

Purpose

The purpose of this leaflet is to respond to the most frequently asked questions, which we in Slagelse municipality has been met with along in the work of preservation of nature in Tude river valley. It is questions such as:

1. How do I care for nature in the river valley in relation to conservation Order?
2. How do I care for nature in the river valley in relation to Nature protection Law?
3. How do I keep most effective re-growth from tree stumps down?

In addition, we also talk a little bit about:

4. Grazing with goats and sheep, effective against regrowth and hogweed.
5. The landscape of Tude River valley and importance of landscaping.
6. LIFEscape project which deals with the protection of the coherent landscape.

This leaflet is only meant as inspiration for a subsequent maintenance of landscaping, which will maintain the open spaces and the visibility which has now been created in Tude River valley. It is not a requirement for you as landowner. Where there are written grazing appointments, an agreement must be followed of course.

1. Conservation Order and landscaping.

The purpose of the Conservation Order is:

To ensure and improve the area's biological values and preserve its scenic and cultural content.

The river valley is protected and should maintain its condition as it was when the area was protected in 1991.

Below is an extract of what is in the conservation Order Conservation of Tude Ådal in Korsør and Slagelse Municipality of 18 December 1991" around landscaping.

You may not:

- Make terrain changes
- Planting vegetation
- Make additional drainage, existing ditches must not be developed or extended¹

The area can be maintained by:

- Grazing
- Hay making
- Remove regrowth and new bushes and trees¹
- And similar measures

¹See under 2. Nature Protection Law and landscaping.

Slagelse Municipality must make landscaping in agreement with you and without cost to you.

Please note that there is a great deal more provisions in the conservation order around the cadastral

operation, fixed and portable structures, public access mm. As can be seen in the full conservation order which can be obtained by contacting Slagelse municipality, technology and environment, or search on [Http://www.fredninger.dk/](http://www.fredninger.dk/)

Dispensation

There may be an exemption from the provisions of the conservation order. Acquisition of dispensation will, inter alia, require that the operation has a nature improvable effect and is not in conflict with the Conservation Order's purpose.

You can apply for an exemption from Nature Conservation Committee for West Sealand.

Write or mail to:

President: judge Ole Stryhn
Nature Conservation Committee for West Sealand
C/o The Court of Nykøbing F.
Vestensborg Alle 8
4800 Nykøbing F.

Or send mail to:

Vestsjaelland@fredningsnaevn.dk

2. Nature Protection Law and landscaping.

In order to maintain its special nature, is a series of natural habitats protected by Nature Protection Laws §3. the fresh meadows, grasslands, marshes, lakes, moors and coastal swamps etc. virtually all Tude River Valley is designated as §3 areas. For these natural habitats, to there must be no change in the condition of these habitats. See map below.

Nature Protection Law put some framework for preservation of:

- Felling of scrub and trees in small areas of a few hundred m² can be folded without dispensation. If you want to cut down larger areas you must contact Slagelse municipality. In the interests of birds and wildlife must be precipitation between 1 August and 15.march. hollow trees and trees with woodpecker holes, must only be felled during the period 31 August to 1 November.
- There must not be sown or planted.
- Burning of cut reed, wood and branches must be in landzone throughout the year if you are farmer, if not, then it must be carried out between 1 December and 1 March. Afbrændningen should be notified to the emergency tel. 58 57 97 00. See "regulation for burning in Slagelse Municipality" on www.slagelse.dk
- Chips of wood must not be placed in a close layers, the shadows of the underlying vegetation and adds the area unnecessary nutrients.
- Branch material should, to the greatest extent possible be collected and disposed of from the area.
- Spraying of unwanted growing up. To search dispensation from Nature Protection Law, if you wish to spray unwanted upbringing so fx great hogweed. Contact Slagelse municipality.

- Drain and drainage ditches, as you have regularly maintained, can continue purifying without dispensation. If you want to purify old drainage ditches, which has not been maintained for a long time (for example 5 or 10 years), require dispensation. Contact Slagelse municipality.

DISPENSATION

However, you can ask for an exemption from Slagelse Municipality environment and nature Dahlsvej 3 4220 Stavanger. Acquisition of dispensation will depend, among other things that these measures have a nature improvable or a-maintaining effect on habitat type. For instance, it could be to clear scrub to ensure that swamp or meadow not to grow and will to forest and thus disappears, as natural habitat.

3. Control of re-growth

There are many attempts made on a national level and experience in combating regrowth from stumps. The best experience and the most effective methods are combined and reproduced here for making an effort as effective as possible, with the least possible work.

Method for the control of tree stumps with a diameter greater than 5 or 6 cm

With a light ax with a long handle is removed all new shoots above and below ground level.

The most important thing in this method, the time and the use of AX in order to achieve the best effects.

- First time 1. -15. June, shots must not be greater than 20 or 30 cm.
- Second time is 15 to 31 July.
- Third time 1 september can be omitted, if re-growth is highly restricted.

This is repeated the following year, after which, the majority of crop stubble may be dead.

This method starving in stubble, by preventing stump get new energy from the sun through the leaves

Method for the control of stubble with a diameter less than 5 or 6 cm

A brush cutter blade chopping down, preferably under ground and cut tree so far under the new re-growth points as possible. It has to be done at the same time as the larger stubble.

(Source: Restoration of woodland in Denmark with new methods of Danish Nature Agency 2011)

4. Grazing with goats and sheep, effective against regrowth and bjørneklo

Cattle and wild animals will not eat red alder. That is why the most challenging kind of river valley. Cattle way to graze and move on, however, is by far the best landscaping in the long term. That is why grazing with cattle to be preferred. But to specific areas may be good use of goats and sheep, which would like to rodent red alder, other bushes and trees and hogweed.

Grazing with goats

As an alternative to manual control of for example , hogweed, red alder etc. are goats a really good choice, like the breed Boer goat or danish such a landrace goat.

Grazing with goats gives good results. They are eating like all trees, reed nettles and thistles. The goats don't eat low herbs and grasses and it will create just the biological diversity which we would like to have. In addition, goats fun and entertaining animals.

Grazing with goats must not necessarily be a permanent solution, but may well be of a temporary nature.

It requires a good fence to keep them in, but experience shows that a wildlife/forest fence in height 120 cm and two electric wires. A electric wire inside approximately 30 - 40 cm above the ground and a electric wire above wildlife/forest fence keeps them inside.

In addition, there must be a little shed they can shelter in. Since Tude river valley is covered of a Conservation Order, it should be requested an dispensation in relation to the Conservation Order to put a shed up. Contact the Slagelse municipality. There must be access to good quality water, and must be monitored daily supervision with them.

Male goats or neuters are preferable to she-goats and young goats, since they are not as easily sick. The goats can easily stay, where there is a bit wet only they have a dry area to search up on. Livestock brigdes can give the goats to graze large areas by adding the livestock bridges out in the area.

Grazing with sheeps

Get can also combat re-growth from stubble and combat hogweed. The sheeps like the young shoots from reed.

Sheep's rodent vegetation completely down. Orchids can well afford to be grazed by goats a few years, and it will benefit the population as there is light to them and they will shoot from tubers, but long-term grazing of sheep is too much for the orchids.

Therefore, grazing with sheep, on the slightly drier areas for short periods, gives a good effect for the nature and landscaping. Sheep can go in wet marshes and meadows, but is a little weaker medically than goats.

You can read more about grazing with sheep in the book "Shepard hours & manual of sheep farming and landscaping" by Annette Holmenlund.

5. The Landscape of Tude river valley and landscaping

Tude river valley is a glacial meltwater valley from ice age, created by melt water from icecap. By Trelleborg runs Tude river and Vårby river today together and runs from here out of a plains area. In ice age, the low landed area have been a river delta, formed where the rivers in front icecap races together. Or it could have been a melt water outwasharea, where melt water has led material with it.

The area has subsequently been flooded by the sea and then again dry by the land rising.¹ The landscape tells a story about the the landscape formation post-glacial, as well as a cultural history of the Vikings sailing up to Trelleborg.

The river valley has much later been used for grazing and this has maintained the river valley light-open and created good living conditions for a rich animal and plant life. This is the landscape we want to maintain and restore.

Without conservation and landscaping, the area will grow in trees and shrubs. The landscape formation will be difficult to see, you will not be able to see the open spaces and the coherent landscape.

6. LIFEscape project

The landscaping project is financed by EU LIFEscape as Slagelse Municipality participating in the overall objective is to implement the European landscape convention as Denmark has signed.

It is about to protect the whole and coherent landscape, and create interest in the landscaping , to involve society and citizens in regional planning, which is hoped that interest and understanding to protect the landscape is increased.

Each country participating in the project has different actions and initiatives in their project areas in which the experiences are learned as we can share experiences with each other participating countries in between. All experience will be to connect together in a handbook for use in future landscape projects in the EU. That can be read much more on the experience gained in LIFEscape project at www.Slagelse.dk/lifescape

¹ Description of 10 geological sites in Slagelse municipality, Brian Petersen, Geon



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LIFEScape

IMPLEMENTING EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE
CONVENTION IN THE SOUTH BALTIC REGION