



Project sites fact sheet

DE-19 : Sehlendorfer Binnensee

SPA: 1530-491; pSCI : 1629-391

Protection status: nature reserve, "NSG Sehlendorfer Binnensee"; VO 22.12.1989

Habitats:

1150 Lagoon 32%

1330 Atlantic salt meadow 60%

2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation, grey dunes 4%

Animals:

Recurvirostra avosetta 1 pairs

Sterna albifrons 4 pairs

Sterna hirundo 6 pairs

Site description:

The project site stretches about 250 ha. The dominating water body Sehlendorfer Binnensee is about 114 ha, the pasture around it 160 ha, the Tivoli section about 10 ha.

The nature reserve covers a size of about 230 ha. It includes the lagoon Sehlendorfer Binnensee, the inlet and outlet Brök, the dyked lagoon Fuhlensee, salt meadows, reeds, part of the sand wall including a 100 m stripe into the Baltic Sea and surrounding grassland and arable land.

The Natura 2000 site extends the nature reserve towards the former camp site. Not included is the small settlement called 'Tivoli' located at the former camp site.

The area is surrounded by a heavily frequented district road to the south-western edge.

The water body is characterised by a shallow ground (70 cm) and the natural outlet Brök.

The water level is depending of rainwater inflow from the huge catchment area around. To the south outside the project area the agriculture land is below sea level and water is pumped into the Sehlendorfer Binnensee. At moments with heavy wind from North and East the Baltic Sea presses water in the bay Hohwachter Bucht and pushes it through the Brök into the lagoon. The location and look of the Brök changes depending of sedimentation from the sea and water running in and out of the lagoon. This is quite a unique site to follow up the natural forces and dynamics. At times with high sea water level the surrounding salt meadows and reed beds receive a new salinity input.

Part of the site has been grazed by hardy cattle (Highland cattle) for some time. Partly the grazing is already on a status to be used as a model for other new sites where no grazing took place until now.

The camp site 'Tivoli' has been growing since the 1960ties. The designation of this area as Natura 2000 has caused some troubles but enabled the authorities finally to relocate the camp site to a less sensitive area. The camp site has been closed 1998. The sec-

tion has soon been bought by Stiftung Naturschutz. The renaturalisation of a former campsite has been envisaged since then.

An important breeding site in the lagoon and at the outlet Brök with Charadrius hiaticula, Haematopus ostralegus, Sternula albifrons and Sternula hirundo, protected by a fence during breeding season maintained by the local NGO branch of NABU.

All actions are done in good cooperation with the local reserve manager from NABU.

Foreseen actions and proceedings:

Most of the site is already in a quite good conservation status. The quality of grazing is already on a good level but needs some improvements by some measures and extension towards new sections. This will be done by fencing and closing ditches at the following areas: Tivoli, north-western edge and in the south-eastern areas.

It seems a good proportion between sandy, mineral, clay ground and rather wet areas with reed and rush and flooded salt meadows.

The renaturalisation of the former campsite 'Tivoli' is the key issue at this project site. The infrastructure of the former campsite has been taken out of the ground. Cables of electricity and telephone as well as pipes of water, telephone cable and other previously unknown things were expected in the underground and finally 100m³ of waste have been deposit correctly in landfills.

Finally in spring 2007 the site has been fenced and grazed since then as a dry grassland-dune-habitat.

In addition 3 dune slacks and 4 sand walls have been modelled inspired by the untouched area across the Brök inlet. Now nature has to take over and finalise the new design of the site.

The main hiking trail between the two coastal villages Hohwacht and Sehlendorf is passing through the area and the work on site is heavily observed by locals and tourists. To allow tourists and locals to pass the hiking trail and at the same time cattle to have access to the Tivoli area, a "passage" has been created to "meet and greet" for both groups. This passage has become a successful infrastructure as it allows also bikes and wheels to access this hiking tail.

In addition the project site has been used to establish a reserve population of *Bufo viridis* and *Bufo calamita* here. Improvements of ponds have completed the previously good preconditions. The released toadlets come from a rearing program in Wallnau (see NABU, Site 22) as part of the project.

Further activities are under preparation and coordinated with the district administration and local reserve manager Mr. Sielmann (NABU).