

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE****Name:** Røsnæs og Røsnæs Rev. (H 195)**Total site surface area (ha):** 479      **NUTS region code:** DK005  
**Project site surface area (ha):** 174**Community protection status:** SPA<sup>1</sup>  **NATURA 2000 Code:**  
pSCI  **NATURA 2000 Code:** DK005X276**Other protection status**

Specific protection measures according to a Conservation Order (Vindekilde).

Partly protected under the general provision for nature types of the Act on Nature Conservation (§ 3).

**Scientific description of site :**

The peninsula Røsnæs is oriented East-West and stretched into the Great Belt. The topography of the peninsula is very diverse with steep exposed cliffs and a more gently hilly landscape in the center of the peninsula. In historic time the peninsula has been poorly wooded and the low quality of the soils for agricultural use has had the consequence that large areas has not been used as arable land but instead as grazed commons. The dry grasslands of the commons are however in resent times under rapid encroachment with bushes and trees.

**Importance of the site for the conservation of the species/habitat types targeted at regional, national and EU level (give quantifiable information wherever possible) :**

The site holds valuable areas of all of the three dry grassland habitat types in Denmark 6120\*, 6210 and 6230\*. The site has through previous conservations efforts the potential to develop into an area which not only have importance in securing the Danish geographical coverage of this habitat type but also to become a stronghold for the habitat types in the region.

The site holds many areas with representative vegetation of key species associated to priority dry grasslands.

The amphibian species *Bombina bombina* has a significant population at the site, which has formed part of a larger LIFE Nature project to be finalized 2003.

<sup>1</sup> SPA= special protected area pSCI= potential sites for community interest



## MAP OF THE SITE OR SITES

The map or, where relevant, maps, at a scale of 1:100.000 (or more precise if necessary).

They must show the following information :

- for Member States - the boundaries of the area proposed by the Member State under the Habitats Directive or classified under the Birds Directive. Always verify with the competent national authorities, that the boundaries you have are the official one for the sites targeted
- for 2004 accession countries and candidate countries – the boundaries of the protected area
- the boundaries of the project area
- the location of the principal actions listed in section C of the form

 *This map can be presented on a format larger than A4, if necessary.*

**Map no:**

***7.1: Project area and pSCI.***

***7.2: Current distribution of targeted habitats.***

***7.3: Ownership.***

***7.4: Location of management and restoration.***

***7.5: Areas grazed; currently and foreseen at end of project.***

THESE MAPS ARE CONSIDERED AS BEING AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE APPLI-  
CATION.

THEY MUST BE OF GOOD QUALITY, SHOWING THE SCALE, AND CONTAIN ALL THE  
REQUISITE INFORMATION LISTED ABOVE.



**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)} HABITAT TYPES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

**Priority ? :** Tick if the habitat type is a priority one according to Annex I of the Habitats Directive.

**Code :** Use only the NATURA 2000 codes (for habitats only listed in the Bern Convention resolution use the corresponding code)

**Name :** Name of the habitat type according to the Habitats Directive (or the Bern Convention resolution).

**% :** % cover of the habitat type over the whole project site.

Priority	Code	Name	%	Comments (conservation status, etc.)
<b>DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I HABITAT TYPES</b>				
X	6120	* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands	< 1*	Cover:0,8 ha Representativity: A, Relative surface: C, Conservation status: B, Global assessment: A <b>Inside project area &lt;1 ha.</b>
	6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	1*	Cover:4,2 ha Representativity: B, Relative surface: C, Conservation status: B, Global assessment: B <b>Inside project area 9 ha.</b>
X	6230	* Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	< 1*	Cover: 1 ha Representativity: B, Relative surface: C, Conservation status: B, Global assessment: B <b>Inside project area 0 ha.</b>
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITAT TYPES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 4 (1996)</b>				

\* The percentages given is relative to the **total** area of the pSCI. Information of the FFH representation inside the project area is listed in the “comments” column.



**HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II {AND BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)} SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

**G :**            **GROUP:** *M=Mammals, A=Amphibians, R=Reptiles, F= Fish, I=Invertebrates, P=Plants*

**Priority ? :**    *Tick if the species is a priority one according to Annex II of the Habitats Directive*

DIRECTLY TARGETED HABITATS DIRECTIVE ANNEX II SPECIES						
G	Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
			RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
				BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
A		Bombina bombina	150 Males croaking			
A		Triturus cristatus	Present			
<b>CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998) SPECIES</b>						
<b>Comments</b> (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit ,etc) :						



**BIRDS DIRECTIVE ANNEX I {OR BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)}  
SPECIES PRESENT IN THE SITE AND DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT**

**Priority :** *Tick if the species is a "priority for funding under LIFE" according to the ORNIS Committee (see list in Annex 2 of this brochure).*

Priority	SCIENTIFIC NAME (IN LATIN)	POPULATION SIZE FOR THE SITE (quantitative estimates)			
		RESIDENT	MIGRATORY		
			BREEDING	WINTERING	STAGING
<b>DIRECTLY TARGETED ANNEX I SPECIES OF THE BIRDS DIRECTIVE</b>					
<b>CANDIATE COUNTRIES: DIRECTLY TARGETED SPECIES ACCORDING TO THE BERN CONVENTION RESOLUTION N° 6 (1998)</b>					
<b>OTHER MIGRATORY SPECIES DIRECTLY TARGETED BY THE PROJECT</b>					
<p><b>Comments</b> (conservation status if known, other listed species that will benefit etc) :</p>					



## MAIN THREATS TO THE HABITATS/SPECIES TARGETED WITHIN THE SITES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

### **Threat 1:**

Name of the threat:

Lack of grazing or inappropriate grazing regimes.

Description:

Traditional husbandry grazing has almost ceased in dry grasslands in Denmark. Most semi-natural grassland fragments are less attractive for grazing as they represent small distant places with relatively high cost of fencing and water supply for the livestock. On dry grasslands with lack of grazing or insufficient grazing pressure an overgrowth will take place, initially with tall grasses and herbal species invading from nearby areas including non-native species but also an initial overgrowth with scrubs and trees such as *Rosa sp.*, *Prunus spinosa* and *Abies alba*.

The microclimate will change resulting in unfavourable changes to the composition of the plant community and especially to the abundance of key plant species as well as insect species associated with the vegetation of open dry grassland. Summer grazing at a very high grazing pressure may be detrimental too. Although it may help controlling for potentially dominant herbs and grasses, this will often be at the expense of sensitive plant species and invertebrate species depending on flowering vegetation.

Location: (if relevant)

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible)

Grazing are needed for 69 ha of dry grassland at this site

### **Threat 2:**

Name of the threat:

Encroachment with woody species (shrubs and trees)

Description:

As a result of the influence of threat 1 'Lack of grazing or insufficient grazing pressure' overgrowth with shrubs and trees over a maximum acceptable threshold have taken place. As a consequence of reduced grass cover, grazing has ceased completely and a succession towards closed forest proceeds rapidly.

Overgrowth has been categorised into four degrees of overgrowth:

Overgrowth degree I: 5-25% cover of shrubs and trees

Overgrowth degree II: 25-50% cover of shrubs and trees

Overgrowth degree III: 50-75% cover of shrubs and trees

Overgrowth degree IV: > 75% cover of shrubs and trees

Location (if relevant)

The location of areas with overgrowth is shown on the site map.



Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible):

Impact on at this site from overgrowth:

Overgrowth degree I: 0 ha

Overgrowth degree II: 4 ha

Overgrowth degree III: 7 ha

Overgrowth degree IV: 0 ha

**Threat 4:**

Name of the threat:

Fragmentation of dry grasslands

Description:

In Denmark remnant patches with natural and semi-natural dry grasslands habitats are mostly located as long narrow strips on the slopes of river valleys, along the coast or on hill ridges. This characteristic has made dry grasslands especially vulnerable to fragmentation caused by conversion of segments hereof into arable land, use for plantations, unintended loss of fertilizer or pesticides from adjacent rotational fields or intensification of the use for grazing by application of fertilizers and/or pesticides.

Fragmentation causes one or more of the following effects:

Populations of characteristic species (key species) becomes smaller and are in risk or local extinction

Re-colonisation of locally extinct species is prevented by increased distance to the closest remnant population.

The unfavourable borderline/area ratio gives rise to greater impact from adjacent areas of arable land where pesticides and fertilisers are applied.

The dispersal of seeds by grazing animals becomes restricted as the movement of these animals becomes more and more restricted.

Location: (if relevant)

The location of areas to be restored into dry grassland are shown on the site map

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible):

Transformation of 54 ha former dry grassland now arable land into permanently grazed grassland will gradually transform these areas into priority habitat dry grassland habitat types. This action will be of particular importance for the present population of *Bombina bombina*, as several of its ponds are surrounded by the arable to be transferred into dry grassland.

**Threat 5:**

Name of the threat:

Low or no support for the conservation of dry grassland among landowners and the public

Description:

There is among landowners and their professional organisations as well as among the public in general a low level of understanding of the crucial importance of the unique qualities of dry grasslands. That goes both for their characteristics as habitat types as well as for their contribution to the conservation of biodiversity in Denmark and Europe. Dry grasslands does not have such spectacular appearances as other habitat types, and there is thus a need for promotion of the assets of dry grasslands among landowners and in the local communities in order to gain support for their conservation.



Location: (if relevant)

Not relevant

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible):

The future protection of dry grassland habitats in Denmark will depend to a large degree on the cooperation between nature managers, experts and local landowners. The valuable grassland area is divided on a very large number of small remnant grassland fragments, and conservation efforts can thus not be focused in a few large reserves. The limited knowledge basis of local landowners is considered a serious constraint to a successful future conservation of grassland habitats.

**Threat 6:**

Name of the threat:

Insufficient management capacity

Description:

There are shortcomings in the capacity of staff of the counties nature conservation departments responsible for managing privately owned land and of the state forest districts of the Danish Forest and Nature Agency responsible for government owned land concerning management of dry grasslands. There is a need for training in the range of adequate management techniques and up-to-date knowledge on the latest research results as well as an exchange of experience between managers.

Location: (if relevant)

National level

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible):

Insufficient capacity concerning management methods will lead to delays in implementation of adequate conservation measures and possibly introduction of inappropriate management measures.

**Threat 7:**

Name of the threat:

Adverse impacts from visitors (tourists)

Description:

At sites known to be visited by large number of people, either local or tourists, due to their natural beauty or proximity to mayor tourist attractions, deterioration is a threat to the favourable conservation status. Potential conflicts with visitors and grazing cattle, sheep or horses and the wear and tear from visitors might de-motivate farmers from providing livestock for an appropriate grazing of the grasslands or from entering into management agreements at all.

Location: (if relevant)

Impact on habitat/species (quantify if possible):

Large number of tourists will damage the sensitive vegetation by the tear imposed by their movements on the ground. Key plant species may be subject of illegal picking. Litter will be thrown. Grazing will not be optimal.





## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION EFFORTS ON THE SITES IN QUESTION

Nature management has taken place in the form of clearing motor-manually of bushes and trees in parts of the area (Vindekilde). These areas has been grazed under agreements with tenants.

Part of government owned land formerly cultivated is now under a permanent grazing regime.

Ponds have been established restored for the conservation of *Bombina bombina* under a previous LIFE-Nature project.

## THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

The project area is government owned land managed by the Danish Forest and Nature Agency.

The local Odsherred forest district has regular consultations with local municipalities, NGO's and landowner's organisations in an Advisory Board concerning the management of all areas under its responsibility. The Advisory Board will be consulted during implementation of the project

The terrestrial part of the pSCI consist of a larger government owned area on the tip of the peninsula and a larger number of privately owned parcels of the narrow stretch of land along the south coast

The privately owned land is not a part of the project, but in the longer perspective this project could act as a source of inspiration thus facilitating the implementation of similar conservation actions governed by the Vestsjællands County at the privately owned land.

The local Odsherred forest district runs a nature school located next to the project area in co-operation with the Municipality of Kalundborg through the employment of a nature ranger. The nature school also has a function as a source of information for visitors.

The peninsula Røsnæs is a recreational area of regional importance in the County of Vestsjælland

## RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPOSAL AND OTHER EU FUNDS

See Form 26 Complementary of other EU Funds



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES TARGETED

**Name of the species:**

**Ecology of the species:**

**General distribution of the species at European and national level and population trends:**

**Size of the population target by the project (e.g. n° of individuals, % of European and/or national population):**

**Main threats to the population targeted:**

**Threat 1:**

Name of the threat:

*Description:*

*Impact on species:*

**Threat 2**

*Etc.*

**Conservation measures already taken or proposed for the species at Community or national level :**



## PROJECT AREA AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

**Brief description of the project area:**

**Socio-economic context:**

Relation between the proposal and other EU funds