



Project site fact sheet

DK-11: Korevlen

SPA: DK005X094

pSCI: DK005X221

Protection status:

- Protected under the Act on Nature Conservation (§3): 85,84 ha (54% of project site)
- Protected by conservation order of 20/6-1967: 12,23 ha (8 % of project site)
- Protected by conservation order of 16/11-1964: 79,24 ha (50 % of project site)
- Protected by conservation order of 22/3-1985: 0,42 ha (0,26 % of project site)

Habitats (% of project site):

- 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time: 20% of project site
- 1150 * Coastal lagoons: 39% of project site,
- 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks: 9% of project site
- 1330 Atlantic salt meadow (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*): 32% of project site

Present species of special focus in this project:

- To be completed

Other present species of interest:

- To be completed

Potential nature values:

- Possibly, avocets and redshanks will be able to breed if limited access to the areas around the coastal meadows and the shores and the water area of the northern part of the coastal lagoon are introduced and the areas are grazed

Site description:

The project site covers 158.8 ha. There is approximately 51 ha Atlantic salt meadow (EU habitat 1330), approximately 61 ha coastal lagoon (EU habitat 1150), approximately 31 ha of 'sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time' (EU habitat 1110), some 14 ha of fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') (EU habitat 2130) and small areas with decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum* (EU habitat 2140). 54% of the project site is habitat protected under the Danish act of nature conservation (§3): 76.3 ha as salt meadow, 3.7 ha as lakes and ponds and 5.8 ha as heath-land.

Species:

In the past both Baltic dunlins (*Calidris alpina*) and avocets (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) were breeders in the area. The last breeding records of the two species are from 1970 with 3 pairs of dunlins and 4 pairs of avocets.

Current situation:

All the land habitats are in a bad management condition. The salt meadows, including a minute islet in the northern coastal lagoon, are overgrown by reed, and large areas in the coastal dunes are overgrown by the invasive *Rosa rugosa*. In order to counteract the overgrowing of the coastal lagoon habitat complex, large-scale cattle grazing is needed.

Actions implementation:

1. Re-introduce cattle grazing
2. Clearing of vegetation