Project site fact sheet

DK-02: Endelave

SPA: DK00DY036

pSCI: DK00DY156

Protection status:

- Protected under the Act on Nature Conservation (§3): 98.81 ha (95% of project site)
- Protected by conservation order, reserve no 94: 2.50 ha (2% of project site)

Habitats (% of project site):

- 1150 * Coastal lagoons: 12% of project site
- 1330 Atlantic salt meadow (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*): 88% of project site

Present species of special focus in this project:

- A132 Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta)*: 0-15 pairs
- Ruff *(Philomachus pugnax)*: staging
- Natterjack toad *(Bufo calamita)*

Other present species of interest:

- A194 Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea)*: 1 pair
- Agile frog *(Rana dalmatina)*

Potential nature values:

- Larger natterjack toad population and subpopulation
- Increased breeding numbers of oystercatcher, lapwing and redshank and perhaps also Baltic dunlin and ruff
- Increased presence of Dune gentian (*Gentianella uliginosa)* and species rich salt meadow vegetation

Site description:
The Endelave project site contains approximately 11 ha of EU habitat 1150 'coastal lagoon', and according to the latest estimate 70 ha of 'Atlantic salt meadow' (EU habitat 1330).
Species:
Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*) is the only toad species on Endelave at present. The strongest sub-population exists in the project site *Flasken* with 25-35 calling males in 2005. Outside the project site there are two smaller sub-populations found in *Øvre* and *Lynger* (approximately 10 calling males at each site). The agile frog (*Rana dalmatina)* is the most common anuran on Endelave. It breeds in a number of ponds in meadows, heathland, fields, forests and on upper brackish/fresh grasslands, also inside the project site at *Flasken*, where the estimated number of adults was 100 in 2005.
None of the rare and threatened meadowbirds Baltic dunlin (*Calidris alpine* schinzii) and ruff (*Philomachus pugnax)* were found at the site, however ruff are expected to be staging. More widespread and common meadowbirds like lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus)* and redshank (*Tringa tetanus)* were found at *Flasken* in good numbers, and lapwings were concentrated in the well-grazed and wet fresh-brackish

meadows east of the road. Here also good numbers of redshanks established early in the season; redshanks were concentrated along the salt meadow coastline later in the season in the chick rearing period.
A fine diversity of flora regarding salt meadow species was found at *Flasken* at the northern salt meadow including pedunculate sea-purslane *Halimione pedunculata.*

Current situation:
From the 1970es to the 1990es the brackish/fresh meadows were fertilized. Fertilization changed the plant structure and increased the speed of the overgrowing process after abandonment.
During the last 10 years most of the meadows on Endelave were managed under the agri-environmental schemes or set aside, thus neither receiving fertilizers nor pesticides.
At the field visit in 2006, the salt meadows at *Kloben* were well grazed. However, the fencing off of the shoreline of the coastal lagoon meant that breeding meadowbirds had less accessibility to this zone due to overgrowing, a zone that is otherwise very favourable for feeding for both adults and chicks of meadowbirds and other shorebirds.
At *Flasken* only the salt meadow in the NW was grazed in 2006, while the 20 ha of the central northern salt meadow was grazed until 2005, and still appeared short grazed in the outer parts and with medium vegetation height further inland.

Actions implementation:
Proper habitat management of Atlantic salt meadows and the coastal lagoons demands good grazing. Due to the presence of e.g. vulnerable meadow species like natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita)* and avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta)* and a good variety of meadowbirds and salt meadow plant species, proper habitat management at the salt meadows and coastal lagoons at Endelave should be designed to favour these species.
1. Re-introduction of grazing in northern, central and southern salt meadows at Flasken.
2. Merging of the wetter parts of the two southern-most fresh-brackish meadows at Flasken, removal of the outer stretch of the hedgerow and re-introduction of cattle grazing in the northern part of this new field.
3. Mowing and/or burning of the two relatively small reed-bed areas at Flasken just west of Endelave Strandvej.
4. Increase the connectivity in the area by removal of hedges and other high vegetation along the Endelave Strandvej at Flasken immediately north and south of the rubbish dump.
5. Connecting the fresh-brackish meadows with the salt meadows for waders and toads.
6. Establishment of water supply for cattle at the edge of the fields in the salt meadows at Flasken west of Endelave Strandvej.
7. Blocking ditches in the fresh-brackish meadow at Flasken.
8. Inclusion of the inner shoreline of the large lagoon at Kloben into the grazed field.
9. Digging and restoration of breeding ponds for amphibians at fresh-brackish meadows at Flasken.
10. Digging of breeding ponds for natterjack toad at Kloben.