

The 35 Natura 2000 wetlands and mires that are part of the project Life to ad(d)mire are spread from the North to the South of Sweden in seven Counties.

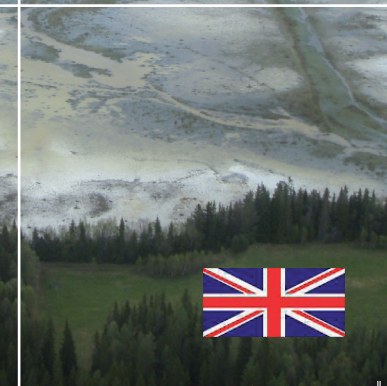
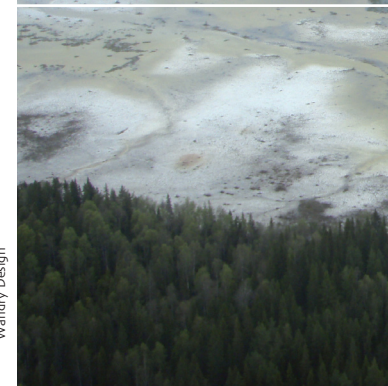


For more information on the project Life to ad(d)mire please visit our webpage www.lifetoaddmire.se or call your County of Administrative Board for more information

Länsstyrelsen Jämtlands län:	063-14 60 00
Länsstyrelsen Östergötlands län:	013-19 60 00
Länsstyrelsen Dalarnas län:	023-810 00
Länsstyrelsen Jönköpings län:	036-39 50 00
Länsstyrelsen Kronobergs län:	0470- 86 000
Länsstyrelsen Västernorrlands län:	0611-34 90 00
Länsstyrelsen Skåne län:	040-044 25 20 00



Länsstyrelserna



LIFE AND NATURA 2000

Life is the environmental fund of the European Union and was founded in 1992. Life is thereby EU's financial instrument supporting Nature and Environmental conservation projects. Life Nature supports projects within Natura 2000. Natura 2000 is a network established for EU's most threatened species and habitats. Life Nature supports projects that contribute to the implementation of the EU's Birds and Habitats Directives, the Natura 2000 network and that support the goal of halting the loss of biodiversity.



WHAT ARE WETLANDS AND MIRES?

Wetlands and mires are defined as "land where water, during a significant part of the year, is close to the surface". The most common type of wetland are mires, in which organic material is partly degraded, this organic matter is called peat. Other wetlands are rich fens, wet meadows and swamps.



LIFE TO AD(D)MIRE

Life To ad(d)mire is a Life Nature project specializing in the restoration of mires and wetlands. This project will restore thirtyfive Natura 2000 sites between 2010-2015.

The mires and wetlands were ditched to increase land for agriculture, forestry and peatmining. Some of the ditches within the targeted project are more than 100 years old. These ditches are still draining these important habitats. The aim of the project is to restore the hydrology on thirtyfive wetlands and mires. The restorations include plugging of ditches and removal of trees and shrubberies. The total area to be restored is 3,845 hectares, divided on 2,435 hectares of drained mires, 1,395 hectares overgrown wetlands and 15 hectares overgrown wet meadows.

WHY IS IT OF SUCH IMPORTANCE TO PRESERVE AND RESTORE THE MIRES AND WETLANDS?

By restoring these mires and wetlands, natural habitats are recreated for birds, orchids and other species living in and dependent upon these wet environments. Over-fertilization by acid rains, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, is accumulated in the wetlands and mires. Dredging of ditches causes leakage into the nearby streams, which will be reduced after the restoration. Species located in specialized wet meadows and rich fens are at risk of disappearing, without the restoration of these habitats. Mowing will again be made possible with clearance of reed vegetation and tussock.

