

LIFE+ MOTH Final Conference 2014

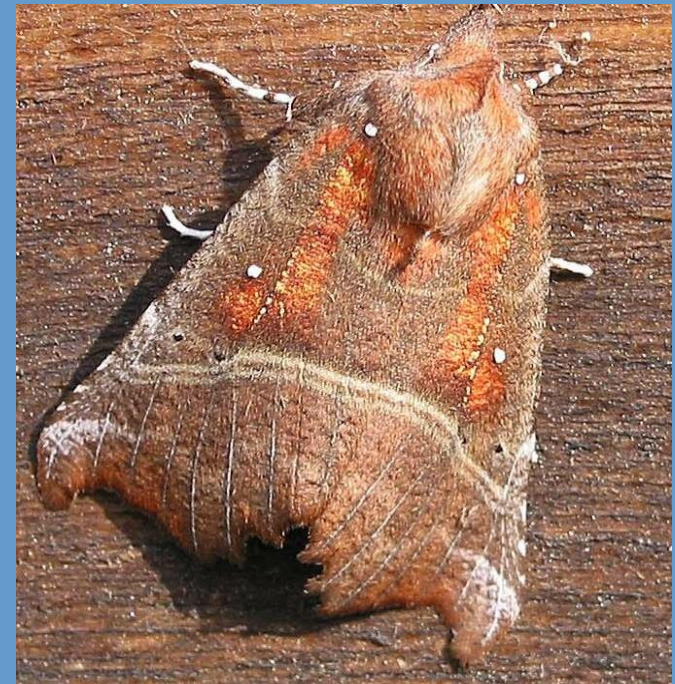
Uppsala, November 11-12

Johan Abenius

Swedish Environmental Protection
Agency

johan.abenius@naturvardsverket.se

Phone (int) +46 10 698 12 90



Future vision for the Swedish EPA (I)

The final goal is simple: to provide favourable conservation status for **all** species and habitats. Let us start with the annexes of the habitat directive.

Future vision for the Swedish EPA (II)

The first goal is to establish a high quality monitoring system to enable unbiased evaluation and transparent reporting.

Future vision for the Swedish EPA (III)

The landscape monitoring methods developed and refined in the MOTH project is expected to become one of the major data sources of the Swedish monitoring and reporting system.

A novel european context of nature conservation...

- Swedish EU membership in 1995
- The habitat directive was new (1992)
- Slow realization of the benefits of european conservation cooperation



Integration of nature directives into national biodiversity action

- Better awareness of cross-border issues
- Natura 2000 is a subset of protected areas
- Species action plans
- FCS used as indicator for national environmental objectives



The Habitats directive in Sweden

- Around 88 annex 1-habitats and at least 157 annex-taxa (II, IV, V) known
- Plus the typical species, and the habitats for the annex-species...
- Sweden has 1270 species listed as "typical" at present (14 per habitat *on average*), from 23 species groups, see list on the right

Typical Species Group	Number of taxa
Algae	34
Molluscs	24
Mammals	5
Fish	53
Butterflies	39
Birds	104
Crayfish	15
Vascular plants	585
Snails and slugs	4
Lichens	111
Bryozoans	1
Mosses, liverworts	147
Mussels	2
Cnidaria	7
Marine worms	7
Marine chordata	4
Beetles	41
True bugs	1
Damselflies & ...	19
Wasps	5
Funghi	59
Seals	3
Sea urchins & ...	6
Dragonflies	4

Two monitoring "frameworks" in Sweden

- **1 – Biogeographical monitoring**
national sampling
a part of national environmental monitoring / surveillance
- **2 – Monitoring of Protected areas (including Natura 2000)**
site-based monitoring, as part of adaptive management

General status and plans for biogeo monitoring

- Long-term funding for new monitoring 2,5 million Euro per year, subject to adjustments (a 6 year interval for review planned)
- Man-power resources shortage in SEPA through 2013-2014 has slowed down progress
- Split mission for SEPA and SwAM Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management since 2011



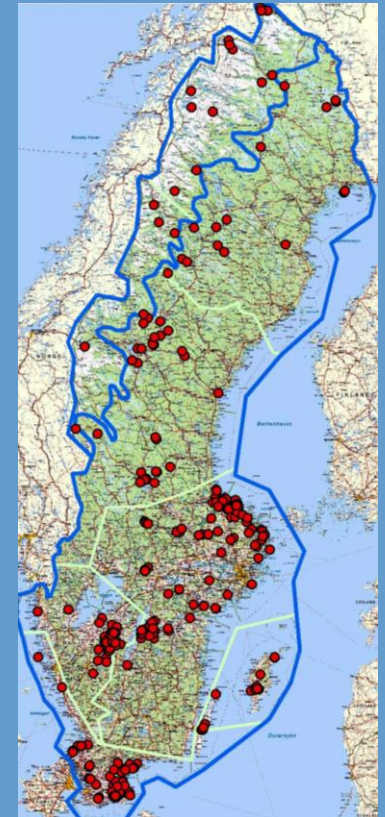
Monitoring of habitats – Palsa mires (7320)

- Complete national habitat map by areal photo image interpretation
- Subset of representative palsa areas targeted for longterm monitoring by laser scanning and high resolution satellite data
- Additional monitoring of typical species, i.e. birds and dragonflies



Monitoring of species – Vertigo snails

- High pH habitats
- Need active management, especially in the south
- Trend detection by presence/absence sampling on known snailsites + search on suitable sites
- 60-90% chance to find specimens on known sites



Breaking news

- New Swedish government since September proposes raised funding for environmental work



So much for visions – 2015 comes with work

- 1 – MOTH final report received
- 2 – Evaluation added value/ costs for MOTH flight
- 3 – Fitting MOTH results into existing monitoring blocks
- 4 – Then get it all running – just like that!

LIFE+ MOTH Final Conference 2014

Uppsala, November 11-12

Johan Abenius

Swedish Environmental Protection
Agency

johan.abenius@naturvardsverket.se

Phone (int) +46 10 698 12 90

