grazing society or alternively let their land merge into a large grazing area.

At Læsø

on 15-06-2012

Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:
(max. 100 characters)

Kurt Birger Olsen, Chairman, Læsø Landbrug

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)	
Læsø Landbrug	
Full address:	
C/O Kurt Birger Olsen, Tørkerivej 7, DK-9940 Læsø	
Tel: +45 98 49 93 74	Fax:
E-mail: brunhavegaard@mail.tele.dk	
Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)	
Kurt Birger Olsen, Chairman, Læsø Landbrug	
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)	
<p>Our organisation strongly supports the present LIFE+ project proposal concerning restoring the salt marsh land and other related light demanding habitats at Læsø. As the farmers association at Læsø we are very supportive regarding the possibility of using grazing as nature conservation at Læsø. We strongly support the idea of creating a grazing society and establishment of large coherent grazing areas and hereby restore and maintain the wide open salt marsh land in Læsø.</p> <p>It must be stressed that Læsø Landbrug is a community of interest, and as such is unable to support the project financially.</p> <p>We will support the project by encourage landowners to join the Landowners Association and / or grazing society or alternatively let their land merge into a large grazing area.</p>	
At Læsø	on 29/8-2011
Signature of the Competent Authority: <i>K. Birger Olsen</i>	
Name(s) and status of signatory: Kurt Birger Olsen, Chairman, Læsø Landbrug	
(max. 100 characters)	

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Grundejerforeningen Kirkevadet

Full address:

V/Erik Mylin
Christian VII Vej 24,
DK-6070 Christiansfeld

Tel:

+45 7456 1800

Fax:

+45 7456 1800

E-mail:

eamylin@post.tele.dk

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Erik Mylin, Chairman

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

Our organisation strongly supports the present LIFE+ project proposals concerning restoring the salt marsh land and other related light demanding habitats at Laesoe. As inhabitants at the island and users of these habitats at Læsø we are very much concerned about the long term natura conservation status at our island. We wish to to restore and maintain the light demanding habitats for future generations as they are characteristic features of the nature at Læsø.

We will support the project by joining the Landowners Association and / or grazing society and - where relevant - merge land in our possession into the proposed coherent management unit.
We will also encourage other landowners to do so.

At Christiansfeld

on

15-06-2012

Signature of the Competent Authority:


Name(s) and status of signatory:

(max. 100 characters)

Erik Mylin, Chairman

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)	
Grundejerforeningen Kirkevadet	
Full address:	
V/ Erik Mylin, Christian VII Vej 24, 6070 Christiansfeld	
Tel: 045 74561800	Fax: 045 74561800
E-mail: eamylin@post.tele.dk	
Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)	
Erik Mylin, Chairman	
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)	
<p>Our organisation strongly supports the present LIFE+ project proposal concerning restoring the salt marsh land and other related light demanding habitats at Læsø. As inhabitants at the island and users of these habitats at Læsø we are very much concerned about the long term nature conservation status at our island. We wish to restore and maintain these light demanding habitats for future generations as they are characteristic features of the nature at Læsø.</p> <p>We will support the project by joining the Landowners Association and / or grazing society and – where relevant – merge land in our possession into the proposed coherent management unit. We will also encourage other landowners to do so.</p>	
At	on
CHRISTIANSFELD	27/8-2011
Signature of the Competent Authority: 	
Name(s) and status of signatory: Erik Mylin, Chairman	
(max. 100 characters)	

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

County Administrative Board of Västra Götalands län (Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län).

Full address:

Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län
Ekelundsgatan 1
SE-403 40 Gothenborg
Sweden

Tel:

+46 3160 5202

Fax:

+46 3160 5897

E-mail: vastragotaland@lansstyrelsen.se

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Fanny Sahlén, project Manager of the LIFE 09/NAT/SE000345 GRACE (fanny.sahlen@lansstyrelsen.se)

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

Since Læsø is located only 20 nautical miles of the west coast of Sweden, we strongly believe that this project will have a positive effect on the declining and vulnerable populations of several coastal meadow-breeding bird species in this area. The Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) is extinct from the Västra Götaland County since 2003, and it is classified as critically endangered (CR) on the Swedish national Red List. A stable population at Læsø will be highly beneficial for the recolonization of the former breeding areas in the province of Bohuslän. The small and fluctuating population of Avocat (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*) and Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) along the Swedish west coast will most likely also benefit from this project. The County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland will therefore gladly support this project, and we will provide assistance with information and personal experiences of similar projects.

At Gothenborg

on 12-06-2012

Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:
(max. 100 characters)

Fanny Sahlén, project Manager of LIFE 09 NAT/SE/000345

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

This form is **mandatory** for all **LIFE+ Nature and LIFE+ Biodiversity project proposals**. For transnational project proposals, a separate copy must be filled in by the competent nature conservation / biodiversity authority of all participating countries.

Optional: this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status:

County Administrative Board of Västra Götalands län (Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län)

The County is a Government appointed board of a County. The main responsibilities of the County are to coordinate the development of the county in line with goals set in national politics.

Full address:

Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län
Ekelundsgatan 1
SE-403 40 Gothenburg
Sweden

Tel: +4631605202 Fax: +4631605897 E-mail: vastragotaland@lansstyrelsen.se;
fanny.sahlen@lansstyrelsen.se (Contact person)

Contact person (name and function):

Fanny Sahlén, Project Manager of the project Life 09/NAT/SE000345 GRACE

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project:

Since Læsø is located only 20 nautical miles off the west coast of Sweden, we strongly believe that this project will have a positive effect on the declining and vulnerable populations of several coastal meadow-breeding bird species in this area. The Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) is extinct from the Västra Götaland County since 2003, and it is classified as critically endangered (CR) on the Swedish national Red List. A stable population at Læsø will be highly beneficial for the recolonization of the former breeding areas in the province of Bohuslän. The small and fluctuating populations of Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*) and Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) along the Swedish west coast will most likely also benefit from this project. The County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland will therefore gladly support this project, and we will provide assistance with information and personal experiences of similar projects.

Signature and date:

 29/8 2011

Name and status of signatory:

Fanny Sahlén, Project Manager of Life 09 NAT/SE/000345

YOU MAY DUPLICATE THIS PAGE

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Agency for Nature, Ministry of Environment (Public)

Full address:

Haraldsgade 53
DK-2100 København Ø
Denmark

Tel:

+45 7254 3000

Fax:

E-mail: ladin@nst.dk

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Lars Dinesen, Natura2000 planner.

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

The Natura Agency in the Ministry of Environments is the responsible Danish administrative unit for planning in relation to International Protected Areas in accordance with the Danish law.

The present LIFE+ Natura project LIFE LAESOE (DK00FX010, DK00FX345, DK00FX118) will significantly contribute to obtain favourable conservation status of a number of breeding and nesting birds such as Dunlin (including the Baltic subspecies), Avocat, Wood Sandpiper and Little Tern and natura types such as salt meadows (1330), dune habitats and heathlands, which are on the list of especially threatened species and habitat types in Denmark and Europa. From a national point of view special attention is paid towards protection and rehabilitation of these species, habitat and nature types.

Completion of the proposed LIFE+ project will be of outmost importance towards fulfilling the obligations of the N-2000 plans for a number of specific areas. The central office in the Agency for Natura has coordinated the overall planning scheme for N-2000 but will not, however, be directly involved in project implementation nor contribute financially to the project.

Finally, the Agency notice, that the project is well prepared both technically and towards the landowners. The central office in Agency for Nature in Denmark i Copenhagen warmly support the LIFE+ proposal and recommends the local Unit of the Agency in Vendsyssel as the coordinating beneficiary.

At Copenhagen

on

15-06-2012


Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:
(max. 100 characters)

Johan Husfeldt, Head of Office, Natura Planning and Biodiversity

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)	
Agency for Nature, Ministry of Environment (Public)	
Full address:	
Haraldsgade 53 DK-2100 København Ø Denmark	
Tel: +45 7254 47 00	Fax: +45 39 29 98 99
E-mail: ladin@nst.dk	
Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)	
Lars Dinesen, Natura 2000 planner	
Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)	
<p>The Nature Agency in the Ministry of Environment is the responsible Danish administrative unit for planning in relation to International Protected Areas in accordance with the Danish law.</p> <p>The present LIFE+ Nature project LIFE LAESOE (DK00FX010, DK00FX345, DK00FX118) will significantly contribute to obtain favourable conservation status of a number of breeding and resting birds such as Dunlin (incl. the Baltic subspecies), Avocet, Wood Sandpiper and Little Tern and nature types such as salt meadows (1330), dune habitats and heathland, which are on the list of especially threatened species and habitat nature types in Denmark and Europe. From a national point of view special attention is paid towards protection and rehabilitation of these species habitats and nature types.</p> <p>Completion of the proposed LIFE+ project will be of outmost importance towards fulfilling the obligations of the N-2000 plans for a number of specific areas. The central office in the Agency for Nature has coordinated the overall planning scheme for N-2000 but will not, however, be directly involved in project implementation nor contribute financially to the project.</p> <p>Finally, the Agency notice, that the project is well prepared both technically and towards the landowners. The central office in Agency for Nature in Copenhagen warmly supports the LIFE+ proposal and recommends the Local Unit of the Agency in Vendsyssel as the coordinating beneficiary.</p>	
At Copenhagen	 Head of Division Flemming Nielsen Danish Ministry of the Environment Agency for Spatial and Environment Planning Haraldsgade 53 2100 København Ø
Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary:	
Name(s) and status of signatory (max. 100 characters)	Flemming Nielsen, Head of Office, Nature Planning and Biodiversity

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Full address:

Tel:

Fax:

E-mail:

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

At

on

Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:

(max. 100 characters)



PUBLIC BODY DECLARATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

My organisation (*add organisation's name*) **Danish Nature Agency** is "A - the State".

A. the State, or a regional or local authority,

or

B. a body governed by public law, or an association formed by one or more of such authorities or bodies governed by public law, or an entity registered as private law body wishing to be considered for the purpose of this call as equivalent to "public body"; **it fulfils all four following criteria** and will prove it by providing evidence upon first request::

1. it is established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character, and
2. it has a legal personality and
3. it is financed, for most part, by the State, or regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or subject to management supervision by those bodies; or having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law, and
4. **in the event the organisation stops its activities, its rights and obligations, liability and debts will be transferred to a public body.**

It should be therefore considered a "public body" for the purpose of this LIFE+ 2011 call for proposals.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

At Copenhagen on 31st August 2011

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary:

^{31/8-11}

Name(s) and status of signatory: Henrik Kundby, Director of Management, Nature Agency

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

University of Copenhagen
Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning

Full address:

University of Copenhagen
Rolighedsvej 23
1958 Frederiksberg

Tel: +45 3533 1500

Fax:

E-mail: SL@life.ku.dk

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Palle Kristoffersen, Senior adviser, Landscape Architect PhD (pkr@life.ku.dk)

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

Our working group at Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen is amongs the leading working groups on non-chemical weed control in Europe. During the recent years we have been working on non-chemical control of perennial weeds, particularly grass weeds. We strongly support the applicants statement that: "any attempt to eradicate a number of invasive alien species is very challenging and quite often must be continued / repeated over time, both during individual growing seasons and subsequent, as to continuously stress the plant thereby leading to the eradication". We have carried out a number of experiments with perennial weeds. Hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*) showed a high regrowth capacity after disturbance. Rhizomes of the plant survived cutting into small pieces, burial at 15-25 cm depth, and desiccation for 48-96 hours on top of a soil layer. In another study carried out on a field, we found that at least six flame treatments were necessary to obtain adequate control of perennial ryegrass. On pavements with natural weed growth, we carried out four treatment with hot water or brushes or eight treatments per season with flames, hot air or steam. The following years, it was necessary to carry out 3-7 treatments per season to keep weed cover below 2% (number of treatment depending on weed control method).

At Copenhagen

on

Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:
(max. 100 characters)

Palle Kristoffersen, Senior Advisor, Landscape Architect PhD



Statement regarding non chemical weedcontrol

Danish Centre for Forest,
Landscape and Planning

University of Copenhagen
Rolighedsvej 23
DK-1958 Frederiksberg
Tel. +45 3533 1500
SL@life.ku.dk
www.SL.life.ku.dk

Our working group at Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen is among the leading working groups on non-chemical weed control in Europe. During the recent years we have been working on non-chemical control of perennial weeds, particularly grass weeds. We strongly support the applicants' statement that: "any attempt to eradicate a number of invasive alien species is very challenging and quite often must be continued / repeated over time, both during individual growing seasons and subsequent, as to continuously stress the plant thereby leading to the eradication." We have carried out a number of experiments with perennial weeds. Hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*) showed a high regrowth capacity after disturbance. Rhizomes of the plant survived cutting into small pieces, burial at 15-25 cm depth, and desiccation for 48-96 hours on top of a soil layer. In another study carried out on a field, we found that at least six flame treatments were necessary to obtain adequate control of perennial ryegrass. On pavements with natural weed growth, we carried out four treatments with hot water or brushes or eight treatments per season with flames, hot air or steam. The following years, it was necessary to carry out 3-7 treatments per season to keep weed cover below 2% (number of treatments depending on weed control method).

Date March 22, 2011
Ref. pkr
E-mail pkr@life.ku.dk
Tel. + 45 33 335 17 91

Relevant literature supporting this statement is listed on page 2.

Yours sincerely,

Palle Kristoffersen
Senior Adviser, Landscape Architect PhD

Anne Merete Rask
PhD Student



DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Optional: in addition to the support of the necessary competent authorities as described in the guidelines for applicants, this form may also be used to indicate any other support to the project by important stakeholder bodies, administrative bodies or individuals that may be concerned by the project.

Name and legal status: (max. 120 characters)

Full address:

Tel:

Fax:

E-mail:

Contact person (name and function): (max. 255 characters)

Please specify whether, why and how you will support this project: (max. 1.500 characters)

The following image file relates to the above statement from University of Copenhagen.

At

on

Signature of the Competent Authority:

Name(s) and status of signatory:

(max. 100 characters)

Literature list:

A M Rask & C Andreassen (2007). Influence of mechanical rhizome cutting, rhizome drying and burial at different developmental stages on the regrowth of *Calystegia sepium* (L.) R. Br. *Weed Research* 47 (1), 84-93.

A M Rask & P Kristoffersen. A review of non-chemical weed control on hard surfaces (2007). *Weed Research* 47 (5), 370-380.

P Kristoffersen, A M Rask & S U Larsen (2008). Non-chemical weed control on traffic islands: A comparison of the efficacy of five weed control methods. Accepted June 2007, *Weed Research* 48 (1), 124-130.

P Kristoffersen, A M Rask, A Grundy, I Franzen, C Kempenaar, J Raisio, H Schroeder, J Spijker, A Verschwele, L Zarina (2008) A review of pesticide policies and regulations on non-agricultural areas in seven European countries. *Weed Research* 48 (2), 201-214.

AM Rask, P Kristoffersen & C Andreassen (2011) Controlling grass weeds on hard surfaces: The effect of flame intervals. (In review for publication in *Weed Technology*)

AM Rask, C Andreassen & P Kristoffersen (2011) Influence of dose and repeated flame treatments on the regrowth of *Lolium perenne*. (In review for publication in *Weed Research*)



LIFE + Nature

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

**Part B – technical summary and overall
context of the project**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT (Max. 3 pages; to be completed in English)**Project title:**

LIFE LAESOE - restoration of birdlife and natural habitats at Laesoe

Project objectives:

Establish a sustainably management system securing grazing of the area.

Establish favourable condition in the designated habitat types:

- 1330 Atlantic salt meadow
- 2130* Fixed coastal dunes along the shoreline with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
- 2140* Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*,
- 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*)
- 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of *Littorelletalia uniflorae* and/or *Isoëto-Nanojuncetæ*
- 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*
- 4030 European dry heaths.
- 6230* Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
- 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)
- 7230 Alkaline fens

Establish favourable conservation status/condition for the designated breeding bird species:

- Dunlin (Baltic subspecies), *Calidris alpina schinzii*
- Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Wood Sandpiper, *Tringa glareola*
- Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea*
- Little Tern, *Sterna (Sternula) albifrons*

Establish control over invasive alien plant species:

- Japanese Rose, *Rosa rugosa*
- Cord grass, presumably Common Cord grass *Spartina anglica*
- Exotic tree species, eg Dwarf Mountain-pine *Pinus mugo*, Lodgepole Pine, *Pinus contorta*, Sitka Spruce, *Picea sitchensis* and a few other coniferous species and also Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*.

Improve feeding condition for migratory resting designated bird species:

- Dunlin, *Calidris alpina alpina*
- Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa lapponica*
- Dark-bellied Brant Goose, *Branta bernicla bernicla*

Actions and means involved:

The light demanding habitats and related species at Laesoe are very vulnerable and to some extent threatened, the latest assessment of the conservation status of Annex I habitat types at Laesoe found 8 of the designated habitat types in a less favourable conservation status and all the designated species under threat.

- Secure sustainable grazing management by establishing an organization. (A1 and C12)
- Clearing of trees. (C1, C2, C3 and C8)
- Control of invasive plant species. (C3, C4, C5 and C8)
- Establish grazing, by fencing and the establishment of livestock herds. (C6, C7)
- Establish predator control (crow, mink and fox). (C10)

- Improve natural hydrology. (A3, C11)
- Improve local awareness of N2000 habitats and species. (D-actions)

Several elements influence the conservation status of the habitats and related species in a less favourable way;

- The most important being lack of a coherent and united land management system, primarily caused by a very fragmented structure of land ownership with 336 individual owners who owns 1758 cadastral units.
- Lack of appropriate grazing by livestock (mainly caused by transition from traditional to modern farming and structure of ownership).
- Overgrowth with woody species (both native and non native)
- The spread of alien invasive species (Japanese rose and cord grass)
- In sub-areas inappropriate hydrology
- Predation on breeding meadow birds

The project aims to restore, enhance and extend the island light demanding habitats and at the same time achieve improved conditions for the targeted species.

Furthermore the project aims to demonstrate new methods regarding combating invasive species and demonstrate an absolute – and binding – co-operation between landowners regarding land management.

Expected results (outputs and quantified achievements):

A stable or increasing population of breeding Dunlin (*schinzii*), with at least 25 pairs in SPA DK00FX345.

Enlargement of the 2010 breeding area and / or colonization or re-colonization of one more sub-areas regarding Dunlin (*schinzii*).

A stable or increasing population of breeding Avocet, with at least 250 pairs in SPA DK00FX345.
Secure that the colonies are no longer only found at the remote and exposed islands.

A stable or increasing population of breeding Arctic Tern, with at least 800 pairs in SPA DK00FX345.
Secure that the population is divided into more colonies than at present and larger colonies are again found on non flooding locations.

A stable or increasing population of breeding Little Tern, with at least 30 pairs in SPA DK00FX345.
An increase in breeding success strongly supported by the control of *Spartina* spp. (see below) and indirectly by the control of *Rosa rugosa* regarding securing nesting areas and furthermore by preventing human disturbance which often causes relocation of the main colony to sites more vulnerable to sea flooding.

Secure at least two areas suitable for re-colonization by Wood Sandpiper – at Syrsig and Kringelrøn within SPA DK00FX345, see map page 54.

It is furthermore expected, that the above increase in species numbers will make dispersals to other SPAs in Denmark and Sweden possible.

Population of resting migration birds will reach the following maximum numbers;

- Dunlin, *Calidris alpina alpina*: 45,000 individuals
- Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa lapponica*: 4,000 individuals
- Dark bellied Brant, *Branta bernicla bernicla*: 1,500 individuals

Within SCI DK00FX010 the following habitats are expected to increase as a result of “all” actions;

- 6230* Species rich *Nardus* grassland: 7 – 10 hectare
- 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey- silt- laden soils: 3 – 5 ha
- 7230 Alkaline fens: 0,5 – 1 hectare

The following habitats are expected to be enhanced - in terms of acreage - as a result of all actions;

- 1330 Atlantic salt meadows – approx. 1507 hectare

- 2130* Grey dunes – approx. 73 hectare
- 2140* Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum* – approx. 134 hectare
- 3110 Oligotrophic water containing very few minerals – approx. 3 hectare in total, but see remarks on page 44.
- 3130 Oligotrophic waters with vegetation – approx. 2 hectare in total, but see remarks on page 44.

Furthermore secure the enlargement of the areas of habitat type 4010 with 15 hectare, 4030 with 35 hectare and 6230*, 6410 and 7230 with each more than 1 hectare.

Ensure that 1,712.11 hectare (new enclosures) + 1,559.55 hectare (existing enclosures) of designated habitats hold a stable condition with grazing as management.

Rosa rugosa cleared from 23.91 hectare and halting the further spreading into neighbouring areas. No scrubs found in the SCIs and seedlings only to be found in less than 5 % of 20 randomly placed vegetation analysis at end of the project.

Spartina controlled at 14.97 hectare and only occurring in new stands, small enough to be controlled using a spade (uprooting).

Exotic tree species cleared from 77.94 hectare areas within in the 10 targeted habitat types or at neighbouring areas to prevent colonization from there.

In all - the actions are expected to improve the status of the targeted habitats to favourable condition.

Can the project be considered to be a climate change adaptation project? Yes ☐ No ☒

If you wish to provide the summary in the language of the proposal as well (if different from English), please tick the box ☐

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA / SITE(S) TARGETED BY THE PROJECT

IF YOUR PROJECT INVOLVES SEVERAL DISTINCT SUB-SITES, PLEASE FILL IN ONE FORM FOR EACH SUB-SITE

Name of the project area: (max. 100 characters)

LIFE LAESOE - Natura2000 sites of Laesoe.

Surface area (ha):

6,500 hectare, including 2,000 hectare of tidal zone, 4,500 hectare being mainland

EU protection status:SPA ☒ **NATURA 2000 Code :** DK00FX345pSCI ☒ **NATURA 2000 Code :** DK00FX010 and DK00FX118**Other protection status according to national or regional legislation:** (max. 500 characters)

Ramsar site

DX00FX345 is also a Ramsar Site, Danish number 9, named "Læsø" (Ramsar site no. 149, WI site no. 3DK010).

Special protections sites, in total 2987 ha:

- Coastline South of Vesterø, 272 ha.
- Coastline at Bovet, 61 ha.
- Nordmarken, 51 ha.
- Danzigman, 300 ha.
- Højsande, 515 ha.
- Rønnerne, 1741 ha, including 255 ha tidal zone.
- Horneks Odde, 14 ha.
- Nyland, 16 ha.
- Sønder Nyland, 31 ha.

Game Reserve

- Bovet-Knotten Vildtreservat, 3001 ha.

Main land uses and ownership status of the project area: (max. 1.000 characters)

The Danish Ministry of the Environment, Nature Agency, is the largest landowner, with a total of approx. 1,811 hectare or 41 % of the land (30 % in DK00FX010/DK00FX345 and 94 % in DK00FX118). The municipality owns a small part, 4.56 hectare. The remaining is owned by farmers, private individuals and organizations (334 individuals).

Although the vast majority of the area covered by this application is light demanding habitats also substantial wooded areas are present. Some of these wooded areas and the risk of further overgrowth into the light demanding habitats pose a threat to habitats as well as the targeted species.

These wooded areas totals 535.29 hectare, of which 358.26 hectare are privately owned and the remaining 177.03 hectare are state owned.

Approx. 90 % is open areas (light demanding habitats) of which the majority is used for tourism and agriculture (grazing).

The remaining approx. 10 % is arable land, parking lots, buildings and roads.

Scientific description of project area: (max. 10.000 characters)

Laesoe is a young island arisen above sea level some 5,000 years ago. The island consists of glacial deposit of clay, sand and gravel.

The island is about 21 km long and 12 km wide, covering less than 120 km². Laesoe is situated in the sea of

Kattegat between the Danish mainland (the Jutland Peninsula) and Sweden. Only 25 % is used for arable land or urbanized, leaving 75 % to nature, including forest.

Especially the northern part is influenced by drifting sand. There are larger and smaller dunes, some shifting. Also a large bog system and a lake formed in a dune slack

The southern part is influenced by an ongoing land raise with many small islands and a long coastline. The south coast is surrounded by an up to 3 km wide tidal zone. Salt meadow is the dominant habitat, but also large areas with heath is present.

A Kringelrøn and Langerøn there are a high number of archaeological remains from middle age production of salt. The salt was seethed on pans heated with wood, and most of the earlier (and native) forests at the island where felled and used as firewood.

Due to the geological nature of the island (clay, silt and sand), the frequent flooding and evaporation caused by sunlight and wind, groundwater with an extremely high salinity can be extracted and used for seething and the production of salt.

This production has been re-established in recent years.

Importance of the project area for biodiversity and/or for the conservation of the species / habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantitative information if possible): (max. 10.000 characters)

The area is very important for biodiversity. It was amongst the areas in Denmark with the highest density of species in a project carried out by the Natural History Museum in Copenhagen in 2000.

Many of the species are connected (relate to salty habitat types) to salt meadows, and the salt meadows in the project are some of the largest in Denmark, not being in favourable condition. Both SCIs included in the project consist of habitats rare in Denmark and Europe and hold a unique flora and fauna.

The Laesoe project area is situated between the Danish mainland (20 km) and Sweden (40 km) and therefore maintain an important role for cross border population structures, e.g. for breeding Dunlins and tern species. The Swedish LIFE+ project – GRACE LIFE+ NAT/S/345 that started November 2010 will restore habitats in the Swedish archipelago in a way that enlarge light demanding habitats thereby extending the possibility of suitable habitats for these species.

The SPA DK00FX345 is designated for 12 bird species:

A046 Dark-bellied Brant Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla* as staging and overwintering
A063 Eider *Somateria mollissima* as staging and overwintering
A065 Common Scooter *Melanitta nigra* as staging and overwintering
A066 Velvet Scooter *Melanitta fuscus* as staging and overwintering
A127 Crane *Grus grus* as breeding bird
A132 Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* as breeding and staging.
A149 Baltic Dunlin *Calidris alpina* as breeding (schinzii) and staging (alpina).
A157 Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* as staging
A166 Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, as breeding bird
A191 Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis* as breeding bird
A194 Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea*. as breeding bird
A195 Little Tern *Sterna (Sternula) albifrons*. as breeding bird

For table with designated habitat types in DK00FX010 and DK00FX118 and their acreage, see page 38.

The prognoses for the status of favourable conditions is only positive to two of 29 habitat types in DK00FX010 and two out of 23 in DK00FX118.

Both SCIs included in the project consist of habitat types rare in Denmark and Europe and supports a unique flora and fauna.

Many of the species are connected to salt meadow, and the salt meadows at Laesoe are some of the largest in Denmark not being in favourable condition. 40 % or more than 600 ha, is not in favourable conditions, due to invasive species, hydrology and inappropriate or even lack of grazing. The salt meadows of Laesoe are unique in Denmark due to geology, landscape and biology. Geological because of the origin from raised sea bottom, with

very little deposition of sea transported sand and a high number of small and large stones. The big stones and the natural morphology of the meadow with creeks and pans in mosaic with dry and wet heath areas, forms a scenic landscape. Biological interest is high, due to the diversity created by the mosaic habitat structure, the large scale of the area and the low deposition of airborne nitrogen. An important element is the ant mounds of the Yellow Meadow Ant (*Lasius flavus*). The ant is common in Europe, but in the salty meadow of Laesoe it builds their underground colonies in mounds to avoid the salty water. The mounds are often built relatively tall. The density of these mounds can be very high and the top is overgrown with vegetation, often with an impressive high number of plant species, including rare species.

Red listed species

Besides the species the area is designated for, there is a high number of red listed species. Just to give a few examples:

The Euphorbia-species *Euphorbia palustris* has its only Danish population in the Northern sub-area DK00FX118. This plant species is red listed at national level as CR.

The butterfly Alcon Blue *Maculinea/Phengaris alcon* has its probably largest population in Denmark in both SCIs. Alcon Blue is red listed as VU at national level. IUCN red list category for EU27 is near threat (NT).

The lichen *Flavocetraria nivalis* is at the dunes of the North Coast also represented by the most important population in Denmark. The lichen is red listed as CR at the national level.

The shorebird Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*, red listed in Denmark as EN, breeds in the area with up to 50 pairs or 90 % of the Danish population.

Species of annex 4 of the habitat directive.

The Moor Frog, *Rana arvalis* maintain a strong population. The Moor Frog is the only anuran species of the island of Laesoe and due to evolutionary drift the species have a larger intra specific variation (eg colour, length of limbs) than at other localities in Denmark. The species will benefit from the project since both breeding and feeding habitats are improved by clearing of shrubbery and trees.

References

Please see end of B2c

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Name of the picture: Table with designated habitat types in DK00FX010 and DK00FX118 and their acreage.

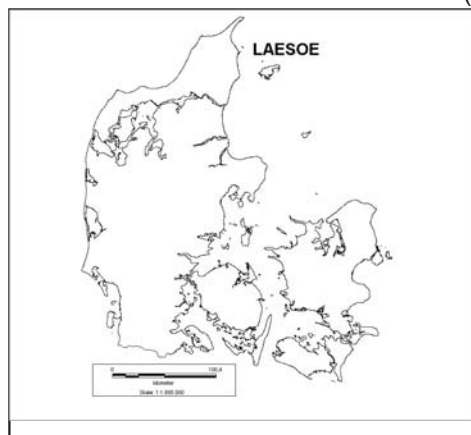
Habitat type		SCI 010	SCI 118	both	total
code	Shortend name	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	%
1110	Sandbanks which are ... covered by sea ...	10494	absent	10494	marine
1140	... sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	8764	absent	8764	marine
1150	* Coastal lagoons	23	1,5	25	marine
1170	Reefs	3324	absent	3324	marine
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	417	absent	417	marine
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	absent	0,9	1	marine
1310	Salicornia	49	absent	49	marine
1330	Atlantic salt meadows	1507	2,2	1509	34
2110	Embryotic shifting dunes	16	4,5	21	0
2120	"White dunes"	30	9,2	39	1
2130	* "grey Dunes"	178	115	293	7
2140	* Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	273	263	536	12
2170	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ...	8	19,3	27	1
2180	Wooded dunes ...	101	163	264	6
2190	Humid dune slacks	99	14	113	3
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals ...	2	1,3	3	0
3130	Oligotrophic ... waters with vegetation ...	0,2	1,7	2	0
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with ... <i>Chara</i> spp.	0,19	0,98	1	0
3150	Neutral eutrophic lakes ...	1,5	2,1	4	0
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	0,33	2,7	3	0
3260	Water courses...	0,1	absent	0	0
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	275	24	299	7
4030	European dry heaths	378	4,2	382	9
5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations ...	unknown	absent	0	0
6230	* Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands...	61	2,5	64	1
6410	Molina meadows...	21	0,2	21	0
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities ...	absent	0	0	0
7150	Depressions on peat substrates ...	1	8,1	9	0
7230	Alkaline fens	4,5	1,2	6	0
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods ...	3	absent	3	0
91D0	* Bog woodland	149	54	203	5
	All habitats	3109	693	3802	
	Total areas of SCIs	3756	713	4469	
	Share with mapped habitat types, only landpart (%)	83	97	85	

Add picture

Delete this picture

MAP OF THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

(Please indicate the scale of the map)



Map scale "LOCATION IN THE COUNTRY" 1: 1,895,000

Map scale "LOCATION IN THE REGION" 1: 86790



DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES / HABITATS TARGETED BY THE PROJECT (max. 10.000 characters)

The following species are targeted by the project and related actions will take place within the SPA DK00FX345.

For map showing the SPA (DX00FX345), see B2b, page 39.

For national conservation status for bird species Søgaard et al (2007) have been used.

The reference for local conservation status is Miljøministeriet, By- og Landskabsstyrelsen (2009a).

Breeding bird species of the SPA DK00FX345

A132 Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* An annex I species

National conservation status for breeding population: Favourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: Bad

In 1990 438 pairs were recorded breeding in the SPA, this is close to 10 % of the total Danish population. At present approx. 120 pairs are recorded and they nest in fewer colonies and further from the main island than before.

The total Danish population is (2000) 4200-4600 pairs.

(A149?) Baltic Dunlin *Calidris alpina schinzii* An annex I species

National conservation status for breeding population: Unfavourable

Local conservation status in the SPA DK00FX345: Bad

For 10-15 years the population of breeding Dunlin of the Baltic subspecies has been stable around 20-25 pairs, being the 4th largest population in Denmark. Almost all other breeding areas in Denmark have had declining populations. Monitoring at Laesoe in 2010 however showed a decline to around 9-14 pairs, all at the Western part of Kringelrøn and the small islands of Als Dyb. Breeding records of the Western part of Hornfiskrøn and Bouet Bay are only a few years old. In the 1980' even more areas was inhabited.

Laesoe is potentially very important as a stepping stone between the 3 other large populations in Denmark (Tipperne and Agger Tange) at Jutlands west coast and (Vejlerne) along Limfjorden plus the Swedish west coast where the species has declined to a very low level.

The total Danish population is (2009) 151-154 pairs. National red list status EN.

Please note that breeding data of this sub-species in the SDF is given at A149 *Calidris alpina (alpina)* since there was no species code available at the time of establishing the SDF. This will be changed when possible. The status as both Annex 1 and part of the designation is however clear in all published lists. The subspecies was added to the annex I at the bird directive in 2004. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/docs/2004enlarg/birds_summary.pdf

A166 Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, An annex I species

National conservation status for breeding population: Unfavourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: Bad

the latest breeding record was in 1995 in Danzigmann area. Search in 2004 (The County of Northern Jutland) and 2010 (Environmental Centre, Aalborg) was negative. Formerly, in the 1980'ties it was also found at Kringelrøn.

The total Danish population is (2009) 110-112 pairs. National red list status VU.

A194 Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea*. An annex I species

National conservation status for breeding population: Favourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: Favourable

With up to nearly 1000 pairs of Arctic Tern the area is one of the two most important in Denmark (the other being the Wadden Sea), and maybe the only one to present an increase during the 1990' at least stable around 500 – 800 pairs. There is however a tendency towards fewer colonies and at a larger distance from the main island. At the remote small islands they are more vulnerable to flooding by extreme high tide and (increasing?) summer storms.

The total Danish population is (year 2000) 8000-9000 pairs.

A195 Little Tern *Sterna (Sternula) albifrons*. An annex I species

National conservation status for breeding population: Unfavourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: Bad

Little Tern breeds with up to 20-25 pairs. Mainly at the island Stokken. Breeding success is often reduced by human disturbance.

The total Danish population is (2000) 450-470 pairs. National red list status NT.

Migratory bird species of the SPA DK00FX345

A132 Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* An annex I species but also designated due to art 4(2)

National conservation status as migratory guest: Favourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: Bad

When the population was at the highest, close to 1000 birds was seen moulting and resting in the area. It was probably the breeding birds with their young.

A149 Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*. Designated due to art 4(2)

National conservation status as migratory guest: Favourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: Bad

Formerly (in the 1980'ties) up to 40.000 feeding in the area, now more likely around 10.000

A157 Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* An Annex 1 species but designated due to art 4(2)

National conservation status: Favourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: uncertain

Quite stable up to 4.000 visiting during spring migration (April-May), only few during autumn migration in August.

A 046 Dark-bellied Brant Goose , *Branta bernicla bernicla* Designated due to art 4(2)

National conservation status: Favourable

Local conservation status in the SPA, DK00FX345: Bad

Numbers are fluctuation between 700 and 1200 birds resting and feeding in the area.

Habitats of the two SCIs targeted by the project.

Data of conservation on level of biogeographic region is found in Søgaaard et al (2008) and at site level in Miljøministeriet, By- og Landskabsstyrelsen, (2009a and 2009b).

Data on area of habitat types is mainly from Miljøcenter Aalborg (2007a, 2007b). The areas will be remapped late 2011, mainly in order to map presently not mapped habitats. See maps no. 1 to 9 in the annex.

For tables showing targeted habitats, see pages 43 to 46 below.

References

Miljøcenter Aalborg, 2007a. Natura 2000-basisanalyse. Strandengene på Læsø og havet syd herfor.

Miljøcenter Aalborg, 2007b. Natura 2000-basisanalyse. Holtemmen, Højsande og Nordmarken.

Miljøministeriet, By- og Landskabsstyrelsen, 2009a. Forslag til Natura2000-plan 2009-2015. Strandengene på Læsø og havet syd herfor. Natura 2000-område nr. 9. Habitatområde H 9. Fuglebeskyttelses F 10.

Miljøministeriet, By- og Landskabsstyrelsen, 2009b. Forslag til Natura2000-plan 2009-2015. Holtemmen, Højsande og Nordmarken Natura 2000-område nr. 10. Habitatområde H 10.

Pihl, S., Clausen, P., Laursen, K., Madsen, J. & Bregnballe, T. 2003: Bevaringsstatus for fuglearter omfattet af EF-fuglebeskyttelsesdirektivet 2003. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. 130 s. – Faglig rapport fra DMU, nr. 462. <http://faglige-rapporter.dmu.dk>

Rasmussen, P., 1996. Optælling af ynglefugle på den fredede del af Rønnerne på Læsø. 1996. Unpublished report in Danish to North Jutland County.

Søgaard, B., Ejrnæs, R., Nygaard, B., Andersen, P.N., Wind, P., Damgaard, C., Nielsen, K.E., Teilmann, J., Skriver, J., Petersen, D.L.J. & Jørgensen, T.B. 2008, 'Vurdering af bevaringsstatus for arter og naturtyper omfattet af EF-Habitatdirektivet (2001-2007): Danmarks bidrag til EU i henhold til artikel 17 i EF-habitatdirektivet', I, Eionet Central Data Repository. Habitats Directive: Report on Implementation Measures. Eionet. http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/dk/eu/art17/envrlq_ka

Søgaard, B., Skov, F., Ejrnæs, R., Pihl, S., Fredshavn, J., Nielsen, K.E., Clausen, P., Laursen, K., Bregnballe, T., Madsen, J., Baatrup-Pedersen, A., Søndergaard, M., Lauridsen, T.L., Aude, E., Nygaard, B., Møller, P.F., Riis-Nielsen, T., & Buttenschøn, R.M., 2007. Criteria for favourable conservation status in Denmark. Natural habitat types and species covered by the EEC Habitats Directive and birds covered by the EEC Birds Directive. National Environmental Research Institute, University of Aarhus. 92 pp. – NERI Technical report No. 647. <http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR647.pdf>

Thorup, O., 2004. Status of the population and management of Dunlin *Calidris alpina*, Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* and Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* in Denmark. Dansk Orn. Tidsskr. 98: 7-20.

Van Swaay, C., Cuttelod, A., Collins, S., Maes, D., López Munguira, M., Šašić, M., Settele, J., Verovnik, R., Verstrael, T., Warren, M., Wiemers, M. and Wynhof, I. 2010. European Red List of Butterflies. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Name of the picture: Targeted habitat

1330	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	1507	40,1	1216,3	80,7
DK00FX118	713	713	2,2	0,3	0,1	4,5
Both areas	67699	4469	1509	34	1216	81
1330	Atlantic salt meadows					
Conservation status, Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		
2130*	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	178	4,7	140,3	78,8
DK00FX118	713	713	115	16,1	54,7	47,6
Both SCIs	67699	4469	293	7	195	67
2130	* Fixed coastal dunes along the shoreline with herbaceous vegetation ("grey Dunes")					
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		
2140*	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	273	7,3	231,8	84,9
DK00FX118	713	713	263	16,1	113,4	43,1
Both SCIs	67699	4469	536	12	345,2	64
2140	* Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum					
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Inadequate		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		

Add picture

Delete this picture

Name of the picture: Targeted habitats, continued

3110	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	2	see text	see text	see text
DK00FX118	713	713	1,3	see text	see text	see text
Both SCIs	67699	4469	3,3	see text	see text	see text
3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)						
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		
It is not possible to give exact data on 3110-lakes.						
There are some small lakes in the area that can be categorized as 3110 but they are not properly mapped.						
There is a planned action in one lake being both 3110 and 3130.						
3130	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	0,2	see text	see text	see text
DK00FX118	713	713	1,7	see text	see text	see text
Both SCIs	67699	4469	1,9	see text	see text	see text
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> and/or <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetæ</i>						
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		
It is not possible to give exact data on 3130-lakes.						
There are some small lakes in the area that can be categorized as 3130 but they are not properly mapped.						
There is a planned action in one lake being both 3110 and 3130.						

Add picture

Delete this picture

Name of the picture: Targeted habitats, continued

90	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
4010	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	275	7,3	273,3	99,4
DK00FX118	713	713	24	3,4	23	95,8
Both SCIs	67699	4469	299	7	296	99
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>					
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		
The project will enlarge the area with 15.ha in DK00F010 and 1.ha in DK00FX118.						
4030	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	378	10,1	355,3	94
DK00FX118	713	713	4,2	0,6	3,9	92,9
Both SCIs	67699	4469	382	9	359	94
4030	European dry heaths					
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		
The project will enlarge the area with 35.ha in DK00F010 and 1.ha in DK00FX118.						
6230*	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	61	1,6	56,8	93,1
DK00FX118	713	713	2,5	0,4	2,2	88
Both SCIs	67699	4469	64	1,4	59	92
6230	* Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates ...					
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Bad		
The project will enlarge the area in both DK00FX010 and DK00FX118.						

Add picture

Delete this picture

Name of the picture: Targeted habitats, continued

6410	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	21	0,6	20,8	99
DK00FX118	713	713	0,2	0	0,1	50
Both SCIs	67699	4469	21	0,5	21	100
6410	Molina meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ...					
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Favourable		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Favourable		
The project will enlarge the area in DK00FX010.						
7230	Total area of SCI	None marine area of SCI	Area of habitat type	Share of habitat type	Area with C action	Share of habitat type with action
	hectares	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	%
DK00FX010	66986	3756	4,5	0,1	4,5	100
DK00FX118	713	713	1,2	0,2	1,2	100
Both SCIs	67699	4469	5,7	0,1	5,7	100
7230	Alkaline fens					
Conservation status Danish part of Continental Region				Bad		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX010				Favourable		
Conservation prognosis with in DK00FX118				Favourable		
The project will enlarge the area slightly in both DK00FX010 and DK00FX118.						

Add picture

Delete this picture

CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND THREATS

Provide this information for those species and habitat types directly targeted by the project

(max. 10.000 characters)

Threat 1: Complex structure of ownership leading to lack of coherent nature conservation management

41 % of the area targeted is owned by the Nature Agency and the remaining 59 % by 335 individuals, of which several owns more than one plot. Furthermore plots under the same ownership are randomly located throughout the area. In total the project area consists of 1758 individual plots.

Primarily due to this fragmented structure, lack of co-operation across boundaries, changes in the farming industry (from small to large units), insufficient livestock numbers for grazing and insufficient economy caused partly by complex rules regulating farming as well as environmental subsidies all leading to lack of effective and coherent management of the area.

It is of vital importance that the project is capable of creating an accepted and effective management structure (Landowners Association), being able to gather all these small individually owned plots into one large unit across ownership boundaries.

The appointed Natura2000 areas might be large – approx. 4.469 hectare – but managing an area this size clearly demands a united approach – and not several agendas held by 335 individuals.

To fully appreciate the complexity of this fragmented structure of ownership, please see map no. 21 at page 50 and in annex 1 – maps, showing individual plots in DK00FX010 and DK00FX118.

The above poses a threat to the habitat types: 1330, 2130*, 2140*, 3110, 3130, 4010, 4030 and 6230* and to the bird species: Dunlin, Wood Sandpiper (see map page 52), Arctic Tern and Little Tern.

In fact, the entire N2000 site is endangered.

Threat 2: Overgrowth with woody species.

Problems related to overgrowth is due to change in farming structure and/or farming subsidies and the problems mentioned under threat 1, all causing a situation with lack of grazing livestock again causing increased overgrowth and woodland establishment into targeted habitats.

The species involved are native like *Betula* spp. and *Salix* spp., but also invasive alien like *Pinus mugo*, *Pinus contorta* and *Picea sitkaensis*.

Overgrowth is especially a major threat to habitat types 1330 (dry parts), 2130*, 2140*, 4010, 4030, 6230* and 6410 as they must be maintained with short vegetation height and furthermore a threat to ground nesting and feeding birds. Overgrowth with woody species is shadowing many light demanding herbal species, thereby reducing the biodiversity and the conservation status.

The direct loss of individual habitat types is shown in the tables on page 51 and 52.

Furthermore tree stands or even solitary trees increase predation from corvids on breeding birds like Dunlin and Avocet.

In all, overgrowth is not only a threat to the areas already affected, but to the entire N2000 site, as the overgrowth is spreading rapidly

Threat 3: Invasive species, *Rosa rugosa*, *Spartina* spp.

Rosa rugosa is presently (2010) covering an area of 23.91 hectare and is a – non native, invasive - threat to habitat types 1330, 2130*, 2140*, 4030 and 6230* as it displace the natural vegetation and spreads very rapidly thereby dramatically reducing the nesting possibilities for Dunlin, Arctic Tern and Little Tern along the blue coastline. *Rosa rugosa* also increase predation as it will provide cover for foxes during their hunt for food.

A well established *Rosa rugosa* clone will on a yearly basis grow by adding approx. 1 meter of new growth along its entire periphery plus new clones being establish from seed – the latter often carried over substantial distances by the sea.

Rosa rugosa will – if not controlled – further invade more or less all targeted habitat types as new clones will establish – initially – along the entire islands coastline (DK00FX010 + DK00FX118) as well as on any emerging island within the designated SPA. If allowed, this would have a detrimental effect on the targeted species as well as waterfowl in general – but because of the nature of *Rosa rugosa* – it would also have a detrimental impact on the targeted drier nature types of the N2000 area.

Spartina spp. covered 14.97 hectare in year 2010 and is a - non native, serious invasive – threat to habitat type 1330 as it displaces the natural vegetation – or establish itself on bare mudflats – along the blue ribbon. It reduces nesting/feeding possibilities for Dunlin, Avocet and Arctic Tern since they avoid vegetation of that height.

If not controlled it will also be a threat to the feeding areas for a high number of waterfowl.

Spartina spp. will - if not controlled – also invade all future emerging island in the entire presently sea covered area of the SPA thereby totally ruling these huge new areas out as breeding/nesting sites for the targeted species, and waterfowl in general.

A conservative estimation suggest that 50 % of all nesting possibilities for especially Dunlin will be lost - hence reducing breeding success to 50 % - an impact which can only be describes as detrimental.

Threat 4: Inappropriate hydrology

Drainage through open ditches is locally a problem to a lake (3110 and 3130) in DK00FX118, (Øster Foldgård Sø). Ditches reduces periods with high water table and thereby periodic flooding of the area. The water table in the lake is also influenced by increased water consumption coursed by overgrowth with *Betula* spp. and evaporation from the ditches. Ditches and increased evaporation due to woody overgrowth also pose a problem to habitat 3110, 3130 and 4010. The ditches are causing further woodland establishment and loss of habitat. Inappropriate hydrology will, if not dealt with, cause a total loss of 3110 and 3130.

An analysis will show if hydrological problems exist in other of the targeted habitat types, especially 1330 in SPA DK/00/FX345. Most of the ditches found at the salt meadow area primarily carry drainage water from the upstream situated areas of arable land, or are part of the natural drainage systems evolved throughout the salt meadows. The analysis will consist of both analysis of maps using GIS and field surveys along all ditches as to clarify whether local negative effects of the salt meadows exist.

If inappropriate hydrology (draining) is a problem in the SPA it will together with lack of grazing cause further overgrowth and thereby loss of the targeted habitat types as well as loss of targeted species – the entire N2000 area is endangered.

Threat 5: Fragmentation

This threat is covering both geographic fragmentation by distance or barriers between smaller areas and just (too) small areas of a habitat. Mainly 4010 and 4030 presently appears reduced and fragmented. Fragmentation may cause a decrease in populations of characteristic species due to reduced dispersal ability. Small habitats – and indeed decreasing areas – can cause critical population sizes, as – conversely will – larger areas be more robust to changes, e.g. periodic flooding. Clearing of woody species will remove some of the barriers and the effort to enlarge the habitats 4010, 4030, 6230* and 7230 will reduce the negative impact of fragmentation and small area sizes, thereby reducing or almost eliminating this threat.

Without the project, present management will continue causing a dramatic loss of especially habitat types 4010 and 4030.

Threat 6: Disturbance coursed by humans and dogs of lead

It is a problem to breeding birds, especially Little Tern, but also Arctic Tern and Avocet. There is no detailed data to quantify the impact, as we have no monitoring of disturbance and no related monitoring of breeding success available. The NGO: "Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (the Danish BirdLife International Partner), have in various letters stated that there is a problem, and this in particular regarding Little Tern, where it is crucial, since it is the total SPA population being affected.

It is a very possibly scenario, that the specie in concern will cease to breed at the site.

At the small island Stokken Little Tern colonize near a white sandy beach very popular to both tourist and locals alike, often bringing dogs. The result is a low breeding success, often complete failure, and sometimes relocation of the colony to sites more threatened by sea flooding.

This threat is addressed partly by restricted access, redirecting existing footpaths and track and partly by the provision of information to the public regarding "code of best practise" when visiting the area.

Threat 7: Predation

Predation by Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Hooded Crow (*Corvus corone cornix*) and in some parts also American mink (*Mustela vison*), is at problem to all ground-nesting bird species targeted by the project: Dunlin (*schinzii*), Wood Sandpiper, Avocet, Arctic Tern and Little Tern.

Predation by Hooded has a significant effect. Flocks of 50 to 80 crows are often seen during monitoring of breeding dunlins in middle of June.

Indirectly the high predation rate is visible in the decrease of all bird species targeted, and by the change in spatial distribution of the species nesting in colonies. Colonies are more often located at the outer most part of the salt meadow and small island, even though the main part of the meadow is closed to the public in the

breeding season. As mentioned earlier, these outer areas are more threatened by sea flooding and therefore less productive as breeding areas.

Footprints of foxes are seen even on some of the smaller island, and fox dens are found in the middle of the breeding area of schinzii-dunlins. Various surveys in Danish salt meadows have shown significant high predation pressure by fox on ground-nesting birds. Other surveys have shown that fox menu hold high amounts of small rodents. At Laesoe there are hardly any mice, why foxes feed more on birds. Overgrowth with tall grass vegetation, shrubbery and trees also increase fox predation.

Reduction of the fox population is essentially, at least in a period to “boost” the bird populations.

See table on page 53 for further information re predation.

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN THE PROJECT AREA AND/OR FOR THE HABITATS / SPECIES TARGETED BY THE PROJECT (max. 10.000 characters)

A LIFE project took place in the period 1987-1996 at the southern part of Laesoe (area called “Rønnerne”, SPA DK00FX345), covering approx. 1,500 hectare. The actions were mainly removal of young trees and re-establishing of fencing for grazing. The effect was significantly positive with an increase in breeding waders of 25 %. However changes in the agricultural support system around 2004 reduced the numbers of primarily cattle at the island and a lack of an organization to secure grazing resulted in overgrowth in the old project area as well as outside in the remaining part of the SPA. The project was administered and implemented by The County of Northern Jutland (does not exist any longer).

The present project will build on to the former securing that previous efforts are not wasted.

A LIFE project “Restoration of Dune Habitats along the Danish West Coast (LIFE02/NAT/DK/8584)” took place in 2001 – 2005. The target was 2130* and 2140* dunes. A total of 66.8 hectare in DK00FX118 only was cleared of trees, primarily Mountain pine (Pinus mugo), Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris) Downy birch (Betula pubescens) and Silver birch (Betula pendula). The project was part of a larger project hold by the Danish Forest and Nature Agency in cooperation with several counties and others parties.

This application propose no comparable actions (C.1 – clearing of trees /scrubs, C.2 – clearing of emerging trees/scrubs, C.3 – clearing non native species, C.4 – clearing Rosa rugosa, C.5 – clearing of Spartina spp.) in this former project area.

For further clarification, see map “Map no. 20 – Previous project LIFE02NAT/DK/8584” in annex 1.

The project assumed that no actions where needed to “combat” future re-growth as well as natural regeneration with woody species, due to the very high population of roe-deer (Capreolus capreolus) and hare (Lepus europaeus).

This was clearly a misjudgement, why the present application is focusing on grazing, a mixture of livestock species and sustainable land management.

As above the present project will both build on to the former LIFE02/NAT/DK/8584 securing previous efforts and furthermore expand onto areas not covered by that project.

Other actions

Grazing by horses is successful in some local areas, but it is difficult to strike the correct grazing intensity, especially in areas where Baltic Dunlin prefers to breeds.

Miscellaneous ordinary management attempts, like tree felling, in the area have been carried out. But often only with short term results, as the needed introduction of grazing or mowing did not follow.

Control of invasive alien species have been started a local level, mainly where Rosa rugosa grows over footpaths and parking areas.

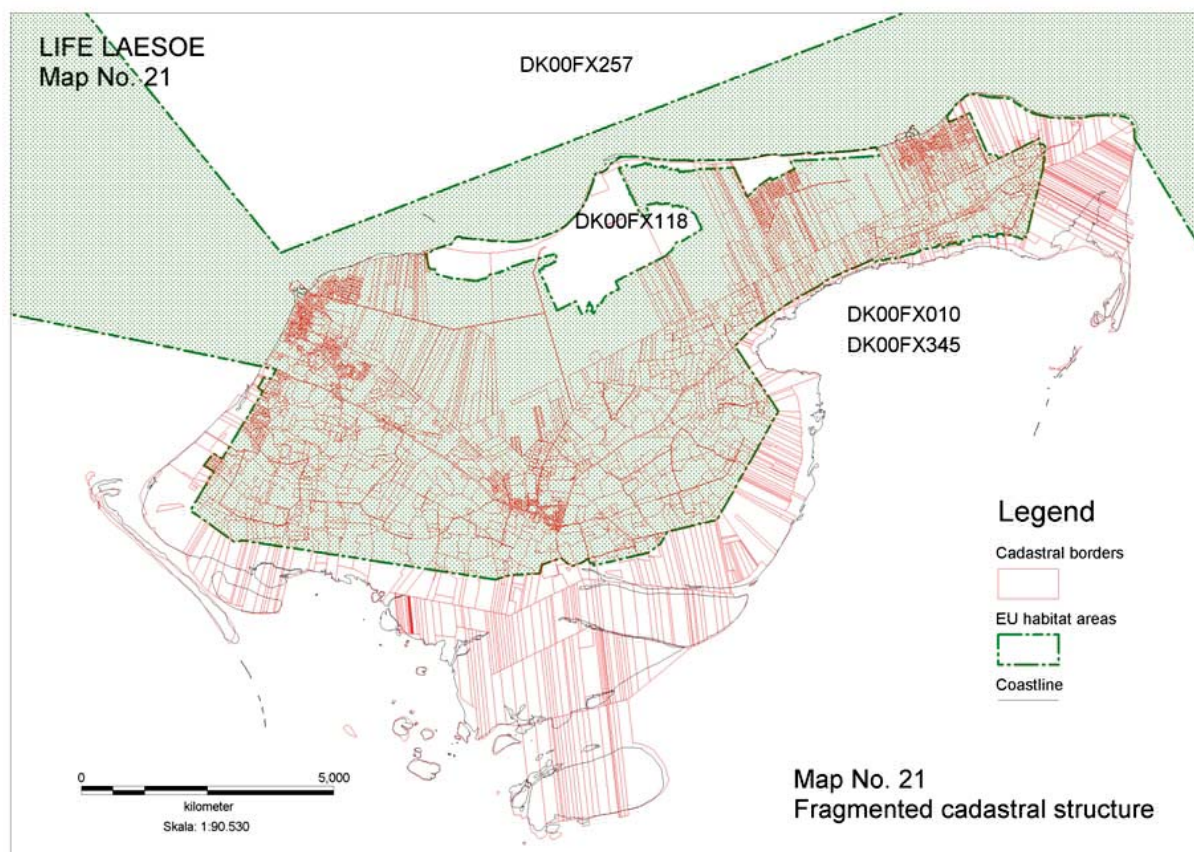
No action have been tried to control Spartina.

The municipality has mowed rough vegetation in some areas, especially in the Eastern part of DK00FX010, called Danzigmann.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Name of the picture: Fragmented cadastral structure - project areas



Add picture

Delete this picture

Name of the picture: Overgrowth SCI DK00FX010

Habitat	Totally overgrowth (ha)	Shattered overgrowth (ha)	Present overgrowth summarized	Total area within SCI (ha)	Amount of habitat (%)	Prognosis in six years if no action (%)
1330	14	13	27	1507	2	10
2130*	2	1	3	30	10	25
2140*	34	20	24	178	30	50
4010	60	77	137	275	50	75
4030	84	90	173	378	46	75
6230*	7	19	26	61	43	75
6410	0,5	6,5	7	21	33	90
Total	202	226	428			

Add picture

Delete this picture

Name of the picture: Overgrowth SCI DK00FX118

Habitat	Totally overgrowth (ha)	Shattered overgrowth (ha)	Present overgrowth summarized	Total area within SCI (ha)	Amount of habitat (%)	Prognosis in six years if no action (%)
2130*	16	0,2	16,2	115	14	50
2140*	15	0,9	15,9	263	6	25
4010	0,3		0,3	24	1	25
4030	0,6		0,6	4,2	14	50
6410	0,1		0,1	0,2	50	100
Total	32	1,1	33,1			

Add picture

Delete this picture

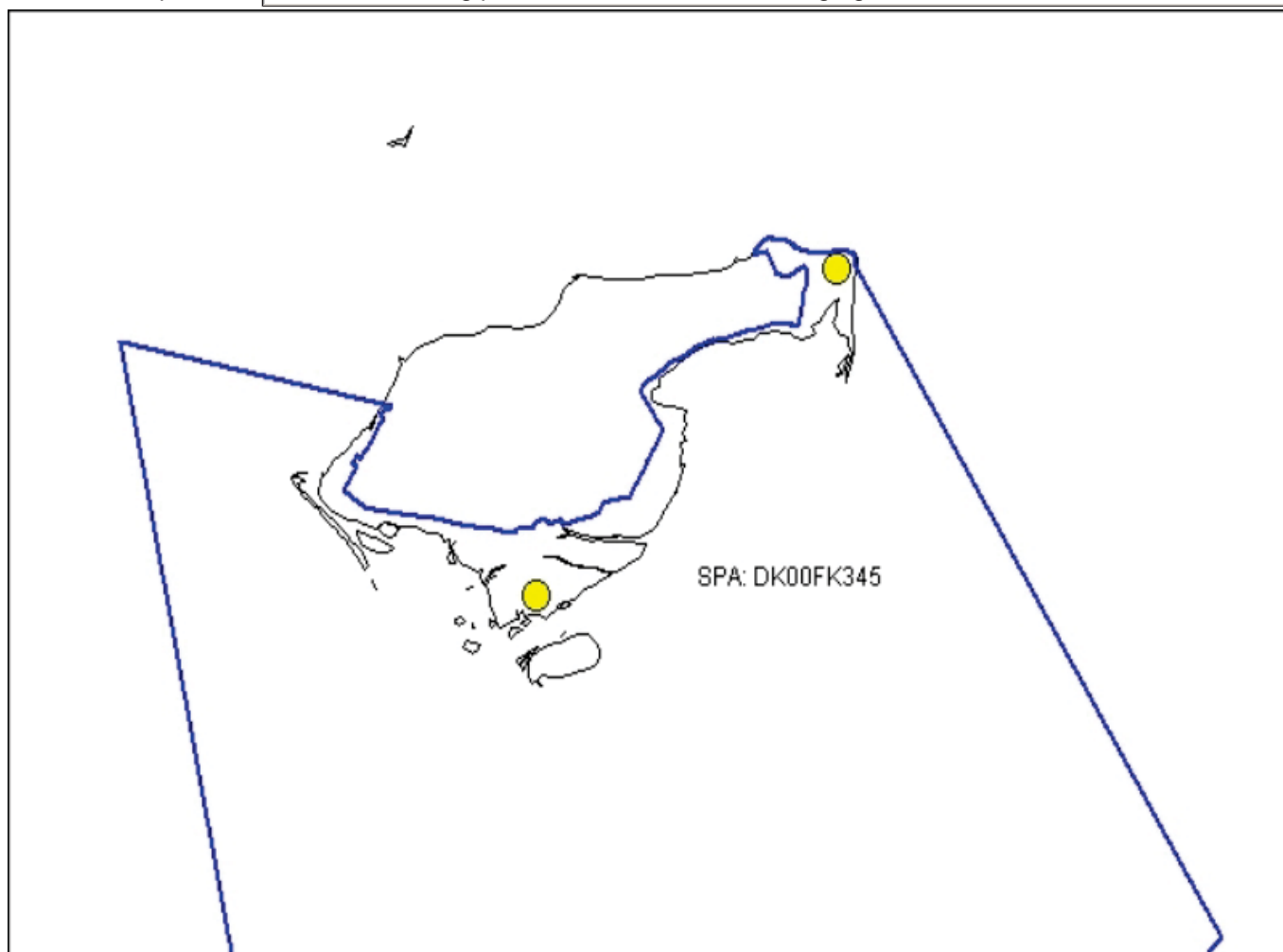
Name of the picture: Predation on nests - targeted species

Predation (% nests predated)	Crow	Fox	Other	Total	Impact
Species					
Dunlin (schinzii) Calidris alpina	30 %	40 %	10 % (gulls)	80 %	Decreasing population Reduced area of occurrence
Wood Sandpiper Tringa glareola	X	X	X (mink)	-	Extinct
Avocet R. avosetta	20 %	10 %	5 %	30 %	Decreasing population Change in spatial distribution
Arctic Tern Sterne hirundo	30 %	15 %	5 %	50 %	Decreasing population Change in spatial distribution
Little Tern Sterna albifrons	50 %	25 %	?	75 %	Decreasing population

Add picture

Delete this picture

Name of the picture: SPA also showing potential re-colonization of *Tinga glareola*.



Add picture

Delete this picture

EU ADDED VALUE OF THE PROJECT AND ITS ACTIONS (max. 10.000 characters)

The proposed project provides added value at the European level in the way that the implementation of the proposed actions is expected to significantly improve the conservation status of the targeted habitat types and species. This is achieved by creating and restoring large coherent areas benefiting the conservation status of the involved habitat types and species at the same time.

The proposed activities are in line with the specific national conservation plans for the N2000 sites in the proposal. These plans include an instruction to enlarge habitat types that are small or fragmented, mainly 4010 and 4030.

Annex I (Birds Directive) regarding listed bird species and Annex I (Habitat Directive) regarding listed habitat types will directly benefit from this project. The effect of the proposed actions is crucial in order to save the nature habitat types at Laesoe where the conservation status are valued unfavourable. This regards the habitat types:

Currently, the general conservation status for birds is less favourable. For Arctic tern the status is although favourable, but some concerns arise regarding a change in colony structure which might influence the status.

Restoring the salt meadow and other habitat types will significantly improve the breeding area of the targeted species.

Should the proposed project not be implemented there is a significant risk that the light demanding habitats at Laesoe continually will suffer from inadequate conservation management. The result is further overgrowth, accumulation of nutrients and organic matter and fragmentation of the areas in question.

This will lead to a further disappearance and deterioration of these habitat types. The conservation status for the targeted habitat types and species will continue to be unfavourable.

The Baltic Dunlin *Calidris alpina schinzii* is close to a critical global population, and is also declining in the member state of Sweden, only 40 km east of the project. If the Swedish population or at least the western subpopulation dies out, Laesoe could be the best source for reintroduction to Sweden.

The area of several of the targeted habitat types (1330, 2140*, 4010, 4030) contributes each with more than 5 % of the area in the Danish part of the Continental Biogeographical Region and thereby contributes significantly to the regions status of the habitats.

Innovative pest control of *Rosa rugosa* and especially *Spartina* ssp. will contribute to form a best practice. The occurrence of these two invasive, alien, species is presently at a level where control should be possible. If the project is not implemented the negative effect will increase and the situation will without doubt get out of control. Small plants of *Rosa rugosa* were found in half of the investigated plots in the national mapping of habitat types at Rønnerne.

The formation of an organization (of this scale and with the number of participants) to manage grazing within the N2000 sites at the island, is interesting in a broader perspective.

Laesoe has the lowest concentration of deposition of airborne nitrogen in Denmark and many of the habitats found here suffer (more) from nitrogen deposition in many other parts of EU (e.g. The Netherlands), why keeping these habitats in favourable status can give other Europeans working with these habitats a possibility to use them as references.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT (max. 10.000 characters)

Laesoe is both an island and an independent municipality, the one in Denmark with the lowest human population, slightly fewer than 2,000 inhabitants and a yearly decrease of 0.5 %. Unemployment rate is generally high, but employment rates varies through the year as many people are employed in the tourist industry, primarily during the summer season. Estimated 110,000 tourists visit Laesoe per year, including the 60,000, who visits the primary attraction "The Salt Seething Centre".

Most people arrive with the 90 minutes ferry to Vesterø. Some sail their own boat, especially from Sweden to Østerby Harbour, which accommodates 110 private sailboats and yachts. A total of 900 summer cottages, 11 hotels with 600 beds and campsite with 135 units are available to the tourists. Tourism is therefore one of the most important business at Laesoe, strongly followed by the fishing industry. Also farming and forestry plays a role in the local economy.

Laesoe is a very well known gourmet brand, particularly seething salt and langoustine lobster.

The LIFE project will of course during the project period (and indeed following) provide jobs via several actions; clearings of trees, erecting fences and combating invasive alien species just to name a few. The chip wood from the felled trees will provide CO2 neutral energy in the local heating plant. In the long term the increase in cattle and other grazing animals will provide permanent jobs directly as shepherds, the production of winter food for livestock, local processing and sale of meat and related products, maintenance of fences and infra-structure.

Also awareness rising and "environmental education" provided on public tours and/or in printed form would benefit substantially from the project. The majority of tourists visiting the island are individuals with a strong interest in environmental issues why any chance of participating in tours regarding environmental topics, will be very well received. A commercial opportunity clearly exist.

Most of the horses used for grazing will also be used in tourist activities like horseback riding and horse carriages tours. At present 5 firms at the island offer these activities on a commercial basis, but a substantial market for expansion exists.

Local produced honey is another important product of Laesoe especially heather honey (high quality honey collected by bees in flowering heather *Calluna vulgaris*). The value of honey has been estimated at more than 1,000,000 € yearly. The restoration and enlargement of 4010 (wet heath) and 4030 (dry heath) thereby increasing *Calluna vulgaris* specifically plus the positive effect on flowering plants in generally by reducing overgrowth in other light demanding habitats therefore have potential positive economic effect.

It can be concluded that a substantial positive effect on the local economy is very likely as a consequence of the proposed management of presently not properly managed areas. It is also possible, that the project will increase the value of farming properties, caused by the change in land use.

The project will restore and manage the nature, being the most important reasons for tourists visiting the island and is also a very important reason for habitation at the island.

BEST PRACTICE CHARACTER OF THE PROJECT (max. 10.000 characters)

The project contains various actions that can result in best practice notes and guidelines.

Best practice results will obvious be generated by the demonstration projects: C.4 clearing *Rosa rugosa*, C.5 clearing *Spartina* and A.1 formation of a landowners association.

The basic management by clearing trees and scrubs and non native woody species (C.1, C.2 and C.3) also contains challenges due to specific methods and planning in an area with small cadastal units and many landowners.

Controlled burning (C.8) is, despite it being one of the oldest management tools, a method that many managers find difficult to use and can be performed in many ways, and therefore knowledge this projects findings and result will be of substantial practical interest.

But also results of the action C.10 control of predators will be of significant management interest as it is at very much discussed theme at present, particular in Denmark and Sweden.

Best practice result will be published via a number of channels; at the website, in Layman's report, at the final seminar, in leaflets and especially regarding C.4 and C.5 also in scientific publications and as management guidelines.

The local weekly newspaper and various journals will furthermore be used as means to deliver information regarding the project and its findings.

DEMONSTRATION CHARACTER OF THE PROJECT (max. 10.000 characters)

ACTION A.1 – the formation of a landowner association is a new approach towards solving the problem of insufficient grazing of light demanding habitats. The present situation – at the island - with many landowners with smallholdings and only a few with cattle or other suitable livestock, is not sustainable. Through this project the partners wish to demonstrate that if landowners, livestock owners and authorities' works together synergy effect appears, benefitting the nature – and indeed also the landowners / farmers and the community.

Both ACTION C.4 Clearing of *Rosa rugosa* and ACTION C.5 Clearing of *Spartina* spp. will demonstrate new methods and test combination of new and well known methods of non pesticide pest control of these invasive alien species of the light demanding habitats at Laesoe.

The actions will be implemented in close co-operation with the University of Copenhagen.

EFFORTS FOR REDUCING THE PROJECT'S "CARBON FOOTPRINT" (max. 10000 characters)

The major energy consuming - and thus CO₂ producing - activities of the proposed project is those actions carried out by the use of large machines. That is mainly clearing (Action C.1, C.2 and C.3). These actions will be subcontracted in either a limited or a public tender procedure. Therefore, specific conditions will be included in the call for tenders to ensure that the 'carbon footprint' of the proposed project will remain as low as possible.

Chipwood from action C.1 and partly C.3 will be used in CO₂ neutral heating plants.

Livestock will be feed using locally grown fodder avoiding CO₂ heavy haulage.

Another energy consuming activity of the proposed project constitutes those actions including travels to and from Laesoe. All travels will be by public ferry service to ensure that the 'carbon footprint' of the proposed project will remain as low as possible.

When feasible, videoconferences will be used for meetings.

When creating enclosures by fencing (Action C.7) only Eco-label (FSC) posts will be used.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



EXPECTED CONSTRAINTS AND RISKS RELATED TO THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND HOW THEY WILL BE DEALT WITH (CONTINGENCY PLANNING) (max. 10.000 characters)

1) Failure regarding the establishment of a Landowners Association

The establishment of a Landowners Association is considered the most important element of the project and the sustainable nature conservation management of the light demanding habitats and targeted species.

It is therefore of vital importance that the partners are able to argue the needs to all landowners and furthermore support the establishment of the association actively.

The process was started in late 2009 and continued during the spring and summer of 2010 by conducting a number of meetings with local organisations and individuals alike. In July 2010 a public meeting was invited to, the agenda being the nature conservation status at the island, future challenges and options, including a LIFE+ Application. The meeting was both very well attended and received by the participants.

Following this, further meetings have been held with smaller groups (Farmers Association, Sporting Association and misc. members of the local community) as to take the discussions further.

All parties agree and support the establishment of a Landowners Association and will encourage all landowners to join the association, see A8 declarations.

The partners therefore foresee no major problems regarding this vital element and will secure that all needed help and support will be given throughout the establishment and following.

2) Failure in obtaining the necessary permits from the competent authorities regarding the conservation actions

Both individually and altogether - and because of the geographical area covered - the proposed conservation actions constitutes rather pervasive operations and changes to present land use.

According to the Nature Conservation Act the conservation actions will in most cases require a notification or permission from the local Municipality. In addition, in areas Designated as Conservation Areas an exemption from the Nature Conservancy Board will in some areas be needed before carrying out the conservation activities of this project.

Preliminary contracts to the authorities have already been made indicating that these permissions will be obtained since the actions is in line with the national conservation plans for the project sub-areas.

The notification or application procedure takes a maximum of 4 to 12 weeks, depending on the Municipality / The Nature Conservancy Board. The local authority will receive an application presenting the total conservation actions in the very beginning of the project period. The project manager will mitigate the risk of not obtaining a permission by initiating a further dialogue with the respectively authorities before an application is sent. The applications will be sent in winter 2012/2013.

It is general practise in administrating these regulations to allow initiatives which have character of nature improving. The actions are very well qualified to improve the conservation status of the targeted habitat types in this project. Therefore the actions are indeed nature improvement and no impediment is expected.

If the authorities - contrary to expectation - decline one or more of the conservation actions, the project manager will contact the authority in order to find an alternative solution – e.g. an alternative conservation action or an alternative location - and hereby mitigate the impact of this risk.

However, the decisions of the authorities might be appealed, and this might imply that the implementation of some actions will have to be postponed or - worst case scenario - not executed. The problem will be dealt with through dialog with the local landowners, communities and NGO's before the start of the project and through continuous co-operation through out the project period, information activities etc.

The timetable and the budget for the proposed project are designed to accommodate such adjustments and no significant impact on the habitats / species is expected.

3) EIA screening requires further investigation and hereby prolongs the process

In some cases the conservation actions might require a notification according to the Departmental Order on EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) in order to examine the need for a screening of the impact of the conservation actions at the environment.

This might be the case related to the establishment of wintering facilities for cattle and sheep.

The competent authority is the local department of The Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning in Aalborg.

A need for screening is not expected, but if so, the total time frame for the procedure is normally 2 - 4 months, but in some instances up to 7 months.

If screening should be required, it is likely to conclude there being no need for further investigation since the actions all have character of nature improving. At the very beginning of the project (autumn 2012), the authority will receive a notification according to the Departmental Order on EIA. This should be in time to start-up the conservation actions as planned in 2013.

Should any screening - contrary to expectation - result in a further need for investigation the implementation of the proposed conservation actions may be delayed with up to ½ -1 year. There is also the risk that the review entails a demand for changes in the planned actions. If so, the project manager will contact the authority in order to find an alternative solution – e.g. an alternative conservation action or an alternative location - and hereby mitigate the impact of this risk.

The timetable and the budget for the proposed project are designed to accommodate such adjustments and no significant impact on the habitat types / species is expected.

4) Weather conditions not suitable for clearing trees and scrub

As a rather large part of the area in need of this action is coastal and these areas are quite impacted by tidal movements as well as wind stowing of the sea these areas can be difficult to manage without coursing damage to the upper ground layer. As with constrain 5 the management is left with a very limited “window of opportunity”, the ideal being either very dry - or frosty - conditions.

The lengths and the budget for the proposed project are designed to accommodate such adjustments and no significant impact on the habitats / species is expected to secure the implementations of the action

5) Weather conditions not suitable for controlled burning

With the purpose of rejuvenating heather, manage rough vegetation and to remove nutrients, areas of heather and rough vegetation will be burned under controlled conditions. Controlled burning is very suitable in areas where an effort with machines is not possible and in several light demanding habitats. The action will mainly be carried out in March – April throughout the project period 2013-2017.

Nevertheless the action of controlled burning is very dependent on suitable weather conditions, being dry and relatively calm weather. There is a risk that these conditions will only be present in a very short spell each year – and in a worst case scenario not at all in individual years.

The timetable and the budget for the proposed project are designed to accommodate such adjustments and no significant impact on the habitats / species is expected.

6) Archaeological and historical remains

A substantial number of historical and archaeological remains (salt-seethings) are present at primarily Rønnerne why the management is left with a rather challenging task as to select the correct management input regarding primarily action C1 and C2. This is why these actions operate with a number of individual solutions / options regarding the practical implementation.

The project is thus designed to accommodate adjustments as needed and no impact to the remains is expected.

7) Availability of livestock for grazing

The establishment of appropriate grazing regimes depends on the availability of animals at the island. The same goes for the long-term success of the project which heavily depends on the continuity of appropriate grazing regimes. Failing this the project is at risk throughout the project and following.

This is why the relevant action (C.6) is working with a combination of privately owned livestock and livestock owned – and controlled - by the Landowners Association and the substantial focus on actions A.1 / C.12, which

should gather understanding, support and ownership to the project throughout the island.

The timetable and the budget for the project are taking this risk into consideration and no significant impact is expected as a result of this risk.

8) Lack of support to the project from the public

In general no conflict with the public is expected managing the proposed actions in this project. But a potential conflict can arise because of lack of understanding of the necessity of some actions, primarily clearing of trees (C1) and clearing of Rosa rugosa (C4).

To alleviate conflicts dialog and communication with the local community, landowners and NGOs will be initialized through ongoing dialog (A1, D1, D2, D3 and D4), mounting of information tables (D3), facilities for visitors (D5) and public meetings / tours (D6) and the establishment of the Local Community Group (D8).

This risk is not foreseen to have any influence on the implementation of the project objectives.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



CONTINUATION / VALORISATION OF THE PROJECT RESULTS AFTER THE END OF THE PROJECT

Which actions will have to be carried out or continued after the end of the project? (max. 5.000 characters)

- maintain and support the Landowners Association in any possible way
- maintain agreements with landowners and individual livestock owners
- maintain enclosures, water systems, infra-structure related to grazing and livestock
- clearing of emerging woody seedling and saplings in light demanding habitats should grazing be unable to control this in certain sub-areas including the clearing of non native woody species (*Pinus mugo*, *Pinus contorta*, *Picea sitchensis*, *Prunus serotina*)
- clearing of emerging and / or new *Rosa rugosa* stands
- clearing of emerging and / or new *Spartina* spp. stands
- controlled burning of primarily dry heath as to secure optimal conservation status
- maintain the website
- publication of newsletters to members of the Landowners Association
- guided excursions for members of the Landowners Association
- maintain visitor facilities, information tables and availability of a leaflet
- guided tours for the public
- control of fox, mink and hooded crow

How will this be achieved, what resources will be necessary to carry out these actions?

(max. 5.000 characters)

Laesoe Municipality and the Nature Agency – in cooperation with the Landowners Association and the Sporting Associations – will continue the management and conservation activities necessary to maintain and further enhance the conservation status of all habitats and species targeted by this project. Experience, results and best practice developed during the project will be retained and implementation by the ongoing management over the project site following.

The needed management activities will be financed through the annual budgets of Laesoe Municipality (privately owned land), NST (NST owned land) and agriculture / environmental subsidies – the latter regarding all activities carried out by the Landowners Association.

Protection status under national/local law of sites/species/habitats targeted (if relevant) (max. 5.000 characters)

According to the Act on Environmental Objectives for Water and International Nature Protection Areas, no. 1150 of 2003/12/17 legally binding Natura2000 management plans covering the period of 2010 – 2015 must be developed and adopted, expected by the latest by 2012. According to the Act on Environmental Objectives public authorities are committed to the Natura2000 plans. The objectives in the plans will subsequently be established and implemented through Action plans developed by the Municipalities and the Danish Forest and Nature Agency during 2012. The Action plans must include an order of priority of the expected conservation effort, goals and expected effect of the conservation activities, expected methods and conservation management to improve and maintain a favourable conservation status. The Danish Act on Environmental Objectives constitutes the general guarantee that project areas will be appropriately managed after the project is completed.

The experience on management of the involved light demanding habitats gathered in this project will be of great

importance meeting the fundamental ecological needs of the areas involved, and will influence the development of management plans not only within the project area but also in other sites.

How, where and by whom will the equipment acquired be used after the end of the project?

(max. 5.000 characters)

Laesoe Municipality will as part of C.5 and C.6 purchase 2 ATV, 2 ATV trailer, 1 thermal unit for an ATV, 2 thermal units for manual use and 2 livestock trailers.

All equipment purchased will be used carrying out nature conservation activities at the island and will be marked with stickers displaying the EU LIFE+ logo as well as the partners.

To what extent will the results and lessons of the project be actively disseminated after the end of the project to those persons and/or organisations that could best make use of them (please identify these persons/organisations)? (max. 5.000 characters)

Dissemination after the end of the project will mainly be ensured by the established website, newsletters to - and excursions for - members of the Landowners Association, dialog with the Local Community Group, the ongoing availability of a leaflet describing the conservation management and articles in relevant newsletters, scientific publications and by participating in conferences and seminars.

Participating landowners, the Local Community Group, the general public, conservation managers, Nature Agencies, other EU project managers as well as researchers - both nationally and on EU level - will be the target group for the dissemination activities.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)





LIFE + Nature

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part C – detailed technical description of the proposed actions

Important note:

All calculations and detailed cost breakdowns necessary to justify the cost of each action should be included in the financial forms F. In order to avoid repeating the financial information (with the risk of introducing incoherencies), Part C should only contain financial information not contained in the financial forms (e.g. details explaining the cost per hectare).

Each action described should have a clear indication of its physical target (e.g., action 1 will take place in area "X" and/or will target species "Y"). Whenever this is relevant, the location of these actions should also be identified on one or several maps which must be provided in annex (preferably one map per site). Where feasible, a map of each site should be provided that indicates the location of all the actions taking place on that site.

Any action that is sub-contracted should be just as clearly described as an action that will be directly carried out by the beneficiaries.

LIST OF ALL ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

☒ Yes ☐ No

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
A.1	Formation of a "Landowners association"	-	+
A.2	Permission to carry out conservation actions	-	+
A.3	Hydrological investigation	-	+

B. Purchase/lease of land and/or compensation payments for use rights

☐ Yes ☒ No

C. Concrete conservation actions

☒ Yes ☐ No

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
C.1	Clearing of trees and scrub	-	+
C.2	Clearing of reeds and emerging trees and scrub	-	+
C.3	Clearing of non native woody species	-	+
C.4	Clearing of Japanese Rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>)	-	+
C.5	Clearing of cord grass (<i>Spartina</i> spp.)	-	+
C.6	Establishment of cattle and sheep herds	-	+
C.7	Creating enclosures by fencing	-	+
C.8	Controlled burning	-	+
C.9	Infra-structure	-	+
C.10	Control of foxes, mink and hooded crow.	-	+
C.11	Restore natural hydrology	-	+
C.12	"Landowners association"	-	+

D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory only if there are concrete conservation actions)

☒ Yes ☐ No

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
D.1	Monitoring of impact of targeted habitats and bird species	-	+
D.2	Assessment of the socioeconomic impact and ecosystem restoration	-	+

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
E.1	Establishment of website on the Internet	-	+
E.2	Newsletter	-	+

E.3	Provision of information tables	-	+
E.4	A leaflet explaining the project	-	+
E.5	Visitor facilities	-	+
E.6	Public tours	-	+
E.7	Layman's report	-	+
E.8	Local Community Group	-	+
E.9	Report on control of invasive species	-	+
E.10	Final seminar	-	+

F. Overall project operation and monitoring of the project progress (obligatory)

Action number	Name of the action (max. 200 characters)		
F.1	Project management	-	+
F.2	Overall project monitoring and monitoring of project progress	-	+
F.3	Networking with other projects	-	+
F.4	After-LIFE Conservation Plan	-	+

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

Action A.1	Formation of a "Landowners association"
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>The establishment of a Landowners Association is considered the very key to success regarding the project and the sustainable nature conservation management of the light demanding habitats and targeted species.</p> <p>The fact that 59 % of the targeted area is owned by 335 individuals, of which several owns more than one plot, often randomly located throughout the area, creates a complex managerial starting point. Although the remaining 41 % of the area targeted is owned by the Nature Agency, this do not generally improve the situation as these areas are nearly as difficult to manage as the privately owned areas, simply because these individual plots are just as randomly located and therefore mixed up between other ownerships. The total number of individual plots in the project area is 1758.</p> <p>Primarily this fragmented structure, but also changes in the farming industry (from small to large units), lack of livestock for grazing and complex rules regulating farming as well as environmental subsidies all leads to lack of effective and coherent management of the area.</p> <p>It is obviously that this structure is unable to deliver any coherent and sustainable management covering the whole area without a united approach.</p> <p>It is therefore vitally importance that the project is capable of creating an accepted and effective management structure (Landowners Association), being able to gather all these small individually owned plots into one large unit across ownership boundaries.</p> <p>So, as to secure the ongoing success and viability of the project a "Landowners Association" will be formed. All areas covered by this project - where continued grazing is a prerequisite - will be gathered and managed as a single unit (all individual landowners within the N2000 sites at Laesoe will be encouraged to transfer (lease) land in their position to the Landowners Association).</p> <p>The advantage being a coherent and united land management with the main objective being nature conservation.</p> <p>The association will establish itself with board of directors and practical daily management. Wages etc. will be funded from the associations own sources and are not a part of this application.</p> <p>The association is therefore a normal legal entity.</p> <p>Both project partners – Laesoe Municipality and the Nature Agency – should be born members of the board, the remaining being elected amongst the landowners.</p> <p>This board shall – apart from the professional running of the association – also secure that the practical management of the N2000 sites is implied in line with overall rules, guidelines and provisions as such.</p> <p>The Nature Agency has previous experience setting up these structures under former LIFE schemes.</p> <p>The financial foundation for the association will be farming and environmental subsidies plus – after the project period – income from sale of surplus livestock, either for slaughter or breeding.</p> <p>The described structure will furthermore enable the Landowners Association (as one tongue) to argue specific needs for funding / subsidies primarily during negotiations with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.</p> <p>This whole issue of income – being subsidies and / or income generated from the livestock – is of paramount importance for the formation of the LA and indeed the project. Throughout the below mentioned meetings this very issue has been discussed in detail and it is the applicants' understanding that the community understands and appreciates the complexity regarding this and the importance for the long term sustainability of the project.</p> <p>An important element is the transfer of farming and environmental "rights to claim" from all individuals joining to the Landowners Association, enabling the LA to claim as tenant. The applicants will seek external help from farming consultants regarding this task.</p> <p>The objectives of the association are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the long term coherent management • To ensure the financial sustainability – also following the project • To maximise the nature conservation output • To minimise the needed management input per land unit • To bound the local community and create ownership to the project • The establishment of a platform for exchange of experiences <p>The process was started in late 2009 and continued during the spring and summer of 2010 by conducting a number of meetings with local organisations and individuals alike.</p> <p>In July 2010 a public meeting was invited to, the agenda being the nature conservation status at the island, future challenges and options, including a LIFE+ application. The meeting was both very attended and received by the</p>	

participants.

Following this, further meetings have been held with smaller groups (Farmers Association, Sporting Association and misc. members of the public) as to take the discussions further.

All parties agree to and support the project and the establishment of a Landowners Association and will encourage all landowners to join the association, see A8 declarations.

It is therefore the applicants understanding, that a substantial support for the project is present amongst the community.

Should the project be granted funding from the Commission the applicants will immediately (autumn 2012) start discussions with local representatives and take legal advice as well as advice from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries as to meet the timetable set in the milestones (30/06-2013).

Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)

As the area covered by the project is owned by 336 (334 private + 2 public) individuals coherent management is considered impossible unless all individual landowners pool their ownership into one management unit, which will be able to secure future grazing management including financial sustainability and thereby nature conservation of the N2000 sites at Laesoe.

Furthermore only a capable, strong and widely accepted managerial structure is seen as the tool to deliver.

This action (together with C.12) is in reality the key to success or failure of the entire project, why any effort must be applied throughout the establishment phase and following.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NST

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

- Statutes for the Landowners Association.
- A well functioning association (the managerial part) based upon a broad acceptance amongst the majority of inhabitants at Laesoe and established not later than 31. January 2013.
- Landowners equivalent to 75% of the project area have enrolled as members by 30. June 2013.
- Landowners equivalent to 85% of the project area have enrolled as members by 30. June 2014.
- Landowners equivalent to 95% of the project area have enrolled as members by 30. June 2015.
- Overall hope that all landowners (100%) within the project area have enrolled as members by 30. June 2016.

And thereby create the means to deliver the project as such.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

An allocation of 18,121 € by LM.

An allocation of 10,286 € by NST.

Costs relates to personnel (project manager), travel, external assistance (legal etc.) and consumables (meetings etc.).

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Action A.2	Permission to carry out conservation actions
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>As the proposed actions individually, and as a whole, and because of the geographical area covered, impose rather pervasive operations and changes to present land use the competent authorities will at a very early stage be involved in the project in order to obtain the necessary permissions in time.</p> <p>Each authority will receive a notification / application presenting all the conservation actions involved in the project during the winter of 2012/2013.</p> <p>According to the Nature Conservation Act the conservation actions will in most cases require a notification to or permission from Laesoe and Frederikshavn Municipality. It is general practise in administrating this law to allow initiatives which has character of nature improving. The actions are very well qualified to improve the conservation status of the habitat types involved in the project and the actions are indeed nature improvement. Preliminary contacts to the Municipality will thereby secure that these permissions will be obtained since the actions are in line with the national conservation plans for the project site.</p> <p>Notification of, or permission from, the Municipality according to the Nature Conservation Act is required for the following conservation actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C.1 Clearing trees / scrub C.2 Clearing emerging trees / scrub C.3 Clearing of non native woody species C.4 Clearing of Rosa rugosa C.5 Clearing of Spartina spp. C.6 Livestock C.7 Establish enclosures C.8 Controlled burning C.9 Infra-structure C.10 Predation C.11 Restore hydrology <p>The notification must be delivered to the Municipality 4 weeks before initiating the action. Depending the extent and impact of the action a permission must be needed in stead of just a notification. The application procedure for permission takes a maximum of 8 to 12 weeks.</p> <p>The earliest start for these actions are planned to be as indicated in the timetable of the project proposal. The timetable leaves room to obtain the necessary permits before the individual conservation actions must be started.</p> <p>It must be stressed that the local authority in question is Laesoe Municipality, the projects associated beneficiary. Because of the size of Laesoe Municipality (app. 1,900 inhabitants) they work in close co-operation (so-called "Binding Co-operation" under a National Government Order, LBK no. 50 of 15-01-2010) with Frederikshavn Municipality (60,000 inhabitants) regarding nature conservation issues as to secure a correct and competent process.</p> <p>One of the actions – "C.6 The establishment of livestock herds" – might also require a notification according to the Departmental Order on EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) in order to examine the need for a screening of the impact of the conservation actions at the environment. The competent authority is the local departments of The Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning. The Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning is also the competent authority regarding Natura2000 in Denmark and has already declared their support to the project. Since the purpose of the conservation actions is nature improvement it is expected that the screening will show no need for further investigations.</p> <p>The procedure to examine the need for screening takes a maximum of 2-6 months.</p> <p>In areas Designated as Conservation Areas an exemption from the Nature Conservancy Board will in some areas be needed before carrying out the conservation activities of this project. Again no rejection is expected since the purpose of the conservation actions is nature improvement.</p> <p>The application procedure for an exemption takes a maximum of 8 to 12 weeks and the timetable presented in the project proposal gives enough time to obtain the necessary permits in time before the conservation actions must be started.</p>	

<p>If the local authorities in some sub-sites - contrary to expectation – opposes to one or more of the conservation actions, the project manager will contact the authority in order to find an alternative solution.</p>
<p><i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)</p>
<p>Compulsory - according to the Danish Nature Conservation Act, the Departmental Order on EIA and the Designation of Conservation Areas it is necessary to obtain notifications or permissions before carrying out several of the conservation actions of this project.</p>
<p><i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i></p>
<p>NST</p>
<p><i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)</p>
<p>Laesoe Municipality, The Agency for Nature and the Nature Conservancy Board are expected to give the necessary permissions to carry out the conservation actions in all of the projects sub sites.</p>
<p><i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)</p>
<p>An allocation of 7,707 € by NST.</p> <p>Cost relates to personnel (project manager) and travel.</p>
<p><i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Action A.3	Hydrological investigation
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Throughout the project area there is a need to perform an initial screening / survey of the hydrology as one of the objectives is to restore natural hydrological conditions.</p> <p>A survey based upon a geographical surface model supplemented by inspections on the ground in all relevant areas will be conducted by NST staff and consultants to identify problems as well as actions needed to rectify present status.</p> <p>If using a geographical surface model – and new mapping data of the habitat types – shows areas where artificial drainage might be present, an inspection on the ground will be conducted simply by walking the area in question and deciding upon whether artificial drainage in reality exist or whether natural creeks and / or mudflat channels are mistaken as such.</p> <p>Should artificial drainage exist it will then be checked whether the drain is a part of the official drainage system – which must be in place to secure the free flow of drainage water from the catchment – or whether it is “private”. In both circumstances it must then be decided how to best deal with the negative influences – if any.</p> <p>One of the issues regarding the hydrological status is that a number of former surveys of the area – especially at the southern part of the island – have concluded that hydrological problems exist. It is although the applicants believe that these conclusions are based upon models, not capable of taking the nature, structure and dynamic variations of the salt meadows (salt marsh creeks and mudflat channels - 1330) often flooded by the sea, into account.</p> <p>It should also be added that because these meadows are only marginally higher than the adjacent sea, the influence from just that (flooding / wind stowing) is by far greater than any influence caused by a few artificial drainage channels.</p> <p>It must be stressed that only very limited artificial drainage exist to the south of the island, primarily in place to secure the free flow of surplus drainage water from outwith the N2000 areas. Danish legislation imposes an obligation on any landowner to secure the free flow of drainage water from upstream landowners in any catchment.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A screening / survey of the areas are needed to provide a proper basis for the planning of the necessary conservation measures and the character and extend of these measures also taking pro / contra into account.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A final plan for actions to be implemented, securing undesirable consequences of artificial drainage in agreement with landowners and local authorities.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>An allocation of 6,468 € by NST.</p> <p>Costs relates to personnel (project manager) and external assistance.</p>	
Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) <input type="checkbox"/>	

C. Concrete conservation actions

Action C.1	Clearing of trees and scrub
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>INTRODUCTION TO C ACTIONS</p> <p>It must be stressed that C.1, C.2, C.6 and C.7 – see below – overlaps and contribute “in partnership” to fulfil the establishment of the total expected amount of hectares of habitat no. 4010, 4030, 6230*, 6410 and 7230 as well as the targeted habitats 1330, 2130*, 2140*, 3110 and 3130 to be enhanced. These actions will also benefit the targeted bird species.</p> <p>None of these C actions will – in a sustainable manor – have sufficient impact individually.</p> <p>Regarding the enhancement effect of the actions in question, it should furthermore be added - and stressed - that apart from the establishment of further acreage of 4010, 4030, 6230, 6410 and 7230 these will consequently also be enhanced partly as a consequence of less fragmentation.</p> <p>This interactions between C actions are shown in schematic form at page 73.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- 0 -----</p> <p>Trees and scrub will be cleared manually and / or by machinery as to secure the light demanding habitats, stop natural regeneration, raise water table, reduce predation by raptors on meadow birds and in general stop the reduction in meadow birds habitat.</p> <p>As a general rule trees will be cleared mechanically, but a number of issues exist;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Machinery will at all times be used in combination with manual labour as to secure a high environmental standard of the work and avoid damage to e.g. historic and archaeological remains, fragile habitats and sub-areas as well as areas with restricted carrying capacity. o As machinery and manual labour work in tandem no exact split in acreage between them can be stated. A guess would be that 85 % of the area will be covered by machinery and 15 % by manual labour – although weather conditions might alter this. o Manual felling (as estimated above) without the use of machinery will take place in method 1 and 2, mentioned below. <p>Depending on firstly the habitat and related species and secondly access, ground condition, tree specie, stand age, stand density, stand volume and the existence of historic and archaeological remains the clearing / felling will be divided into categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Felled to waste and left on the ground to decompose – specific habitat and/or species issue, difficult ground conditions, no or limited access, less dense and /or young stands, historic/archaeological remains. 2. Felled to waste and burned on site – specific habitat and/or species issue, difficult ground conditions, no or limited access, dense and /or young dense stands, historic/archaeological remains. 3. Chipharvesting – (favourable, if access) – older stands, high volume, public and access issues. <p>In the dune area surrounding Øster Foldgård Sø (see map no. 4 for location) all non native species plus Scots pine and Birch spp. will be cleared. All native broadleaves surrounding the lake itself (3110 + 3130) will be thinned out as to secure a crop density which will not allow regeneration directly below the crop canopy, thereby creating the need for future management input clearing this, apart from grazing.</p> <p>The clearfelling in the dune areas plus the above mentioned reduction in crop density should to some extend secure a reduced water consumption, thereby benefitting the watertable and the lake.</p> <p>Works will be sub-contracted.</p> <p>This action will be planned in accordance with the local heating plants (and power plants at the mainland of Jutland) need for energy (regarding chipharvesting) and the establishment of grazing societies and / or purchase of livestock – action C.6 (livestock availability). It must be stressed that clearing without prompt erection of fencing – action C.7 - and grazing by livestock in sufficient numbers will not take place.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	

<p>To conserve, expand and enhance salt meadows (1330), wet and dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*), oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (3110), oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflora and / or Isoëto-Najuncetea (3130) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds; Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta), Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola), Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii), Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea), Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) and the following migrating birds; Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta) and Brent goose (Branta bernicla).</p>
<p><i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i></p>
<p>NST</p>
<p><i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)</i></p>
<p>The clearing of trees and scrub as shown on map no. 10, in total 365.91 hectare.</p> <p>The project aims to argue the clearing of further 169.38 hectare following project start and detailed negotiations with landowners and contractors alike (the polygons shown at map. No. 10 includes the 169.38 hectare).</p> <p>The aim in DK00FX010 will be to establish further 5 – 15 hectare wet heath (4010) and 20-35 hectare dry heath (4030) plus maintain or enhance species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410) and alkaline fens (7230).</p> <p>In the area of DK00FX118 the aim will be to establish further 1 hectare wet heath (4010), 1 hectare dry heath (4030), 1 hectare species rich Nardus grassland (6230*) and 1 hectare alkaline fens (7230).</p> <p>The clearing will furthermore prepare the areas for grazing with livestock as to secure the sustainable nature conservation management.</p> <p>Significantly reduce predation by raptors and predators on breeding and migrating birds.</p>
<p><i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)</i></p>
<p>An allocation of 633.97 € in average per hectare including personnel (project manager) and external costs (contractors).</p> <p>Costs per hectare will differ substantially, depending on standing volume, tree species, infra-structure and method. All stands are assessed individually and clearing costs will vary from approx. 100 € to 1,300 € per hectare.</p>
<p><i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Name of the picture:

An attempt to show how these actions “interacts” and contributes is shown in schematic form below.

Key:

- **x some influence**
- **xx moderate influence**
- **xxx high influence**

Action	Interacting with	Benefits/enhance:		Establish further hectare of:					Breeding pairs:				Re-colonization:	Breeding area:
		Habitats	Species	4010	4030	6230*	6410	7230	Dunlin	Avocet	A. Tern	L. Tern	W. Sandpiper	Dunlin
Targets				15	35	>1	>1	>1	>25	>250	>800	>30	>2 *	Enlargement
C.1	C.2, C.6, C.7	All as per B1	All as per B1	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	x	xx*	x
C.2	C.1, C.6, C.7	All as per B1	All as per B1	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	x	xx*	xx
C.6	C.1, C.2, C.7	All as per B1	All as per B1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx		xxx*	xxx
C.7	C.1, C.2, C.6	All as per B1	All as per B1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx		xxx*	xxx
													*areas, not pairs	

Action	Interacting with	Benefits/enhance:		Enhance area of:				
		Habitats	Species	1330	2130*	2140*	3110	3130
Targets				1509	293	536	3	2
C.1	C.2, C.6, C.7	All as per B1	All as per B1			xxx	xxx	xxx
C.2	C.1, C.6, C.7	All as per B1	All as per B1	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
C.6	C.1, C.2, C.7	All as per B1	All as per B1	xx	x	xx	xx	Xx
C.7	C.1, C.2, C.6	All as per B1	All as per B1	xx	x	xx	xx	xx

(Regarding the enhancement effect of the actions in question, it should furthermore be added (and stressed) that apart from the establishment of further acreage of 4010, 4030, 6230, 6410 and 7230 these will consequently also be enhanced partly as a consequence of less fragmentation).

Add picture

Delete this picture

Action C.2	Clearing of reeds and emerging trees and scrub
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Trees and scrubs - and reeds in sub-areas - will be cleared manually and / or by machinery as to secure the light demanding habitats, stop natural regeneration, raise water table, reduce predation by raptors on meadow birds and in general stop the reduction in meadow birds habitat.</p> <p>Depending on firstly the habitat and related species and secondly access, ground condition, tree specie, stand age, stand density, stand volume and the existence of historic and archaeological remains the clearing will be divided into categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Felled to waste and left on the ground to decompose – specific habitat and/or species issue, difficult ground conditions, no or limited access, less dense and /or young stands, historic/archaeological remains. 2. Mowing (tractor mounted) in combination with manual felling with trimmers as to secure an organic structure and the protection of sub-habitats, species, historic/archaeological remains etc. 3. Mowing (tractor mounted) only in young and open stands/crops (less than 7 cm diameter). <p>Works will be partly sub-contracted.</p> <p>This action will be planned in accordance with action C.6.</p> <p>Is must be stressed that clearing without prompt erection of fencing – action C.7 - and grazing by livestock in sufficient numbers will not take place.</p> <p>See map attached on page 81 showing the geographical extend of former actions under LIFE/02/NAT/DK/8584 and actions C.2, C.3, C.4 and C.5 of this application – to prove non overlapping between the two.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>To conserve, expand and enhance salt meadows (1330), wet and dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*), oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (3110), oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflora and / or Isoëto-Najojuncetia (3130) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds; Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta), Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola), Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii), Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea), Little Tern (Sterna albifrons) and the following migrating birds; Dunlin (Calidris alpina alpina), Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta) and Brent goose (Branta bernicla).</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Clearing of trees, scrub and reeds to be carried out on a minimum of 179.45 hectare out of 239.83 hectare allocated for clearing within the project area, see map no. 11.</p> <p>Action C.2 will (in DK00FX010) contribute to the establishment of further 5 – 15 hectare wet heath (4010) and 20-35 hectare dry heath (4030) plus maintain or enhance species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410) and alkaline fens (7230), see table page 45-46.</p> <p>In the area of DK00FX118 the aim will be to establish further 1 hectare wet heath (4010), 1 hectare dry heath (4030), 1 hectare species rich Nardus grassland (6230*) and 1 hectare alkaline fens (7230).</p> <p>Thereby enhancing existing light demanding habitats as mentioned above and prepare the areas for grazing with livestock as to secure the sustainable nature conservation management.</p> <p>Significantly reduce predation by raptors and predators on breeding (and migrating) birds.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Average cost per hectare calculated at 1,077.78 € (including personnel and consumables).</p> <p>Costs per hectare will differ substantially, depending on crop density, tree species, historic/archaeological</p>	

remains, Ground conditions, infra-structure and method. Clearing costs will vary from approx. 600 € to 2,800 € per hectare.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Action C.3	Clearing of non native woody species
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Non native species (Pinus mugo, Pinus contorta, Picea sitchensis, Prunus serotina) to be selectively felled in wooded dunes (2180) and bog woodlands (91D0*) as to secure the undesirable introduction of these non native species to neighbouring targeted habitat types, see map no. 12.</p> <p>Following the clearing of the non native species, the area will be left without management input to secure a free succession, apart from light cattle grazing.</p> <p>Depending on access, ground condition, tree size and age the non native species will be dealt with as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Felled to waste and left on the ground to decompose – specific habitat and/or species issue, difficult ground conditions, no or limited access, solitary or only few trees. 2. Felled to waste and burned on site – specific habitat and/or species issue, difficult ground conditions, no or limited access, dense stands. 3. Chipharvesting – favourable, if access – older stands, high volume, public and access issues. <p>Works will be sub-contracted.</p> <p>This action will take place at the very beginning of the project period as to minimize further spread of non native species to neighbouring habitats.</p> <p>See map attached on page 81 showing the geographical extend of former actions under LIFE/02/NAT/DK/8584 and actions C.2, C.3, C.4 and C.5 of this application – to prove non overlapping between the two.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Action C3 aims to avoid the undesirable introduction of non native and partly invasive species, presently found in 2810 and 91D*, to salt meadows (1330), wet and dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich Nardic grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*) in the core area of the action, but habitat 2810 and 91D0* are not targeted directly per se.</p> <p>It is although clear that the action at the same time will secure that 2810 and 91D0* will develop with only native species.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Clearing of non native species within 77.94 hectare of primarily wooded dunes (2180) and bog woodlands (91D0*), see map no. 12, thereby removing the risk of the invasion of non native woody species on app. 300 hectare of neighbouring light demanding habitats at the island of Hornfiskrøn.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>An allocation of 51.86 € in average per hectare (including personnel and extrnal costs).</p> <p>Costs per hectare will differ depending on method and calculated at 44 € to 53 € per hectare.</p>	
Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Action C.4	Clearing of Japanese Rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>)
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>GENERAL NOTE regarding action C.4 and C.5.</p> <p>It is well known that any attempt to eradicate a number of invasive alien species is very challenging and quite often must be continued / repeated over time, both during individual growing seasons and subsequent, as to continuously stress the plant thereby leading to the eradication.</p> <p>The applicants therefore need to stress that the methods applied in both action C.4 and C.5 below must be seen as a continuous and inseparable number of sub-actions – of which none can “stand alone” – leading to the desired result of eradication. They should not be perceived as recurring activities.</p> <p>To further argue our point of view the applicants would like to draw the attention to LIFE08/NAT/DK/000464 where action C.7 operates with the same strategy of continued stressing – without being considered a recurrent activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- 0 -----</p> <p>Clearing of the invasive <i>Rosa rugosa</i> by grazing, mowing, and thermal methods (ecological vegetation control by burning at very high temperatures) primarily along the landward side of the coastline (see map no. 13) as an ongoing operation during the project period.</p> <p>Where possible the areas invaded by <i>Rosa rugosa</i> will be grazed using sheep and mobile fencing initially stressing the species and thereby over a period of years (3-4) eradicate it.</p> <p>Where grazing cannot take place two methods will be used.</p> <p>One method being mowing using a small tractor mounted mower in combination with manually use of a strimmer as to secure the above mentioned stressing (and an organic structure and protection of sub-habitats and species). This mechanical operation must take place approximately once a fortnight during the growing season.</p> <p>The other method is the thermal, where a thermal unit mounted on an ATV in combination with a small thermal unit carried by person should secure optimal stressing (and an organic structure and protection of sub-habitats and species). As with the mowing the thermal method must be applied approx. once a fortnight during the growing season.</p> <p>Although these methods are capable of eradicating the species it must be stressed that new seed will be carried to the area via the sea, why the need for control will be ongoing, also following the project period.</p> <p>See map attached on page 46 showing the geographical extend of former actions under LIFE/02/NAT/DK/8584 and actions C.2, C.3, C.4 and C.5 of this application – to prove that no overlapping exist between the two projects.</p> <p>The action will be partly sub-contracted.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>As <i>Rosa rugosa</i> acts very invasive on salt meadows (1330), wet and dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland (6230*), <i>Molinia</i> meadow (6410), alkaline fens (7230) and dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*) and thereby displaces the natural vegetation the presence and further spread has a major impact on these habitats. <i>Rosa rugosa</i> literally take up space that could be used as nesting ground for the following breeding birds; Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>), Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) and Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>).</p> <p><i>Rosa rugosa</i> also increase predation by fox on the same bird species, as it provides cover for hunting foxes and shelter for fox dens.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The control and eradication of 23.91 hectare of <i>Rosa rugosa</i> primarily along the coastline and in dune areas – see map no. 13.</p> <p>To halt the further spreading of the species and enhance already infected areas of salt meadows (1330), wet and</p>	

dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadow (6410), alkaline fens (7230) and dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*). Rosa rugosa literally takes up space that could be used as nesting ground for bird species why eradication will improve the conditions for the following breeding birds, Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta), Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola), Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii), Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaea) and Little Tern (Sterna albifrons).

It is also expected that pairs re-colonizing former rose overgrown areas will have better breeding success, as Rosa rugosa often grow in areas less exposed to high water level under storms. Clearing roses also reduce predation by fox, since their cover disappears.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

An allocation of 3,338.73 € in average per hectare (including personnel, external and consumable costs).

Costs will differ depending applied method, being either by mowing or by thermal methods.

Thermal equipment purchased under C.5 also to be used under C.4

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Action C.5	Clearing of cord grass (<i>Spartina</i> spp.)
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Cord grass (<i>Spartina</i> spp.) is a very invasive and rather new non native species at Laesoe where it has started to establish along the blue ribbon (seaward the high water line) along the southern and eastern coastline (see map). The species was introduced to Denmark some 70-80 years ago primarily used in connection with coastal land reclamation in Jutland.</p> <p>As the area covered by the species is still fairly limited – estimated at 14.97 hectare – eradication is a possibility. Eradication of the species has been tried worldwide using a number of methods; grazing, uprooting, mowing, burning and spraying using herbicides.</p> <p>Small crops can be killed by uprooting (very labour intensive) but the only known method capable of killing the species when in larger crops is spraying. Spraying is not considered acceptable by this project and will not form part of the proposed methods.</p> <p>Because further spread of the species at Laesoe can only be seen as a major environmental disaster with heavy negative impact on the salt marches and the related species, this LIFE+ application proposes a number of methods and in close co-operation with University of Copenhagen, Forest & Landscape.</p> <p>The following methods will be used / tested;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If cord grass is found in limited or very limited geographical extent (a few square meters or less) uprooting by hand or machinery will be used. The plant will be uprooted, left on dry ground and exposed to the sun. • If the plant is found growing in limited or very limited geographical extent (a few square meters or less) it will be buried by hand or machinery. • Grazing, where enclosures at the mainland without risk of damage caused by tidal movement, can be extended into the sea. • Repeated mowing as to stress the plant thereby reducing or killing it. This method will be used / tested if not conflicting with habitat or species issues. • Repeated use of thermal treatment (ecological vegetation control by burning at very high temperatures). A thermal unit mounted on an ATV in combination with a small thermal unit carried by a person (as to secure an organic structure and protection of sub-habitats and species) should secure an optimal stressing. As with mowing the thermal method must be applied approx. once a fortnight during the growing season. • A combination of all above methods plus any new methods developed during the project in co-operation with University of Copenhagen, Forest & Landscape. <p>Although these methods are assumed capable of eradicating the species it must be stressed that new seed will be carried to the area via the sea, why the need for control will be ongoing, also following the project period.</p> <p>The action will be partly sub-contracted depending on method.</p> <p>See map below - page 81 - showing the geographical extent of former actions under LIFE/02/NAT/DK/8584 and actions C.2, C.3, C.4 and C.5 of this application – to prove non overlapping between the two.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Further geographical spread of the species at Laesoe can only be seen as a major environmental disaster with heavy negative impact on the salt meadows (1330) and probably <i>Molinia</i> meadow (6410) as the species displaces the natural vegetation and thereby impacts heavily on these habitats. <i>Spartina</i> invades areas that are used by the following breeding birds; Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>), Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) and Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) as either feeding habitats or/and nesting ground. <i>Spartina</i> also invades areas of shallow water or salt meadow used by and the following migrating birds, Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>), Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>) and Brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla</i>) as feeding ground.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The control and eradication of 14.97 hectare of <i>Spartina</i> spp. along the seaward coastline – see map no. 14.</p> <p>To halt the further spreading of the species and enhance already infected areas of salt meadows (1330) and other not targeted habitats thereby improve the conditions for the following breeding birds, Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra</i></p>	

avosetta), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*). Since *Spartina* take up place in the shallow marine habitats eradication will prevent this feeding habitat to decline as feeding habitat for the following migrating birds, Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) and Brent goose (*Branta bernicla*).

Develop new and / or rarefied methods to eradicate the specie taking environmental as well as financial considerations into account.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

Purchase of ATV and thermal equipment at calculated value 29,530 € by LM.

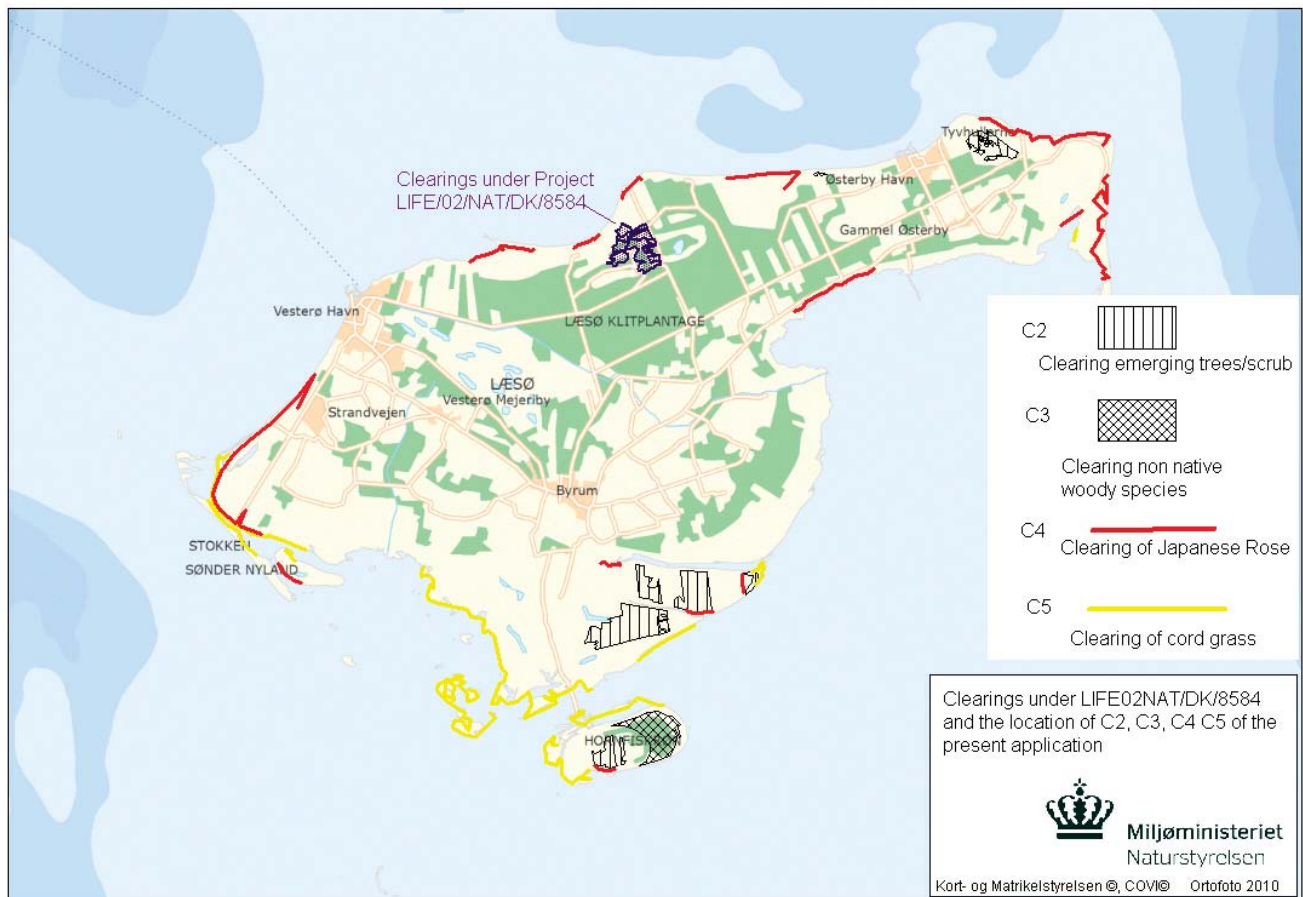
An allocation of 9,284.84 € in average per hectare (including personnel, external and consumable costs).

Cost will diifer substantially depending method applied, from uprooting by hand at estimated at approx. 9,400 € per hectare and treatment to thermal estimated at approx. 370 € per hectare and treatment.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Name of the picture: Clearing under LIFE/02/NAT/DK/8584 and C.2, C.3, C.4 + C.5 of present application



Add picture

Delete this picture

Action C.6	Establishment of cattle and sheep herds
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>The livestock numbers needed to cover the acreage in question is based upon experiences from similar project and indeed experiences gained historically at the island and estimated at approx. 0.40 animal units per hectare (fluctuation 0.3 – 0.5).</p> <p>The vast majority of the areas in question were in former days grazed by livestock, primarily cattle, sheep and to some extent horses. The main problem regarding an environmentally correct management of these light demanding habitats today is the change in farming structure, bigger farming units and loss of smallholding put together with a recent change in farming subsidies, all resulting in less livestock being available for these habitats.</p> <p>This application aims to address exactly this problem and re-establish the livestock herds at the island as needed (bringing livestock to the island from the mainland during the grazing period is not an options, partly due to the financial implications – ferry and haulage – and partly because this cannot be regarded as sustainable from the islands point of view).</p> <p>Establishment of herds of cattle (estimated 1,500) and sheep (estimated 1,200) to secure correct and ongoing grazing of all existing light demanding habitats as well as all areas where felling of trees and scrub will take place during the project period (3,271.70 hectare, C.7 plus existing enclosures – see map no. 15) and as the project gain pace.</p> <p>The present (summer 2011) livestock numbers grazing within the Natura2000 area at Laesoe are approx. 439 cattle, 433 sheep and 250 ponies, which are by far less than needed to secure the correct level of grazing.</p> <p>It is assumed that some landowners / farmers will be interested in expanding their livestock numbers, but not to the needed level, why the need of establishing a herd of the correct breed is vital to the success of the project.</p> <p>Galloway cattle – or a similar hardy breed – have proven effective grazing the habitats in question.</p> <p>Regarding sheep there are a numbers of options. Gute and Spelsau sheep are both relatively small, very hardy and are known as “aggressive” feeders on trees, scrub and dwarf bushes.</p> <p>As for ponies / horses there has for some time been the opportunity to attract large number of young ponies (of the Iceland breed) to Laesoe why the expected need for ponies is assumed covered by entering into contracts with a number of breeders / establishments.</p> <p>It is of vital importance that the Landowners Association control substantial livestock numbers of the correct breed which can be used separately or together as to secure the correct level of grazing of the different habitats throughout the year.</p> <p>It is also essential that the livestock chosen will pose no threat to the public as the majority of the fenced areas will be open to the public.</p> <p>The purchase of 200 cows plus 6 bulls at the very start of the project plus further 18 bulls during the project period will enable the establishment of a heard of approx. 1,000 head at year 5 which, together with privately owned cattle, will secure the needs.</p> <p>Regarding sheep the stock needed initially is not less than 150 sheep and 5 rams plus additional 20 rams during the project period. This should (depending exact fertility and quality of grazing) enable the establishment of an approx. 1,200 figure flock at year 5.</p> <p>It is although a possibility that a number of individual landowners / farmers would like to establish sheep flocks and enter into gracing societies / grazing agreements why the need of purchasing into the project might not exist.</p> <p>The described pace in establishing these flocks reflects the pace of the project as such, i.e. clearing of wooded areas, the establishment of fences, setting up wintering agreements etc. and the estimated final need for grazing livestock numbers at year 5 – see above – securing the correct grazing of the project area of 3,271.70 hectare.</p> <p>The livestock purchased by the partners in year 2 (2013) of the project is expected handed over to the Landowners Association, who will then manage and expand the herds to the above mentioned level. Apart from the purchase of bulls and rams during the project period by the partners, all responsibilities of managing the herds – including financing (farming as well as environmental subsidies) the daily operations - rest upon the Landowners Association.</p> <p>If the above assumptions are correct, a natural need to sell surplus livestock following the project will develop,</p>	

simply because further livestock isn't needed to maintain the correct grazing regime.

As the majority of livestock needed for the grazing cannot be kept on the summer grazing sites during the winter period (November to April), as this would lead to damage to habitats and related species, a need to establish a number of "cattle and sheep hotel" exists.

A number of former farmers and farms exist at Laesoe and it is expected that some of these landowners / farmers are willing to enter into wintering agreements with the Landowners Association regarding the keep and feeding of these animals.

The individual – present – livestock owners mentioned above is assumed being capable of managing their own livestock during the winter period.

The majority of these "hotels" should be establish in close vicinity to the summer grazing areas and ideally combined with areas in need of some winter grazing e.g. woodlands, woodlands edges, areas with purple moor grass or other robust areas as to keep feeding cost down and also achieve further nature conservation benefits.

These facilities should be established in line with the increase in livestock number.

It would furthermore be an ideal situation if the landowners / farmers entering into these agreements also contracted the production of wintering feed needed for the same livestock as well as all work associated with the breeding of the livestock.

It is essential to the project to maintain an extremely high animal welfare in general and thereby secure a positive perception in the public regarding the project.

Beside investing in cattle and sheep there is a need to purchase the following as to secure the ongoing management of livestock; 2 border collies for herding the sheep, an ATV and ATV trailer for transportation and trailers to shift cattle and sheep.

Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)

To conserve, expand and enhance salt meadows (1330), wet and dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds, Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) and Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NST

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

The establishment of livestock herds securing the ongoing grazing of 3,271.70 hectare of light demanding habitats, of which 1,712.15 hectare will be implemented under action C.7, see map no. 15.

One of the effect of the grazing will also be to substantiate the overall aim in DK00FX010 to establish further 5 – 15 hectare wet heath (4010) and 20-35 hectare dry heath (4030) plus maintain or enhance species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410) and alkaline fens (7230) and in the area of DK00FX118 to establish further 1 hectare wet heath (4010), 1 hectare dry heath (4030), 1 hectare species rich Nardus grassland (6230*) and 1 hectare alkaline fens (7230).

Which again will enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds; Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) and Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).

Significantly reduce predation by raptors and predators on breeding and migrating birds.

The partners will - as needed - participate in the establishment of agreements to facilitate the wintering and production of wintering feed for the 1,000 cattle and app. 1,200 sheep.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

An allocation of 203,654 € for purchasing livestock. Cows at 671 € per head, bull at 161 € per head, ewes at 94 € per head and rams at 120 € per head ad finally Border Collie dogs calculated at 2,013 per dog.

Furthermore purchase of equipment; ATV, ATV trailer and livestock trailers, at calculated value 36.913 € and personnel costs of 5,320 € (project manager).

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Action C.7	Creating enclosures by fencing
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>At present 1,559.55 hectare of existing enclosures exist within the project area.</p> <p>There is a need to establish further 1,712.15 hectare of new enclosures for livestock as to secure grazing and thereby further enhancement of the light demanding habitats.</p> <p>All new enclosures should ideally being fenced in a manner capable of retaining cattle as well as sheep and horses.</p> <p>New fencing should be established as electrical, using 3 plain wires. Electrical source being mains, solar panels and / or batteries.</p> <p>All new enclosures are shown on map 15 (also showing existing enclosures).</p> <p>There is furthermore a need to supplement some already existing enclosures with further fencing as to secure, that sub-areas in need of a particular grazing impact will be grazed successfully.</p> <p>Mobile fencing will be purchased to secure this need, as well as the need for maintaining high flexibility managing the livestock in general.</p> <p>The establishment of new enclosures and any supplementary fencing will be carried out as action C.1, C.2, C.4, C.5 and C.6 gain pace.</p> <p>Stiles and gates will be constructed as to secure public access.</p> <p>Establish 10 cattle pens (as fixtures in enclosures) necessary for the management of the livestock.</p> <p>The majority of these pens will be fixtures in connection with old as well as new enclosures and should ideally be able to service a number of these.</p> <p>There is also a need to purchase 1 mobile pen for cattle and 1 for sheep as to secure flexibility managing the livestock depending on the grazing needs. Furthermore pens should be positioned in vicinity to tracks and roads.</p> <p>Establish small ponds (or other water sources) as drinking water for livestock in all enclosures as to secure animal welfare.</p> <p>Regarding securing water for sheep when in mobile enclosures, a number of mobile water tanks will be purchased.</p> <p>The action will be sub-contracted.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>This action links directly to action C.6 and for the same reasons as mentioned under C.6.</p> <p>To conserve, expand and enhance salt meadows (1330), wet and dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds, Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) and Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>).</p> <p>It should also be stressed that all the habitats in need of grazing must be fenced in a manner securing the possibility of rapid change in grazing regime depending on early fluctuations in vegetation, the appearance of undesirable species or for example the influx of invasive species as to secure or enhance the N2000 designation status.</p> <p>In figures the following will be achieved;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,712.15 hectare of new enclosures established (approx. 127,294 metres). • The enhancement of 1,559.55 hectare of existing fencing. • Purchase of 1,800 metre of mobile fencing • Purchase of 2 mobile pens plus the establishment of 10 pens as fixtures • Establishment of 12 ponds and the purchase of 5 water tanks. • Purchase of 1 ATV mounted mower for mowing below fence-lines. 	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	

<p>This action links directly to action C.6 and for the same reasons as mentioned under C.6.</p> <p>One of the effect of creating the enclosures – and thereby secure grazing - will also be to substantiate the overall aim in DK00FX010 to establish further 5 – 15 hectare wet heath (4010) and 20-35 hectare dry heath (4030) plus conserve or enhance species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410) and alkaline fens (7230) and in the area of DK00FX118 to establish further 1 hectare wet heath (4010), 1 hectare dry heath (4030), 1 hectare species rich Nardus grassland (6230*) and 1 hectare alkaline fens (7230).</p> <p>Furthermore, this will enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds; Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) and Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>).</p>	
<p>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)</p>	
<p>An total allocation of 372,338 € (including personnel, external and equipment costs).</p> <p>Fences are calculated at 2.51 € in average.</p> <p>The following misc. items are included under this heading; solar panels (9,396 €), batteries (1.073 €), mobil fence units (3,819 €), stiles (4,027 €), watertanks (1,007 €), excavation of ponds (3,221 €), mobile and fixed pens (19,732 €), cattlegrids 6,711 € and a small mower for use below fence-lines (2,013 €).</p>	
<p><i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Action C.8	Controlled burning
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>As fires – natural as well as provoked – can play an important role in the periodic renewal of especially dwarf bush vegetation and the nutrient depletion of the soil, controlled burning will take place throughout the project area.</p> <p>The projects therefore aims to burn (controlled) a substantial area in a mosaic (a minimum of 433.98 hectare out of a total of 867.96 hectare allocated) in primarily wet and dry heath (4010 + 4030) but also salt meadows (1330), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) and dunes (2130 + 2140*).</p> <p>The species involved are primarily dwarf bushes and misc. grass species, but also sablings and smaller trees.</p> <p>The action will take place as regulated by Danish legislation and all environmental consideration will be taken into account.</p> <p>It is vitally important that burning is controlled and carried out in a mosaic over the relevant sites as to secure the maximum amount of diversity for species as well as habitats alike plus reduce the danger of overgrowth and eutrophication.</p> <p>Burning will also make the presently rather rough vegetation more palatable and digestible for the livestock hereby increase their condition and wellbeing again enhancing the overall forage intake.</p> <p>Controlled burning can take place in the period October to April and will be carried out by a skilled labour force from primarily the Laesoe Municipality and the Nature Agency together with representatives from the Landowners Association and the local Fire Brigade.</p> <p>Controlled burning will take place as an ongoing management tool during the project period as well as following and cover a substantial range, see map no. 16.</p> <p>The action requires the purchase of fire suits, flame-throwers and mobile water tanks with spraying equipment.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Burning – together with grazing – is a vital tool in the ongoing nature conservation management of a number of light demanding habitats and will help to maintain, expand and enhance primarily wet and dry heath (4010, 4030) but also partial maintain, and enhance salt meadows (1330), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) dunes at misc. stages (2130, 2140*) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds, Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta), Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola), Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii), Arctic Tern (Stema paradisaea) and Little Tern (Sterna albifrons).</p> <p>Controlled burning aims to be carried out on a minimum of 433,98 hectare out of 867.96 hectare allocated for burning.</p> <p>Burning will also reduce the risk of overgrowth and eutrophication, thereby also ensure an expanded opportunity for the further establishment of wet and dry heath (4010, 4030).</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Controlled burning aims to be carried out on a minimum of 433,98 hectare out of 867.96 hectare allocated for burning within the project area and thereby enhance existing habitats plus play a major part in the further creation of up to 35 hectare of dry and up to 15 hectare of wet heath, see action C.1, C.2, C.6 and C.7.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Cost calculated at 264.20 € in average per hectare (including personnel and consumable costs, the latter being 2 flamethrowers calculated at 671 € each, watertank and hoses calculated at 4,698 € and misc. equipment (boots, clothing etc.) calculated at 745 €.</p> <p>Cost are kept down by cooperating with the Fire Brigade and NGOs´.</p>	

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Action C.9	Infra-structure
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>This action is targeting both infra-structure needed for the implementation of the projects and tourist related infra-structure, both important in relation to conservation issues.</p> <p>First and foremost the action will improve existing soil and metalled tracks throughout the project area and project duration as to secure the implementation of all C actions and ongoing management input (movement of tractors and equipment, haulage of timber / chipwood, livestock and personal etc.) in an effective and economic manner. See map no. 17.</p> <p>To illustrate the need for proper infra-structure action C.1 can be used as example. The estimated harvested timber volume under C.1 equals approx. 29,000 cubic metres (app. 366 hectare with an estimated standing volume of 80 cubic metres per hectare) – a volume which has to be transported from within the project area to public roads outside the project area. This equals – depending on the actual methods applied (categories 1, 2 or 3) – approx. 3,000 individual loads of timber and / or chip wood.</p> <p>In some instances improving tracks are adjacent to the N2000 areas. This is only done as to secure access from within the Natura2000 areas to the public infrastructure having sufficient carrying capacity.</p> <p>Sand and gravel excavated as a part of action C.7 (ponds for drinking water) will be used as “metal” on nearby tracks.</p> <p>An importante part of this action is also the need to negotiate future use of tracks with all landowners throughout the project area, as to secure that traffic has no negative impact on fragile habitats and the targeted bird species. The applicants seeks to implement that the infrastructure shown on map no. 17 is used by all involved in the project, and importantly, in a manner reflecting the targeted species needs, i.e. restricted or no use during the breeding season.</p> <p>A commitment from Laesoe Municipality in this respect is included under A8.</p> <p>Furthermore a simple public footpath will be established at “Rønnerne” to secure public access to a former settlement, former salt-seethings and a number of light demanding habitats as a mean to establish public awareness and promoting the project and all related habitats and species, see map no. 17.</p> <p>An importance part of the establishment of this new footpath is also to redirect a present footpath as to avoid visitors – and thus disturbance – near to “Fuglsangsøen”, a small lake / pond important as a possible re-colonization area for Wood sandpiper (although the 2 other areas mentioned are considered more suitable).</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>This action links directly to action C.1 - C.11 and for the same reasons as mentioned under these.</p> <p>It is vitally important for the project and the following future management of the area to be able to gain sufficient and rapid access to all areas simply to keep the needed management input as low and cost effective as possible. Securing quality herding of all livestock and thereby maintaining high animal welfare is a part of this.</p> <p>The new public footpath is needed as to secure public awareness and interest and the same time avoid undesirable influences on habitats and, in particularly species, being Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) and Arctic Tern (<i>Stema paradisaea</i>).</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Improving 15,920 metre of existing tracks and establish 3,281 meters of new public footpath.</p> <p>Establish access to all areas for management purposes including maintaining quality herding of all livestock and thereby maintaining high animal welfare.</p> <p>Securing future use of the infrastructure including bringing present unstructured traffic with tractors, ATVs´ and other vehicles to an end throughout the fragile habitats and thereby also areas with targeted species, primarily during the breeding period, will improve the targeted species breeding success.</p> <p>In the same way the new public footpath will ensure public awareness and interest and at the same time avoid undesirable influences on habitats and, in particularly the target species, being Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>) and Arctic Tern (<i>Stema paradisaea</i>).</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
A total allocation of 48,695 € (including personnel costs).	

A total of 15,920 metre of track and roads to be partly upgrading (25% of the total length) and maintained (100%) throughout the project period. The average cost is estimated at 2.75 € per metre.

The footpath is calculated at 1.48 € per metre.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

Action C.10	Control of foxes, mink and hooded crow.
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>This action will be implemented to protect targeted bird species within the SPA DK00FX345. The actions will primarily be carried out within the SPA, but actions just outside will also impact within the SPA, hence artificial fox dens and traps for mink and hooded crow should be placed in or in the vicinity of the SPA.</p> <p>The establishment of 20 artificial fox dens and the purchase of 15 traps for mink and 30 for hooded crow.</p> <p>Artificial fox dens are created on higher (dry) ground using approx. 15 meters of 30 cm concrete piping which will be dug into the ground at strategic points in the landscape where foxes normally place their routes and without damaging fragile habitats.</p> <p>These dens are widely used by foxes and this method of controlling numbers has been used in Denmark for years. Furthermore the method is widely accepted as a low impact and humane method by a wider audience, including NGOs'.</p> <p>The control of foxes (culling) will take place during the open season as a few gamekeepers or local hunters using terriers will flush the fox from the den and cull it by shooting.</p> <p>Trapping of mink has during recent years been used widely in DK and with very good results. The traps are normally placed along watercourses or on artificial island in ponds and will be moved around within the area. Trapping can take place during the periods between August and May, best period being January to April, and need permission under Order no. 1453 dated 15-12-2009 regarding Damage Caused by Game. The traps will be of the "instant killing types" as mink is the only present predator at the island, except fox, the latter being to big to enter the traps.</p> <p>The management of this operation will be carried out by member of "Laesoe Strandjagtforening" and "Dansk Jagtforening" being 2 local sporting associations plus staff from NST.</p> <p>The purchase of 30 traps for live capture of hooded crows as to secure reduced predation on primarily breeding meadow birds and terns.</p> <p>The trapping of live crows are primarily used during late winter/early spring – 1. February to 15. April – as the crowns start to pair and with the use of bait (e.g. hen eggs) in the traps. The traps will be visited at least twice a day and any crow caught will be culled instantly by the trapper. The traps will be mowed around within the area. Any other specie will be released.</p> <p>The use of live trapping of hooded crown is a common and very effective way of controlling numbers and has been used in Denmark for years. Furthermore the method is widely accepted as a low impact and humane method by a wide audience, including NGOs'.</p> <p>The traps will only be used during the trapping period and will then be placed at strategic points throughout the project area. It is very important that the traps are placed so they are visible for crows but at the same time cannot be seen by members of the public. This is to avoid any stress to captured birds until the trapper visits the site.</p> <p>The day to day management of this operation will be carried out by member of "Laesoe Strandjagtforening" and "Dansk Jagtforening" being 2 local sporting associations plus staff for NST.</p> <p>The artificial dens and traps should be established / purchased a.s.a.p. during the initial phases of the project.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Several scientific studies have demonstrated that predation by foxes (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), mink (<i>Mustella vison</i>) and hooded crow (<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>) have an inclemental impact on the breeding success amongst Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpine schinzii</i>), Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) and Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) and if re-colonization also Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>).</p> <p>Predation by fox on birds at Laesoe is consideret to be high. There is no Field Voles (<i>Microtus agrestis</i>) to fill the menu and therefore foxes on Læsø potentially feeds more on birds than average. A lot of other predators are not present on the island of Laesoe e.g. Stoat (<i>Mustela erminea</i>), Least Weasel (<i>Mustela nivalis</i>), Polecat (<i>putorius putorius</i>), Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) and Marten spp. (<i>Martes foina</i> et. <i>Martes martes</i>) and there are only few Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnuculus</i>) leaving fox, crow and mink as the major predators.</p> <p>Predation intensity by fox can also be reduced by management of vegetation and hydrology, but at the salt march of Laesoe it is not possible (or indeed desirable) to direct raise the water table. Reducing the fox population is therefore essentially as to affect the breeding success amongst targeted birds positively.</p> <p>Predation by crow can be reduced by removing trees that serves as nesting site and viewpoints but the population is surprisingly high. A reduction in hooded crow numbers will happen as a consequence of this action, which again will have a significant and positiv effect on target species.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	

NST	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Dramatically reduce predation and thereby increase the breeding success of targeted birds species in the SPA, being Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpine schinzii</i>), Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) and Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) and if re-colonization also Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>).</p> <p>Reduced predation will also lead to better and safer location of nesting places and especially colony location. Presently predation is an important factor causing a large part of colonies to be located at the outer most small islands and sandbanks, where the risk of sea flooding is high.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 31,308 € (including personnel, travel, external and equipment costs).</p> <p>Purchase of miscellaneous equipment, being;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 artificial fox dens (including establishment) at 779 € each. • 15 traps for the capture of mink at 141 € each. • 30 traps for the capture of hooded crow 118 € each. 	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Action C.11	Restore natural hydrology
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>As a consequence of action A.3 a number of open drains and ditches – see map no. 18 – will;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be filled in – if no specific interest is linked to the drain / ditch it will be filled in as to avoid further evaporation simply by using a digger. Although the majority of these drains are quite old, the soil (sand) excavated during the establishment still forms the “embankment” and can quite easily be relocated. The majority of these drain and ditches are related to wooded areas and are of no interest in our days thinking regarding multipurpose habitats, but they indeed have a very negative impact locally as they secure drainage as well as evaporation although not maintained, thereby delaying and / or preventing a more desirable development of the habitats in question. This method will be used regarding the majority of drains / ditches shown on map no. 18 (approx. 10,500 metre). 2. be blocked – by inserting a heavy plastic plate (acting as a bung) thereby stopping the draining effect. This method is cheap and furthermore has the advantage of being moveable, if the management needs access to the upstream area with heavy equipment later on and / or i.e. substantial flooding creates problems in the catchment upstream. From an environmental point of view this method might also facilitate the natural development of desirable micro habitats over time. This will be the preferred method on the southern part of the island (Rønnerne) as the area is heavily influenced by tidal movements. A need for approx. 5 bungs has been estimated. 3. have current maintenance stopped - simply stopping the maintenance will in some instances be used as to secure a natural development of desirable micro habitats over time in a very cheap manner. This “method” will be applied throughout, pending outcome of the hydrological survey (A.3) <p>Approx. 10,497 metre of drains and ditches will be filled in, blocked off or present maintenance brought to and end.</p> <p>Depending of the outcome of action A.3 a number of bungs will be introduced.</p> <p>A small proportion of the proposed action are placed adjacent to the N2000 area (see map no. 18), as drains leading from the N2000 areas are heavily influenced by the draining effect from these drains.</p> <p>The timing of the individual actions will be linked closely to primarily action C.1, C.2 and C.7.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is important to restore natural hydrology as to minimise further establishment of woodlands and scrub areas, thereby maintaining and enhancing salt meadows (1330), wet heath (4010), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230), oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (3110), oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflora and / or Isoëto-Najojuncetea (3130) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds; Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta), Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola), Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii) and Arctic Tern (Stema paradisaea).</p> <p>Furthermore a high water table is very important as to secure the structure and function of these oligotrophic habitat types.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Natural hydrologi reintroduced and secured on former drained areas, thereby maintaining and enhancing salt meadows (1330), wet heath (4010), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230), oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (3110), oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflora and / or Isoëto-Najojuncetea (3130) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds; Avocet (Recurvirostra avosetta), Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola), Dunlin (Calidris alpina schinzii) and Arctic Tern (Stema paradisaea).</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 32,009 € (including personnel, external and equipment costs).</p> <p>Approx. 10,947 metre of drains and dicthes filled in at estimated 1.60 € per metre and the purchase of estimated 5 number bungs at 146 € each.</p>	

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Action C.12	"Landowners association"
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>As stated under A.1 only a capable, strong and widely accepted managerial structure can be seen as the tool to deliver.</p> <p>The association will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be responsible for managing (as tenant) the land pooled by the members, thereby securing the sustainable survival of the project both during and following the project period. • Be responsible for the overall management of – or play a co-ordinating role regarding – all livestock needed for grazing of the project area (as the livestock needed (see action C.6) will consist of livestock owned by individuals, smaller grazing societies and livestock purchased by the project partners and handed over to the association). • Be responsible for the establishment of agreements regarding grazing, production of winter fodder, wintering livestock etc. • Be responsible for applying for subsidies being farming as well as environmental and any other funding available plus the sale of any association owned surplus livestock on behalf of all members. This will also include maintaining records and the reporting to public bodies as required by law. • Be responsible for the associations own expenditure and the related bookkeeping and accounting. • Be responsible for maintaining an open approach regarding dissemination and debate in general. <p>Throughout the project the co-operation between the project management and the daily management of the association will be co-ordinated as to secure the correct implementation of the project.</p> <p>The partners (both as applicants and as board members) will participate in any element of the associations' development including the establishment of agreements to facilitate the wintering of livestock and production of wintering feed for the 1,000 cattle and app. 1,200 sheep.</p> <p>As a vital part of the ongoing co-operation between the partners and the landowners association, meetings as well as site excursion for participating landowners will be conducted to inform on activities and management input through practical examples during the project period and following.</p> <p>The meetings / excursions will be under the leadership of the partners and should take place at quarterly frequency, although depending on actual activities.</p> <p>These meetings / excursions will start in the autumn of 2012 and are seen as vitally important to give all participating landowners a chance to gain experience from the project as well as exchange knowledge with other participants. It is likewise equally important for the project management to gain experience from the landowners, of which many carry a tremendous experience in land management, grazing and livestock husbandry.</p> <p>It is assumed that 4 early meeting / excursions during the project period will be necessary to ensure the action objectives, although depending on activity level.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The same reasons as argued under A.1 should be applied for this action, so; as the area covered by the project is owned by 336 individuals coherent management is considered impossible unless all individual landowners pool their ownership into one management unit, which will be able to secure future grazing management including financial sustainability and thereby nature conservation of the N2000 sites at Laesoe.</p> <p>Furthermore only a capable, strong and widely accepted managerial structure is seen as the tool to deliver.</p> <p>This action (together with A.1) is in reality the key to success or failure of the entire project, why any effort must be applied throughout the establishment phase.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Long term economical sustainable management regime capable of conducting appropriate management in order to secure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of livestock herds securing the ongoing grazing of 3,271.70 hectare of light demanding habitats, of which 1,712.15 hectare will be enclosed / implemented under action C.7, see map no. 15. • the desired environmental results, being to substantiate the overall aim in DK/00/FX010 to establish further 5 – 15 hectare wet heath (4010) and 20-35 hectare dry heath (4030) plus maintain or enhance species rich Nardus 	

grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410) and alkaline fens (7230) and in the area of DK/00/FX118 to establish further 1 hectare wet heath (4010), 1 hectare dry heath (4030), 1 hectare species rich Nardus grassland (6230*) and 1 hectare alkaline fens (7230).

- maintain, expand and enhance salt meadows (1330), wet and dry heath (4010, 4030), species rich Nardus grassland (6230*), Molinia meadows (6410), alkaline fens (7230) dunes at misc. stages (2130*, 2140*) and thereby enhance and expand the opportunities for the following breeding birds, Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*) and Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).

See also “Expected result” in form B1 (page 33) and A1 (page 67). The expected result mentioned under these paragraphs would also be used as goals under C12 as a well functioning Landowners Association in reality is the key to the entire projects success. The applicants will consider the project - and C12 - successful if 85 % of all landsowners within the project area where to participate, but would hope for 95 %.

Furthermore – and running alongside the environmental issues and targets – it should be achieved in a manner securing a sustainable and healthy financial position for the association as well as their members. The latter is of outmost importance as to secure future membership and a united, positive, attitude towards the setup as a whole.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

A total allocation of 32,332 € including personnel (project manager), travel and consumable costs as per FB

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions

Action D.1	Monitoring of impact of targeted habitats and bird species
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Monitoring of targeted habitats:</p> <p>All habitats within the two SCIs are in late 2011 monitored by the official National mapping programme (NOVANA), though the results are not available / entered into the databases yet. The data consist of area of habitat types, data on conservation status like vegetation height, hydrology, systematic sampled plant lists, cover of overgrowth, cover of IAS and data on present management, especially grazing or not. This data will - together with data from a survey (Grontmij Carl Bro A/S) commissioned by Laesoe Municipality of all special protected sites at Laesoe in 2009 – be used to make a base line for the conservation status of the habitats throughout the project area by the start of the project. See also description on conducted surveys in B2a.</p> <p>Over and above the general and overall mapping, the NOVANA programme also consists of four monitoring stations within the project area. A station will cover an area where a more extended plant list (20 – 60 pr. station) are sampled using a systematic pinpoint method. One of the four stations has been monitored almost yearly but the others only once every 6 year period. The NOVANA programme is under review and probably further monitoring stations with fewer plant lists, monitored twice every 6 year, is to be planned within the two SCIs.</p> <p>Midterm effect monitoring of all actions will be conducted in 2014/2015. This will assess the progress in habitat restoration interventions so as to help re-direct the project - if necessary - during the remaining part of the project period.</p> <p>By end of the project the standard registration method will be repeated at the project sites and applied together with available data from the Danish monitoring program.</p> <p>The demonstration action C.4 “Eradication of <i>Rose rugosa</i>” and C.5 “Eradication of <i>Spartina</i> spp.” by thermal – and other – methods will be closely followed and monitored in order to adjust and improve the methods and secure reporting the findings.</p> <p>Condition of terrestrial habitats targeted by the project: 1330, 2130*, 2140*, 4010, 4030, 6230*, 6410, 7230, is part of the national programme but the exact execution within the two pSCIs’ is not yet planned. The project will implement the necessary monitoring to evaluate the results.</p> <p>Monitoring of condition of the terrestrial habitats is based on randomly placed sample sites. Here indicators as grazing, vegetation height, invasive (alien) species are registered and by pinpointing the frequency of plant species (including the characteristic) are registered.</p> <p>Monitoring of the aquatic habitats 3110 and 3130 will be a combination of water table logging, mapping of highest water level and assessment of the shore vegetation.</p> <p>Regarding enlargement of habitats, both the general mapping of pSCI and a survey at end of the project period will be implemented (all sites with relevant actions is investigated using the national manual of habitat mapping).</p> <p>Monitoring breeding birds targeted by the project:</p> <p>All monitoring of bird species will take place within the SPA DK00FX345 only.</p> <p>Regarding the targeted bird species, surveys’ have been conducted over the area for some years and these surveys’ will - together with a new survey of the project sites carried out in the spring of 2011 – establish a base line regarding an estimation of population sizes. Every spring during the project period a similar survey will be carried out to evaluate the effects of the restoration of the habitats on the targeted species.</p> <p>See furthermore table provided at page 100.</p> <p>Population:</p> <p>Dunlin (<i>schinzii</i>) and Wood Sandpiper: counting warning females and / or singing males. Avocet and terns: counting birds or nests in or near colonies.</p> <p>Risk of flooding: Every colony will be scored high risk and low risk as an estimate.</p>	

Predation risk: Numbers of Hooded Crow possible foraging in the nesting areas, counted directly during the breeding bird survey.

Suitable habitat:

Dunlin (schinzii): Areas with both appropriate height of vegetation, right period of grazing and proper morphology (e.g. with creeks and ponds).

Wood-Sandpiper: Heath lands with ponds and lakes with open shorelines and a distance to trees of more than 150 meters.

Breeding success of Little Tern: Primarily numbers of large chicks in nests, secondary flying juveniles feed by adults (birds leave colony early and feeds juveniles during migration) or adults still present late in the season.

If the birds are monitored by the NOVANA program as described, this project will not. (The possible monitoring by NOVANA can probably only be a few counts, since no species is counted every year and some only every 6th year).

Migrating targeted birds staging in the SPA.

The staging migration birds will be counted during the presence of the maximum numbers of individuals. The survey will be carried out on the ground, not using airplanes.

At the end of the project, the area of eradicated Spartina will be measured as an extension of the feeding area for all four species, and an estimation of the area of 1330 salt meadow suitable as feeding area for Dark-bellied Brant will be mapped and measured in 2012 and 2016.

Human disturbance of flock feeding dunlins will be measures by direct actions taken to avoid it, direct events seen during survey and notes on flock behavior.

There is no other planned national survey on staging birds useful for the project within the project period.

Monitoring program for migrating birds within the project area of the SPA will consist of spring survey of Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) and Brent goose (*Branta bernicla*) in mid or late April where the maximum numbers is expected to be found.

Likewise autumn survey with 3 counts, August to count especially Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) and Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), October to count especially Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*) and November to count especially Brent goose (*Branta bernicla*).

A spring count in 2011 will be used as spring baseline combined with data of 2012. Autumn baseline can partly be set using data collected in the period 2008 - 2010.

General comments:

The data from NOVANA is useful and project management will secure that no double monitoring will take place. The national terrestrial programme will be supplementet where necessary using the same methods, making sure that data on habitat type, area, vegetation height, rate of over growth, rate of IAS and grazing pressure in all areas are recorded.

Also a representative amount of plant lists will be sampled.

Within the lake habitat types, water table and amount of submersed vegetation and their type of photosynthesis we be recorded.

Concerning the Landowners Associations success (grazing etc.) regarding the delivery of the environmental goals, this will be monitored as described above.

External assistance in relation to action D.1 will be the monitoring of all project sites, foreseen to be conducted once a year, and concerning the breeding targeted species as mentioned above.

The monitoring will be based on "monitoring indicators" and "sources of verification" as shown below, table at page 101.

After the project has ended the habitat types will be monitored as part of the Danish monitoring / surveillance programme (NOVANA) financed by the Danish state.

Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)

Monitoring throughout the project phase is essential for future reference and as to secure that needed alteration to actions and methods applied can be implemented if and as needed.

Furthermore the action is compulsory under the LIFE program.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NST

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Monitoring shall secure the successful operation and implementation of the project including alterations to actions and methods if needed and following consultation with the LIFE organisation.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

A total allocation of 25,067 € including personnel (project manager), external, equipment and consumable costs.

External assistance regarding monitoring work calculated at 13,423 € in total (2,685 € per year). Monitoring of species to be carried out in 4 og 5 project years and regarding migrating species in 3 out of 5 years. Project management cooperates with NGO's regarding this action, partly to create ownership and partly as to keep cost down.

Also misc. equipment; GPS, camare, books to be purchased, estimaed at 2,684 € in total.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Name of the picture: Monitoring of breeding birds targeted by the project

Indicators ►	Population		Risk of flooding		Predation risk		Suitable habitat	Breeding success
Breeding species ▼	# of pairs	# of colonies	% of pairs	% of colonies	# of crows	Distance to trees	Area or #	Flying offspring
Dunlin (<i>Schinzii</i>)	X				X	X	area	
Wood Sandpiper	X				X	X	number	
Avocet	X	X	X	X	X			
Arctic Tern	X	X	X	X	X			
Little Tern	X	X	X	X	X			X

Table. Survey on breeding birds (May and June) and of breeding success (July). Baseline in 2012 - 2013 and trends of result in 2016 - 2017. Only within the SPA DK/00/FX345.]

Add picture
Delete this picture

Name of the picture: Monitoring indicators and source of verification regarding D.1

Monitoring indicator	Source of verification
Initial conservation status of the targeted habitats and species	Survey reports and existing reports printed and assed. Registration on maps / photos
Yearly and midterm effect monitoring of populations and the actions.	Survey reports printed and assed. Registration on maps / photos.
Conservation status of the targeted habitats and species at the end of the project period.	Survey reports and existing reports printed and assed. Registration on maps / photos.

Add picture
Delete this picture

Action D.2	Assessment of the socioeconomic impact and ecosystem restoration
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>The Municipality of Laesoe conducts constant monitoring and assessment of socioeconomic changes at the island and will because of this be able to provide specific information of the projects effect on a yearly basis. As stated on page 56 it is expected that the project will create a number of new – sustainable - jobs, primarily related to the increase in livestock, e.g. the erection of fences, as shepherds, producing wintering fodder for the livestock, processing and sale of meat, but also future maintenance of infra-structure, fences, awareness rising and environmental education, the latter primarily related to ecotourism.</p> <p>This effect will also be reflected in the number of contract drawn up between individuals and the proposed Landowners Association.</p> <p>Furthermore the number of leaflets distributed – action E4 – and the number of participant in action E6 – guided tours – will act as an indicator on the projects influence in the local community.</p> <p>Laesoe presently have less than 2,000 inhabitants, but are visited by approx. 110,000 tourist on a yearly basis, why tourism are considered very important. As ecotourism are gaining more and more interest it is assumed that the project will further increase turist numbers. As ecotourist are know to contribute quite substantially to the local economi, expectation are high.</p> <p>Regarding the ecosystem restoration this will be assessed as part of the monitoring described under D1.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Monitoring and assessment throughout the project phase is essential for future references and as a mean to demonstrate the benefits of the project to the community at Laesoe and others. It is also vitally important as a tool to guide the project / alter actions and methods applied throughout the project phase if needed.</p> <p>Furthermore the action is compulsory under the LIFE program.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Assessment and monotoring will show the direct influence on the socioeconomic impact as the project gain pace while the impact on ecosystem restoration should be possible to pick up at the latter part of the project period and following.</p> <p>The findings under this action will in consolidated form be part of the Final Report – F1.</p> <p>Furthermore the project management will produce an annual overview to be included in the progress reports.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The Municipality of Laesoe will as mentioned monitor impact automaticly and without cost to the project and likewise will the number of contracts drawn up by the Landowners Association be produced under the related action, and at no direct cost under D2.</p> <p>The same goes for the above mentioned assessment etc. as these will be financed under the related main actions.</p> <p>Related costs for D2 therefore related to project manager collecting and summarizing resolts - 1,140 €</p>	
Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) <input type="checkbox"/>	

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results

Action E.1	Establishment of website on the Internet
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>The project will set up a website on the internet to promote and inform regarding the project, its progress and experiences.</p> <p>The website will present all relevant project information and material as well as the underlying considerations regarding the area, its designation and the planned nature conservations work including the management of large herds of livestock.</p> <p>The target audience is landowners, land managers, public bodies, universities / colleges, local community groups and other NGO's as well as people with a general interest in nature conservation and related topics.</p> <p>The site will furthermore contain information regarding Natura2000 including present links to other relevant sites and the EU LIFE+ program.</p> <p>The site will be established during autumn 2011 by Laesoe Municipality and will initially run as a sub-site to their main site. The Nature Agency, Vendsyssel will also link to the site from their homepage.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents as well as all audiovisual products.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The website shall act as a vital tool to spread project information and results to all relevant target groups and individuals, being landowners, land managers, public bodies, universities / educational institutions, local community groups, NGOs' as well as people with a general interest in nature conservation and related topics.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
LM	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Increased awareness and understanding of the nature conservation issues at Laesoe and similar habitats / species amongst a broader audience.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>An allocation of 13,593 € including personnel and external costs.</p>	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.2	Newsletter
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>The production of a quarterly newsletter to all landowners joining the Landowners Association and other interested parties. The newsletter will fully inform on all relevant subject related to the project and will be forwarded by e-mail or mail and also be available for downloading on the website.</p> <p>The newsletter will be started in the autumn of 2011.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and the LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents as well as all audiovisual products.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is vitally important to establish and maintain a high level of information sharing with all participating persons (individual landowners) and groups (e.g. grazing communities) as to avoid misunderstandings and insecurity regarding the project, its management and its findings.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
LM	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>To secure a very high level of information to participating parties thereby increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the needed actions and management input leading to better individual management regimes, thereby benefitting overall conservation of habitats and species at the island.</p> <p>The newsletter will be available on a quarterly basis throughout the project period (and following).</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 12,438 € including personnel and external costs (2,685 €), the latter being assistance regarding layout etc.</p>	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.3	Provision of information tables
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Provide 17 information tables at strategic points of access covering the project site, see map no. 19. The tables will contain information regarding the project, Natura2000, EU Life+, the habitats and species and the related nature conservation measures and activities. The tables will furthermore inform visitors about “code of best practices” regarding access and behaviour in the area.</p> <p>Each information table will describe the LIFE+ instrument, the support given and how the project helps establish the Natura2000 network.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents.</p> <p>The tables will be in Danish with a short summary in English and German.</p> <p>The tables will be erected during 2013.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is vitally important to promote the project and the project background to a wider audience as to secure a general understanding and furthermore avoid unnecessary disturbance to existing and potential habitats.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Laesoe is visited by app. 110,000 tourists per annum – it is anticipated that app. 15% of these will visit one or a number of project sites, why proper maps and information must be in place.</p> <p>It is furthermore important as to secure that visitors are guided in a manner avoiding inappropriate consequences to habitats, species and the very high number of livestock.</p> <p>Disturbance by humans and dogs of lead is being managed by guidance through the tables providing general information about habitats and species plus a “code of best practise”.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 20,583 € including personnel and consumable costs, the latter being 17 tables calculated at 1,074 € each.</p>	
Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.4	A leaflet explaining the project
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Production of a leaflet providing information regarding the project, Natura2000, EU LIFE+, the habitats and species and the related nature conservation measures and activities.</p> <p>The leaflet will furthermore inform visitors about “code of best practices” regarding access and behaviour in the area.</p> <p>The leaflet will be in Danish with a short summary in English and German. The EU LIFE and Natura2000 logo will also be shown.</p> <p>The leaflet will be available at points of access, tourist offices, Laesoe Municipality, the visitor centre of the NST in Laesoe Klitplantage and at the ferries.</p> <p>The leaflet will be available for the tourist season 2013.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is vitally important to promote the project and the project background to a wider audience as to secure a general understanding and furthermore avoid unnecessary disturbance to existing and potential habitats and targeted species.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Laesoe is visited by app. 110,000 tourists per annum – it is anticipated that app. 4-5 % of these will collect a leaflet in connection with a site visit, why approx. 4,500 leaflets is needed per year.</p> <p>Disturbance by humans and dogs of lead is being managed by guidance through the leaflet providing general information about habitats and species plus a “code of best practise”.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 9,467 € including personnel and external costs, the latter being layout and printing.</p>	
Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.5	Visitor facilities
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>At present a sufficient number of parking areas and public toilets exist throughout the project site, why this action is only included as to show that the applicants' have considered visitor facilities as an important part of a project of this nature.</p> <p>All these areas will be supplemented with information tables – see action E.3. (The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents).</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is vitally important to promote the project and the project background to a wider audience as to secure a general understanding and furthermore avoid unnecessary disturbance to existing and potential habitats.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
NST	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Laesoe is visited by app. 110,000 tourists per annum – it is anticipated that approx. 15% of these will visit one or a number of project sites, why proper infrastructure must be in place.</p> <p>It is furthermore important to secure that visitors are guided in a manner avoiding inappropriate consequences to habitats, species and the very high number of livestock.</p> <p>It is likewise equally important to secure that all infrastructure is carefully planned as to avoid accidents involving visitors and livestock.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>This action is not calculated in the project as all facilities are maintained and serviced in existing budgets of the project partners.</p>	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.6	Public tours
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Site tours for a wider audience will be conducted to inform on activities, nature conservation management, habitats, specie etc. related to the project during the project period.</p> <p>The tours will be conducted under the leadership of the partners and should take place depending on actual demand and interest from the public, primarily during the main tourist seasons, being the Easter-, Summer- and Tatty holidays.</p> <p>It is anticipated that 5 tours per year will be sufficient.</p> <p>These tours will start in the spring of 2013 pending interest.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents as well as all audiovisual products.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is vitally important to promote the project and the project background to a wider audience as to secure a general understanding and furthermore avoid unnecessary disturbance to existing and potential habitats.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
NST	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is assumed that 5 tours should be conducted per year during the project period (and following) as to promote the project and the project background to a wider audience and secure a general understanding and furthermore avoid unnecessary disturbance to existing and potential habitats.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Only personnel cost allocated, being 3 days allocated by Biologist (LM) and 6 days allocated by the Project Manager (NST).</p>	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.7	Layman's report
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>A layman's report will be produced at the end of the project period to present the projects experiences to all landowners, land managers and other participant in the project directly as well as wider audience via the website. The report will be published in Danish as well as English at project end.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents as well as all audiovisual products.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is important to inform regarding the projects findings in a popular manner to all involved – or having an interest – in nature conservation of light demanding habitats – in this case especially coastal – and related species.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
NST	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The report should be a concise (max. 10 pages) and non scientific report covering all aspects of the project. The report should also include links to relevant homepages.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 5,214 € including personnel and other costs.</p>	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.8	Local Community Group
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Following the establishment of the "Landowners Association" (A.1) a "Local Community Group" will be formed. Members will be recruited from the local community, reflecting the communities views and consist of people from the trades, tourist industry, education, NGOs' etc.</p> <p>The Local Community Group should develop into a forum of debate regarding the project, its findings and the impact at the island.</p> <p>The group should meet twice a year and all agendas and minutes etc. will be published at the project website.</p> <p>The group will be in place by 2013.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all related documents as well as all audiovisual products.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>To bound the local community and create ownership to the project, secure the exchange of knowledge and experience plus the projects short and long term viability, which rests upon broad acceptance amongst all inhabitants at Laesoe.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
LM	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Expected 2 meeting per annum running in full from 2013.</p> <p>Positive support regarding the project as well as the ongoing management.</p> <p>Create a forum of creativity thereby enhancing the project, future management and further opportunities.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 9,758 € including personnel, travel and consumable costs (meetings, refreshments etc.).</p>	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action E.9	Report on control of invasive species
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>Reports (one per specie) will be produced at the end of the project period to present the projects experiences regarding the control and eradication of japanese rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>) and cord grass (<i>Spartina</i> spp.). The reports will present the problems related to the two species and include a description of methods applied / tested and the results gained throughout the project.</p> <p>The report will be conducted in partnership with University of Copenhagen, Forest & Landscape.</p> <p>The report will be published in Danish as well as English at project end and distributed directly via the project website, as well as the applicants own websites. Furthermore both the NST and University of Copenhagen will secure that all relevant persons / bodies of their network (see below), having an interest in the subject, will be informed regarding the report. Whether the report should be published and distributed in printed form must be decided upon at project end. The applicants are presently convinced that making the report available via the WEB is the most effective – both in terms of reaching a wider audience and in terms of cost.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents as well as all audiovisual products.</p>	
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>It is essential to inform about the projects findings regarding these projects findings regarding these invasive species to all involved in nature conservation management of light demanding habitats – especially coastal as they are to be fund - and are causing substantial environmental problems - all over Europe.</p> <p>It is indeed the applicants hope that the project - in close co-operation - with the University of Copenhagen are able to develop new or customized methods which can be used by a wide group of land managers in Denmark and abroad.</p> <p>It is also important to secure that the projects findings are widely disseminated as present control methods quite often include the use of herbicides with a number of substantial negative side effects.</p> <p>The target audience is land managers from public and private institutions working with nature conservation management, landowners, universities / educational institutions, NGOs´ and specialists in Denmark and abroad.</p>	
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:	
NST	
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The report should be concise, covering all aspects of the control and eradication of japanese rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>) and cord grass (<i>Spartina</i> spp.) plus methods applied / tested and the result gained.</p> <p>The applicants – in close co-operation with University of Copenhagen, Forest & Landscape – aim to deliver an effective, practical, cost effective, non chemical and environmentally balanced method / methods combating cord grass when still acting sporadic in a coastal environment and furthermore add to present knowledge regarding combating Japanese rose using presently untried methods.</p> <p>If so achieved, the work will have great influence in other costal areas in Denmark and abroad.</p>	
Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 6,557 € including personnel nad external costs, the latter regarding assistance from University of Copenhagen, Forest & Landscape (2,685 €).</p>	

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Action E.10	Final seminar
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>A seminar with land managers, nature management staff from Danish municipalities, local and central units of the Nature Agency, scientific specialist, NGOs´ and representatives from related industries where the methods and preliminary results of the project will be presented and discussed. The seminar will be held in the second half of 2017.</p> <p>Participation of approx 30-50 professionals and specialists including 1-2 lectures from other countries. In addition a number of site managers from projects with similar objectives and habitats will be invited to participate.</p> <p>The Natura2000 and LIFE+ logo will be mentioned in all documents as well as all audiovisual products.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>To compare results and experiences in Denmark and other European countries.</p> <p>The workshop will focus on disseminating ideas and knowledge on restoration and management of the involved habitats obtained during implementation of the project. The target audience being staff from public and private institutions working with nature conservation management, NGOs´ and specialists.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
NST	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The participation by approx. 30-50 professionals and specialists.</p> <p>The exchange of experiences in restoration and management between scientific institutions and land managers.</p> <p>Beside agenda, misc. papers and power point presentations produced by the project management for the final seminar (and during the project) it is assumed that a number of individuals participating will offer abstracts regarding own experiences related to subjects covered by the project.</p> <p>All material submitted / produced as part of the final seminar will be made available at the project homepage and distributed to the relevant network.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 18,376 € including personnel, external (speakers ect.) and other costs (transport etc.).</p>	



F. Overall project operation and monitoring of the project progress

Action F.1	Project management										
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)											
<p>The Nature Agency (NST) has the overall responsibility for the project. This includes the overall project administration, co-ordination and implementation of activities in all phases of the project. Activity reports will be made as part of the project management.</p> <p>The project comprises actions at the island of Laesoe, involving NST-VSY and Laesoe Municipality (as coordinating beneficiary)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Project Management by Nature Agency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Project manager: Hans – Henrik Jørgensen, NST-Vendsyssel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Project steering committee:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Organisation:</th><th style="text-align: left;">Position:</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">NST-VSY</td><td style="text-align: center;">Head Forester</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">NST-VSY</td><td style="text-align: center;">Biologist</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Laesoe Municipality</td><td style="text-align: center;">Municipality Director/Mayor</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Laesoe Municipality</td><td style="text-align: center;">Technical Director</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Working group:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Project staff in NST-VSY unit and Laesoe Municipality</p> <p>The above structure is provided as a management chart at page 117.</p> <p>A project manager employed and specifically seconded to the project by the Nature Agency is located at the NST-Vendsyssel unit. The project manager is in charge of the overall project administration, co-ordination and implementation of activities in all phases of the project. The project manager is also responsible of the project reporting. The workload is estimated as full time employment.</p> <p>The project manager is also responsible of all financial issues, including all financial accounting, financial analysis of the actions, financial reporting, annual budgets including budgetary control.</p> <p>The project manager is – as mentioned above – employed by NST on a permanent full-time basis. He/she will be specifically seconded to the LIFE+ project which also will appear in the person files. The project manager will be full-time engaged in the project.</p> <p>A working group will be formed.</p> <p>Project staff; a biologist located at the NST-Vendsyssel unit, a biologist located at Laesoe Municipality, machine operators, nature conservation and forest workers, from both Laesoe Municipality and the local unit of the Nature Agency will take care of the daily operation throughout the project area.</p> <p>A clerk will – as needs occur - be available to the working group regarding accounting, payroll and assist the project manager in making financial reporting.</p> <p>A table showing relations between personnel and external assistance per tasks and action is provided, see page 118 & 119.</p> <p>In general, professionals employed by NST and Laesoe Municipality, can be made available to the working group if specific requirements arise.</p>		Organisation:	Position:	NST-VSY	Head Forester	NST-VSY	Biologist	Laesoe Municipality	Municipality Director/Mayor	Laesoe Municipality	Technical Director
Organisation:	Position:										
NST-VSY	Head Forester										
NST-VSY	Biologist										
Laesoe Municipality	Municipality Director/Mayor										
Laesoe Municipality	Technical Director										

A Project Steering Committee consisting of the head forester, NST-VSY, the project manager, responsible biologist from NST-VSY, the Municipality director / mayor, the technical director from Laesoe Municipality and a representative from the Unit of Nature Restoration within the Nature Agency will be formed in order to secure co-ordination and project progress.

The Steering Committee secures the coordination and the project progress by frequent and close contact to the project manager by mail and phone. Furthermore the Steering Committee will meet, in person, at least once a year. In addition to these meetings the steering Committee will meet virtual on video conferences, depending on needs.

A Project Advisory board, consisting of experts on different aspects of nature restoration will be appointed to give their advice to the Project Steering Committee on project implementation. The board consists of professionals from;

- University of Copenhagen (KU) – regarding grazing, invasive species and habitat types
- Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS) – regarding primarily hydrology
- National Environmental Research Institute (NERI), University of Aarhus – regarding targeted bird species and predation
- The Danish AgroFish Agency (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries) – regarding the establishment of the Landowners Association

It should be stressed that the Local Community Group, action E.8 also functions as an advisory board to the project. For details see action E.8.

An audit carried out by an independent auditor nominated by the coordinating beneficiary in accordance with article 31 in the Standard Administrative Provisions is included in this action. In the financial part F of the application Action F.1 includes an expense earmarked for the auditor report. The amount is listed under “External assistance”.

NST can use the National Audit Office at “no costs”, why no costs are charged to the project.

Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)

The project management is essential for the control, administration and implementation of all other activities in the project and is furthermore compulsory.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

NST

Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)

Successful operation and implementation of the project as a whole, the inception report, the progress reports and the final report.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

A total allocation of 199,051 € including personnel, travel, external and consumable costs as per FB.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)



Name of the picture: Management chart - LIFE LAESOE

Management chart:

Project partners	Project Management by Nature Agency	
	<i>Project manager: Hans – Henrik Jørgensen, NST-Vendsyssel</i>	
	Project steering committee:	
	Organisation:	Position:
	NST-VSY	Head Forester
	NST-VSY	Biologist
	Laesoe Municipality	Municipality Director/Mayor
	Laesoe Municipality	Technical Director
	Working group: Project staff in NST-VSY unit and Laesoe Municipality	

Add picture

Delete this picture

Name of the picture: Table showing relations between personnel and external assistance per tasks/action.

A1				
Formation Landowners Association	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager, start up	X	X		Initiator for the process.
Legal advise			X	Establish LA as a legal entity.
Consultant, farming subsidies			X	Transfer subsidy rights from individuals to LA.
A2				
Permissions	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X	X		Apply for permission to carry out all actions.
Biologist	X			As above.
A3				
Hydrology	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Practical ground survey work.
Academician	X			Practical ground survey work.
Hydrology, survey			X	Running geographical surface model.
C1				
Clearing trees/shrubs	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Contractor			X	Felling, chipharvesting, extraction.
C2				
Clearing emerging trees/shrubs	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Machine operator	X			Mowing and mulching emerging trees / scrubs
Nature/forest worker in co-op w/tractor	X			Felling to waste, emerging trees / scrubs
C3				
Clearing non native	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Contractor			X	Felled to waste, chipharvest and/or burn trees
C4				
Clearing Rosa rugosa	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Machine operator	X			Mowing and thermal treatment.
Nature/forest worker	X			Strimming and thermal treatment.
Contractor			X	Mowing / strimming and thermal treatment.
C5				
Clearing spartina anglica	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Machine operator	X			Uprooting, buried, mowing and / or thermal treatment.
Nature/forest worker	X			Uprooting, buried, strimming and / or thermal treatment.
Contractor			X	Uprooting, buried, mowing, strimming and / or thermal treatment.
C6				
Livestock	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Initiator for the process (buy stock, negotiate fodder / wintering etc.)
C7				
Establish enclosures	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Fencing contractor			X	Establish fencing as per tender.
C8				
Controlled burning	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Instruction, supervision, control, monitoring. Inform police / press.
Machine operator	X			Establish firebreaks, help burning and control of fire.
Nature/forest worker	X			Perform the burning and control of the fire.
C9				
Infra-structure	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Contractor tracks			X	Establish tracks and footpaths as per tender.
C10				
Predation	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Fox dens (artificial)			X	Establish artificial fox dens as per tender.
Forest worker	X			Carry out the culling of fox, mink and hooded crow (supervision).
Members of Sporting Association			X	Carry out the culling of fox, mink and hooded crow.
C11				
Restore hydrology	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Draw up tenders, instruction, supervision, control, monitoring.
Contractor (excavator)			X	Infilling of drains / ditches as per tender.
Contractor (5 X bungs)			X	Insert bungs as per tender.

[Add picture](#)
[Delete this picture](#)

Name of the picture: Table showing relations between personnel and external assistance per tasks/action, cont.

Allocation pending survey			X	As above depending outcome of hydrological survey.
C12				
Landowners association	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X	X		Initiator for the process, daily co-op between project and association.
D1 + D2				
Monitoring	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project management	X			Monitoring all actions/progress as per above. Collect data other sources.
Consultants			X	Monitoring of breeding / migrating targeted birds.
E1				
Website				Task description
Biologist	X			Setting up and maintaining the projects website.
Consultant			X	Professional help establishing website.
E2				
Newsletters	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Create and publish the projects newsletters ongoing.
Biologist	X			Create and publish the projects newsletters ongoing.
E3				
Information tables	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Write text for information tables, supervise production / erection.
E4				
Leaflet	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Write text for leaflet, draw up tender, supervise production.
Printing etc.			X	Professional production of leaflet.
E5				
Visitor facilities	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
No direct expenditure under project				
E6				
Public tours	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Conduct public tours informing about the project (NST)
Biologist	X			Conduct public tours informing about the project (LM)
E7				
Laymanns report	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Production of layman's report in co-operation with all participants.
Academician	X			Production of layman's report in co-operation with all participants.
Biologist	X			Production of layman's report in co-operation with all participants.
E8				
Local community group	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X	X		Initiator for the process, co-op between project and community group.
Academician	X			Participants in the process.
Biologist	X			Participants in the process.
E9				
Report on invasive alien species	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Produce report in close co-op with University of Copenhagen / others.
Academician	X			Produce report in close co-op with University of Copenhagen / others.
Consultant (University of Copenhagen)			X	Production of report in close co-operation with NST and other partners.
E10				
Final seminar	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			Plan, invite and execute final seminar in co-op with project participants.
Academician	X			Being part of the planning and execution of the final seminar.
Biologist	X			Being part of the planning and execution of the final seminar.
Engineer	X			Being part of the planning and execution of the final seminar.
Presentation by specialists			X	The possible presentations by external specialist.
F1				
Project management	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X	X		The entire holistic project management
Accountant			X	LM must be audited by an external auditor.
F2				
Overall monitoring	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X			The entire holistic monitoring of the project progress.
Academician	X			Participating in the above.
F3				
Networking with other...	Personnel	Travel	External	Task description
Project manager	X	X		Participating in relevant LIFE platform meetings.
Academician	X	X		Participating in relevant LIFE platform meetings.
Biologist	X	X		Participating in relevant LIFE platform meetings.
Project posters layout + print			X	Professional help regarding layout and print of posters - if needed.

Add picture

Delete this picture

Action F.2	Overall project monitoring and monitoring of project progress																								
Description (what, how, where and when): (max. 10.000 characters)																									
<p>Careful project monitoring will be carried out throughout the project period to ensure satisfactory deliveries during the project period.</p> <p>The results of the project monitoring will be reported in the activity reports.</p> <p>It is of outermost importance that the project in a highly professional manner maintains focus and stride to deliver all actions as per the timetable set.</p> <p>The monitoring will be based on “monitoring indicators” and “sources of verification”, e.g. as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Monitoring indicator</th> <th>Source of verification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Planning of overall project activities</td> <td>Implementation, milestones, timetable and ongoing adjustments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landowners Association established</td> <td>Association statutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Community Group established</td> <td>Minutes and election of office bearers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ongoing progress regarding all planned actions (A, C, D and E)</td> <td>Data collection in GIS systems, spreadsheets, financial reports etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Website</td> <td>Availability on the internet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leaflets</td> <td>Available as per time target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information tables</td> <td>Available as per time target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Report invasive species</td> <td>Available as per time target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Final seminar & publications</td> <td>Implemented as per time target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>After LIFE plan</td> <td>Implemented as per time target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity reports</td> <td>As a minimum updated a report once a quarter throughout the project</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above is shown as a table at page 122.</p> <p>The initial work, regarding all A (and particularly A.1) actions, is of paramount importance to the projects survival and timetable. Any deviation or delay from the set targets / timetable must be met by the project management instantly.</p> <p>The monitoring of the association as a structure will initially be assessed as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the establishment as per the timetable • Is the targeted number of memberships as per the targets set • Is the association as setup positively perceived by landowners / the public in general • Is the daily management effective and “able to deliver” 		Monitoring indicator	Source of verification	Planning of overall project activities	Implementation, milestones, timetable and ongoing adjustments	Landowners Association established	Association statutes	Local Community Group established	Minutes and election of office bearers	Ongoing progress regarding all planned actions (A, C, D and E)	Data collection in GIS systems, spreadsheets, financial reports etc.	Website	Availability on the internet	Leaflets	Available as per time target	Information tables	Available as per time target	Report invasive species	Available as per time target	Final seminar & publications	Implemented as per time target	After LIFE plan	Implemented as per time target	Activity reports	As a minimum updated a report once a quarter throughout the project
Monitoring indicator	Source of verification																								
Planning of overall project activities	Implementation, milestones, timetable and ongoing adjustments																								
Landowners Association established	Association statutes																								
Local Community Group established	Minutes and election of office bearers																								
Ongoing progress regarding all planned actions (A, C, D and E)	Data collection in GIS systems, spreadsheets, financial reports etc.																								
Website	Availability on the internet																								
Leaflets	Available as per time target																								
Information tables	Available as per time target																								
Report invasive species	Available as per time target																								
Final seminar & publications	Implemented as per time target																								
After LIFE plan	Implemented as per time target																								
Activity reports	As a minimum updated a report once a quarter throughout the project																								
Reasons why this action is necessary: (max. 2.000 characters)																									
<p>In project management it is importance to measure and document the project results on a regular basis.</p> <p>The action is furthermore compulsory.</p>																									
Beneficiary responsible for implementation:																									
NST																									
Expected results (quantitative information when possible): (max. 2.000 characters)																									

Monitoring shall secure the successful operation and implementation of the project including alterations to actions and methods if needed and following consultation with the LIFE organisation.

Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms): (max. 2.000 characters)

A total allocation of 29,976 € all personnel - project manager as per FB.

Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it) ☐

Name of the picture:

Monitoring indicators	Source of verification
Planning of overall project activities	Implementation, milestones, timetable and ongoing adjustments
Landowners Association established	Association statutes
Local Community Group established	Minutes and election of office bearers
Ongoing progress regarding all planned actions (A, C, D and E)	Data collection in GIS systems, spreadsheets, financial reports etc.
Website	Availability on the internet
Leaflets	Availability as per timetable
Information tables	Availability as per timetable
Report invasive species	Availability as per timetable
Final seminar & publications	Implemented as per timetable
Efter LIFE plan	Implemented as per timetable
Activity reports	As a minimum an updated report once a quarter throughout the project period

Action F.3	Networking with other projects
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>This action will ensure the exchange and dissemination of experience by networking with other projects.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in 'LIFE platform meetings'. These meetings are annual meetings between participants in Danish and Swedish LIFE projects with the aim to exchange and disseminate experiences with LIFE projects. 2. Participation in a Danish ERFA group consisting of representatives from Danish LIFE projects. 3. Visiting other LIFE projects related to the management of light demanding habitats and related species. <p>Networking will take place throughout the project period of 2012 – 2017.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>To ensure the exchange of experiences from other LIFE projects.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
NST	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>The exchange of experience regarding conducting and managing LIFE+ projects plus the exchange of project results between LIFE+ projects.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A total allocation of 14,665 € including personnel, travel, and external costs as per FB.</p>	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Action F.4	After-LIFE Conservation Plan
<i>Description (what, how, where and when):</i> (max. 10.000 characters)	
<p>An After-LIFE report will be produced as a separate chapter of the final report. The plan will set out how future management of the project sites will be continued. The long term management of the sites is although already assured with the adoption of the Act on Environmental Objective requiring a Natura2000 plan for all Natura2000 sites. These plans will be developed in 2011/12 and a municipal action plan is to be adopted by 2012 and subsequently implemented and kept under revision every six years.</p> <p>The After-LIFE Conservation plan will – on the basis of the Natura2000 plans and the experience gained during project implementation – give details regarding what actions will be carried out, their timing and the responsibilities for carrying out such actions together with a description of the sources of financing.</p>	
<i>Reasons why this action is necessary:</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>Essential to secure the long term sustainability of the project and furthermore compulsory.</p>	
<i>Beneficiary responsible for implementation:</i>	
NST	
<i>Expected results (quantitative information when possible):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
<p>A report (3-5 pages in Danish) to be included in the Final Report.</p> <p>The report and its recommendations must be concise and based on broader points of (local) view regarding the sustainable management of the areas as to secure its long term success.</p>	
<i>Cost estimation (verify consistency with F forms):</i> (max. 2.000 characters)	
Not applicable.	
<i>Pictures (If you wish to add a table or a picture, save it as an image file and upload it)</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	

DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Deliverable (max. 50 characters)	Number of the associated action	Deadline		
Report related to the control of Rosa rugosa	C.4	30-09-2017	-	+
Report related to the control of Spartina spp.	C.5	30-09-2017	-	+
Leaflets	E.4	31-12-2013	-	+
Laymans report	E.7	30-09-2017	-	+
Final seminar and related publications	E.10	30-09-2017	-	+
After-LIFE Conservation plan	F.4	31-12-2017	-	+

MILESTONES OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Milestone (max. 50 characters)	Number of the associated action	Deadline		
Notification/applications launched to authorities	A.2	30-06-2013	-	+
Notification/applications launched to authorities	C.6	30-06-2013	-	+
Hydrological survey	A.3	30-06-2013	-	+
Website launched	E.1	31-03-2013	-	+
Newsletter launched	E.2	31-03-2013	-	+
Monitoring of base line before actions	D.1	31-03-2013	-	+
Start improving infra-structure at latest	C.9	31-03-2013	-	+
Start clearing woody species at latest	C.1	31-12-2012	-	+
Start clearing woody species at latest	C.2	31-12-2012	-	+
Start clearing woody species at latest	C.3	31-12-2012	-	+
Start establishing enclosures at latest	C.7	31-03-2013	-	+
Establish 10 fox dens + purchase 15 mink traps	C.10	31-03-2013	-	+
Meetings and Landowners Association established	A.1	30-06-2013	-	+
Meetings and Local Community Group formed	E.8	30-06-2013	-	+
Start the control of hooded crow at latest	C.10	01-02-2013	-	+
Start controlled burning at latest	C.8	28-02-2013	-	+
Inception Report delivered	F.1	31-05-2013	-	+

Name of the Milestone (max. 50 characters)	Number of the associated action	Deadline		
Purchase cattle and sheep herds	C.6	30-04-2013	-	+
Purchase misc. equipment related to livestock	C.6	30-04-2013	-	+
Finalize first wintering contracts incl. building	C.6	30-06-2013	-	+
Participate re establishment of winter facilities	C.6	30-06-2013	-	+
Participate re winter fodder contracts	C.6	30-10-2013	-	+
Start clearing Rosa rugosa at latest	C.4	01-05-2013	-	+
Start clearing Spartina spp. at latest	C.5	01-07-2013	-	+
Leaflets	E.4	31-12-2013	-	+
Visitors facilities established	E.5	31-12-2013	-	+
Information tables erected	E.3	31-12-2013	-	+
Start restoring natural hydrology at latest	C.11	31-12-2013	-	+
Progress report no. 1 delivered	F.1	30-11-2014	-	+
Establish 15 artificial fox dens	C.10	31-03-2014	-	+
Mid-term report with payment request	F.1	31-03-2015	-	+
Progress report no. 2 delivered	F.1	31-05-2016	-	+
365.91 hectare cleared of woody species	C.1	30-09-2017	-	+
179.45 hectare cleared of emerging woody species	C.2	30-09-2017	-	+
77.94 hectare cleared of non native woody species	C.3	30-09-2017	-	+
A minimum of 433,98 hectare burned	C.8	30-04-2017	-	+
23.91 hectare cleared of Rosa rugosa	C.4	30-09-2017	-	+
14.97 hectare cleared of Spartina spp.	C.5	30-09-2017	-	+
1,712.11 hectare enclosures established	C.7	30-09-2017	-	+
Infrastructure completed	C.9	30-09-2017	-	+
Participation in 1-2 conferences re management	F.3	30-09-2017	-	+
Laymans´ report launched	E.7	30-09-2017	-	+
Excursions for participating landowners	C.12	30-09-2017	-	+

Name of the Milestone (max. 50 characters)	Number of the associated action	Deadline		
Guided tours for the public	E.6	30-09-2017	-	+
Survey of conservation status at project end	D.1	30-09-2017	-	+
Report re control of invasive species launched	E.9	30-09-2017	-	+
Final seminar held + article on best practice	E.10	30-09-2017	-	+
After-LIFE plan delivered	F.4	31-12-2017	-	+
Final report with payment request	F.1	31-12-2017	-	+

ACTIVITY REPORTS FORESEEN

Please indicate the deadlines for the following reports:

- Inception Report (to be delivered within 9 months after the project start);
- Progress Reports n°1, n°2 etc. (if any; to ensure that the delay between consecutive reports does not exceed 18 months);
- Mid-term Report with payment request (only for project longer than 24 months);
- Final Report with payment request (to be delivered within 3 months after the end of the project);

Type of report	Deadline		
Inception Report	31-05-2013	-	+
Progress Report	30-11-2014	-	+
Mid-term Report	31-03-2015	-	+
Progress Report	31-05-2016	-	+
Final Report	31-12-2017	-	+

TIMETABLE

Tick as appropriate.

Action		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017				
Action number	Name of the action	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or action plans :																
A.1	Formation of a “Landowners association”															
A.2	Permission to carry out conservation actions															
A.3	Hydrological investigation															
B. Purchase/lease of land and/or rights :																
C. Concrete conservation actions :																
C.1	Clearing of trees and scrub															
C.2	Clearing of reeds and emerging trees and scrub															
C.3	Clearing of non native woody species															
C.4	Clearing of Japanese Rose (Rosa rugosa)															
C.5	Clearing of cord grass (Spartina spp.)															
C.6	Establishment of cattle and sheep herds															
C.7	Creating enclosures by fencing															
C.8	Controlled burning															
C.9	Infra-structure															
C.10	Control of foxes, mink and hooded crow.															
C.11	Restore natural hydrology															
C.12	“Landowners association”															
D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions:																
D.1	Monitoring of impact of targeted habitats and bird species															
D.2	Assessment of the socioeconomic impact and ecosystem restoration															
E. Public awareness and dissemination of results :																
E.1	Establishment of website on the Internet															
E.2	Newsletter															
E.3	Provision of information tables															
E.4	A leaflet explaining the project															
E.5	Visitor facilities															
E.6	Public tours															
E.7	Layman’s report															

[illegible]

Do you want to show "TimeTable" for years 2018 - 2023?



LIFE + Nature

FINANCIAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part F – financial information

Budget breakdown categories	Total cost in €	Eligible Cost in €	% of total eligible costs
1. Personnel		698,868	33.25
2. Travel and subsistence		29,060	1.38
3. External assistance		740,413	35.22
4. Durable goods			
Infrastructure	43,755	43,755	2.08
Equipment	334,398	334,398	15.91
5. Land purchase / long-term lease		0	0
6. Consumables		106,585	5.07
7. Other Costs		11,409	0.54
8. Overheads		137,514	6.54
TOTAL	2,102,002	2,102,002	100

Contribution breakdown	In €	% of TOTAL	% total eligible costs
Requested EU contribution	1,051,001	50	50
Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution	336,320	16	
Associated Beneficiaries' contribution	714,681	34	
TOTAL	2,102,002	100	

Breakdown of costs for Actions in Euro (including overhead costs)

Action number	Name of the action	1. Personnel	2. Travel and subsistence	3. External assistance	4.a Infrastructure	4.b Equipment	5. Purchase or lease of land	6. Consumables	7. Other costs	8. Overheads	TOTAL
A.1	Formation of a "Landowners association"	5,320	1,611	20,134	0	0	0	1,342	0		28,407
A.2	Permission to carry out conservation actions	6,272	805	0	0	0	0	0	0		7,077
A.3	Hydrological investigation	3,112	0	3,356	0	0	0	0	0		6,468
C.1	Clearing of trees and scrub	37,620	0	194,357	0	0	0	0	0		231,977
C.2	Clearing of reeds and emerging trees and scrub	176,162	0	0	0	0	0	16,760	0		192,922
C.3	Clearing of non native woody species	380	0	3,662	0	0	0	0	0		4,042
C.4	Clearing of Japanese Rose (Rosa rugosa)	30,396	0	48,141	0	0	0	1,292	0		79,829
C.5	Clearing of cord grass (Spartina spp.)	49,424	0	84,275	0	29,530	0	5,295	0		168,524
C.6	Establishment of cattle and sheep herds	5,320	0	0	0	240,567	0	0	0		245,887
C.7	Creating enclosures by fencing	9,880	0	310,116	0	52,342	0	0	0		372,338
C.8	Controlled burning	71,148	0	0	0	0	0	43,508	0		114,656
C.9	Infra-structure	4,940	0	0	43,755	0	0	0	0		48,695
C.10	Control of foxes, mink and hooded crow.	9,194	1,007	10,738	0	10,369	0	0	0		31,308
C.11	Restore natural hydrology	3,040	0	28,721	0	248	0	0	0		32,009
C.12	"Landowners association"	20,520	6,443	0	0	0	0	5,369	0		32,332
D.1	Monitoring of impact of targeted habitats and bird species	8,360	0	13,423	0	1,342	0	1,342	0		24,467

D.2	Assessment of the socioeconomic impact and ecosystem restoration	1,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,140
E.1	Establishment of website on the Internet	10,908	0	2,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,593
E.2	Newsletter	6,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,906	0	12,438
E.3	Provision of information tables	2,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,255	0	20,583
E.4	A leaflet explaining the project	2,756	0	6,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,467
E.5	Visitor facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.6	Public tours	2,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,732
E.7	Layman’s report	3,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,342	5,214
E.8	Local Community Group	8,148	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805	0	9,758
E.9	Report on control of invasive species	3,872	0	2,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,557
E.10	Final seminar	6,296	0	2,013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,067	18,376
F.1	Project management	173,280	12,349	6,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,711	0	199,051
F.2	Overall project monitoring and monitoring of project progress	29,976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,976
F.3	Networking with other projects	5,940	6,040	2,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,665
F.4	After-LIFE Conservation Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overheads																		137,514
TOTAL		698,868	29,060	740,413	43,755	334,398	0	106,585	11,409	137,514								2,102,002

Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution

Member State	Beneficiary short name	Total costs of the actions in € (including overheads)	Beneficiary's own contribution in €	Amount of EU contribution requested in €
DK	NST	982,448	336,320	646,128

Associated Beneficiaries' contribution

Member State	Beneficiary short name	Total costs of the actions in € (including overheads)	Associated beneficiary's own contribution in €	Amount of EU contribution requested in €
DK	LM	1,119,554	714,681	404,873
TOTAL Associated Beneficiaries		1,119,554	714,681	404,873

TOTAL All Beneficiaries		2,102,002	1,051,001	1,051,001
--------------------------------	--	-----------	-----------	-----------

Are there any "Direct Personnel costs" foreseen? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>					A	B	A X B	
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project		Daily rate (rounded to the nearest €)	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs	
NST	A.1	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	14	5,320	- +
NST	A.2	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	8	3,040	- +
NST	A.3	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	5	1,900	- +
NST	C.1	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	99	37,620	- +
NST	C.2	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	24	9,120	- +
NST	C.3	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	1	380	- +
NST	C.4	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	16	6,080	- +
NST	C.5	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	19	7,220	- +
NST	C.6	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	14	5,320	- +
NST	C.7	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	26	9,880	- +
NST	C.8	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	29	11,020	- +
NST	C.9	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	13	4,940	- +
NST	C.10	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	7	2,660	- +
NST	C.11	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	8	3,040	- +
NST	C.12	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	54	20,520	- +
NST	D.1	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	22	8,360	- +
NST	D.2	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	3	1,140	- +
NST	E.2	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	14	5,320	- +
NST	E.3	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	4	1,520	- +
NST	E.4	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	3	1,140	- +
NST	E.6	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	4	1,520	- +
NST	E.7	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	7	2,660	- +
NST	E.8	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	14	5,320	- +

NST		E.9	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	7	2,660	-	+
NST		E.10	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	7	2,660	-	+
NST		F.1	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	456	173,280	-	+
NST		F.2	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	64	24,320	-	+
NST		F.3	Permanent/full time	Project manager		380	5	1,900	-	+
NST		A.3	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	3	1,212	-	+
NST		E.7	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	2	808	-	+
NST		E.9	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	3	1,212	-	+
NST		E.10	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	3	1,212	-	+
NST		F.2	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	14	5,656	-	+
NST		F.3	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	5	2,020	-	+
NST		C.2	Permanent/full time	Forest worker		242	245	59,290	-	+
NST		C.4	Permanent/full time	Forest worker		242	39	9,438	-	+
NST		C.5	Permanent/full time	Forest worker		242	114	27,588	-	+
NST		C.8	Permanent/full time	Forest worker		242	97	23,474	-	+
NST		C.10	Permanent/full time	Forest worker		242	27	6,534	-	+
LM		A.2	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	8	3,232	-	+
LM		E.1	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	27	10,908	-	+
LM		E.2	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	3	1,212	-	+
LM		E.3	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	2	808	-	+
LM		E.4	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	4	1,616	-	+
LM		E.6	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	3	1,212	-	+
LM		E.7	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	1	404	-	+
LM		E.8	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	7	2,828	-	+
LM		E.10	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	6	2,424	-	+
LM		F.3	Permanent/full time	Academic		404	5	2,020	-	+
LM		C.2	Permanent/full time	Machine operator		248	50	12,400	-	+
LM		C.4	Permanent/full time	Machine operator		248	39	9,672	-	+
LM		C.5	Permanent/full time	Machine operator		248	28	6,944	-	+
LM		C.8	Permanent/full time	Machine operator		248	34	8,432	-	+

LM		C.2	Permanent/full time	Nature worker	274	348	95,352	-	+
LM		C.4	Permanent/full time	Nature worker	274	19	5,206	-	+
LM		C.5	Permanent/full time	Nature worker	274	28	7,672	-	+
LM		C.8	Permanent/full time	Nature worker	274	103	28,222	-	+
TOTAL =>						2,214	698,868		

Are there any "Travel and subsistence costs" foreseen? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Travel and subsistence costs

Calculation =>						A	B	A + B	
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination (From / To)	Outside EU (YES / NO)	Purpose of travel/number of trips and persons travelling,duration of trip (in days)	Travel costs	Subsistence costs	Total travel and subsistence costs		
NST	A.1	Skagen - Læsø - Skagen	No	Meetings with Landowners association by project manager, 12 @ 1-day trips	1,611	0	1,611	-	+
NST	A.2	Skagen - Læsø - Skagen	No	Project visits by project manager, 6 @ 1-day trips	805	0	805	-	+
NST	E.8	Skagen - Læsø - Skagen	No	Meetings with local community group, 6 @ 1-day trips	805	0	805	-	+
NST	F.1	Skagen - Læsø - Skagen	No	80 project visits(16 per year) by project manager, 1-day trips	10,000	0	10,000	-	+
NST	F.1	Skagen - Læsø - Skagen	No	10 steering group meetings for 2 persons travelling, 1-day trips	2,349	0	2,349	-	+
NST	F.3	Denmark - EU	No	3 persons on 2 travels each, lasting 3 days regarding networking within EU	4,000	2,040	6,040	-	+
NST	C.10	Skagen - Læsø - Skagen	No	Control of predators, 1 person, 7 @ 1-day trip	1,007	0	1,007	-	+
NST	C.12	Skagen - Læsø - Skagen	No	Meetings with landowners association by project manager, 48 @ 1-day trips	6,443	0	6,443	-	+
TOTAL =>					27,020	2,040	29,060		

Are there any "External assistance costs" foreseen? ☒ Yes ☐ No

External assistance costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)	
NST	A.1	Direct treaty	Legal advise setting up Landowners Association	3,355	- +
LM	A.1	Direct treaty	Legal advise setting up Landowners Association	3,355	- +
LM	A.1	Limited tender	Agri consultancy re producer changes prior to setting up LA	13,424	- +
NST	A.3	Direct tender	Hydrological investigations	3,356	- +
NST	C.1	Public tender	Clearing of 148 hectare of trees and shrubs by contractor	49,886	- +
NST	C.3	Direct treaty	Clearing of 16 hectares of non native species by contractor	768	- +
NST	C.4	Limited tender	Clearing of 9 hectare of Rosa rugosa by contractor	16,047	- +
NST	C.5	Limited tender	Clearing of 10 hectare Spartina anglica by contractor	56,460	- +
NST	C.7	Public tender	Fencing of 391 hectare by contractor	71,036	- +
NST	C.10	Direct treaty	Establish fox dens by contractor	3,329	- +
NST	C.11	Limited tender	Restore hydrology by contractor	19,678	- +
NST	D.1	Limited tender	Monitoring effects of actions on species and habitats.	13,423	- +
NST	E.4	Direct treaty	Lay-out of leaflet	2,752	- +
NST	E.9	Direct treaty	Expert assistance on report regarding invasive alien species	2,685	- +
NST	E.10	Direct treaty	Presentations by specialists at final seminar	2,013	- +
NST	F.3	Direct treaty	Lay-out of project poster	2,685	- +
LM	C.1	Public tender	Clearing of 218 hectare of trees and shrubs by contractor	144,471	- +
LM	C.3	Direct treaty	Clearing of 62 hectare non native species by contractor	2,894	- +
LM	C.4	Limited tender	Clearing of 14 hectare of Rosa rugosa by contractor	32,094	- +
LM	C.5	Public tender	Clearing of 5 hectare of spartina anglica by contractor	27,815	- +
LM	C.7	Public tender	Fencing of 1321 hectare by contractor	239,080	- +
LM	C.10	Direct treaty	Establish fox dens by contractor	7,409	- +
LM	C.11	Limited tender	Restore hydrology by contractor	9,043	- +
LM	E.1	Direct treaty	Lay-out of project website	2,685	- +
LM	E.4	Direct treaty	Lay-out of leaflet	3,959	- +

LM	F.1	Direct treaty	External audit	6,711	-	+
TOTAL =>				740,413		

Are there any "Durable goods: Infrastructure costs" foreseen? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Durable goods: Infrastructure costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Actual cost	Depreciation (eligible cost)	
NST	C.9	Limited tender	Roads and footpaths, contractor	15,957	15,957	- +
LM	C.9	Limited tender	Roads and footpaths, contractor	27,798	27,798	- +
TOTAL =>				43,755	43,755	

Are there any "Durable goods: Equipment costs" foreseen? ☒ Yes ☐ No**Durable goods: Equipment costs**

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Actual cost	Depreciation (eligible cost)	
NST	D.1	Direct treaty	1 camera and 2 GPS for monitoring	1,342	1,342	- +
LM	C.5	Direct treaty	ATV vehicle	29,530	29,530	- +
LM	C.6	Direct treaty	ATV vehicle	36,913	36,913	- +
LM	C.6	Direct treaty	Livestock, 300 animals	156,805	156,805	- +
NST	C.6	Direct treaty	Livestock, 100 animals	46,849	46,849	- +
LM	C.7	Direct treaty	Mobile fences	41,874	41,874	- +
NST	C.7	Direct treaty	Mobile fences	10,468	10,468	- +
NST	C.10	Direct treaty	Predator control, traps etc.	3,214	3,214	- +
LM	C.10	Direct treaty	Predator control, traps etc.	7,155	7,155	- +
LM	C.11	Direct treaty	Natural hydrology, bungs	124	124	- +
NST	C.11	Direct treaty	Natural hydrology, bungs	124	124	- +
TOTAL =>				334,398	334,398	

Are there any "Land purchase or long-term lease of land / use rights" foreseen? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Land purchase or long-term lease of land / use rights

Calculation =>		A	B	C	(A x B) +C
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Description of land purchase / long-term lease / one-off compensation	Estimated cost per hectare (rounded to the nearest €)	Area (hectares)	Associated charges (€)
			TOTAL =>		
			0		
			0		

Are there any "Consumables" foreseen? ☒ Yes ☐ No**Consumables**

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)		
LM	A.1	Direct treaty	6 meetings for 10 persons regarding Landowners Association + catering	1,342	-	+
LM	C.2	Direct treaty	Clearing trees and shrubs on 111 hectare, tractor/mower/trimmers	16,141	-	+
NST	C.2	Direct treaty	Clearing trees and shrubs on 68 hectare, tractor/mower/trimmers	619	-	+
NST	C.4	Direct treaty	Clearing of Rosa rugosa on 9 hectare, ATV	511	-	+
LM	C.4	Direct treaty	Clearing of Rosa rugosa on 14 hectare, ATV	781	-	+
LM	C.5	Direct treaty	Clearing of spartina anglica on 5 hectare, ATV, thermal treatment	2,140	-	+
NST	C.5	Direct treaty	Clearing of spartina anglica on 10 hectare, ATV, thermal treatment	3,155	-	+
NST	C.8	Direct treaty	Controlled burning on 179 hectare, tractor, sparyer, beaters, flamethrower	18,030	-	+
LM	C.8	Direct treaty	Controlled burning on 255 hectare, tractor, sparyer, beaters, flamethrower	25,478	-	+
NST	C.12	direct treaty	24 meetings for 10 persons regarding Landowners Association + catering	5,369	-	+
NST	D.1	Direct treaty	Handbooks and field equipment for monitoring	1,342	-	+
NST	E.2	Direct treaty	Newsletters printed and posted quarterly during the project period	5,906	-	+
NST	E.3	Limited tender	11 information tables	11,812	-	+
LM	E.3	Limited tender	6 information tables	6,443	-	+
NST	E.8	Direct treaty	12 meetings for 10 persons in the Local community group + catering	805	-	+
NST	F.1	Direct treaty	10 steering committee and 5 advisory board meetings + catering	6,711	-	+
TOTAL =>				106,585		

Are there any "Other costs" foreseen? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Other costs					
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)	
NST	E.7	Direct treaty	Laymans report, 400 copies	1,342	- +
NST	E.10	Direct treaty	Final seminar, 50 participants, catering and bus rentals	10,067	- +
TOTAL =>				11,409	

Overheads

Beneficiary short name	Total direct costs of the project in €	Overhead amount
NST	918,460	63,988
LM	1,046,028	73,526
TOTAL =>	1,964,488	137,514

DATA VALIDATION

Validation of compulsory fields and rules

Last validation:

Validate

Extract data to xml