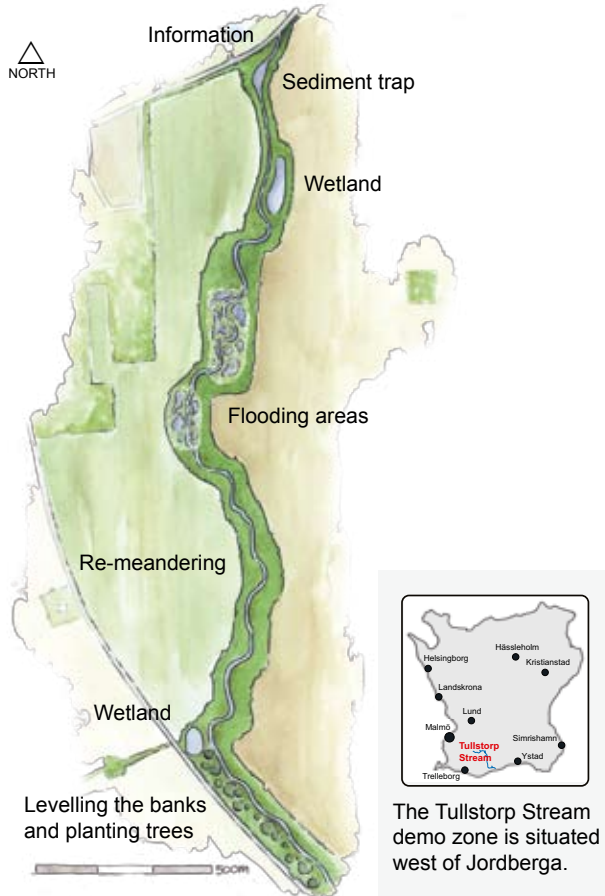


## Demo zone

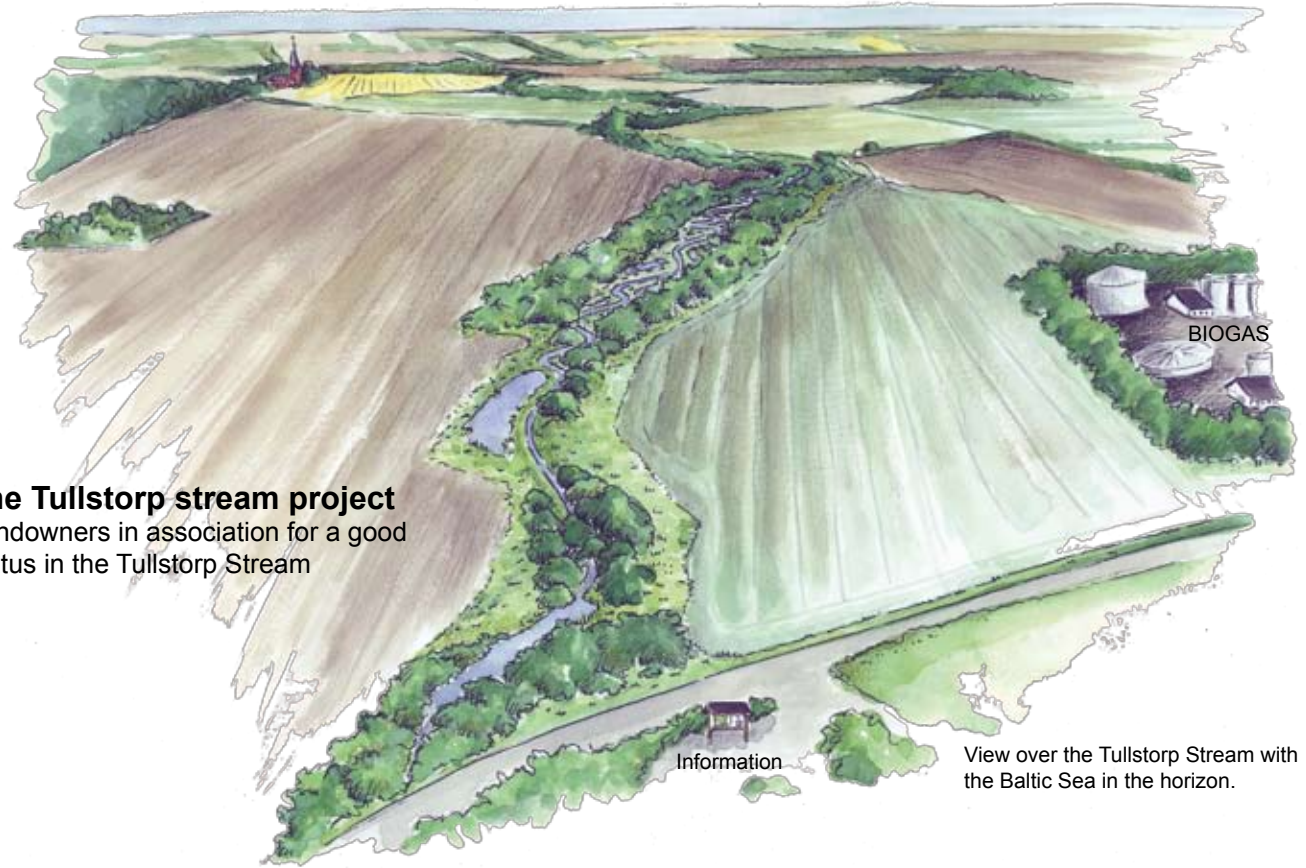
Concrete actions that the project are taking in order to improve the environment in and along the watercourse can be studied along a 2 km long stretch of the Tullstorp Stream, west of Jordberga Castle. Information about the actions, their purpose and functions are presented at the locations.



The Tullstorp Stream demo zone is situated west of Jordberga.

## The Tullstorp stream project

Landowners in association for a good status in the Tullstorp Stream



## Flooding areas

Many watercourses in farming landscapes are characterised by rapid flows, surrounding erosion and transport of large quantities of nutrients. These problems can be mitigated if the watercourse is allowed to flood low-lying, surrounding areas. The flooded areas can then become productive grazing areas and harbour valuable flora and fauna.

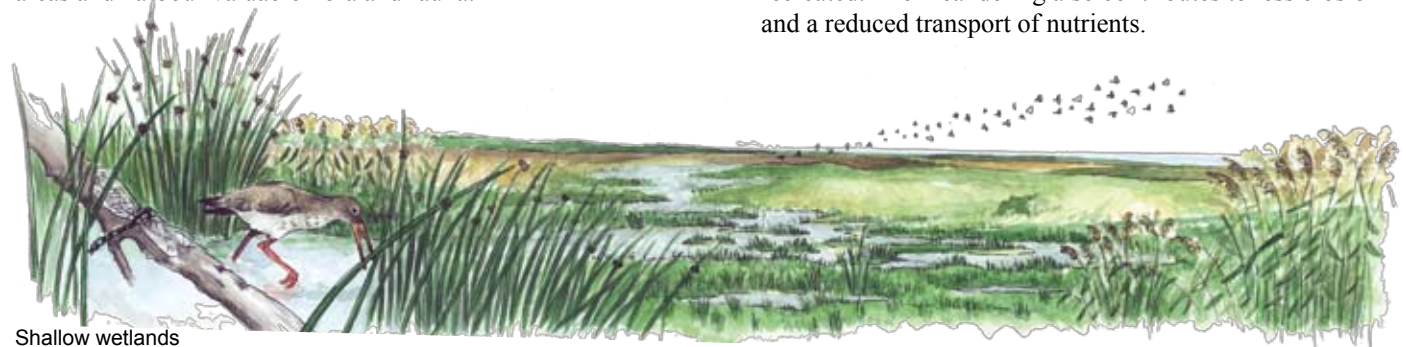
## Re-meandering

The shape and form of watercourses have been altered dramatically in order to enhance agriculture production. As an effect, many valuable habitats and their functions have been lost. By constructing a meandering watercourse, a natural variation rich in micro habitats can be recreated. The meandering also contributes to less erosion and a reduced transport of nutrients.

## Wetlands

Wetlands have several important functions in the landscape. They take care of nutrients in a natural way and lessen the effects of flooding. Many animals and plants that have become rare in today's landscape, when natural wetlands are drained for agriculture, thrive near the remaining healthy watercourses.

Water quality and biodiversity are promoted and erosion decreases when wetlands are created. They are also valuable for recreation and outdoor activities.



Shallow wetlands

## Levelling the banks and planting trees

Digging out the banks gives the stream a wider, flatter and more natural appearance. The result of this is that the water can flow more freely and the risk of flooding and erosion decreases. An additional effect is that more habitats are created in and around the watercourse. Tree planting is another important action to enhance the insect and animal life in the watercourse and to provide higher levels of oxygen in the water. In addition to this the shade from the trees restrains the amount of undergrowth which in its turn diminishes the need for clearing out the stream.

The Tullstorp Stream before



The Tullstorp Stream after



## Caring for habitats and fish

Fine areas of fast flowing water were destroyed when clearing out the ditches in the watercourse. Some of these areas can be recreated by placing stones and gravel in the stream and provide a positive environment for the insect life and the Sea Trout which wander up the stream. The trout are totally dependent on the gravel for spawning and growing large enough before migrating to the sea where they reach their full size.



Newly hatched brown trout that has emerged from the gravel.

## Project information

The Tullstorp Stream Project is unique in that it is operated by an association of which all landowners along the stream are members. It is part of the sustainability project Kretsloppet in the Municipality of Trelleborg which has as one of its major objectives to reduce the outflow of nutrients in the Baltic Sea. By creating around 50 wetlands in the drainage basin of the Tullstorp Stream and restoring the water environment of the stream the targets are to:

- decrease the addition of nutrients to the Baltic Sea with 80 tonnes/year of nitrogen with 2.1 tonnes/year of phosphorus
- mitigate erosion and flooding
- reduce the need for clearing out the stream
- recreate a valuable fish community
- promote biodiversity
- attain good water status according to the Water Directive

## Facts

|                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Catchment area</b>          | 5.7 km <sup>2</sup>           |
| <b>Length</b>                  | 30 km                         |
| <b>Transport of nitrogen</b>   | 250 tonnes/year               |
| <b>Transport of phosphorus</b> | 4 tonnes/year                 |
| <b>Status</b>                  | Poor (the Water Directive)    |
| <b>Number of properties</b>    | c. 150 along the water course |

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**Project website;** [www.tullstorpsan.se](http://www.tullstorpsan.se)

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## The Tullstorp Stream Project *from source to recipient*



*A unique restoration project*