



Welcome to Böda Ecopark and Sveaskog

SVEASKOG

Böda Ecopark can be found on Öland's northernmost point. It offers a rich and varied forest landscape combined with sand dunes and a long cultural history. Pine dominated meadow forests rich with limestone and full of a myriad of orchids, barren stretches of sand and wind-swept pines and fertile leafy groves with ancient, giant oaks serve to enrich this landscape.

History is clearly present in Böda. The large number of well-preserved ancient remains from the Iron Age is unique in Europe. Almost entire villages comprising remains of houses, stone walls and grave fields tell the story of the lives of early islanders in Böda.

Böda is one of Sweden's most popular recreation areas. Böda Bay's beautiful sandy beaches are very popular on hot summer days and a cycle path which runs all around the ecopark makes it easy to explore the area with the wind in your hair.

To conserve and develop the area's particular natural values, Sveaskog has chosen to turn the area into an ecopark.

Quick facts

Opened: 2006

Don't miss: Skäftekärr Iron Age village, Trollskogen Nature Reserve and Rosendal Iron Age village

Suggestions: Biking, beaches

Interesting species: Sword-leaved helleborine, nightjar, ivy

Size: 5,800 hectares

Location: On the northernmost point of Öland



Narrow-leaved helleborine



Pine dominated meadow forest



House remains from the Iron Age

Sveaskog's ecoparks – for nature and people

An ecopark is a large, contiguous landscape with high biological and ecological values, for which Sveaskog has high nature conservation ambitions. In the ecopark we both conserve and develop the biological diversity. At least half of the productive forest land is used for nature conservation. Wood production is conducted in most ecoparks, albeit adapted to the area's particular natural value, and the prospect of developing additional natural values. At the same time, focus is placed on the significant role the forest place in outdoor life and human well-being. Sveaskog is in the process of establishing 37 ecoparks throughout Sweden (2021). The management of the ecoparks is regulated by specific environmental agreements between Sveaskog and the Swedish Forest Agency, in order to secure the long-term protection of natural and cultural values.



The ecopark conserves and changes

Conserving biological diversity requires a number of different methods – anything from active measures to abstinence. By well-planned nature conservation, we will create more pine dominated meadow forests, rich deciduous forests and wetlands as well as highlight ancient and cultural remains. In the remaining production forests, Sveaskog will conduct forestry with enhanced consideration to the area's important natural, cultural and recreational interests. That is a higher level of consideration than the general consideration Sveaskog always gives in production forests. Böda Ecopark comprises around 5 400 hectares of productive forestland. The table below shows Sveaskog's long-term conservation objectives for Böda Ecopark.

Conservation ambitions in Böda Ecopark

Forests with high natural values	Starting point 2006	Restoration	In the future
Pine forests	2%	6%	8%
Rich deciduous forests	1%	4%	5%
Poor deciduous forests	1%	7%	8%
Nature reserves	30%	–	30%
Total forest area with high natural values	34%	17%	51%
Production forests given enhanced consideration	15%		49%
Production forests given general consideration	51%		0%

With the enhanced consideration for natural and cultural environments, which is also given to production forests, the total nature conservation area is 59 percent.

Rich meadow forests

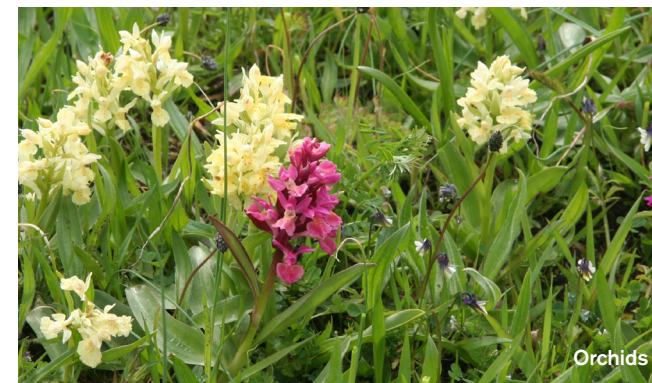
The remains of the formerly extensive pine dominated meadow forests can be found in the northern parts of the ecopark. This rare type of forest developed from outlying pastures which were used in these lime-rich areas. Here, there is a great variety of species, including rare grasses and many different orchids such as the narrow-leaved helleborine, lesser twayblade and common twayblade. Pine dominated meadow forests are a type of nature which disappeared when outlying land was no longer used for grazing and the areas became overgrown. Sveaskog is working to recreate more pine dominated meadow forests in the ecopark through reintroduced grazing and thinning.

Sandy pine dunes

In sharp contrast to the rich meadow forests are the sandy pine dunes along the east and west coast of Böda. Here the trees grow slowly from a carpet of reindeer lichen. Long stretches of sand populated by individual, old and sometimes dead and twisted pines give the coasts a deserted appearance. Few but exclusive species survive in this barren environment. Here are beetles and lichens that are hardly found anywhere else in Sweden.

Colorful orchids

Öland is sometimes called the land of orchids. The lime-rich soil has enabled 28 of Sweden's 44 orchid species to grow on Öland, many of them in Böda. The lime marshes and fens



Orchids

offer the marsh helleborine, fly orchid, military orchid and early marsh orchid among others. The narrow-leaved helleborine is commonly found in lime-rich pine dominated meadow forests. This beautiful, white orchid, which also fascinated Carl Linnæus during his visit to Öland in 1741, does not grow in such profusion anywhere else in the country.

Exciting forest history

When the whole of Öland was turned into a royal hunting park in 1569, any other hunting was forbidden and the right to use timber was severely restricted. If caught, the punishment was severe and imprisonment was not uncommon. Although the

hunting park was closed in 1801, the forest remained crown property. The Böda people resented the government. The farmers continued to take wood for boiling tar, burning lime and building houses while the Crown's forest officers vainly tried to stop such thefts. The conflict culminated in 1850 with the Böda uprising. During the trials of the forest thieves, the disputes became so serious that 110 soldiers from the mainland were called in. The uprising was suppressed and the forest saw the dawning of a new age.

The state acquired Skäftekärr farm and established a forest school there in 1860. One of the first forest officers at Skäftekärr was J E Bohman. He initiated a wide-scale



Fagerör

replanting programme in the forest to stem the encroaching sand. Millions of trees were planted until eventually man won his battle against the drifting sand. Forester Bohman also experimented with foreign species of trees and an arboretum with many different types of trees is still reminiscent of his time in Böda.

Unique relics from the Iron Age

Northern Öland has some of Europe's most well-preserved house foundations from the Iron Age. With the help of several almost completely intact villages, archaeologists have gained valuable knowledge about the lives of former islanders. In the center of the ecopark, Skäftekärr, you are welcome to visit a rebuilt Iron Age landscape as it may have looked 1,500 years ago.



Outdoor life

Böda is one of Sweden's most visited recreation areas. Böda Bay is known for its beautiful, long beaches. Light sandy bottoms together with high water turnover have created good diving conditions. A 40 km long cycle path stretches around the entire ecopark, passing many sights. An extensive forest road network makes it easy to explore the ecopark on your own and in several of the nature reserves there are marked nature trails. The biking trail Ölandsleden also leads through the ecopark.

Right of public access—freedom with responsibility

The right of public access is a privilege which allows us to move freely through forests and across land as long as we show respect for the plants and animals. The ground rule is *don't disturb—don't destroy*. The right of public access also applies in nature reserves but can be restricted by the regulations of a specific nature reserve. You can find out more information on the right of public access from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency at www.allemansratten.se

Sveaskog

Sveaskog is Sweden's largest forest owner with sustainable development of forest as core business. This includes regeneration, wildlife management, and production of sawlogs, pulpwood and biofuel. Through land transactions, leasing and co-operation Sveaskog also develops the forest as a venue for nature-based experiences, hunting and fishing. Sveaskog is owned by the Swedish state.

For more information:

www.sveaskog.se

Sveaskog's Customer Centre 0771-787 100


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Points of interest in the ecopark

1 Skäftekärr – during the summer there is a restaurant and café as well as information about the ecopark. There is also Skäftekärr's Iron Age village and a park with many unusual tree species. Around Skäftekärr there are several walking paths. In this area nature conservation work is underway to recreate oak groves and a wetland. The Ölandsleden trail that goes through the ecopark passes Skäftekärr.

2 The Western Red Cedar forest was planted during the 19th century. Severe storms in recent years have critically affected the stately population and today only a few trees remain. The restoration that is taking place in adjacent younger Western Red Cedar stands has unfortunately also been severely damaged by storms. However, some of the big trees remain and can still convey the feeling of the mighty forest of the past.

4 The beeches in Böda is a beautiful rest area surrounded by old beech trees.

5 Ramsnäs has a wonderful sandy beach close to old, storm-swept, crooked pines.

6 Bökakusten Västra Nature Reserve has fantastic sand drifts and high dune areas. A thin, old and wind-swept pine forest grows in this sparse environment but there are also lush, deciduous forests and pastureland with a wide variety of species to the south. The 8 km-long beach has several beautiful rest areas and good opportunities for a swim.

7 Masteträden is an area with high, old pines. In the old days, they would cut mast sections for the wharves here. The oldest is the 350-year-old Bogate pine, dead for a long time now but still standing. Around the small forest there is a settlement dating back to the Iron Age.

8 The Linden reserve has many relics from the Iron Age, including house remains, grave fields and stone walls. The old meadows and fields have been left to grow over, turning into a beautiful deciduous forest abundant in linden trees and many rare species.

9 Älgmaden is a large wetland area that was previously drained but has now been recreated. Here the interested has a chance to watch a great variety of birds that enjoy the wetland.

10 Vargeslätt's forest grazing land covers around 400 hectares stretching from Nabbelund to Ölanda airport. Here,

Sveaskog works together with the County Administration, the World Wildlife Fund and local farmers to recreate pine dominated meadow forests by grazing and thinning out the trees. This lime-rich land is home to many species of orchid.

11 Trollskogen Nature Reserve is one of Öland's most popular areas of nature. Here, grazing animals can roam free on the shingle fields and shore meadows which are home to old pine forests dominated by wide-crowned oaks with ivy twisting along the trunks. There are several hiking trails here and Trollskogen's Naturum offers information on the area's nature and culture.

12 Fagerör has a magical feel with its old, pine forest. A rail track built at the start of the 1900s to transport the timber from the royal park stretches from Trollskogen to Fagerör. Today, the railway is open to tourists during the summer with the beach being a popular destination.

13 Homrevet is a super place to swim and the barren pine forest, characteristic of the east coast of Böda, is also well worth a visit.

14 Lyckesand is one of a number of beaches along Böda Bay's beautiful, sandy coast.

15 Rosendal is Europe's best-preserved Iron Age village with relics from 300-650 BC. Its 37 hectares are impressive with its remains of 14 houses, stone walls and grave fields.

The area around Böda Ecopark

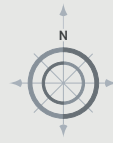
16 Öland's northern headland offers a beautiful coastal landscape and is home to the 32 m-high beacon, Långe Erik, which was built in 1845.

17 The Neptuni Nature Reserve is an extensive shingle field and a grave field dating back to Viking times. Carl Linnæus gave the place its magical name during his visit to Öland in 1741.

18 Forgalla Skepp is a large ship-shaped stone circle formed by low limestone halls.

19 Höga Flisan is a 1.7 metre high limestone formation with an unusual shape fashioned over the centuries.

20 Byrums raukar is Öland's only real limestone pillar area and is protected as a nature reserve. Altogether, there are around 120 limestone pillars along the coast, rich with fossils. Just north of the area is a wonderful beach



Böda Ecopark

0 0.5 1 1.5 2.0 2.5 km

