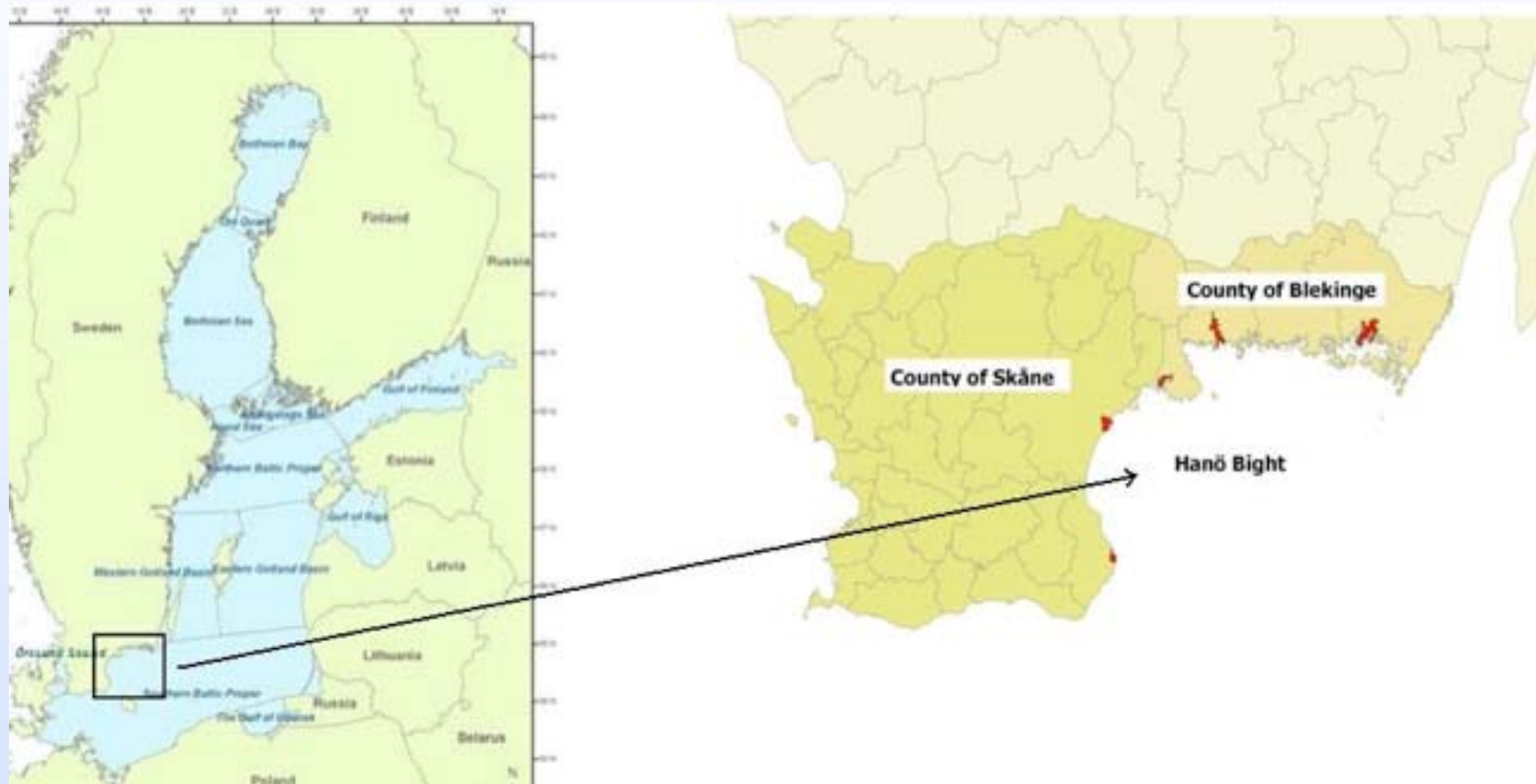


Swedish Case Study Area

Blekinge Archipelago and Skåne

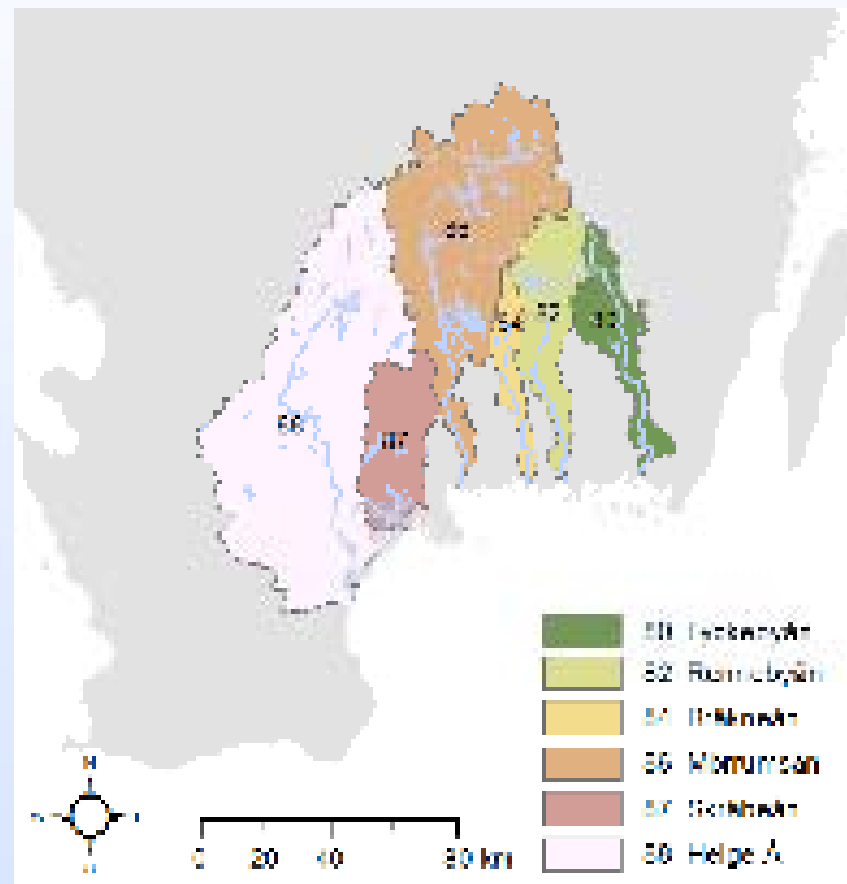


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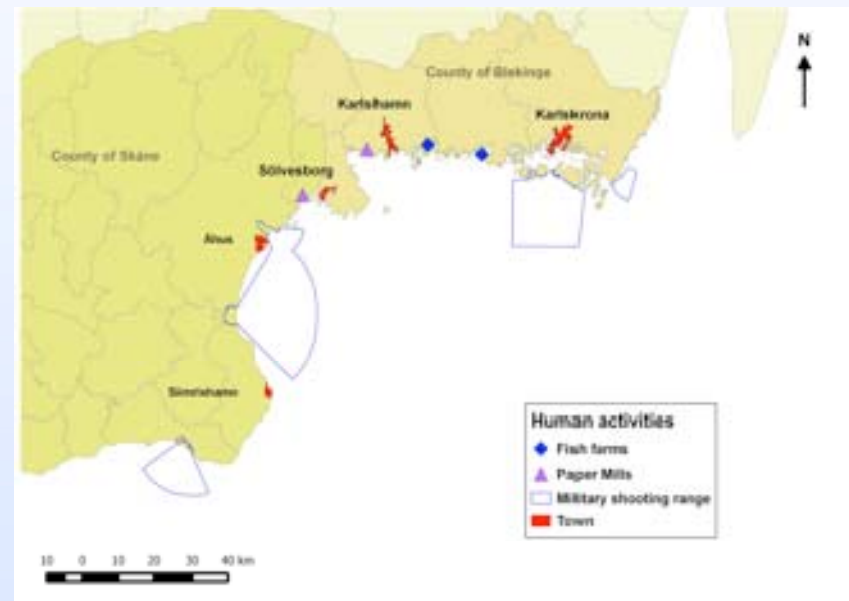
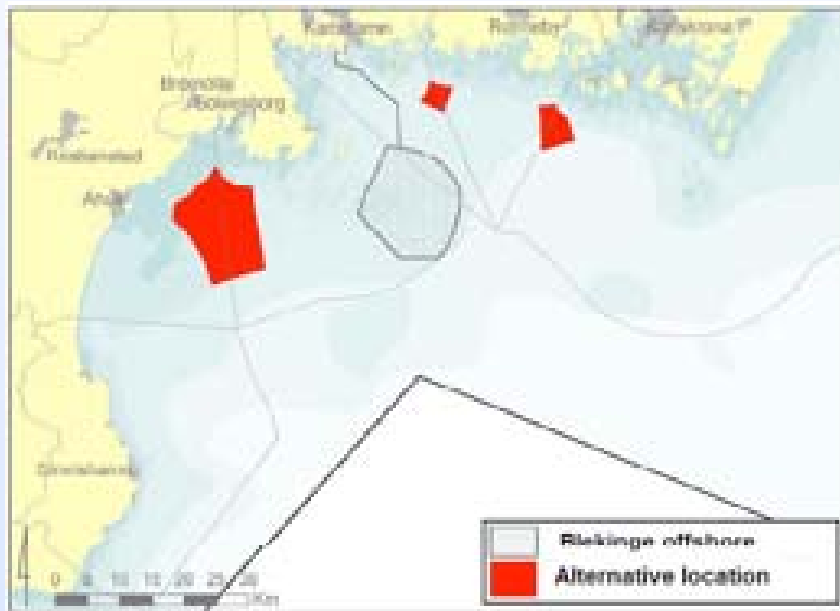


Hanö bay

- 200 km coastline
- Large drainage area – approx.93% of nitrogen comes from the rivers, 7 % from the industry
- Coast of Skåne mainly sandy/rocky beaches, in Blekinge archipelago with islands and skerries
- Sea bed substrate dominated by gravel and stone in coastal areas



Human activities

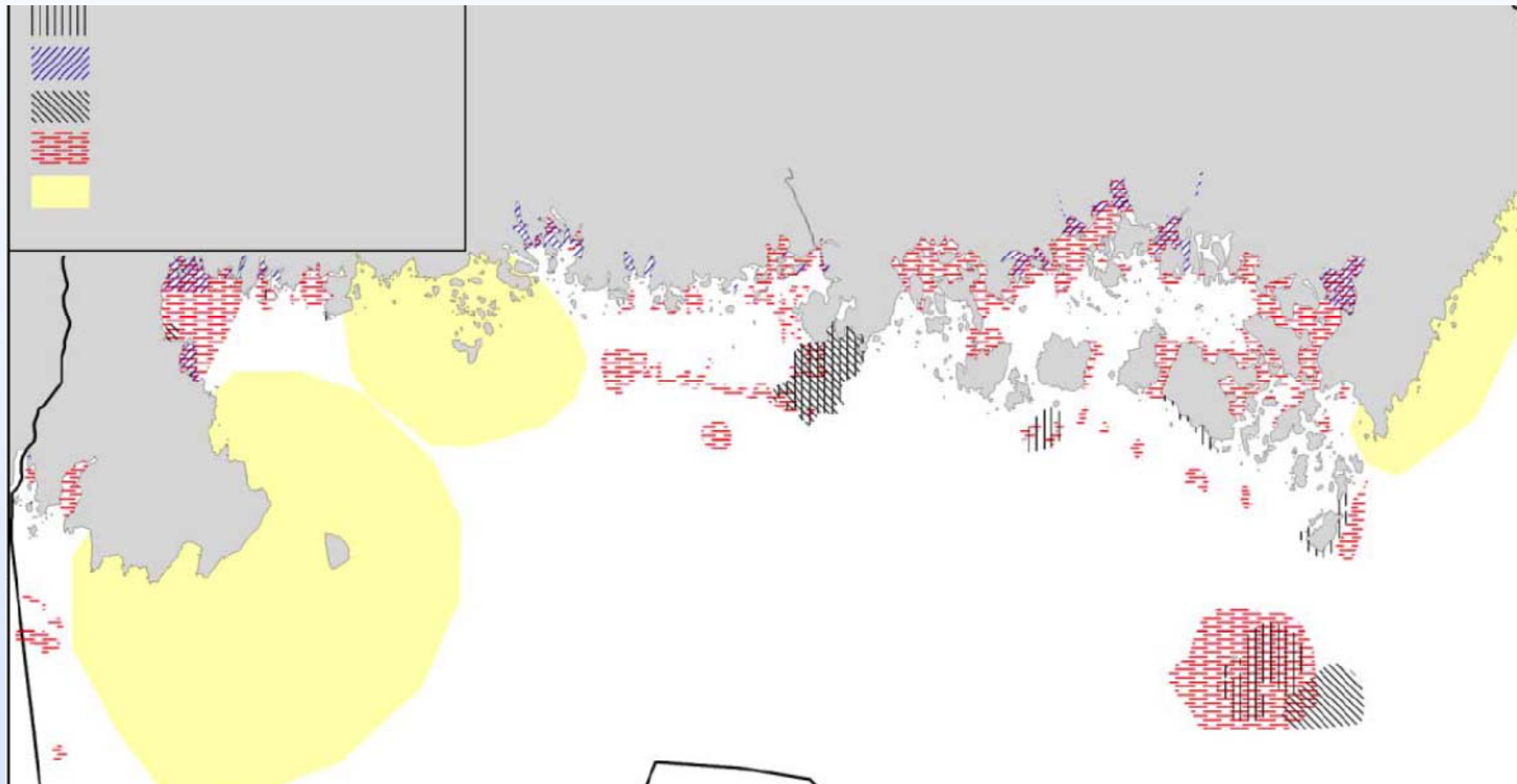


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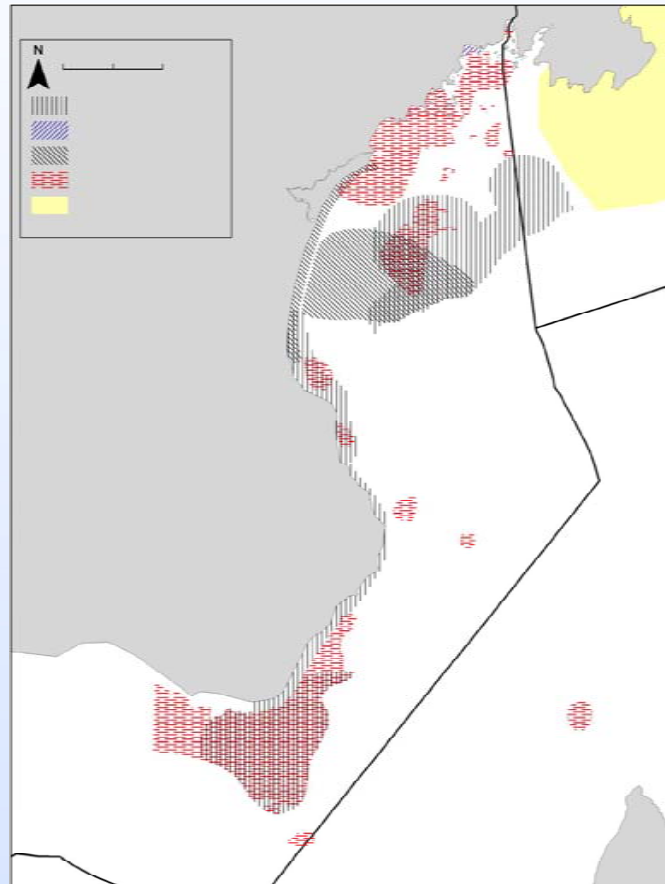
Spawning areas Blekinge

Visual observations 2003

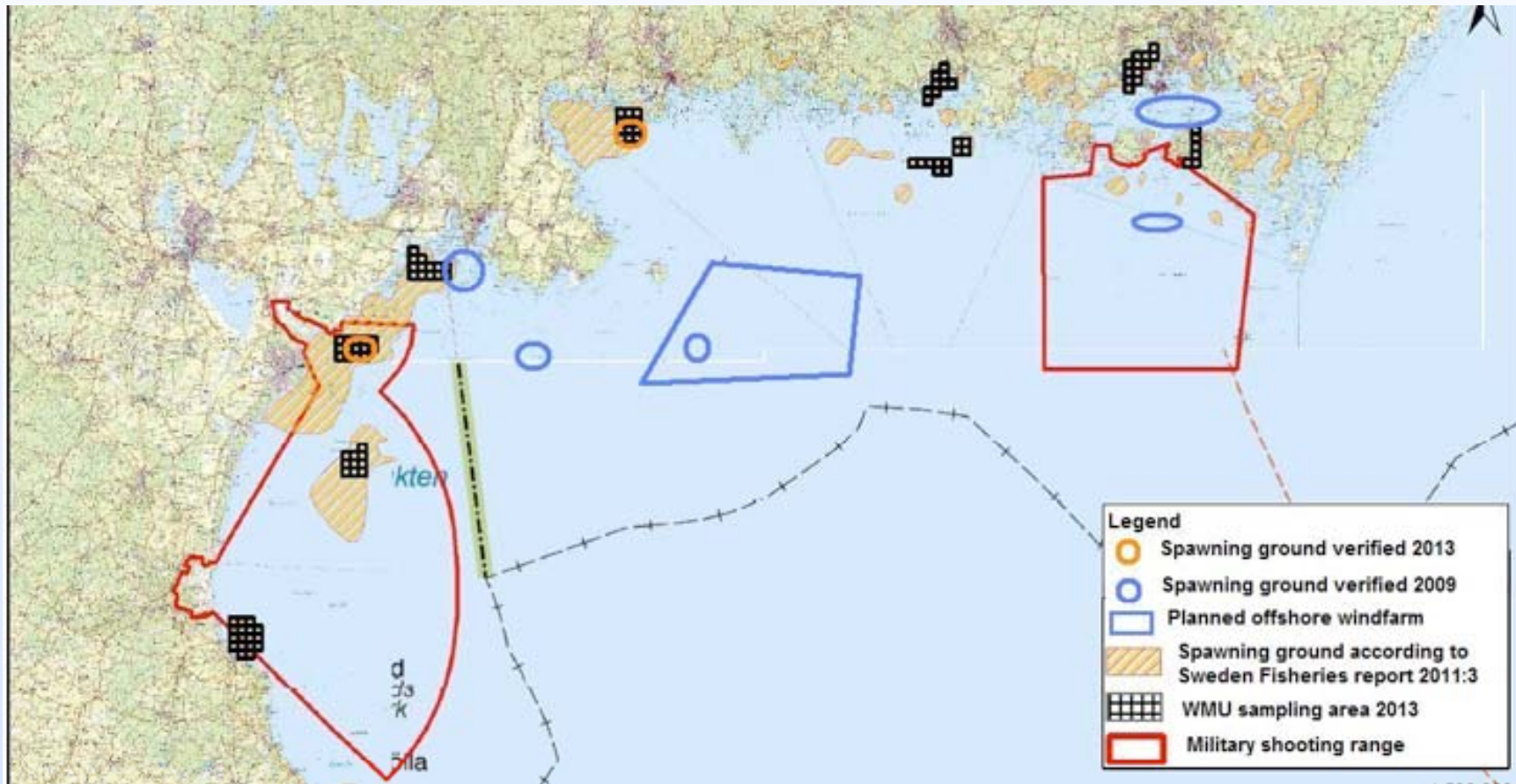


Spawning areas Skåne

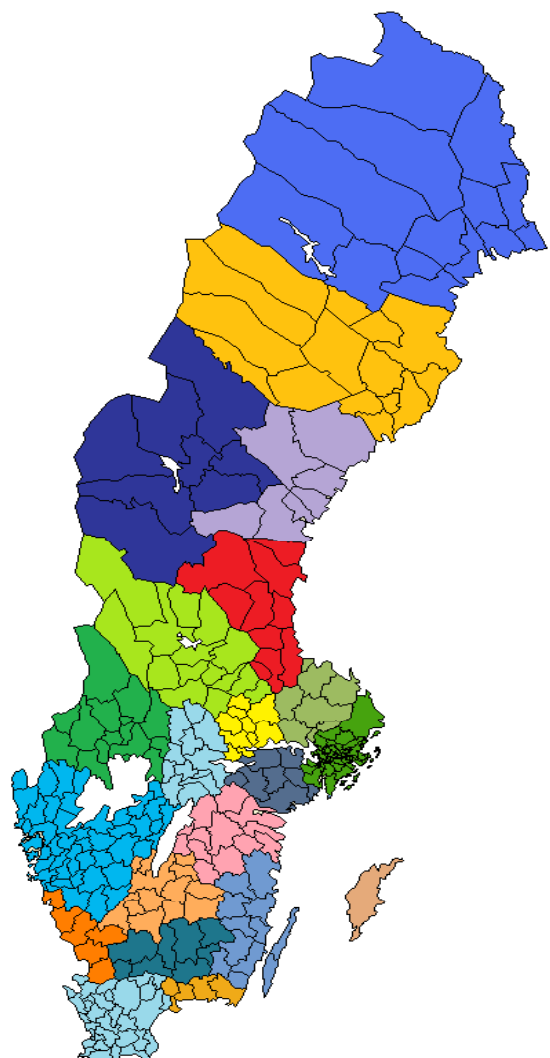
Visual observations



Spawning areas



Governance levels



- Municipalities (290 in total, 81 coastal)
- County Administrative Board (state rep. 21 in total, 14 coastal)
- Regional Administration (20)
- National level
- EU

Responsibilities in territorial waters – current situation

- **Municipality:**

”planning the use of land and water is a municipal matter (SFS 1987:10, chap 1§2).

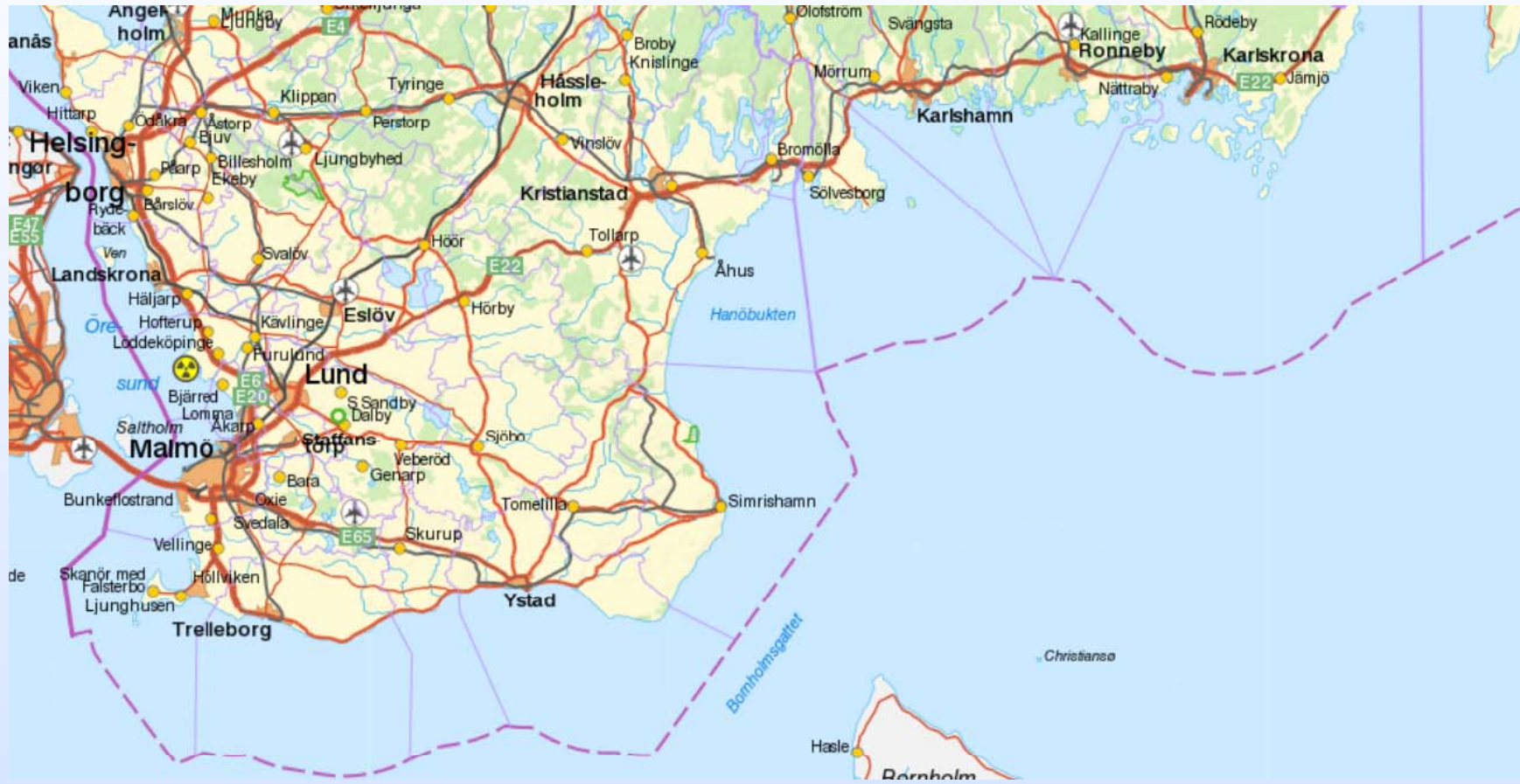
- **County Admin Board:**

environmental monitoring, licensing for national interests

- **State/EU:**

Fisheries

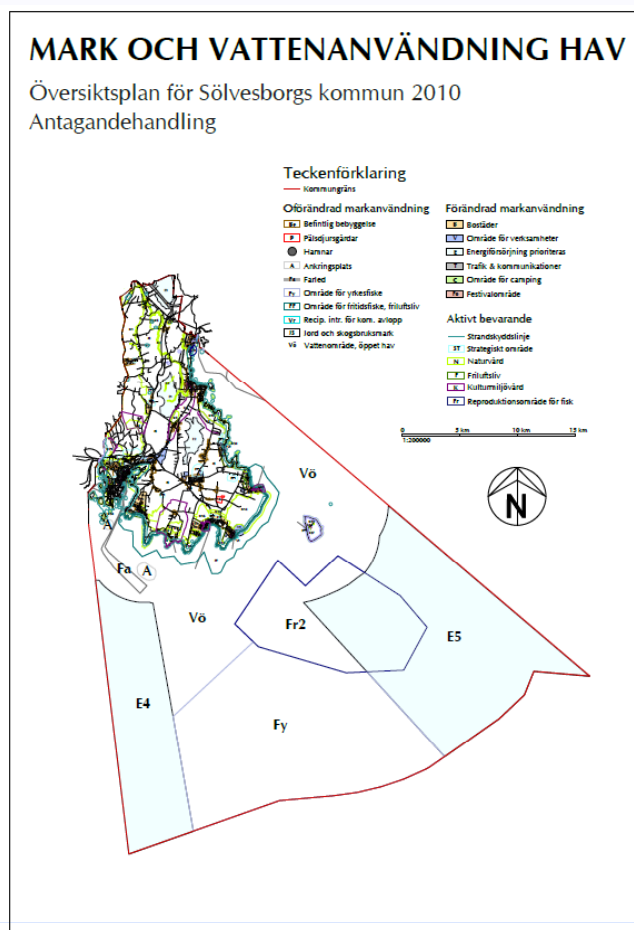
Management of Coastal Waters



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Municipality of Sölvesborg



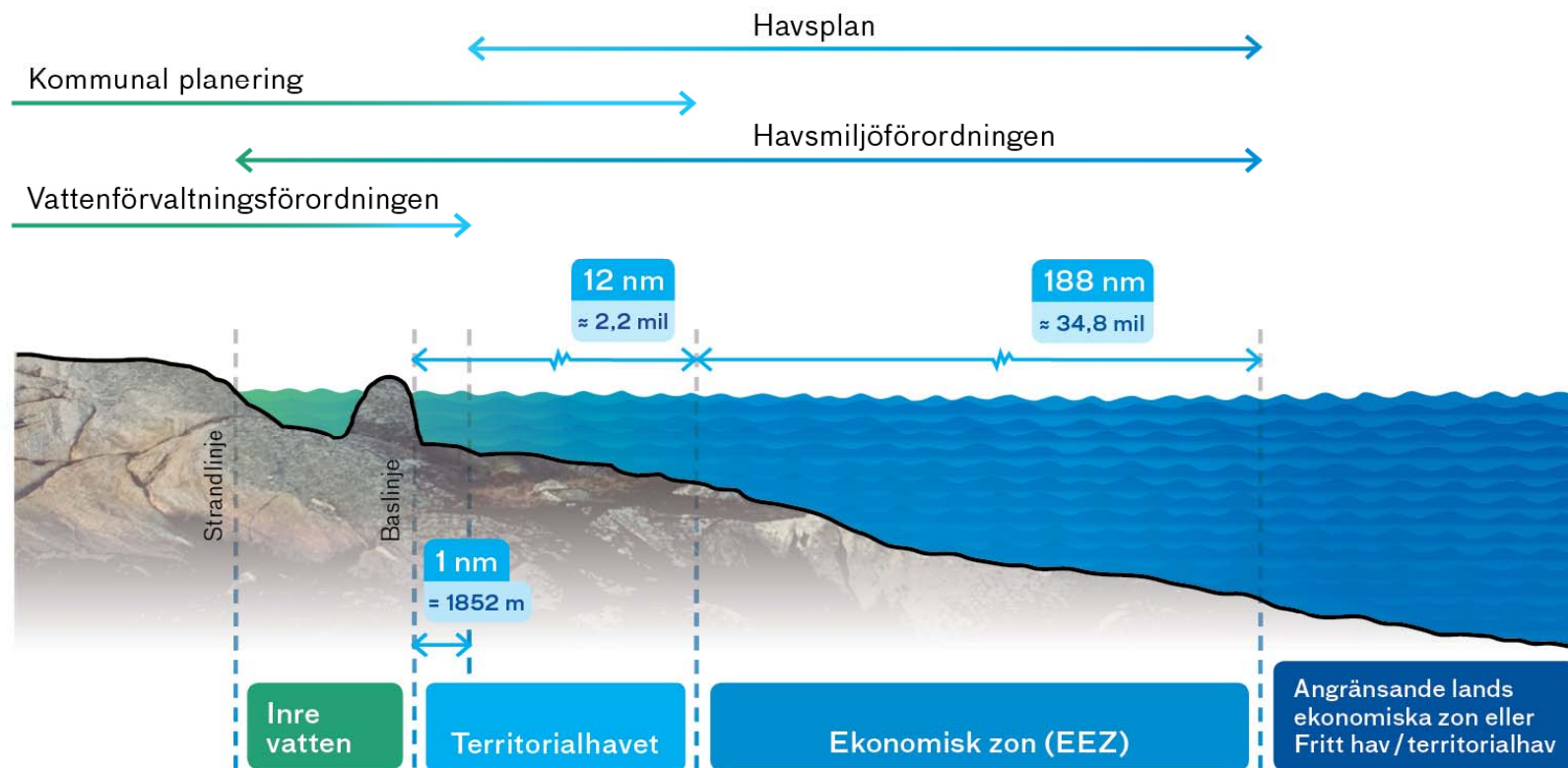
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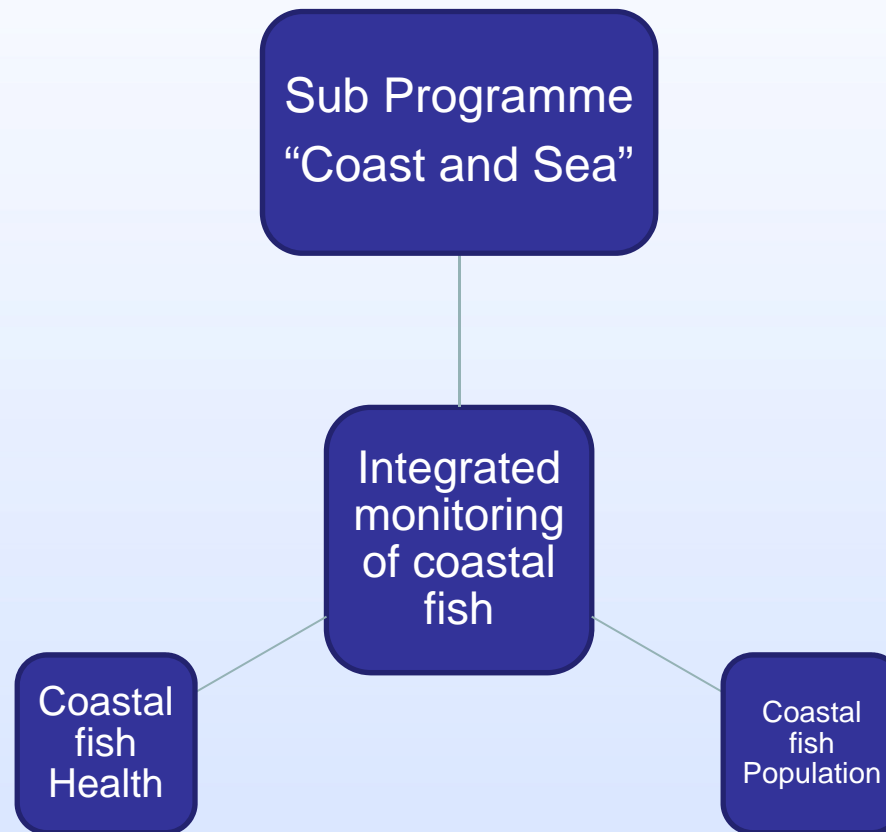
South Baltic
PROGRAMME



Spatial planning



National Monitoring – Fish (EPA+SwAM)

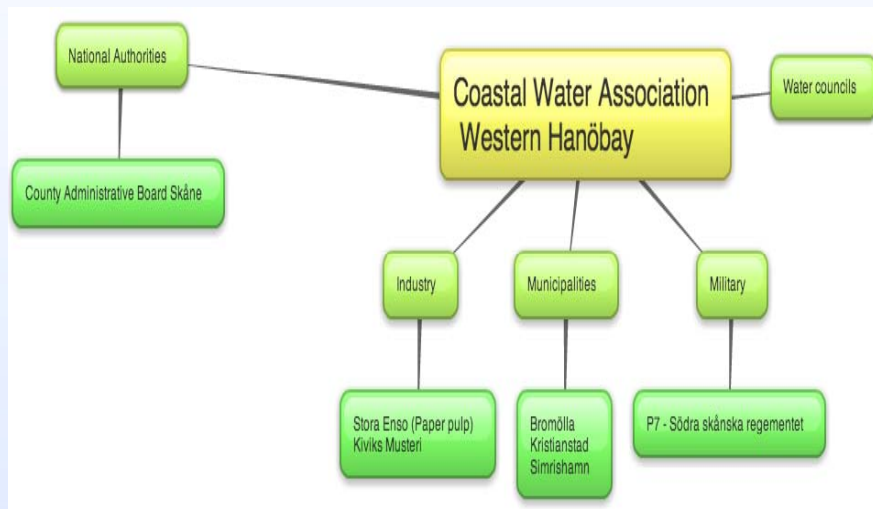


Regional Water Quality Monitoring

“Recipient control”

Coastal Water Association

Sampling sites



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MSFD – Initial assessment of environmental status

- Initial assessment shows:
- “Methodology of monitoring of coastal fish adequate but the frequency in sampling is too low and geographical coverage deficient. Particularly in the south Baltic Sea there is no monitoring of fish populations in coastal areas”.
- “It is not possible to evaluate how alterations in coastal areas effect species that use coastal waters for reproduction, including most marine species”.
- “An important complement to current environmental monitoring would be monitoring of production of larvae and identification of important habitats for coastal fish”.

Challenges/Gaps

- Location of spawning areas not fully identified
- Monitoring of herring spawning areas not part of any monitoring programme or framework
- Lack of monitoring of production of herring larvae
- Current national monitoring not enough geographical coverage
- Better understanding of link between well managed coastal natural resources and local socio-economic development

Thank You!



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