



DALBY SÖDERSKOG NATIONAL PARK WOODLAND AND SPRING FLOWERS





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Pedunculate Oak



Beech



Ash



Wych elm



Hazel

FLOURISHING WOODLAND IN TRANSITION

The national park was established in 1918 to preserve what was then described as a broad-leaved woodland. In fact, Dalby Söderskog has been both woodland and tree-covered pasture in the past. In the early 20th century, this was a pillared hall of pedunculate oak and beech with a lush green carpet beneath.

A ban on grazing was introduced when the national park was formed. This changed the conditions, and the forest began to live its own life. The open woodland became overgrown, and the oaks that dominated when the national park was established are now less prominent.

The woodland today contains many species of trees, especially beech, wych elm and ash. Dutch elm disease, however, has taken its toll. Light floods into the gaps that form when the dead elms fall, and ash grow in their place. The national park you see now is therefore different from the original idea. Dalby Söderskog is developing into an exciting natural woodland with a great variety of tree species and ages.

And the next generation of visitors will experience even other aspects of the forest.



Sweden's largest and smallest woodpeckers are both found here: black woodpecker and lesser spotted woodpecker.

It is the rich insect life and many nesting holes that attract the birds to the forest.

LIFE IN THE DEAD TREES

In the national park, dead trees stand alongside the living ones. New trees grow up in the pockets of light created by fallen giants. A forest where dead wood is not removed promotes great biodiversity.

Dead trees and fallen trunks provide food, nurseries and living quarters for many species. Many wood-living insects, fungi, mosses, lichens and birds depend on dead wood. In Dalby Söderskog, dead trees are therefore allowed to remain where they have fallen.



MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL PARK

In Dalby Söderskog the forest is allowed to evolve freely into a broad-leaved deciduous woodland. Some management, however, is required. An area with old oaks is subject to regular clearance. Without human help, they would not withstand the competition from other trees.

Furthermore, trees that are in danger of falling across paths are felled. The ancient monument Hästhagevalen is also kept clear.



REGULATIONS

Special rules apply within the national park. Here are the most important ones for visitors. The complete regulations are posted on separate information boards at each entrance.

- You are not allowed to ride horses, cycle or drive motorised vehicles in the national park.
- You may not light fires or camp
- Dogs must be on a leash
- You may not break off branches or in any other way damage living or dead trees
- You are not allowed to pick flowers or fungi, or collect insects

DALBY NORRESKOG AND SKRYLLE

Dalby Norreskog Nature Reserve is situated next to Dalby Söderskog National Park. The entire area, with both woodlands and the open pastureland in the middle, is known as Dalby hage. This is a historically contiguous stretch of land that has been grazed for more than a thousand years.

The soil in Dalby Norreskog is much poorer and lacking in nutrients compared to that of the national park. This becomes evident when you look at the difference in flora. In Norreskog you find liverleaf, a protected species in Skåne, in early spring. Wood anemone, alternate-leaved golden saxifrage, lesser celandine and wood-sorrel follow a little later. Between the lush woodland in the national park and Norreskog lies an extensive pasture that is grazed by horses and cattle.

To the north, Dalby Norreskog adjoins the large recreational area Skrylle comprising several nature reserves with footpaths, wind shelters and prepared fireplaces. A focal point is Skryllegården, a fitness centre with illuminated jogging track and a restaurant.

At Skryllegården you also find naturum Skrylle, a visitor centre where you can find out more about the natural environment in the area.

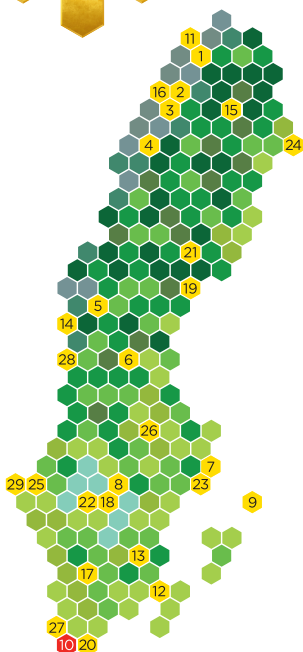
MORE INFORMATION

For more information about Dalby Söderskog and other protected natural areas in Skåne, see the website for Skåne County Administrative Board, www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane. You can also contact the Skåne CAB on tel. +46-(0)10-224 10 00.





NATIONAL PARKS OF SWEDEN



1. ABISKO – An easily accessible mountain valley with unusually rich flora.
2. STORA SJÖFALLET / STUOR MUORKKE – Impressive peaks, glaciers and ancient pine woodlands.
3. SAREK – Magnificent, demanding wilderness in a unique mountainous landscape.
4. PIELJEKAISE – Expansive, pristine woodlands of mountain birch.
5. SONFJÄLLET – A low mountain with natural woodland and plenty of bears.
6. HAMRA – A rare complex of natural woodland, wetland and watercourses.
7. ÄNGSÖ – Genuine agricultural landscape with grazing animals and haymaking.
8. GARPHYTTAN – This old agricultural landscape is a sanctuary for many songbirds.
9. GOTSKA SANDÖN – Unique, beautiful island with miles of sandy beaches.
10. DALBY SÖDERSKOG – Leafy woodland on the plains of Skåne.

11. VADVETJÄKKA – Sweden's northernmost national park is a mountain with deep caves.
12. BLÅ JUNGFRUN – An island of legends, with smooth rocks, deciduous trees and beautiful views.
13. NORRA KVILL – One of the few old growth type woodlands in southern Sweden.
14. TÖFSINGDALEN – Valley with ancient pine woodlands, rich in boulders and rushing waters.
15. MUDDUS / MUTTOS – The land of vast wetlands and old growth woodlands.
16. PADJELANTA / BADJELÄNNDA – Rolling mountain heaths and big lakes, far from the nearest road.
17. STORE MOSSE – The largest wetland area in Sweden south of Lapland.
18. TIVEDEN – A wooded landscape with a sense of wilderness.
19. SKULESKOGEN – Coast with magnificent views and the world's highest isostatic lift.
20. STENSHUVUD – Coastal hills, broadleaved woodlands, inviting heathlands and beaches.
21. BJÖRNLANDET – Mountains, cliffs and woodlands with traces of old woodland fires.
22. DJURÖ – Archipelago in western Europe's biggest inland sea.
23. TYRESTA – Pristine woodland just south of Stockholm.
24. HAPARANDA SKÄRGÅRD – Archipelago with sandy beaches and shallow waters.
25. TRESTICKLAN – Roadless wilderness with expansive views from pine-covered ridges.
26. FÄRNEBOFJÄRDEN – A mosaic of broadleaved woodlands and water in Nedre Dalälven.
27. SÖDERÅSEN – Deciduous woodland, scree slopes, running water and a rich flora and fauna.
28. FULUFJÄLLET – By Sweden's highest waterfall, old growth woodland meets mountainside that is white with lichen.
29. KOSTERHAVET – Species-rich area of sea and archipelago with Sweden's only coral reef.

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