

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN PROTECTED AREAS (PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS)

Kullaberg Nature Reserve (Sweden)

FEBRUARY 2016



Authors:

Alba Cano Paíno

Ana Vilma Henríquez Pocasangre

Daniel Martínez Suárez

Technical coordination

Jimena Castillo (Kullaberg Nature Reserve)

Diego García Ventura (Fundación Fernando González Bernáldez/EUROPARC-Spain)

This document has been undertaken by the authors in the framework of the cooperation agreement for training activities between Länsstyrelsen Skåne and Fundación Fernando González Bernáldez.

INDEX

1. PREFACE.....	1
2. IMPORTANCE OF STUDY AREA.....	5
3. GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING.....	6
4. NATURAL HERITAGE.....	8
4.1 FAUNA.....	9
4.2 FLORA.....	10
5. HISTORICAL HERITAGE.....	11
5.1 ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY.....	11
5.2 LOCAL CULTURE.....	12
6. LAND MANAGEMENT.....	14
7. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE TREATMENT.....	14
7.1 AIR AND WATER QUALITY.....	14
7.2 ENERGETIC RESOURCES.....	17
7.3 NOISE POLLUTION.....	18
7.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	20
8. TOURISM.....	21
8.1 TOURISM ATTRACTION.....	21
8.2 CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITORS.....	24
8.3 VISITOR FLOW MANAGEMENT.....	26
8.4 PARTICIPATION AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES.....	28
8.5 TOURISM CONFLICTS.....	30
9. SOCIAL IMPACT.....	31
9.2 SUPPORTS TO LOCAL ECONOMY.....	34
9.3 SOCIAL WELL-BEING.....	34
9.4 CONFLICTS.....	35
10.1 ACCESS AND PARKING.....	36
10.1.1 WEST PART.....	36
10.1.2 EASTERN PART.....	36

10.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.....	36
European Charter for Sustainable Tourism.....	37
11. GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	68
12. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	69
13. ADDITIONAL SOURCES.....	70
14. ANNEXES.....	74

1. PREFACE

The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas (ECST) is a certification for Natural Areas developed and promoted by the Europarc Federation that ensures the commitment and cooperation between the protected area authority, local municipalities, tourism stakeholders and community to promote environmental protection and sustainable tourism. The growth in importance of sustainable tourism as a matter of international concern has been confirmed by the recent development of international strategies for sustainable tourism under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The European Charter is based in these five principles that have to be accepted by all the agents involved in the certification process.

1. Giving priority to protection
2. Contributing to sustainable development
3. Engaging all stakeholders
4. Planning sustainable tourism effectively
5. Pursuing continuous improvement

The Charter includes ten key points that lead how tourism is developed and managed in a Protected Area, which is a key topic in the international strategies, making The Charter a suitable and practical tool for the implementation of key points at the regional level.

The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism has three main parts:

Part I: For the protected area. The protected area authority carries out a diagnosis of the needs and the actual situation of the area and then develops a strategy and an action plan for five years to achieve the sustainability of the protected area.

Part II: For local tourism businesses: In the second phase of the Charter tourism businesses are enable to work with the protected area authority and join the European Charter receiving individual recognition as Charter signatories. Local businesses create agreements and commitments for the protected area sustainability.

Part III: For tour operators: To certify and secure sustainable development into their tourism product and make it compatible with the objectives of the area. This part is under development.

What is the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism for?

- A basis for strengthening relationships between local tourism stakeholders, the tourism industry and the authorities of the Kullaberg Nature Reserve. Providing an opportunity to influence the development of sustainable tourism in the area.
- To promote the conservation and protection of Natural Resources in the protected area.
- To protect and promote the importance of the cultural heritage of the area.
- Increase public awareness of natural and cultural heritage of Kullaberg Nature Reserve.
- Improve the quality of the tourist experience.
- Controlling tourist flows to reduce negative impacts on the environment, landscape and heritage of the protected area.

- Development of tourism specific to the area, promoting and creating specific tourism products which enables discovery and understanding of the area, by providing and supporting activities involving the interpretation of nature and heritage.
- A European recognition as a protected area committed to sustainable tourism.
- Protection and support for local resident, ensuring that tourism does not reduce their quality of life.

This is a preliminary work and constitutes a draft document for the final diagnosis that must be completed and validated at the Participation Forum to involve all those implicated by tourism, in and around the protected area, in its development and management in order to ensure sustainable tourism.

The document contains a detail description of the Kullaberg Nature Reserve and an information table that shows the status of the Kullaberg Nature Reserve in regards to the ten key points of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the European Union framework, Kullaberg Nature Reserve has the protection of Habitats Directives (habitat and species protection) and Birds Directive (for the protection of birds) leading to the declaration in 1996 of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) automatically becoming part of Natura 2000. In 1997 it was proposed as Site of Community Importance (SCI), based on the importance of habitats and its fauna; in 2004 the proposal was approved. The process culminates in 2011 with the declaration of the Kullaberg Nature Reserve as Special Area of Conservation (SACs).

Kullaberg Nature Reserve is located inside Höganäs municipality in the north-west corner of Scania; the capital of the district is the town of the same name. This Territory, also known as Kullabygden (the fields of Kulla), include several small villages. Mölle and Arild are next to the Natural Reserve. It extends in two nature reserves: the eastern part classified nature reserve in 1965 and the western part in 1971 both reached a total of 1,000 hectares. The peninsula is mixed by the salt waters from Skagerrak and brackish waters of the Baltic Sea, which enables favorable conditions that allow the habitat of a unique and typical marine flora and fauna. This is the reason that, in 1986, more than 350 hectares were designated around the coast as a marine reserve, making a total of 1,358 hectares of nature reserve.

Mölle is located in the western corner of Höganäs municipality, with a total area of 0.72 km² and about 715 inhabitants (census of 2010). Its harbor provides services for marine fishing, watersports outings and tour excursions along the coast. In northeastern Scania in the Skälderviken bay we can find Arild with 522 inhabitants (2010 census). Fishing is one of the main activities in the locality and during the summer period Arild is also popular for various sporting and recreational activities such as tennis, golf and sailing. In the past few years tourism has been one of the major development alternatives in the area.

The following document will let us analyze the actual situation of Kullaberg Nature Reserve and it's organized in a clear and understandable way, so that can help the Participation Forum to design a medium term strategy in the form of an action plan to assure sustainable tourism development in its area.

2. IMPORTANCE OF STUDY AREA



Figure 1: Kullaberg Nature Reserve Map and with detailed touristic areas. Source: Naturum Kullaberg (exhibition & information).

The Reserve is characterized by large cliffs that descend over 90 meters to the water, with rocky outcrops and high cut slopes. Throughout the peninsula, you can find fissures with igneous rocks and the presence of primary gneiss mixed with thin streaks of red stone known as "kullaite", a geological rarity.

Before the twentieth century, heathland along the area prevailed, but with land-use changes. These were replaced by other crops, mostly non- native coniferous forests. Today large areas have been restored to allowed heathland to regenerate naturally.

The reserve has a variety of birds, being an important area of migration and breeding. The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) is commonly known to use the ledges of the cliffs during the breeding season. Some of the marine life includes sea

urchins, starfish, crustaceans and mussels with unique species that differ from other areas.

Kullaberg Nature Reserve has one of the most important and popular visitor centers (Naturum in Sweden) in Scania and is a good example for its efforts in contributions to environmental education, supporting conservation initiatives and research. During 2015 Kullaberg's Naturum was the most visited of Sweden with a total of 116,679 visitors. The visitor center is owned by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and is administered by the County Administrative Board of Skåne.

3. GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING

Sweden is divided into 21 counties and each has its respective Administrative Board and Governor. The role of the Administrative Board is to represent the state and the counties and to be the link between local communities, local authorities, central government and state authorities.

Kullaberg Nature Reserve is managed by the County Administrative Board of Skåne (Länsstyrelsen Skåne). The western part is owned by County Administrative Board of Skåne (Hereinafter referred as the County Board), where the only private properties are the cottages inside the reserve. The Board is in charge to decide and carry out actions and management. The eastern part of the reserve is owned by the Krapperup Foundation.

The County Board is considering buying the forest owned by the Krapperup foundation and has opened a negotiation process. The Nature Reserve management plan states a logging regulation but in order to perform other actions a special permission is required from the County Board.

Kullaberg Nature Reserve Plans:

- The reserve is managed according to a Management Plan (1985) which includes regulations to the Eastern and Western part of the reserve. A new version of this plan is currently being updated.
- Conservation Plan for Natura 2000 is a specific plan for the protection and restoration of habitats and species of Community interest at a favorable status.

Kullaberg Nature Reserve Management:

Organizational Structure: Kullaberg is managed by a team distributed at the management office and the Naturum, coordinated by Daniel Aberg (see figure 2).

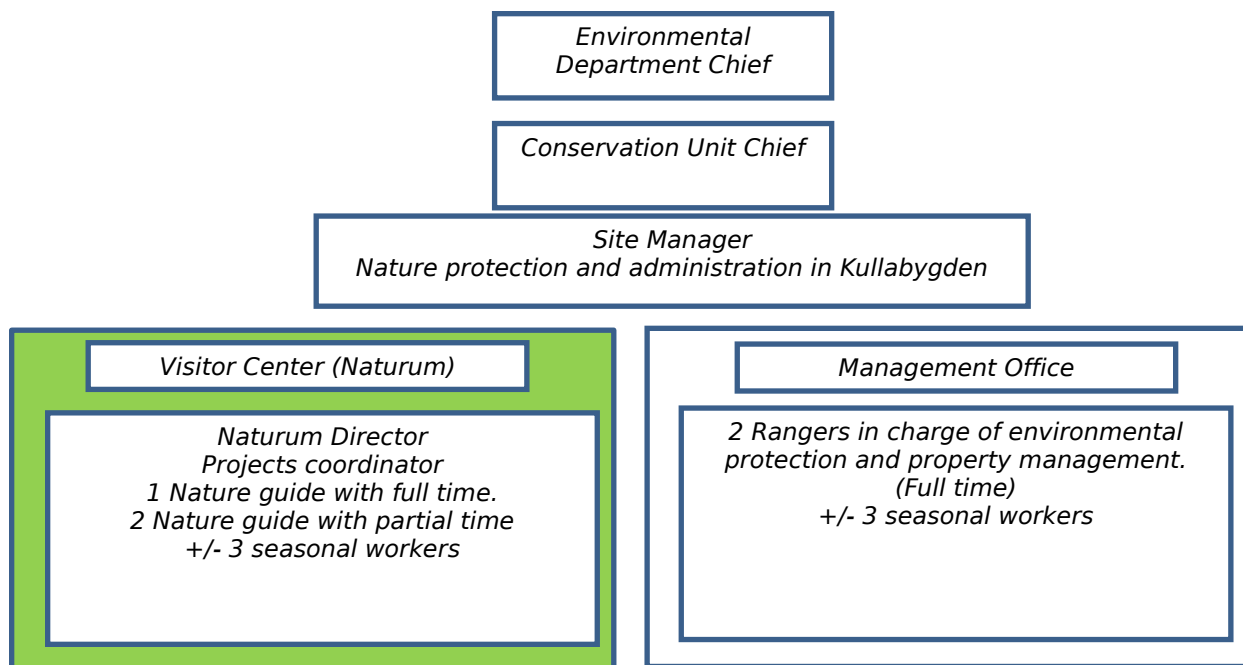


Figure 2: Flow chart of Kullaberg organizational structure.

The management office is in charge of monitoring environmental conservation and maintenance activities in the Nature Reserve. The Naturum promotes public events and research.

The management team of the Nature Reserve promotes active work throughout the year and facilitates cooperation and coordination where all the stakeholders work together creating integration and effective communication between all the decision-makers. Two official meetings are held during the year convened by the management team to discuss project results, school projects, educational and recreational year activities and matters of common concern. The participatory processes involved the main part of the local community members and organizations. Annex I show the attendance list in one of the annual meetings of 2015.

The alliance and agreements between the County Board, municipality, Krapperup Foundation and the Environmental Protection Agency have created a source of cooperation and support for the initiatives of the reserve.

The management team of the protected area use different ways to promote activities and communicate with local community creating a network with all the people interested in Kullaberg Nature Reserve, conservation and tourism. There is a community blog (<https://kullaberg.wordpress.com/>) that provides information about the coming activities and other social networks leading a bridge of communication between the reserve and the visitors.

4. NATURAL HERITAGE

Kullaberg has a volcanic history that led to a rocky peninsula with 188 m. at its highest point and it's surrounded by small cliffs that make a beautiful landscape, with many kilometers of surrounding flat lands. This small mountain attracts many hikers and climbers from the region.

Kullaberg has been inhabited for thousand years so the indigenous forest was once covering most of the peninsula. Grazing, and much later farming, caused that, at the beginning of the XVII century, the peninsula was treeless (Björkman, 2001). That implies that the forest now covering an important part of Kullaberg is a very young secondary forest. The western part forests is dominated by oaks and beech trees and a wide area of medium spreading shrub of *Juniperus* sp., which are habitats of ecological and cultural importance originated many centuries ago with the introduction of cattle. In the eastern part, we can find mainly beech trees and a logging regulation. Others habitats of great interest are the wetlands among which Mölle lagoon is the best known for its dimensions.

There are 19 habitats of Community Interest included in the Habitats Directive, these habitats are considered as a priority for their uniqueness and fragility (there is a detailed list of the habitats in the Annex II).

Some of the main conservation objectives of the Nature Reserve are: a) Increasing and diversifying woodland, b) Maintain habitat like junipers field and grassland by active management, and c) Biodiversity conservation regarding this last objective, identification and monitoring of endangered species is needed. A list of endangered and community interest species identified so far is available (Annex III), but cataloging and classification research is not concluded.

4.1 FAUNA

The waters of Kullaberg are frequently populated by the harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) which is also the iconic specie of the Nature Reserve. Research has been conducted to increase the knowledge of the biology and ecology of the harbor porpoises in order to get a better understanding and protection of the species. This study indicates that Kullaberg could be a porpoises breeding area (Stedt, 2015). There is a pilot study on behavioral effects of leisure boat traffic on harbor porpoises around Kullaberg (Larsson, 2014), but it was not conclusive.

In the Kullaberg marine habitat there are also other species of great interest such as molluscs of the *Vertigo* genus included in the Habitat Directive. You can find a variety of marine fauna living among the brown algae that covers the coastal rocks, but there is still not a scientific research available on the biodiversity in the waters of Kullaberg.

The terrestrial fauna is also of main interest. The peregrine falcon and the great crested newt are the most popular; both of them are species of Community Interest cataloged under the Birds and Habitats Directive respectively.

But Kullaberg wildlife is much richer and includes deer, small carnivores, numerous marine and forest birds (many of them included in the Birds Directive), reptiles, amphibians and countless invertebrates. Some of these species are endangered (see a detailed list in Annex III).

4.2 FLORA

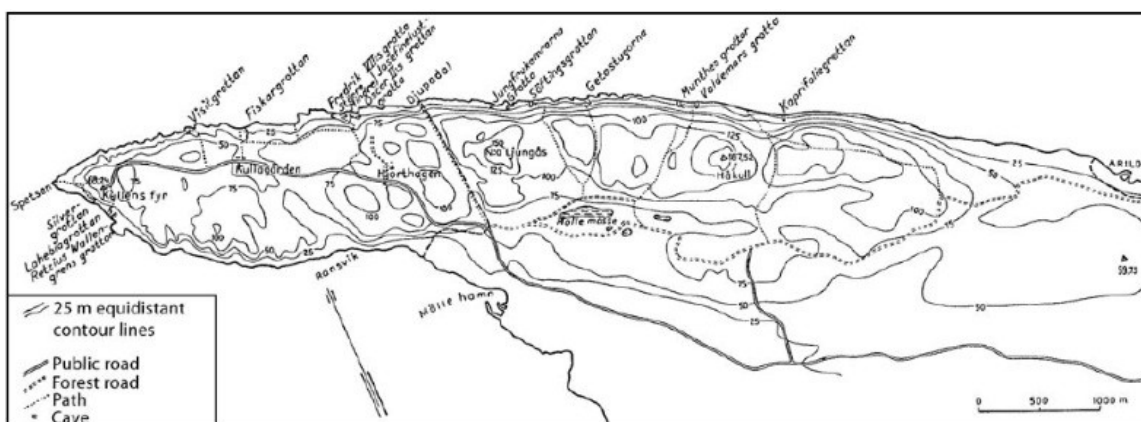
As discussed above, the Kullaberg forest is dominated by beech and oak but we can also find ash and birch trees and many plants growing on and around cliffs and meadows, such as the orchid *Dactylorhiza majalis*. There are also some fern species listed as endangered and a study is soon to be published about the threatened fungi on Kullaberg.

A study was conducted in 1998 about the flora of Kullaberg, providing information about plant formations and plant mapping (only a print version of the book is available -Danielsson & Magnusson, 1998). A list of endangered species is in Annex III. This information will significantly improve with the publication of the threatened fungi species study.

5. HISTORICAL HERITAGE

5.1 ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The Kullaberg Peninsula has a long history. There has been archaeological cave research that showed remains of prehistoric settlements. The west coast of Kullaberg is one of the areas of greatest archaeological research on caves in Sweden (Figure 3).



The research named “Scandinavian caves archeology” (Jennbert, 2011) emphasizes the importance of the deposits found in the Lahibia cave, containing 79 species of vertebrates (19 mammals, 33 birds, 2 amphibians, and 25 fish) together with 11 species of invertebrates (9 molluscs and 2 crustaceans). Domestic animals -such as cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs – are the most common mammal remains. Pieces were also found in the section farthest out from the cave. However, there are very few finds (see figure 4). The collected material was of great importance as it provides a significant contribution to the current knowledge of the history of the Scandinavian fauna.

Despite of the archaeological activity in the Nature Reserve, no information is available in the Naturum, except for a payable tourist information guide in Swedish.

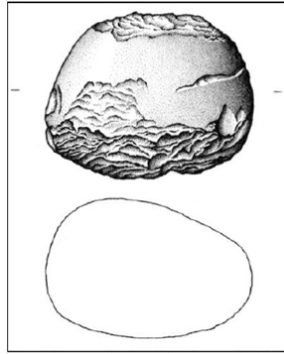


Figure 4: Hammerstone from Josefinelust Cave in Kullaberg Nature Reserve. Source: Scandinavian cave archaeology (Vol. 38, No.3, 2011). Lund University.

Touristic attractions listed for its cultural interest:

- **Himmelstorp Farm:** is a beautifully preserved farm dating back to the early nineteenth century. The farm is open to the public and managed by a local association. Visitors can learn about the way of living during that period of time and take an ice cream or a cup of coffee in the outdoors.
- **Domar-ring:** is a set of rocks arranged in a circular shape and according to historians it was a place of worship rituals for Vikings. (There is another set of rocks a few kilometers from Domar-ring, but have not been put in value).
- **Kullens fyr (Kullaberg lighthouse):** is the highest and brightest of all lighthouses in Sweden. A large number of tourists visit the lighthouse during the year, from this point they are able to see the Danish coast. There is also a guided tour where you can see the views and the internal machinery of the lighthouse.

5.2 LOCAL CULTURE

One of the techniques most valued and well preserved in the region is the traditional roofing. Most of the roofs in houses are in good conditions and have significant properties regarding insulation and perspiration. Houses have a natural and

integrated style, and all these advantages have made this traditional technique one of the most popular in our days. That is why it is very common to see these roofs in modern or renovated houses.

The higher demand of this technique has promoted this tradition at the regional level. The County Board supports these local traditions granting a certification to roofers. The County Board has an important role maintaining, recovering traditional landscapes and preserving the architectural heritage; an example of this is Himmelstorp Farm.

The local interpretation of a community history will lead to an important interest of the cultural values and traditions providing a sense of identity for residents and future generations. This is why a partnership between local organizations is a key component to spread the word about the preservation and promotion of the historical and cultural heritage.

Röde Orms vänner and Hembygdsföreningar promote the protection of the traditional cultural expressions and enhanced historical heritage. The Domar-ring is the scenario of living history performances: Viking age reenactments, local folklore, ceremonies and many other artistic and cultural expressions. However, there is no yet a webpage where all visitors and local community can get information about the upcoming activities regarding the local culture in the region of Skåne.

Some of the valuable resources but not well promoted is the ceramic and the gastronomy, that represents a high artistic and cultural value. The promotion of the local artists, products and gastronomy is one of the tools to achieve efficient and effective development efforts that will benefit the tourism in the area. In our days certain regions consider that the culinary heritage can be considered as a strong attractive to develop local tourism.

6. LAND MANAGEMENT

Land is protected with a special regulation for construction and changes in land use.

- New constructions or alterations are prohibited. Only rehabilitation and maintenance of existing structures is allowed, keeping the facades architecture. Most houses have a typical architecture of the early twentieth century, which is now part of the landscape heritage.
- Active management is required to ensure the conservation of the rest of the landscape (pasture cutting and grazing management). All actions are regulated by the Management Plan and Natura 2000 regulation plan.
- Cattle Farming in Western Kullaberg: Grazing from ten to fifteen heads of cattle is permitted. A special request is needed and farmers must comply with the regulations
- Eastern part of the reserve is managed by the Krapperup Foundation.

7. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND WASTE TREATMENT

7.1 AIR AND WATER QUALITY

AIR QUALITY

At this moment there is no air quality control system in the Reserve. However energy efficiency initiatives are being established by the Nature Reserve Administration and local tourism business leading to a decrease in CO₂. This topic is discussed in the energy resources section.

An agreement with the company Skånetrafiken have been made during the high season in order to promote visitors to enter the reserve without the use of their vehicles. This alternative is not only reducing the carbon footprint but also reduce traffic congestion inside the reserve and in the nearest towns.

Bicycles and horses are allowed to enter into the reserve using specific roads for circulation, but there is not a program that promotes green transportation inside the reserve. On the other hand, the owners of the local business (golf court and the restaurant) have changed the fleet of vehicles into a more sustainable one.

WATER QUALITY

Every two months, the Environmental Department of the Municipality conducts water quality assessments to check for unexpected changes in the water quality. There are four main areas where the evaluation is conducted: Kullaberg cabins, Ransvik Restaurant (Ellens Café), the Lighthouse Kyosk (Fyrkiosken) and Ransgården.

The Nature Reserve evaluates water quality around the bathing areas. The results are published in local newspapers to keep local community informed.

WASTE TREATMENT

Currently the Kullaberg cabins have a grey water filtration system called: "Stenkista" that cleans and recycles water from sinks and showers. This is a traditional water filtration system. Consist of a body saturated of different size rocks through which water can easily move. The rocks retain impurities from water which is drained out the water courses or the sea.

Figure 5: Grey water filtration system called: "Stenkista" use in the cabins of Kullaberg Nature Reserve (Source: Dinbyggare.se).

The rest of the greywaters of Ransvik and the septic tanks located around the Nature Reserve are collected by Höganäs Kommun and treated in a purification plan outside the reserve, except for Kullagården Wårdshus, that has their own private wastewater system.

On the other hand, the greywater treatment process for the Naturum Kullaberg, Kullensfyr lighthouse and the Swedish Maritime Administration (Sjöfartsverket) cabin is made by "Biovac. A Goodtech company". The treated water is used for irrigation, showering or discharged into the sea. The protocol, which contains all the information on how to treat greywaters, is dictated by the Environment Agency of the Municipality.

The Municipality authorities have published on the newspapers recommendations to solve the problem of poor water quality in the Nature Reserve. One of the alternatives could be a connection to the sewage network system of Mölle.

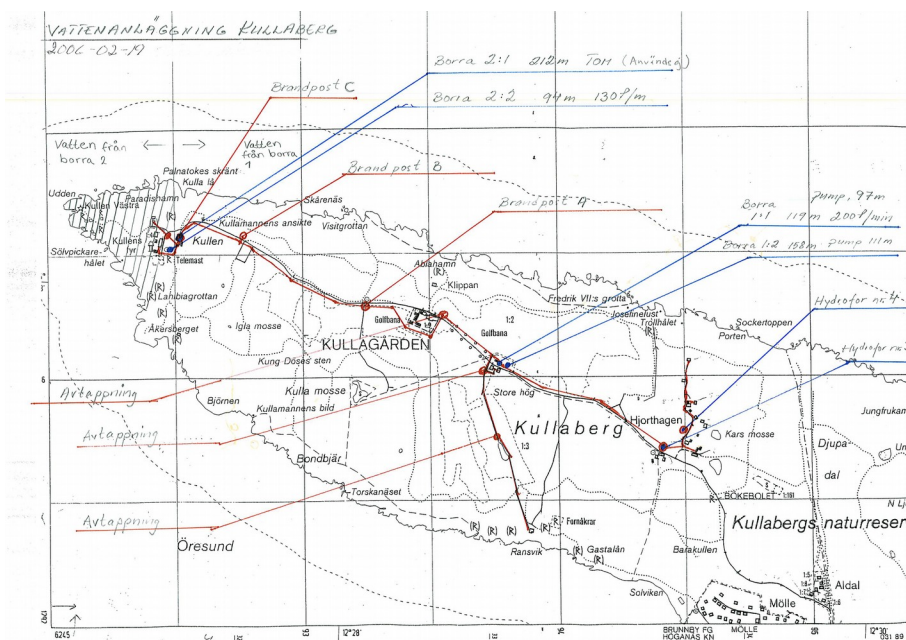


Figure 6: Map of drinking water access points throughout Kullaberg Nature Reserve (Source:

Egenkontrollprogram för vattenverket i Kullabergs naturreservat: Reviderat av Kullabergs natur 2007-12-

13 (Provtagningspunkter och –frekvenser fastställda av miljönämnden i Höganäs 2008-05-07)

[Management of the waterworks in the Kullaberg Nature Reserve Report: Revised by the Kullaberg Nature Reserve 2007(supported by the Environmental Board of Höganäs 2008)].

7.2 ENERGETIC RESOURCES

Kullaberg Nature Reserve has two agreements. The first is with the network operator, which is in charge to ensure the distribution of electricity to the reserve, and the second contract with the electricity provider. In this case, the network operator pays a distribution fee, which is a fixed cost with an additional variable rate based on the amount of energy used. The electricity network is in charge of the Local Company Höganäs Energi. (Swedish energy market inspectorate report).

Höganäs Energi provides service to more than 15000 residents transferring a total of 270 million kWh, using 100% of renewable energy. More than 30 customers are already using solar panels and in the past few years the electricity produced by wind turbines has increased.

The municipality is coordinating activities with Höganäs Energi to introduce Green Energy Programs. One of the first steps in this process is the conversion of LED street lighting also referred to as LED road lighting.

An effective method that is also been used is the "District cooling", based on cold water being distributed in a network of pipes using the same system as the district heating. All the cold water is pumped around the district cooling network and is used to cool the air circulating into ventilation systems. This method is creating environmental benefits with minimal use of natural resources.

One of the initiatives to promote sustainable use of the resources is the implementation of energy saving equipment inside the visitor center. The heating system works with an energy efficient system called boiler pellet. On the other hand, Kullaberg Cabins and local tourism business still need an implementation of an energy efficient plan.

7.3 NOISE POLLUTION

The Kullaberg Nature Reserve is a Natura 2000 area and is included in the monitoring policies for the reduction of noise: an evaluation of noise pollution and a noise mapping is updated every year. On the map below, the color red areas represent noise levels above 40dBA and the yellow areas have noise levels between 30 and 40 dB A.

Figure 7: Map of study area delimiting in color red noise levels above 40 dB A, and in yellow color noise areas between 30 and 40 dB A. (Source: Noisefree Report areas in Scania, Länsstyrelsen)

In the map below, the color brown represent areas of national interest for its natural environment; color green is for Natura 2000 areas and the turquoise color represents natural reserves. Even though the map shows Kullaberg Nature Reserve as a low noise area, a monitoring program must be carried out to reduce speed limits especially late in the evening. Signs inside the reserve are recommended to educate visitors to respect wildlife.

Figure 8: Map of study area delimiting in brown color (areas of national interest for its natural environment), green color (Natura 2000 areas) and turquoise color (natural reserve)

7.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Inside the facilities of the Visitor Center (Naturum), a recycle program is taking into the next level, making visitors understand the importance of recycling and enabling the recovery of useful materials while minimizing the percentage of materials sent to the landfill. The separated waste is transferred to the recycling center of the nearest community (Mölle). The rest of the waste is collected in a weekly basis by the municipality. Daily cleaning and maintenance of the Nature Reserve is in charge of the management office of the reserve.

Local tourism business has its own separation process. For example, Kullagården Restaurant has an agreement with the municipality to separate newspapers, glass

(separated by color) and cardboard. Every Thursday waste is collected by the Municipality.

Most of the tourism businesses in the area are willing to support recycling initiatives, so they can also help reduce solid waste inside the reserve and being positioned as companies with best practices in environmental sustainability.

8. TOURISM

8.1 TOURISM ATTRACTION

8.1.1 PUBLIC TOURISM ATTRACTIONS- FACILITIES

Interpretation Center: Most of the exhibits promote an active visitor involvement, creating interest and attention: photography exhibitions, memory games about the nature reserve wildlife, work graphics, paintings, and interactive games to learn to identify fungi and birdsongs, and art and craft activity table for kids. Most of the materials are available also in English.

There is a special area focused on marine life. It has three aquarium water tanks containing marine fauna from Kullaberg, and one of the most popular attraction is the touch-activities where kids and all the family members appreciate nature by connecting with it by touch, discovering and learning about starfish, crabs, corals and mussels.

Temporary exhibition wall is also available in one of the areas of the visitor center, where local artist and conservational organizations are able to promote their work with visitors.

At the reception is possible to buy postcards, videos and extra information about the Nature Reserve, also handcrafts made by local community members. The Naturum is a municipal InfoPoint where tourist can find information about Höganäs points of interest and the region of Skåne.

Public Toilets: Adapted for people with disabilities and located next to the main parking areas. Signs are available around the Nature Reserve to provide to the visitors information about their location.

Wind shelters: These small wooden structures have only a roof with elevated floor and are the only places in the Nature Reserve where tourists are allowed to stay overnight. There are two shelters, one located next to the lighthouse parking lot and another in Josefinelust. The wind shelters are part of the facilities of the regional trail of Scania, called Skaneleden trail.

Recreational areas: There are two main recreational areas with benches and tables to eat. One is located next to the parking of the lighthouse and the other next to Josefinelust parking area. Both areas have barbecue pits with tables.

Trails: Kullaberg Nature Reserve has two trails from the north and south area of the reserve. The north trail marked with blue color is categorized with a higher difficulty rating and the trail located in the south, marked with color red has a low difficulty rating. The two trails are connected by shortcut paths. There is and special trail, the Kullaleden that goes around the province and is included in the regional network of trails. This trail is used by many hikers and has a webpage with information about the trails, accommodation and where to eat along the path among other things.

8.1.2 PRIVATE TOURISM ATTRACTIONS- FACILITIES

Golf Course (Mölle Golfklubb): Opened in 1943 (before the declaration of the nature reserve), it has an important social history from the Western Kullaberg. (See map in Annex IV).

Hotel and Restaurant (Kullagården Wårdshus): This property is located on the golf course and also serves as a social center for the members of the Mölle Golf Club.

Ransvik restaurant (Ellen's Cafe): A small restaurant in a house of the early twentieth century with terrace in front of Ransvik bathing area. The restaurant is only open during summer season.

Cabins (Kullabergsstugorna): There are two cabins next to the Management office. One of the cabins is equipped as a common area and the other has 8 rooms, with a total of 28 beds. With an outdoor shower and bathroom area.

Falknästet: It is a room equipped with a bathroom, located next to the lighthouse with a view of the sea and the Danish coast. It is owned and managed by Kullabergsguiderna, one of the leading tourist companies in the nature reserve. This room is normally rent for days but sometimes it is also used for meetings and business conferences.

Tourist area near the center of interpretation: Around the visitor center there are few local businesses with different types of services offered to visitors: Ice cream shop, souvenir shop, Bar-coffee shop and a mini bar located in the low area of the Lighthouse.

Local Tourism Business:

Kullabergsguiderna: This company has an agreement with the management of the Kullaberg Nature Reserve to operate from May to September inside the visitor center installations, but they also have an additional office located in Mölle. Kullabergsguiderna work season begins from May to September. The touristic activities offered include porpoises sightseeing tours (zodiac), guided cave tours, cave rappel and mountain bike rental (For more information, see the website: <http://kullabergsguiderna.se/>).

Mölle Kayak & Klättercenter: This company provides outdoor adventure equipment available for rent (kayak, and mountain bikes) also organized rock climbing and kayak guided tours (For more information: www.mollekajakcenter.se).

Kullakayak: Kullakayak is a company located in the port of Mölle and provides guided tours in the area and rental of kayaks (For more information: www.kullakajak.se).

Kullen Dyk: Dive center located in the village of Mölle and opens daily from June to August, weekends open depending on weather conditions. (For more information: <http://www.kullendyk.nu/>).

Kullabergs Islandshästar: Located in farm from the eastern part of the Nature Reserve Tours are organized by reservations. (For more information: <http://kullabergsislandshastar.com/>).

Birdwave: This enterprise organizes nature guided tours where customers can borrow binoculars and have information about local fauna. (For more information: <http://birdwave.se/>)

Kullabergs Matvandringar: Organize tours around Kullaberg making stops to enjoy local food. (For more information: <http://kullabergsmatvandring.se/>)

8.2 CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITORS

Kullaberg has a good data collection system for visitor characterization. Every year manual surveys are gathered to collect information about age range, nationality of visitor and general comments about the visitor center.

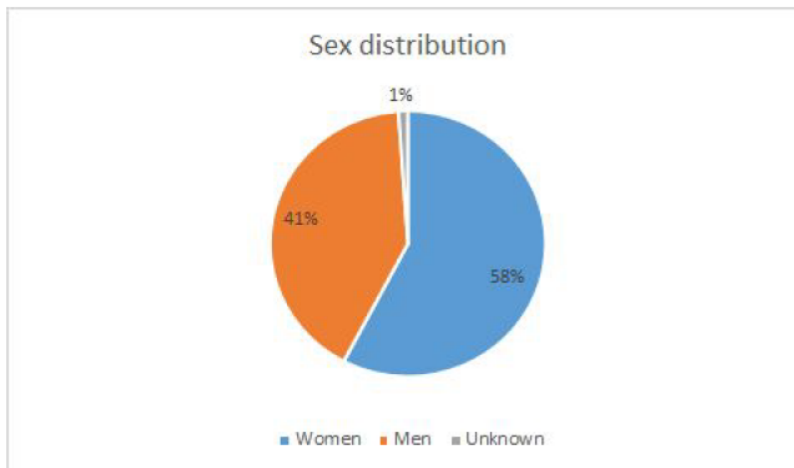
Methodology:

400 surveys is the sample size collected every year. This number provides sufficiently representativeness of the population under study. Statistically, a sample of 400 individuals for a population of 100000 visitors offers a 95% confidence interval.

Surveys are gathered from May to October. Temporary employees and participants from the Junior Rangers Program support gathering and collecting the surveys to the visitors, which usually are invited to a cup of coffee to encourage them to participate.

All data collected is register using the Kundkoll Sverige platform in order to organize and centralize the information for data analysis.

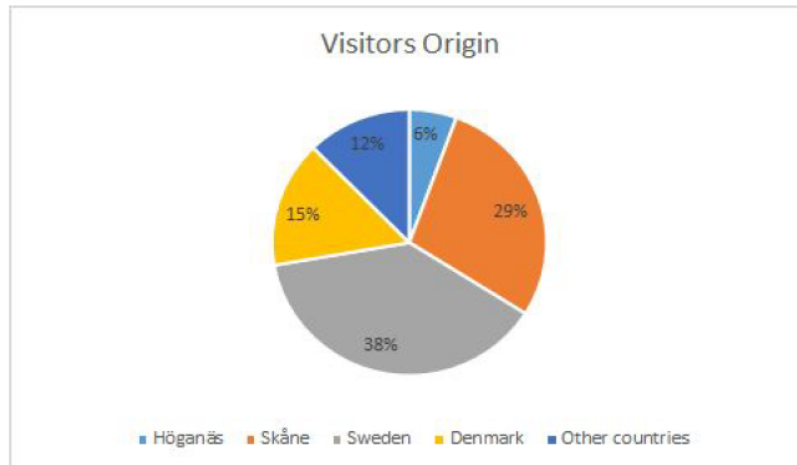
Sex Distribution:



Graph 1: Sex distribution of visitors of the Kullaberg Nature Reserve, years 2014-2015 Source: Statistik Naturrum Kullaberg 2015 (Statistic 2015, Kullaberg Nature Reserve).

Origin of visitors:

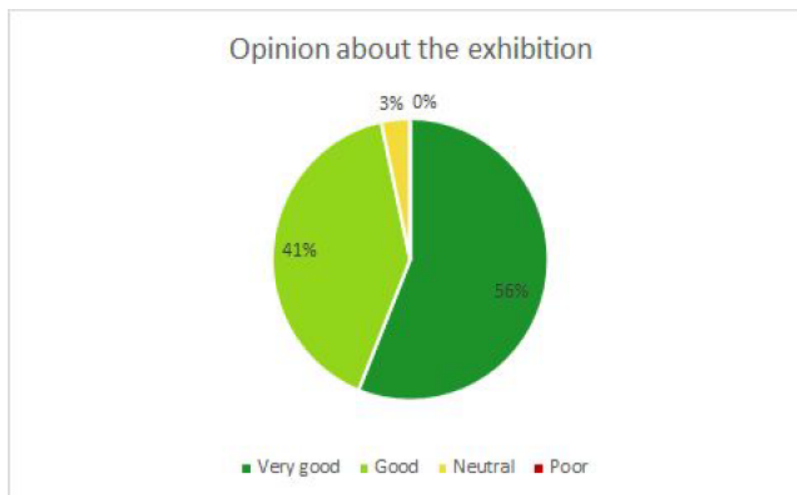
The following chart shows that a significant percentage (over one third) comes from the province of Skåne, while nearly 40% live in other parts of Sweden. In total 73% are from Sweden, 15% are Danes, and 12 % from another countries.



Graph 2: Percentage of visitors by country, years 2014-2015 Source: Statistik Kullaberg Naturrum 2015 (Statistic 2015, Kullaberg Nature Reserve).

Visitors Opinion:

Surveys gathered from visitors show high satisfaction with the Naturum exhibition. More than a half considered very good and 41% good, while only 3% have a neutral impression.



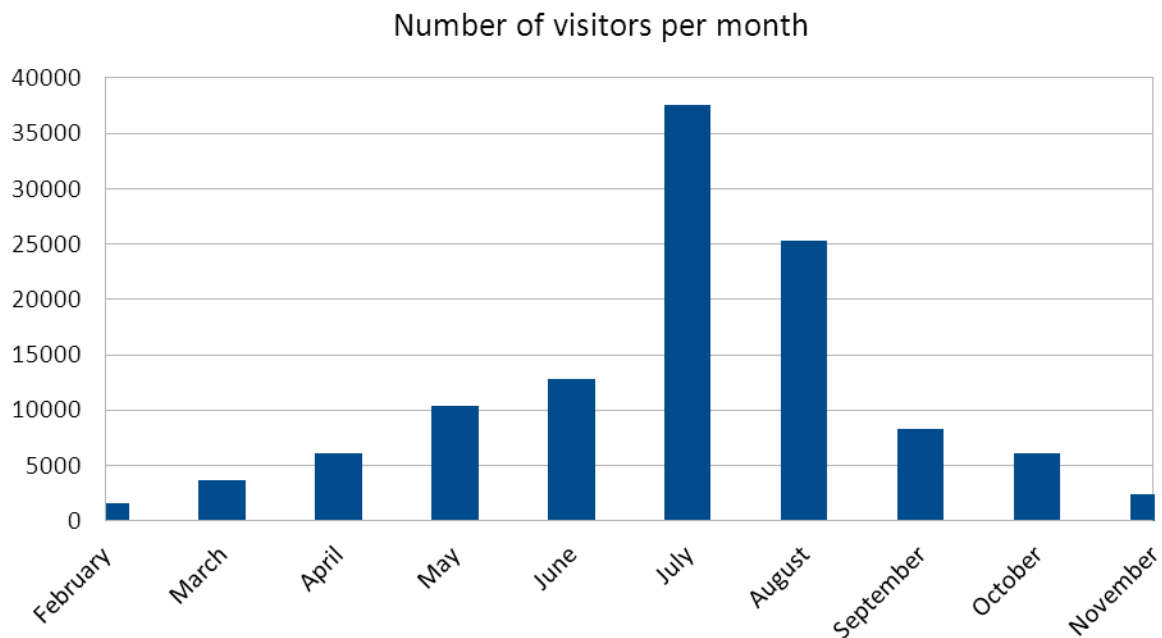
Graph 3: Percentage of opinions from visitors about the Naturum exhibition. Years 2014-2015 Source: Statistik Kullaberg Naturrum 2015 (Statistic 2015, Kullaberg Nature Reserve).

8.3 VISITOR FLOW MANAGEMENT

In order to monitor the number of visits, an automatic visitor counters are use:

- **In Naturum:** The automatic counter is located at the entrance of the visitor center, considering that there is a secondary door without a counter and people are going in and out several times. A correction factor of 0.4 has been determinate to produce more reliable estimates of the numbers of visits.

The collected data provide an average of over 114,000 visitors per year over the past three years. Graph 4 shows the monthly distribution shown, indicating that the concentration of visitors is during the months of July and August. Gradually reduce during the colder months, and during December and January, that the visitor center is closed to the public.



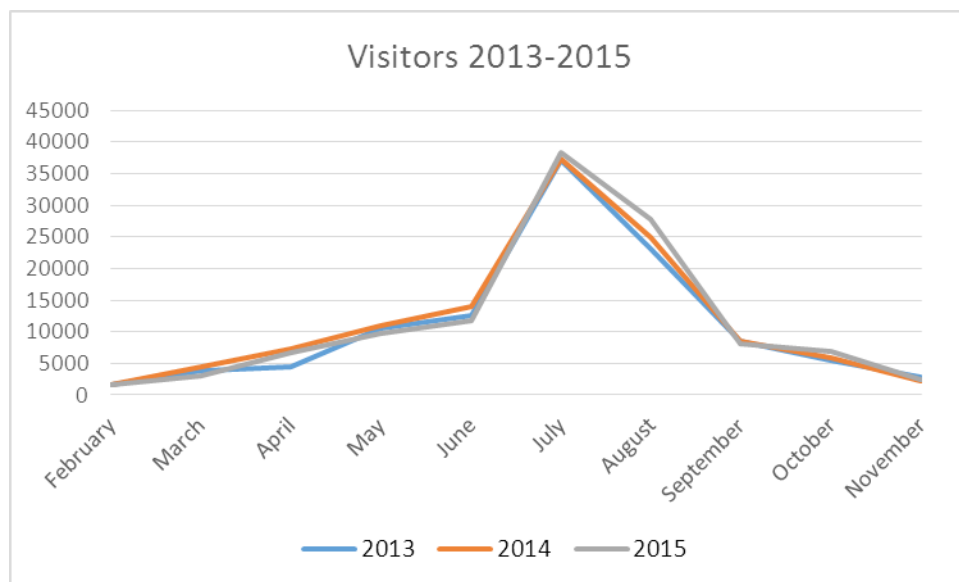
Graph 4: Average number of visitors per month during 2013-2015. Source: Statistik Kullaberg Naturum 2015 (Statistic 2015, Kullaberg Nature Reserve).

- **Automatic counter at the entrance of the reserve:** There is a counter located at the southern entrance of Mölle, near the Kullaleden trail. This is also an entry to one of the popular bathing areas of Mölle.

- **Traffic counter:** A traffic counter is located in Italienska vagen between the viewpoint and Josefinelust near the Management office. Keep a registration of the entrance of cars inside the reserve. All the data recorded is saved in an excel document. Based on the annual registrations and calculations, Kullaberg Nature Reserve receives approximately 500,000 visitors a year.

Evolution of the number of visitors in past years:

The Graph 5 shows detail information of visitors at the Naturum distributed by months between 2013 and 2015. The number of visitors and their distribution in time has been stable over the past three years.

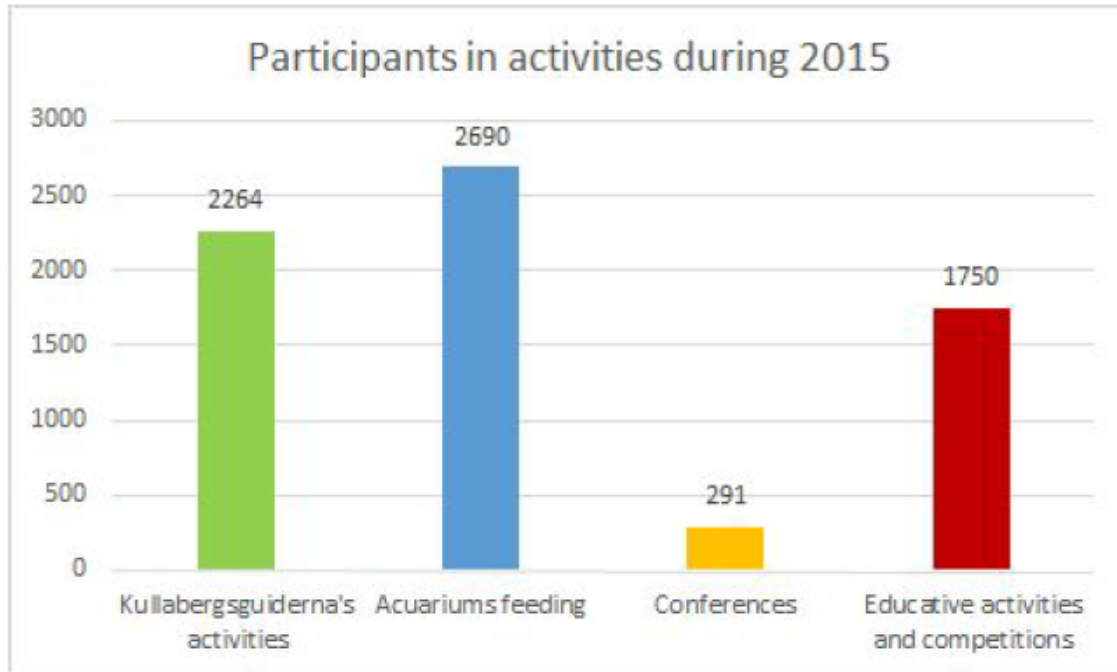


Graph 5: Evolution of the number of visitors from 2013 to 2015. Source: Statistik Kullaberg Naturrum 2015 (Statistic 2015, Kullaberg Nature Reserve).

8.4 PARTICIPATION AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

The visitor center promotes activities, conferences and conservation events throughout the year. Graph 6 shows information about the different types of activities and their participants

- Color Green: Visitors participating in Kullabergsguiderna tours. The cooperation agreement between the tour operator and the reserve management allows sharing visitor statistics.
- Color blue shows the data of visitors participating during the feeding time at the aquariums area of the visitor center. This activity is scheduled once a day and a staff member provides a small speech to visitors about ecology of marine habitats in Kullaberg.
- Color yellow shows the number of participants in conferences regarding environmental, tourism and social topics. These activities are organized by the Naturum.
- Color red shows the participants of environmental contest and small interactive activities.



Graph 6: Number of visitors who participated in the interactive activities of Naturum Source: Statistik Kullaberg Naturrum 2015 (Statistic 2015, Kullaberg Nature Reserve).

Contact with nature helps kids and society. This is why the visitor center promotes environmental activities such as workshops and presentations for kids, snorkel activities to learn about marine life and baby eels release events. In Annex V there is a list of interactive environmental activities in Kullabygden during 2015; and in Annex VI there are planned activities in the Reserve during 2016. There are also guided tours to promote natural and historical heritage; the arrangement to schedule a tour is provided at the visitor center.

8.5 TOURISM CONFLICTS

8.5.1 NIMIS

This is one of the main interest points in the Nature Reserve of Kullaberg, consisting in a large wooden structure built by the artist Lars Vilks. Near Nimis there is a much

smaller sculpture made of concrete and rocks called Arx; it was declared as "Kingdom of Ladonia."

This is a controversial structure. Despite of the confrontations with the County Board, a wide percentage of the local community supports the artist Lars Vilks, especially people working in the tourism industry. Lack of maintenance put in risk visitors, and the County Board decided to post signs to inform visitors of the danger of climbing this structure.

8.5.2 BICYCLES REGULATIONS

Regulation is needed in order to establish management measurements for mountain biking and horse riding organizations. Conflicts between mountain bikers and foot and horse riders are on the rise. Special trails must be identified to promote public safety.

9. SOCIAL IMPACT

9.1 FINANCING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Region Skåne provides financing support for environmental projects. Information below is a description of 2015 projects.

Go Green, Think Twice

Figure 9: Official logo of the environmental project "Go Green, Think Twice" SOURCE: Naturum Kullaberg (2013).

"Go Green, Think Twice" is the name of the recycling initiatives and sustainable use of resources. The initiative started at the visitor center of Kullaberg Nature Reserve and the main objective is to reduce the ecological footprint through information, education and communication. The target audience is visitors, local schools, refugees and people with disabilities.

Part of the initiative was to promote in local schools and local communities the importance of waste recycling and create awareness of the negative effects of consumerism.

This initiative will help create awareness among local and international visitors about the importance of recycling and environmental conservation.

Figure 10: Principle objectives of the initiative “Go Green, Think Twice”. Source: Naturrum Kullaberg.

Junior Ranger Program

The Junior Ranger program is included in the EUROPARC Federation initiative with the same name, this program wants to strengthen the links between protected areas and young people living in the local community.

Kullaberg Administration has an agreement with the Scouts Organization in the nearby town of Jonstorp, and during the summer season, members of this organization support the daily environmental activities in the visitor center such as cleaning and maintaining trails, provide information to visitors, recycling, etc. The

Scout Organization receives an amount of money to promote their initiatives.

Digitalization and Network

This project has developed an application for smartphones that contains information of the cultural and natural heritage of the western part of Kullaberg and Kullaleden trail. 17 plates have been installed (see Figure 16), with codes placed at strategic points of connection of red and blue trails. Each point has a plate with its own photo, number and some are with QR code (Quick Response Code) or access pattern, to obtaining location information.

Figure 11: Image of the Kullaberg smartphone application. Source: iTunes Preview (<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/kullaberg/id483757196?mt=8>).

9.2 SUPPORTS TO LOCAL ECONOMY

Kullaberg is the main tourist attraction of Höganäs and contributes to the local economy through tourism. About a half million tourist arrive to the reserve every year, generating an important income for the local business that operates inside and around the Kullaberg Nature Reserve.

The reserve also contributes to the local economy creating direct and indirect jobs in the Administration and the business related to Kullaberg.

9.3 SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Dagligverksamhet association works in alliance with the “Go Green, Think Twice” initiative and collaborates with the Reserve promoting the integration of people with mental and physical disabilities and promoting activities and workshop organized in the Naturrum. The handcraft they elaborate are sold in the visitor center and the benefits goes entirely for the association.

The Reserve managers contribute to social inclusion collaborating with employment opportunities and integration of disadvantaged people. These efforts are rewarded with a group of extra team members that support the reserve management.

Furthermore it is clear the positive effect that a natural area provides to local population. More studies indicates that seen and walk around a natural environment benefits health reducing stress and promoting feelings of transcendence and sense of belonging (Williams y Harvey, 2001; these study took place in forests like the ones covering an important part of Kullaberg).

9.4 CONFLICTS

As the road towards western Kullaberg goes across Mölle town, some neighbors are starting to complain and demand measures to reduce traffic and the speed of the

cars. 10. TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORT DATA BASE IN KULLABERG NATURE RESERVE:

The surveys gathered at the visitor center give information every year about how the visitors get to the west part of the reserve. Most of people (78%) get there by car.

Nevertheless, an important number of people get there using other type of transportation. 7% of the visitors get to the Naturrum by foot, 6% use collective transports and 5% arrive using the public bus which operates only during the summer.

During the year 2015 a total of 125,000 vehicles went throw Italienska vägen, the road that cross the western part of the reserve.

Graph 6: Percentage of the type of transport used by visitors to arrive to the Naturrum. Source: Naturrum Kullaberg Statistik 2015 (Statistic 2015, Kullaberg Nature Reserve).

10.1 ACCESS AND PARKING

10.1.1 WEST PART

Italienska vägen is the asphalted road that goes from Mölle to the lighthouse, even though the traffic is restricted in the last hundreds meters. This road goes through all the western part of the Reserve and short secondary roads gets to Josefinelust and Ransvik.

Parking:

Ransvik and Josefinelust: Low capacity parking.

Golf course and Lighthouse: Two big parking with large capacity.

Regulation: Actually there are access restrictions in secondary roads that lead into private cabins. Nevertheless, in the last part of the road there are no regulations; only control signs. The speed limit in all the reserve is 30 Km/h, but there are no means of control.

10.1.2 EASTERN PART

Two main roads ending in two large parking areas.

Regulation: There are restricted ways that can be used for maintenance and forest management. Those ways are closed with gates to avoid the access of unauthorized vehicles.

10.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Since 2014 the Municipality established a cooperation plan with Skånetrafiken that manages public transportation in Scania, in order to offer a bus service that arrives near the lighthouse in western Kullaberg. This service is only available during summer. The timetable of Kullaberg bus during 2015 can be seen in Annex VII. Nowadays there is not a Mobility Plan of the Reserve.

European Charter for Sustainable Tourism **(Preliminary diagnosis)**

THE CHARTER KEY POINTS

KULLABERG NATURE RESERVE

The following tables resume the principal actions developed in Kullaberg Nature Reserve and linked to ECTS requirements, and the principal weaknesses, threats, strengths and opportunities around these.

1. Protecting valuable landscapes, biodiversity and cultural heritage

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Influencing land use planning and the control of potentially damaging developments. 2) Influencing the location, type and design of tourism developments. 3) Managing visitor flows, activities and behavior in sensitive areas and sites. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Management plan of Kullaberg Reserve establish the land use regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanistic regulations: New construction is forbidden, only reconstruction is aloud conserving the facades. o West part regulations: The facades are protected, the administration have right of withdrawal. o East part regulations: Every change in edifications must have a specific permission from Länsstyrelsen Skåne. <p>Maintenance of open areas by cutting and using cattle.</p> 2. The construction is forbidden so only facilities can be constructed. The management plan (1985) establishes the locations of these facilities. There isn't a specific regulation about the design of facilities but all constructions must have the approval of Länsstyrelsen Skåne. 3. There isn't a visitors flow management but there are control measures in two punctual areas identified as sensible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Closure of the peregrine falcon nesting area during breeding time. o Closure of an orquids area in the Golf course during flowering.
--	---

	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Some organized activities like the Kullamanen's trail have certain regulations but there are no charge capacity studies. o The regulation of activities like mountain biking and climbing are out of date and are going to be analyzed in the new management plan. o There is no real control to ensure the enforcement of these regulations. The information and signalling about regulations are also deficient. <p>Behavior: There are behavior rules and recommendations contain in the brochure and the web page.</p>
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of scientific information about the environment which is the basis to identify sensible habitats and species.</p> <p>There is no real control to ensure the enforcement of regulations</p> <p>Lack of farmers interested in introducing cattle to maintain open areas.</p> <p>Lack of rangers to do cutting works.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>All the facades are protected and new constructions are forbidden so there are no big risks of landscapes alterations.</p> <p>There are conservation measures for the areas identified as sensible.</p> <p>A new management plan is being redacted.</p>
<p>Threats:</p> <p>That the lack of visitor's management can cause damages to the environment.</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>The participation process open with the charter can help to engage tourism stakeholder with conservation.</p>

	Attract investigation from universities.
--	--

2. Supporting conservation through tourism

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Encouraging visitors and tourism businesses to support conservation, through donations, volunteering and other activity. 2) Using revenues obtained from tourism-related activity to support conservation. 3) Establishing, supporting and promoting tourism-related investments, projects and activities that help to conserve the natural and cultural heritage. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No measures at the administration level. In 2014, during a scientific study about porpoise biology, researcher Johanna Stedt carried on a citizen science initiative where the visitors participated collecting data for the investigation. 2. This kind of income haven't been considered but the Natural Reserve budget depends on the number of visitors. 3. Facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wind shelters. These are the only places where people are allowed to overnight. This way the impact of this activity is reduced and located. o Gangplanks in paths across wetlands: facilitates transit and protects water flows and the ground. o Public toilets: Is an important service for visitors and reduce rubbish in the surrounding area. <p>Activities:</p> <p>The Reserve organize some management actions like the eels release where visitors are welcome to participate and help</p> <p>In Himmelstorp there is a cafe service run by Kullens hembygdsförening association. The members of the association are volunteers and the benefits go to the building conservation.</p> <p>Other considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are numerous associations under the care of enhancement of local cultural heritage o There are specific laws for the protection of cultural heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish Cultural Heritage legislation as at July 2010 • Sweden / 5.3 Sector specific legislation of Cultural heritage • The book "The nature of the cultural heritage and the culture of the natural heritage" written by David
--	---

	<p>Lowenthal and Kenneth Olwig.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traditional music concerts are held around Kullaberg. ○ Near the Reserve there are companies working pottery in the traditional mode, for example Höganäs Ceramic Center; and offered for sale articles in the eastern part of the Reserve, particularly in Himmelstorp and some villages of Höganäs. ○ Kullaberg does not promote the local handicrafts; but the Municipality offer, to the public, magazines and local newspapers that do make promotion of handicrafts.
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of organization to promote donations from local and international institutions</p> <p>There is not organized a protected area financing plan from the revenues of touristic activities that will allow improvements and support conservation in the Reserve</p> <p>Cultural activities, which are made within the Reserve, among area businesses and government entities are not promoted.</p> <p>Local culture, local cuisine, local crafts and cultural-historical activities are not promoted enough</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>There are many facilities that minimize the impacts of visitors.</p> <p>Promotion of scientific research which support students to involve in conservation</p> <p>Junior Rangers Program that supports teenagers to involve in conservation and environmental education activities</p> <p>There are local private associations that perform some care activities about local folklore and cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Threats:</p> <p>That conservation ends depending on tourism and not in the value of the heritage.</p> <p>There is not a webpage that gather all the information about the local culture of the region of Skåne.</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Having extra money and hands to improve conservation</p> <p>Collect, in the same webpage, information on cultural initiatives, activities and associations that protect and promote the history and culture of Höganäs; in order that all stakeholders, local and visitors can find all the information about the cultural heritage of the area.</p> <p>Encourage partnerships between these local associations and local businesses.</p> <p>To promote cultural activities. For example, encouraging the visit of the Christian church Viking-style, within the Reserve, and make some cultural and historical events there.</p> <p>Promote ceramics in the area.</p>

3. Reducing carbon footprint, pollution and wasteful resource use

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Working with tourism businesses to improve environmental management, including use of energy and water, waste management, and noise and light pollution. 2) Promoting the use of public transport and other alternatives to cars. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <p>1.1 Reduce fuel waste and improve air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The owners of the golf course have changed their fleet, in the spring of 2015, for other vehicles more sustainable (except the lawnmower which still working with gasoline) to adapt to the rules of the Municipality. o Nowadays, Kullaberg has established a program to promote clean transport. Specifically, the Reserve seeks for funding to change the vehicle fleet of the management office, to an environmental-friendly fleet. o The speed limit within the reserve is 30km/h. This has a positive effect over air and noise pollution, but there are no controls. o The Reserve has not made any study about air quality up to now; but will begin to do it in cooperation with Lunds university. However, the Department of Environment of the Municipality itself carries such controls out, following the instructions of the state and regional legislation (for Skåne) relating to implementation and monitoring of air quality studies. <p>1.2 Waste Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Recycling program, to visitors and environmental education events. o Promotion of Go Green initiative to the visitors and local community. o There is no recycling for local businesses inside the reserve. <p>1.3 Water Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Municipality's Environment Department conducts studies to evaluate water quality, every two months, in the kitchens' cabins of Kullaberg, in Ransvik, at the Lighthouse's kiosk (Fyrkiosken) and in Ransgården. o The Reserve makes chemical and bacteriological test results of water. Previously those analyses were made each year, but
--	--

	<p>in 2007 the Municipality's Environment Department (Höganäs) recommended to be done more regularly, so since then they made every two months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Within the Reserve, the cabins use a filtering system of grey water (water from sinks and showers) called "Stenkista". The result goes to the private garden of each cabin. This is because there is no specific legislation that regulates the discharge and treatment of grey water in the cabins of Kullaberg. However, they plan to change this system in all cabins, as in Ransvik and in Kullagården, though the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency of Sweden, also called Naturvardsverket), would have to take part in the funding. o The treatment of grey and black water from the Naturum, or Kullensfyr lighthouse and the Swedish Maritime Administration Cabin (Sjöfartsverket), is done by the company "Biovac. A Goodtech company ". (Driftsinstruktion för BIOVAC for Kullaberg RA). This water is accumulated in tanks near their treatment plant, next to the kiosk, where they are treated. The resulting water is unfit for human consumption, but, in fact it is suitable to water, showering, or to be thrown to the sea. The rules of procedure on how to treat this grey and black water, are dictated by the Environment Agency of the Municipality. o The Municipality, Höganäs Kommun, is responsible for emptying the latrines and transfers the material from septic tanks of Kullaberg to Höganäs when the Reserve requests it. o Grey and black waters of Ransvik go to the same tank. Then Höganäs Kommun collects material of all septic tanks of Kullaberg (except Kullagården, because it is private), and brings it to Höganäs where they are treated. o The Swedish Maritime Administration (Sjöfartsverket) normative regulates all water activities that take place in the sea. Even so, for the moment the Municipality does not possess any study that assesses pollution on water involving this type of tourism activities (such as Porpoise safari) in the reserve Kullaberg. Only one study has been done about the quality of Kelps in the area of the Reserve. o Nevertheless, they do carry out controls about water quality in the different bathing sites during the summer. In addition,
--	---

	<p>these results are published in local newspapers so local people and visitors to be informed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Although no studies to prove it, apparently there are not tourism activities that have negative effects on water quality. <p>2 Promote alternatives to cars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Nowadays, Kullaberg has established a program to promote clean transport. Specifically, the Reserve seeks for funding to change the vehicle fleet of the management office, to an environmental-friendly fleet. o There is a program to promote public transport. They have made agreements with the company Skånetrafiken to take visitors, in high season, from Höganäs to the nearest car park of the lighthouse called Kullensfyr. o It is planned to do, in the future, a car park outside Kullaberg; while promoting the use of bicycles in the Reserve. o There is established a program to promote clean energy. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket) has allocated a budget all Administrative Boards of the Counties, in order to take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Reserve Kullaberg has applied for funding in September and is currently awaiting a response from the Agency. o However, there is not established a plan to reduce emissions in tourism, due to the Reserve has not made any studies about this subject. o Currently there is not approved a Mobility Management Plan. However, the Municipality has a cooperation plan since 2014 with the company Skånetrafiken to provide bus service in the summer months, arriving from Mölle car park to Kullens fyr. In 2014 the service was free, but due to the most influx of visitors in 2015, Skånetrafiken decided that each passenger trip would be paid. However, thanks to the Jojo card summer, travelling around Skåne (including the trip to Kullaberg) comes very cheap and at the same price. No extra fees. o In addition, the protected area plans to expand this service in 2016 to also operate from April to October. Thus schools and
--	---

	other potential groups can visit the Reserve and the Naturum to receive environmental education talks.
Weaknesses: <p>There are no recycling containers inside the Reserve</p> <p>There are no speed controls.</p> <p>There is no resources management plan</p> <p>It has never been established an air quality control.</p> <p>There is not a program that promotes clean energies in a short-term.</p> <p>Currently, there is not established a program to promote clean transports (bicycles, electric vehicles, and so on)</p> <p>There is not a plan to reduce emissions in the tourism sector.</p> <p>There are no energy efficiency plans.</p> <p>Ineffective treatment of grey waters in the cabins.</p> <p>There are no measures to reduce water waste.</p> <p>There is no good training for tourism stakeholders</p> <p>There is no Mobility Management Plan.</p> <p>There is no formal agreement between the municipality and Skånetrafiken, for the arrival of the bus to the Reserve during peak season. They only agreed and made a payment in 2014 of 115. 682 SEK during the summer months.</p>	Strengths: <p>The Naturum separates and recycles the garbage.</p> <p>The Administration has the policy of buying efficient equipment.</p> <p>There are state and regional legislation (for Skåne) about how to make studies of air quality and also how to monitor them.</p> <p>The circulation of bicycles and horses are allowed in some areas of the reserve. But there are no regulations that prevent them from going in other directions than those suggested. The new Management Plan they are doing aims to solve it.</p> <p>Existence of a program to promote public transport during the peak season, through agreements with the company Skånetrafiken.</p> <p>Sewage inspection.</p> <p>Good treatment in the western part of grey water and sewage thanks to the company "Biovac. A Goodtech company"</p> <p>Studies of water quality are performed every 2 months in the kitchens of the cabins on the west part, in Ransvik, at the kiosk or Fyrkiosken, at the Lighthouse and in Ransgården. The Reserve makes chemical and bacteriological test results of water. Previously those analyses were made each year, but in 2007 the Municipality's Environment Department (Höganäs) recommended to be done more regularly, so since then they made every two months.</p> <p>Kullagården owners make water quality studies of the aquifer where they draw water. Carried out by a laboratory called Adlabs, it is hired by Anticimex. They test the quality of water in spring (2 reviews), summer (1 Review) and autumn (2 reviews).</p> <p>Besides, Kullagården also have studies of the amount of water picked up daily.</p> <p>There are not contaminated sites known in the Reserve.</p> <p>Although no studies to prove it, apparently there are not tourism activities that have negative effects on water quality.</p> <p>Kullaberg promote public transport, cycling and walking; as the reduction of</p>

	<p>the use of private vehicles.</p> <p>The Municipality has a cooperation plan since 2014 with the company Skånetrafiken to provide bus service in the summer months, arriving from Mölle car park to Kullens fyr. In 2014 the service was free, but due to the most influx of visitors in 2015, Skånetrafiken decided that each passenger trip would be paid. However, thanks to the Jojo card summer, travelling around Skåne (including the trip to Kullaberg) comes very cheap and at the same price. No extra fees.</p>
<p>Threats:</p> <p>There are no normative about how to treat grey water of the cabins, so that each owner can treat them as he wants, so the old method rules.</p> <p>There is no specific legislation about water quality for Kullaberg. Only what is required by law for the Municipality.</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>In the short run, the Reserve does intend to carry out studies of air quality in Kullaberg.</p> <p>In the short run, the Reserve does intend to carry out studies on the amount of polluting emissions into the atmosphere.</p> <p>Kullaberg intends to develop, in the near future, a Sustainable Mobility Plan.</p> <p>Set in the next Management Plan a program to promote clean transports (bicycles, electric vehicles, and so on).</p> <p>Establish measures in the tourism sector in order to improve water management and the study of its quality.</p> <p>Kullaberg plans to expand the transit bus in 2016 from April to October. Thus schools and other target groups can visit the Reserve and the Naturum to receive environmental education talks.</p>

4. Providing safe access, quality facilities and special experiences of the protected area, available to all visitors

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Providing a wide range of access opportunities, with attention to safety and risk management. 2) Improving the quality of visitor facilities and services. 3) Providing visitors with specific tourism offers which involve discovery, interpretation and appreciation of the area's special natural and cultural heritage. 4) Providing facilities and information for visitors with special needs. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o By car: <p>The west part have an asphalted road that gets to the lighthouse, the last part of these road is closed for general public but handicaps and authorized people can get to the lighthouse parking.</p> <p>The east part have two dirt road that get to parking lots, one of them is next to Himmelstorp farm</p> o By bus: <p>The bus from Mölle to Kullaberg only operates during summer, the timetable can be consult in Annex VII. This bus gets to the public parking lot before the lighthouse.</p> o Walking: <p>There are hiking trails to access the reserve from the town of Mölle and Arild.</p> <p>Safety and risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The trails are identified with colors according to its difficulty and the visitor center workers inform about how demanding are the different paths. o There are signs around the lighthouse warning visitor about the cliffs. There also signs in the way to Nimis warning about the risks of the infrastructure. 2. There is no general plan of improvement, but the managers are working in a plan to improve accessibility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The maintenance of the facilities is monitored using a web application granted by Länsstyrelsen where everything is inventoried. There are four states; good, unacceptable, missing and must be replaced. This application helps monitory and program reparations.
---	---

	<p>3. Specific tourism offer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Kullaberg promotes knowledge about nature and the importance of good practices for conservation. o There are made studies on the expectations and satisfaction of visitors. o Kullaberg promotes guided tours to their different activities and to the activities of tourist entrepreneurs, in the local area. These activities are aimed at all ages, and involve the discovery of natural and cultural heritage and allow the integration of visitors and local people. o Currently the Reserve Natural let artists, whose works are related to conservation and the environment, exhibit their work in the Naturrum. As if tourism businesses offer their activities there. o In Himmelstorp and some villages of Höganäs food stalls, governed by residents, can be found. o However, the protected area do not train entrepreneurs, or tour operators, to develop tourism products based on the discovery of heritage and its interpretation, compatible with the objectives of protection. o However, although for the moment Kullaberg does not promote products from the Reserve to be consumed, It intends to develop a plan to create, in the future, a market during the offseason in the car park of Kullens fyr with local products (which ecological and would be covered under the stamp Go green-Think Twice) so visitors can buy and favor local economy. <p>4. Visitors with special needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The visitor's center and the toilets in the reserve are adapted for handicap and there is a plan to promote accessibility in 2016, moreover, every year visits for disadvantages collectives are organized. o Naturum Kullaberg organized multiples activities to promote the integration with diverse groups: Handicaps, refugees, and other groups in risk of exclusion. These groups are well-known
--	--

	and they receive specific guidance, however there are not specific studies.
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The maintenance in the east part managed by the Krapperup Foundation in collaboration with Länsstyrelsen Skåne should be strengthened.</p> <p>Secondary paths with no maintenance of ropes and other equipment, especially in accesses to some beaches of eastern Kullaberg.</p> <p>The protected area do not train entrepreneurs, or tour operators, to develop tourism products based on the discovery of heritage and its interpretation.</p> <p>Currently Kullaberg does not promote products from the Reserve to be consumed</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The facilities in the west side are very well maintained.</p> <p>Most of the facilities are adapted for handicap people.</p> <p>There are many activities targeting people with special needs.</p> <p>The Natural Reserve promotes guided tours to their different activities and to the activities of tourist entrepreneurs, in the local area. These activities are aimed at all ages, and involve the discovery of natural and cultural heritage and allow the integration of visitors and local people.</p> <p>Promote cultural activities.</p> <p>Kullaberg promotes knowledge about nature and the importance of good practices for conservation.</p> <p>Allow tour operators to offer their activities.</p> <p>Supports guides for the development of activities and the right interpretation of nature.</p> <p>Promote specific tourism offers of the protected space.</p>
<p>Threats:</p> <p>Accidents in secondary paths. Non official trails and trails with no maintenance.</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Make a diagnosis and an assessment of the factors that affect, or may affect, the tourist offer.</p> <p>Develop master plans to facilitate the development of tourism products and contribute to improving the quality and technological innovation of tour operators and business cooperation.</p> <p>Identify new tourism resources.</p> <p>Develop strategies to develop and improve products and tourist destinations.</p> <p>Intended to create a market in the offseason in the car park of Kullens fyr with local products (which would be ecological and protected under the stamp Go green-Think Twice) for visitors to buy them.</p>

5. Effectively communicating the area to visitors

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ensuring that marketing materials and activities promote the area effectively and responsibly. 2) Providing good quality and effective visitor information and interpretation. 3) Ensuring that tourism businesses and other local stakeholders are well informed about the area and provide relevant and accurate information to visitors. 4) Providing specific information and interpretation for young people, schools and student groups. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Reserve promotion is honest, but it is primarily focus on the summer season and in the most popular sites. 2. Information and Interpretation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Naturum has an educative exhibition that explains the origin of Kullaberg and its main values. All the panels are in Swedish and English. There is some information about the general conservation objectives and information elaborated by the Naturum workers explaining the importance of ecosystem services. • Next to the Naturum there is an ecoschool with lots of materials to make educative activities related to nature. o Information sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main information is contained in the Reserve's brochure that includes a map and a brief description of the characteristics and sites of interest. The Reserve is relatively small and it has two main paths interconnected in multiple places so the basic map in the brochure is enough to move around. There is a guide with further information for sale but it is only in Swedish. The brochures, including the one of the reserve but also others of other protected areas and information of the surrounding area (The Naturum works is also a local information point) are in Swedish, English and normally German. The web page (in Swedish) has a reduced version in English. o Activities: Along the year, but specially during summer, many educative activities related with environmental issues are organized.
---	---

	<p>3. There is no coordination in this area.</p> <p>4. The Naturum organized specific educative activities for kids and school groups in the Ecoschool, they also organized guided tours. Under the initiative Go Green-Think Twice activities to promote environmental awareness are organized with schools.</p>
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>There is no coordination with tourist stakeholders about the information they provide.</p> <p>There is little information about the cultural heritage.</p> <p>Most of the information of the webpage is only available in Swedish</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The quality of the Naturrum exhibition (best Naturrum 2014), and the Eco-school.</p> <p>The Go Green-Think Twice program keep running in 2016.</p>
<p>Threats:</p> <p>The visitors may not get relevant information about heritage from tourist activities</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>The Charter process may help to improve coordination with tourism entrepreneurs.</p> <p>The Charter process may help to create initiatives and synergies to improve the promotion of the reserve</p>

6. Ensuring social cohesion

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Anticipating, monitoring and minimizing any existing and potential conflicts with local residents. 2) Maintaining good communication and engagement between local residents, businesses, visitors and the protected area authority. 3) Encouraging and developing appropriate partnership activity with and between stakeholders. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conflicts resolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Every year in February, the Nature Reserve organized an open meeting to all interested public (tourism operators, visitors and local people, and so on), where they discuss and try to resolve existing conflicts. o Annual general meeting held with communities in the area, in order to discuss and resolve potential conflicts. 2. Communication and participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Active participation between local environmental NGO's, municipality, Länsstyrelsen, Naturskyddsförening i Kullabygden, Kullabygdens Ornitologiska Förening, IS Kullen, Öresundsfonden, Friluftsrådet. o Annual meetings with landowners that support the initiatives of the Nature Reserve o Communication link between local communities by Facebook and a community blog. o Two annual meetings take place throughout the year. 3. Partnership between Administrative Board of Scania, Höganäs municipality, Swedish Environmental protection agency and Krappert Foundation, creating synergy and collaboration.
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Monthly meetings may create a better understanding of the reserve management processes.</p> <p>Not all the local tourism businesses around the reserve participate in the annual meetings.</p> <p>Kullaberg does not hold meetings with communities in the area, in order to discuss and resolve potential conflicts. It is only done by the Municipality.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Alliance between stakeholders.</p> <p>Active participation of local community.</p> <p>Open communication between landowners, farmers and fishermen.</p> <p>Good participation of community in annual meeting (approx. 50-60 people).</p> <p>Efforts are being made to solve the traffic problem through the development</p>

There are not questions about public use contained in the surveys offered to visitors in the Naturum.	of a Mobility Plan.
<p>Threats:</p> <p>There were detected conflicts between local people and the protected area. Especially related to traffic during the peak season. A problem that is compounded each year is that visitors have nowhere to park their vehicles when visiting the Reserve, so they collapse the streets from the nearest town (Mölle), hampering neighboring to park.</p> <p>There is also another conflict, although not as important, which is the grazing of livestock within the Reserve. Complaints of farmers are verbal. Luckily conflicts often solved through dialogue.</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Agreements between municipality and the County Board that can generate financial support.</p> <p>Have a privileged position because of the active work with stakeholders.</p>

7. Strengthening prosperity in the local community

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <p>1) Promoting the provision and identity of local produce and services and their purchase and use by visitors and tourism businesses.</p> <p>2) Supporting the economic viability and performance of local tourism businesses and the provision of local employment in tourism.</p>	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting local products and services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kullaberg does not analyze the specific needs of local people in the organization and management of tourism in the area, but intends to do it with the establishment of the Forum for the Certification of Europarc. However, at present this work itself is done by The Department of Destination Development ○ It aims to develop the ecological brand "Go Green-Think Twice" in the Reserve, to promote and organize a distribution network products and local services with the environmental-friendly. ○ The Reserve is supported indirectly by being the biggest tourist attraction in the area (attracts half a million visitors each year). 2. Support local economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Reserve promotes the association of different sectors of the local economy, so that tourism generates a well-established positive impact, through a network, which will be further strengthened with the establishment of the forum. In addition, Kullaberg has very good relations between those sectors. ○ Kullaberg does not advise tourism businesses to adopt policies of local purchases and does not organize visits to companies or local artisans. However, the Reserve promotes the purchase of organic and ecological food. ○ To encourage employment of local people in the tourism sector, the Administrative Board has rules to hire local companies, as far as possible, when new services are required. Currently, all tourist companies associated with the Reserve are local. ○ Kullaberg supports directly the local economy through employment staff working in the Reserve; and facilitating permits to tourist shops and restaurants to sell their services within the Reserve. ○ Activities linked to the primary sector, such as agritourist, are also developed indirectly.
--	---

<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>No activities directly linked to the primary sector, such as agro tourism, are developed in the protected area.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The Reserve promotes employment of local people in the tourism sector; and gives priority to local companies when providing services are needed.</p> <p>Kullaberg supports the local economy directly and indirectly, and the sharing of benefits of tourism.</p>
<p>Threats:</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>It is recommended placing surveys at strategic points (restaurants and other businesses) to know the needs of local people and visitors.</p> <p>Kullaberg expects to analyze the specific needs of local people, in the organization and management of tourism in the area, through the establishment of the Forum for the Certification of Europarc.</p> <p>Promoting partnership among different sectors of the local economy so that tourism generates a positive impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organize a distribution network with environmental-friendly products and local services. ○ Advise tourism businesses to adopt policies of local purchase. <p>Creating and promoting local brands with the aim of local people, visitors and tourism entrepreneurs to promote their products (food, crafts, and so on); necessarily eco-friendly.</p> <p>Creating a blog of producing associations, which must have obtained the "Go Green-Think Twice" stamp, where they can sell their products and publicize their work.</p> <p>Support and promote a local tour about the handicrafts of the area.</p> <p>Promote the typical products of the area and also the season ones.</p> <p>To encourage tourism businesses to support and products grown near the Reserve, by local farmers, who should have the option of selling their products in the streets of the communities, creating days of selling products.</p>

8. Providing training and capacity building

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <p>1) Providing relevant training for staff of the protected area authority in sustainable tourism development and management.</p> <p>2) Providing and encouraging relevant training and capacity building for tourism businesses and other stakeholders in sustainable tourism.</p>	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At this moment there is not a training program for sustainable tourism 2. Coordination and Collaboration with tourism businesses sustainable tourism, a training program is needed <p>Internal training programs about the natural heritage are performed in the nature reserve but there is a need to expand the knowledge in cultural and historical heritage</p>
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The lack of a training programs for staff members of the nature reserve</p> <p>No training programs about cultural and historical heritage</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Alliance and cooperation with tourist entrepreneurs will increase the possibilities to create a training program for sustainable tourism and heritage interpretation.</p> <p>Tourism businesses promote sustainable tourism.</p>
<p>Threats:</p> <p>Financial support is needed to promote a training program to all the tourist entrepreneurs around the nature reserve</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Support from local tourism businesses that promote sustainable tourism</p> <p>Develop of sustainable tourism in the area.</p>

9. Monitoring tourism performance and impacts

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring of visitors – volumes, patterns, spending and satisfaction. 2) Monitoring of tourism businesses – performance and needs. 3) Monitoring of tourism impacts – on the environment, economy and community. 4) Monitoring progress in implementing the action plan. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge about the visitors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Counters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 in Naturrum, • 1 in the path in the south entrance where Mölle beach is. • 1 in the road, accessing the west part. o Surveys made to visitors of the Naturrum every year. <p>Only Kullabergsguiderna has its own visitor registration, through the number of clients who perform the activities they offer. These charts help the Naturum to demonstrate that, due to the big influx of visitors, they can request as funding as a National Park.</p> <p>Krapperrup currently owns the East part of the Reserve, but the County Board intends to buy the forest, in order to be able to manage the East side and West as one area. Once it is bought, they will begin to develop a new Management which includes some measures which are not in the Management Plan at present.</p> 2. There is a fluent communication with tourism businesses and some coordination, however there is no specific plan to monitor their activity and requests. <p>Tour operators in the area also make a work of channeling the visitors flow, recommending routes and providing information to tourists. Also involved in the maintenance of tourism, off-season, doing promotion with the support of the Municipality and also on their own.</p> <p>Tour operators involved in the maintenance of tourist land and sea off season, thanks to the work of the Department of Destination Development and the Reserve. In summary, they develop and promote services and activities for each season. For example, the exhibition of mushrooms in autumn, the day of Nature Reserves, the day of Geology and Höstlov in October; and activities for children in Sportlov during the winter.</p>
--	--

	<p>3. Impact studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The acoustic Activity of Harbor Porpoises (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>): Diel Patterns and Potential Influence of Boat noise (Anton Larsson 2014). The study isn't conclusive the correlations found are too weak. Further studies are recommended. <p>There are no studies about impact on economy and community</p> <p>4. Sustainable tourism strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is not a specific evaluation from a touristic point of view. o A future project about the identification of local tourism businesses will evaluate potential markets. However Höganäs municipality, has taken the first steps with the implementation of workshops to train local businesses in sustainable tourism (Informationsmöte besöksnäringen 27 mars 2015). <p>This Diagnosis intends to be the first step to develop a specific action plan.</p>
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Management Plan with more than 30 years.</p> <p>List of species of flora and fauna requires updating.</p> <p>There were counters in Djupadal until 2014. Currently they only are on the Naturum; and for cars and visitors in Solvik. So more counters, visitors and vehicles are needed.</p> <p>Existing counters are not placed appropriately.</p> <p>Visitor's flow cannot be controlled if there is no effective control on the access to the park.</p> <p>Not all tour operators participate in recording the number of visitors by the time and place.</p> <p>There is no Management Plan for the visitor's flow.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>It is made a track of the number of visitors through some counters. Data is passed to Excel and, at the end of the month, it will be transferred on the website Kundkoll Sverige. A private company contracted by the Administrative Board</p> <p>Also the type of visitors (sex, age, origin, level of satisfaction, and so on) is studied through surveys visitors can fill out voluntarily at the counter of the interpretation center. At the end of the month all the information collected is transferred to the website Kundkoll Sverige.</p> <p>Only Kullabergsguiderna has its own visitor registration, through the number of clients who perform the activities they offer. These charts help the Naturum to demonstrate that, due to the big influx of visitors, they can request as funding as a National Park.</p> <p>Tour operators in the area also make a work of channeling the visitors flow, recommending less-travelled routes and providing information to tourists.</p> <p>Tour operators involved in the maintenance of tourist land and sea off season, thanks to the work of the Department of Destination Development and the Reserve. In summary, they develop and promote services and</p>

	activities for each season. For example, the exhibition of mushrooms in autumn, the day of Nature Reserves, the day of Geology and Höstlov in October; and activities for children in Sportlov during the winter.
Threats: Old records of flora and fauna reduce the opportunity to create strategies for conservation.	Opportunities: Support from Höganäs municipality, to promote sustainable tourism initiatives. Develop more tourist routes and alternative activities to avoid overcrowding and negative impacts on species The Charter process should promote a plan to monitor tourism impacts.. The Charter guidelines should promote the implementation of charge capacity studies. The charter may also promote the realization of a plan for managing visitors flow. It is also recommended a study of the flow of visitors to know where the "hot-spots" are.

10. Communicating actions and engaging with the Charter

<p>ECTS requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Communicating sustainable tourism actions and results to local stakeholders and more widely at a local, regional and national level. 2) Promoting and making visible the award of the Charter. 3) Engaging with EUROPARC and the Charter Network, including participating in related events and activities. 4) Taking steps for re-application and renewal of the Charter. 	<p>Actions on the territory:</p> <p>1), 3) All the meeting agreements and commitments have a registration file in the Naturum office.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicating sustainable tourism actions and results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Planning and annual meetings are held with the participation of local communities, tourism organizations, environmental NGO's and other stakeholders which integrate the annual meeting to define goals and achievements and to develop programs. The action plan needs to be updated. The consultation process provides a good communication with all stakeholders so they can give their recommendations and comments about the management process. o The protected space involves local communities in tourism planning of the area, and prepares two meetings a year to plan activities with them. However, Kullaberg participates in planning meetings, the official office in charge is the Department of Destination Development o In addition, meetings are held with conservation associations twice a year. However, there are not taken place meetings with local communities. Only Höganäs Kommun holds meetings with communities in the area. On the other hand, if it is required a special meeting, they can request it. That means that any meetings are hold according to the needs of each actor. o Tourism entrepreneurs are regularly reported on the activities and events organized in the Reserve through the monthly newsletter and email. At the same time, those tour operators also participate in some activities. o Good communication between the protected area, local people and visitors. 2. As the process is starting this aspect hasn't be discuss but the Reserve managers intend to use the charter as a central tool in
---	---

	<p>tourist management so they intend to make it very visible.</p> <p>3. The Dagligverksamhet association participates with the "Go green-Think Twice" project and is working with the Reserve on the integration of people with mental and physical disabilities, through the implementation of activities and workshops at the Naturum. Thus the knowledge of nature and the importance of good practices for conservation are encouraged. The best works are on sale at the visitor centre and benefits are entirely for the association.</p> <p>4. The Managers of the Reserve look at the certification as a long term process and the staff is very committed in the process what will help in the renewal of the charter in the future.</p>
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Communication problems with a small sector of the population that sees this process as a way to promote tourism despite conservation.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Collaboration and Communications with stakeholders</p> <p>Cooperation and support with tourist businesses.</p> <p>The Naturum involve local communities in tourism planning of the area and prepared two meetings a year to plan activities with them.</p> <p>Every year in February, the Nature Reserve organized an open meeting to all interested public (tourism operators, visitors and local people, and so on), where they discuss and try to resolve existing conflicts.</p> <p>Meetings are held with conservation associations twice a year. However, if it is required a special meeting, local communities can apply to it. That means that any meetings are hold according to the needs of each actor.</p> <p>Each year studies on the expectations and satisfaction of visitors are made.</p> <p>Tourism entrepreneurs are regularly reported on the activities and events organized in the Reserve through the monthly newsletter and email.</p> <p>There are channels of communication between the protected area, local people and visitors.</p>
<p>Threats:</p> <p>Loss of interest from tourism stakeholders.</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Commitments with stakeholders create a positive alliance to promote financing opportunities.</p>

11. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency: Is the government agency responsible for proposing and implementing environmental policies

County Administrative Board of Skåne: The regional government of Skåne which has the competences over natural protected areas.

Tour operators: Travel agencies that design and sell touristic packages.

Natura 2000: The European network of natural protected areas that contain habitats and species of community interest catalogued in the Directives Birds and Habitat approved by the European Union.

Habitat Directive: European law that catalogued the habitats and species (except birds) that European countries must protect.

Bird directive: European law that catalogued the Bird species that European countries must protect.

Special area of conservation: Natural protected area with a specific conservation plan for the habitats and species of community interest. These areas form the Natura 2000 Network.

ECST European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Björkman, Leif. «The Role of Human Disturbance in Late Holocene Vegetation Changes on Kullaberg, Southern Sweden». *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany* 10, n.º 4 (diciembre de 2001): 201-10. doi:10.1007/PL00006931.
- Danielsson, M. & Magnus, M. (1998). *Vegetation of Kullaberg: vegetation types according to the Nordic Council of Ministers 1994. Coordinated with Palaeartic habitats*. Malmö.
- Höganäs Kommun. (2007). Egenkontrollprogram för vattenverket i Kullabergs naturreservat: Reviderat av Kullabergs natur 2007-12-13.
- Höganäs Kommun, Report 2015. Informationsmöte. 20pp
- IEA (2013). International Energy Agency. Excerpt: The framework: energy policy and climate change. 28 páginas
- Jennbert, Kristina. «Scandinavian Cave Archaeology [Elektronisk resurs]». En *Cave and Karst Science*, Vol. 38:3, s. 144-50. Cave and Karst Science British Cave Research Association, 2011.
<http://lup.lub.lu.se/record/2199012/file/2292292.pdf>.
- Larsson, Anton. *The Acoustic Activity of Harbour Porpoises (Phocoena Phocoena): Diel Patterns and Potential Influence of Boat Noise*, 2014.
<http://www.divaportal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A699795&dswid=8916>.
- Länsstyrelsen Kalmar län. (2009). Miljökvalitetsnormer. Södra Östersjöns
- Länsstyrelsen Skåne. (2013). Förslag på samverkansområden i Skåne för gemensam
- Länsstyrelsen Skåne. (2012). Skånska åtgärder för miljömålen Regionalt åtgärdsprogram för miljökvalitetsmålen 2012-2016.
- Länsstyrelsen Skåne. (2013). Slutbedömningar för skånska delmål inom miljömålssystemet. Bedömning av måluppfyllelse för befintliga mål juni 2013.
- Länsstyrelsen Skåne. (2015). Miljöarbetet i Skåne Hur går det?.
- Länsstyrelsen Skåne. (2015). Miljöhjältar i Skåne. Miljötillståndet i Skåne 2015.
- Länsstyrelsen Skåne. (2014). Skånes miljömål – bryr du dig? Miljötillståndet i Skåne Luftguiden. Handbok om miljökvalitetsnormer för utomhusluft. (2015).

- Natura 2000 Management Plan: Bevarandeplan för Natura 2000-område Kullaberg SE04 30092 (September 2011)
- Naturum Kullaberg (2014). Exhibition & information Brochure.
- Olwig, K., & Lowenthal, D. (2006). The nature of cultural heritage and the culture of natural heritage. London: Routledge.
- Stedt, Johanna. «Small-scale Distribution and Behaviour of the Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena Phocoena*) around Kullaberg, Sweden», 2015.
<http://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/record/5276830>.
- Williams, Kathryn, y David Harvey. «transcendent experience in forest environments». *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 21, n.o 3 (September 2001): 249-60. doi:10.1006/jevp.2001.0204.
- "The valuable nature of Höganäs" (Värdefull natur i Höganäs kommun, 1997).

13. ADDITIONAL SOURCES

ECST

- EUROPARC-Federation (2015). Retrieved June 2015, from www.european-charter.org
- EUROPARC-España (2016). *Carta Europea Turismo Sostenible*. Retrieved 5 January 2016, from <http://www.redeuroparc.org/cartaeuropeaturismosostenible.jsp>

NATURAL HERITAGE:

- HAKU (Harbour porpoises around Kullaberg) Retrieved: January 11.
<http://hakuresearch.com/>

CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- Rodé orms banner: Facebook.com,. (2015). *Security Check Required*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <https://www.facebook.com/R%C3%B6de-Orms-v%C3%A4nner-381435562024275/>
- The Guide To Regional Food & Culinary Traditions. Skane's culinary recipes: Culinary-heritage.com,. (2015). *Recipes from Skåne, Sweden / Culinary-Heritage*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.culinary-heritage.com/recipes.asp?regionid=47>
- Himmelstorp's Association: Kullen.se,. (2015). *HIMMELSTORP* / www.kullen.se. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from http://www.kullen.se/live/?page_id=933

- Höganäs' Ceramic Centre: [Keramisktcenter.se](http://www.keramisktcenter.se/), (2015). *Keramisktcenter / Startside / Keramisktcenter*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.keramisktcenter.se/>
- Krapperup Art Gallery: [Kullen.se](http://www.kullen.se), (2015). KRAPPERUP KONSTHALL | www.kullen.se. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from http://www.kullen.se/live/?page_id=940
- Kullaberg's Associations: [Kullabergsnatur.se](http://www.kullabergsnatur.se). (2015). *Viktiga länkar - Kullabergs naturreservat*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.kullabergsnatur.se/Sv/Pages/samarbetspartners.aspx>
- Kullaberg's lighthouse: Kullens Fyr, (2015). *Main Page*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://kullensfyr.se/>
- Kullaberg's organization preserving local folklore and cultural heritage: [Hembygd.se](http://www.hembygd.se), (2015). *Kullens Hembygdsförening*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.hembygd.se/kullen/>
- Kullabygdens Ceramics (outside Höganäs): [Kullabygdenskeramik.se](http://www.kullabygdenskeramik.se), (2015). Kullabygdens Keramik -bruksföremål och hantverk för ert hem och trädgård belägget i Kullabygden strax utanför Mölle/Höganäs. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.kullabygdenskeramik.se/>
- Kullaleden Trail. Botanical walk on Kullaberg: [Kullaleden.se](http://www.kullaleden.se), (2015). Botanical walk | Kullaleden SL 5. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://kullaleden.se/en/excursions/botanisk-vandring/>
- Mölle's Associations: [Molle.se](http://www.molle.se). (2015). *Länkar | Mölle Byförening*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.molle.se/l%C3%A4nkar-7701861>
- Molle Village Association & Arild's Village associations: [Kullen.se](http://www.kullen.se), (2015). *BYAFÖRENINGAR | www.kullen.se*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from http://www.kullen.se/live/?page_id=1550
- Starke Tufves' Museum: [Hembygd.se](http://www.hembygd.se), (2015). Starke Tufves museum | Kullens Hembygdsförening. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.hembygd.se/kullen/hus-och-gardar/starke-tufves-museum/>
- Sweden/ 5.3 Sector specific legislation. 5.3.3 Cultural heritage (2015): [Culturalpolicies.net](http://www.culturalpolicies.net), (2015). *Sweden : 5.3 Sector specific legislation : 5.3.3 Cultural heritage*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/sweden.php?aid=533>
- Swedish Cultural Heritage legislation as at July 2010: [Eui.eu](http://www.eui.eu), (2015). *Sweden • International Art and Heritage Law • European University Institute*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://www.eui.eu/Projects/InternationalArtHeritageLaw/Sweden.aspx>

- Visiting Skåne: Visitskane.com,. (2015). *MUST-SEE SKÅNE*. Retrieved 29 November 2015, from <http://visitskane.com/en/article/must-see-skane>

AIR:

- Air Quality Ordinance: Notisum.se,. (2015). *Luftkvalitetsförordning (2010:477)*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20100477.htm>
- Länsstyrelsen's air monitoring: Lansstyrelsen.se,. (2015). *Miljöövervakning luft - Länsstyrelsen Skåne*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/SKANE/SV/MILJO-OCHEKLIMAT/TILLSTANDET-I-MILJON/LUFT/Pages/index.aspx>

WATER:

- Berkmo, M. (2013). Kullaberg har dåligt dricksvatten - nu hotas länsstyrelsen av böter. *HD Passet*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://www.hd.se/lokalt/hoganas/2013/04/25/kullaberg-har-daligt-dricksvatten---nu-hotas-lansstyrelsen-av-boter/>
- Coastal and marine environmental monitoring: Lansstyrelsen.se,. (2015). *Miljöövervakning kust och hav - Länsstyrelsen Skåne*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/miljo-och-klimat/tillstandet-i-miljon/kust-och-hav/Pages/index.aspx>
- Fresh water environmental monitoring: Lansstyrelsen.se,. (2015). *Miljöövervakning sötvatten - Länsstyrelsen Skåne*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/miljo-och-klimat/tillstandet-i-miljon/sotvatten/Pages/Sotvatten.aspx>
- Groundwater monitoring: Lansstyrelsen.se,. (2015). *Övervakning av grundvatten - Länsstyrelsen Skåne*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/miljo-och-klimat/tillstandet-i-miljon/Pages/grundvatten.aspx>
- Lansstyrelsen.se,. (2014). *Skånes miljömål – bryr du dig? Miljötillståndet i Skåne 2014 - Länsstyrelsen Skåne*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/publikationer/2014/Pages/miljotillstandet-i-skane-2014.aspx>
- *Riskkartering av bekämpningsmedel i skånska ytvatten*. (2014). Retrieved 30 November 2015, http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/publikationer/2014/Riskkartering_bekampningsmede_skanska_ytvatten.pdf

- Riksdagen.se,. (2004). *Svensk författningssamling 2004:660 Förordning (2004:660) om förvaltning av kvaliteten på vattenmiljön - riksdagen.se*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-2004660-om-forva_sfs-2004-660/
- Sjölander, O. (2015). Återkommande anmärkningar på dricksvattnet. *HD Passet*. Retrieved from <http://www.hd.se/lokalt/hoganas/2015/08/01/aterkommande-anmarkningar-pa-dricksvattnet/>
- Sjölander, O. (2015). Dåligt väder bakom sämre vattenkvalitet. *HD Passet*. Retrieved from <http://www.hd.se/lokalt/hoganas/2015/06/24/daligt-vader-bakom-samre-vattenkvalitet/>
- *Skånska åtgärder för miljömålen. Regionalt åtgärdsprogram för miljökvalitetsmålen 2012–2016*. (2012). Retrieved 30 November 2015, from http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/publikationer/2012/Skanska_atgarder_for_miljomalen.pdf
- Swedish Code of Laws 1998:808: Miljöbalken (1998:808). 2 kap & 5 kap: Riksdagen.se,. (1998). *Svensk författningssamling 1998:808 Miljöbalk (1998:808) - riksdagen.se*. Retrieved 30 November 2015, from http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Miljobalk-1998808_sfs-1998-808/
- *Vatten. vårt gemensamma ansvar (2009-2015)*. (2009). Retrieved 30 November 2015, from [http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/stockholm/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/publikationer/2010/slutversion_vm_broschyren_webb\[1\].pdf](http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/stockholm/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/publikationer/2010/slutversion_vm_broschyren_webb[1].pdf)

European environmental services:

European Nature Information System: eunis.eea.europa.eu, (2016). *EUNIS -Welcome to EUNIS Database*. Retrieved 27 January 2016, from <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/>

14. ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Attendance list of stakeholders in Kullaberg Nature Reserve annual meetings (2015). Source: European nature information system web site.

NAME	E-MAIL ADDRESS	NAME OF ORGANIZATION
Helen Thorn Jönsson	helen.thorn.jonsson@lansstyrelsen.se	Kullabergs naturreservat
Kristofer Håkansson	Info@destil.se	Destil.
Per Sjögren	per.sjogren@kullamannen.com	Kullens fyr
Johanna Stedt	johanna.stedt@lansstyrelsen.se	Länsstyrelsen Skåne
Matt Strickland	Matt.strickland3@gmail.com	Kullakajak
Joachim Persson	Info@specialsport.se	Special sport school AB
Daniel Åberg	Daniel.berg@lansstyrelsen.se	Länsstyrelsen Skåne
Leonor Lavrod	leonor.lavrod@lansstyrelsen.se	naturum Kullaberg
Daniel Johnsson	daniel-johnsson@live.se	naturum Kullaberg
Kerstin Bergelin	kerstin.bergelin@telia.com	Naturskyddsforeningen i Kullabygden
Bo Petersson	bo.petersson@naturskyddsforeningen.se	Naturskyddsforeningen i Kullabygden
Gunnel Petersson	gunnel.petersson@naturskyddsforeningen.se	Naturskyddsforeningen i Kullabygden
Jan E Eriksson	j.e.eriksson@telia.com	Arlds Byalag
Ake Höjman	ake.hojman@telia.com	Arlds Byalag
Mats Jacobsson	matsleonard@gmail.com	Mp Höganäs
Hans Nordius	hans.nordius@kof.nu	KOF
Mikael Olofsson	mikael@krapperup.se	Gyllenstiernska Krapperupsstiftelsen
Stefan Svensson	Stefansvensson@telia.com	Nyhamns Byförening
Eva Sperling	guide.eva@mail.com	Eva Guide, guide turer
Lars Göte Nilsson	info@birdwave.se	Birdwave
Birgitta Hansson	birgitta.g.e.hansson@gmail.com	Mölle Byförening/Möllekuriren
Petra Hänsel	petra.haensel@gmx.de	Guide
Karl Nilsson	puffinus@live.se	KOF
arne sandemyr	arne.sandemyr@home.se	Ierbergets byaförening
eve nilsson	finns ej	Ierbergets byaförening
Madelene Larnaby	madelene.larnaby@hoganas.se	Höganäs kommun
Freddie	Freddy.Kristensson@lansstyrelsen.se	Lansstyrelsen
Per Hansson	fam.hansson.nyhamn@telia.com	Vägföreningen Kullens Havsbad
Lars-Göran Pihl	lasse@kullendyk.nu	9165537839
Emma Pihl	emma@kullendyk.nu	9165537839
Sören Elén	042344100@telia.com	privat
Kaj Möller	ibk.moller@gmail.com	Kullabygdens ornitologiska förening
Elisabeth Rosenqvist	nowtc@outlook.com	Strandbadens Byaförening
Carl Hellberg	carl_r.hellberg@ism.lu.se	Strandbadens Byaförening
Barbro Stigsdotter	stigsdotter.barbro@gmail.se	Fullmäktigeledamot, MP

ANNEX II: Natura 2000, list of habitats of community interest in Kullaberg Nature Reserve.

Natura 2000. Habitats of community interest inside Kullaber Nature Reserve		
1170	Reefs	367,1
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	0,04
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	35,2
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	0,06
4030	European dry heaths	87,2
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	17,2
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	0,05
6270	*Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands	27,7
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinietalia caeruleae)	0,03
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	0,42
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	1,1
7230	Alkaline fens	0,03
9080	*Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods	4,3
9110	Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests	78,8
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	50,5
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	50,7
9180	**Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	21,1
9190	Old adrophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	16,3
91E0	*Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicetalia)	0,98

(*) Priority habitats

ANNEX III: List of endangered and community interest species in Kullaberg Nature Reserve.

Endangered and Natura 2000 Species				IUCN category		Natura 2000
		Scientific Name	English	IUCN	SW RL	
Tetrapoda	Mammalia	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Porpoise	LC	VU	1351
	Aves	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	NT	LC	A103
		<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	LC	NT	
		<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black guillemot	LC	NT	
		<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	European nightjar	LC	LC	A224
		<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Lesser spotted woodpecker	LC	NT	
		<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Golden Oriole	LC	VU	A338
		<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed shrike	LC	LC	
		<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	LC	LC	
		<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	LC	NT	A001
		<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon	LC	LC	A002
		<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker	LC	NT	A236
		<i>Oygnus oygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	LC	LC	A038
		<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Wood Lark	LC	LC	A246
		<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	yellowhammer	LC	VU	
	Amphibia	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great crested Newt	LC	LC	1166
Mollusca	Gastropoda	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>		NT	LC	1014
		<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>		LC	NT	1013
		<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort	NE	NT	
		<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>		NE	VU	
Spermatophyta	Angiosperma	<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort	LC	EN	
		<i>Hookeria lucens</i>		NE	NT	
		<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i>	Grass pea	LC	CR	
		<i>Allium carinatum</i>		NE	NT	
		<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's wort	NE	EN	
		<i>Bromus ramosus</i>	The hairy brome	NE	VU	
		<i>Veronica montana</i>	Mountain speedwell	NE	VU	
		<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>		NE	EN	
		<i>Pimpinella major</i>	Greater burnet-saxifrage	NE	NT	
		<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>	Perennial honesty	NE	NT	
		<i>Sagina a. apetala</i>	Dwarf pearlwort	NE	EN	
		<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>		???	NT	
Fungi		<i>Inonotus hispidus</i>	Shaggy bracket	NE	VU	
		<i>Pluteus aurantiorugosus</i>		NE	EN	
		<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Beefsteak fungus	NE	NT	
		<i>Hericium coralloides</i>	Coral tooth fungus	NE	NT	
		<i>Amanita ceciliae</i>		NE	NT	
		<i>Boletus appendiculatus</i>		NE	NT	
		<i>Poronia punctata</i>	Nail Fungus	NE	NT	

ANNEX IV: Map of Kullaberg Nature Reserve

Nature Conservation Activities from April to October 2015

1. Agreements		2. Agreements	
Amphibians Excursion		The Farm	
Date	2015-04-11, kl. 20	Date	2015-04-12, kl. 10
Activity Description	One of the top gaming activity will be about mammals, we will discuss this activity in advance It's important to bring a flashlight and avoid stepping on the animals on our way to the excursion	Activity Description	The Nature Conservation traditions in Helsingbor will continue once the first signs of spring arise among the flowers and the birds, enjoying also the nature in the trails of Kullabygden Bring snacks, boots, binoculars and appropriate equipment
Organizer	Nature Conservation in Kullabygden.	Organizer	Nature Conservation in Kullabygden.
Location	P-platsen, Höganäs.	Location	Mölle chapel
3. Agreements		4. Agreements	
Bird ringing day		Discover the flora of Scania	
Date	2015-05-10, kl. 8-9	Date	2015-06-07, kl. 13-15
Activity Description	Bird ringing will occurred in collaboration with the Kullaberg Visitor Center. The purpose is to spread the knowledge of bird ringing to the public. The event may be canceled depending on weather conditions	Activity Description	Discover the flora of Scania with Gun Pfern: Lecture in Kullaberg Visitor Center Flower spring hike in Ablahamn
Organizer	Kullabygdens Ornithological Society	Organizer	Naturum Kullaberg.
Location	Naturum Kullaberg.	Location	Naturum Kullaberg.
5. Agreements		6. Agreements	
Sunrise with birds		Sea Day and porpoises Lecture	

Date	2015-05-14, kl. 06.30	Date	2015-05-17, kl. 13-15
Activity Description	Whether you hear the cuckoo or not a nice walk in the lush ravine is waiting for you, a relatively unknown secret hideaway and also a walk by the stream at Niagara in the Gulf	Activity Description	Visit to the aquarium with marine biologist from the Kullaberg Visitor Center and lecture about porpoises with Johanna Bergstedt
Organizer	Nature Conservation in Kullabygden.	Organizer	Naturum Kullaberg and the Öresund Foundation
Location	Meeting at the parking lot at the bay, Viken.	Location	Naturum Kullaberg
7. Agreements	Nature Night by Bike	8. Agreements	Wild Flowers Day
Date	2015-06-05, kl. 20	Date	2015-06-14, kl.10.00
Activity Description	The bike road is worth the effort. We will start at the south past Ingelstråde wetland, Svedberga hill and Höghult. The finish point is the wetland just northeast of Sture Holm Farm, where we can find: birds, plants, bats and maybe a few mammals and then we cycle back towards Höganäs. Bring your packed lunch	Activity Description	We invite you to a walk by the Karl XII fort. The event may be canceled depending on weather conditions and attendance Enjoy the flora with a cup of coffee
Organizer	Nature Conservation in Kullabygden. Excursion Ulrik Alm .	Organizer	Nature Conservation in Kullabygden.
Location	Cycling: P-platsen, Höganäs kl. 20.00. Driving from Gruvtorget kl. 20.45.	Location	P-platsen, skansarna.
9. Agreements	Faro International	10. Agreements	Naturrestatets Dag
Date	2015-08-15-16 (2 dagar), kl. 10-18	Date	2015-09-05
Activity Description	The International Swedish Lighthouse Association will celebrate this special day on Kullaberg. Kullensfyr will be open from 10-18 providing	Activity Description	On September 5, we offer an enjoyable day for children and adults at the Kullaberg Visitor Center, Kullen Lighthouse and a

	guided tours See more at: www.kullensfyr.se		few other locations on Kulaberg. Associations and tour operators will participate
Organizer	Kullens fyr.	Organizer	Naturum Kullaberg.
Location	Kullens fyr.	Location	Naturum Kullaberg.
11. Agreements	Mushrooms Day Exhibition	12. Agreements	Geology Day
Date	2015-09-05 2015-09-06, kl. 11-16	Date	2015-09-12, kl. 11-16
Activity Description	Exhibition with edible mushrooms, toadstools and microscope to study the mushrooms in detail. If you have sample you can bring them to have help from an expert	Activity Description	Geological information available for the whole family, Real sample of finn gneis and pegmatite in Kullaberg Visitor Center and out on the reserve. People can also make a quick quiz regarding geology
Organizer	Nature Conservation Association in Helsingborg Kullabygden, Puggehaten and Sweden Mycological association	Organizer	Naturum Kullaberg.
Location	Naturum Kullaberg.	Location	Naturum Kullaberg.
13. Agreements	Green Week	14. Agreements	Fågelskådningens Day
Date	V40. 2015-09-28 -2015-10-04, kl. 11-16	Date	2015-09-20, kl. 9-10
Activity Description	The Nature Conservation in Kullabygden and Kullaberg Visitor Center will release the Go Green Think Twice Initiative	Activity Description	Bird Ringing activity conducted in collaboration with Kullaberg Visitor Center The purpose is to spread the knowledge of bird ringing to the public. The event

			may be canceled depending on weather conditions
Organizer	Nature Conservation in Kullabygden. Naturum Kullaberg	Organizer	Kullabygdens Ornithological Society
Location	Naturum Kullaberg.	Location	Naturum Kullaberg.

Övriga aktiviteter

1. Agreements	Lighthouse Stories	1. Agreements	Spring break activities- Arts and Craft workshops
Date	2015-07-14, kl. 18.	Date	2015-04-09, 16, 23. kl. 11-14
Activity Description	Live presentation from professional musician and composer Sofie Livebrant. See more at: www.sofuelivebrant.com	Activity Description	Höganäs art crafters promote their product for local community
Organizer	Swedish Lighthouse and Kullamannen Association	Organizer	Naturum Kullaberg – Skolhuset.
	Kullens fyr.	Location	Spring break- Arts and Craft

School Holiday Activities

1. Agreements	Spring break activities- Arts and Craft workshops	2. Agreements	Summer Activities
Date	V.14 2015-04-02, kl. 11-14	Date	From July to August
Activity Description	Höganäs art crafters promote their product for local community	Activity Description	Summer activities at the Kullaberg Visitor Center and marine biologists Free guided activities (snorkel safari) More information at www.kullabergnatur.se
Location	Naturum Kullaberg	Location	Naturum Kullaberg
3. Agreements	Fall Break activities		
Date	Fall break activities Denmark v42 and Sweden v44.		
Activity Description	Nature Conservation in Kullabygden, Activities promoted by Kullaberg Visitor Center about the GO Green Think Twice initiative		
Location	Naturum Kullaberg		

Temporary Exhibitions

Date	Photography Exhibition
2/2 - 28/2	<i>Photography Exhibition by Jörgen Fotozon Nilsson from the book Kullabygden</i>
2/2 - 30/4	<i>Fantasy Bird Exhibition</i>

	Promoted by Kullaberg Visitor Center
1/3 – 15/6	<i>Photography Ringing Exhibition by Johan Hammar</i>
1/5 – 31/8	<i>Butterfly exhibition</i>
16/6-16/8	<i>Butterfly Photography Exhibition</i>
17/8 – 27/11	<i>Photography exhibition by Marin</i> Scania coast exhibition by Kristin Johansson.
5-6/9	Fungus Exhibition Mushrooms Day exhibition in collaboration with Nature Conservation in Kullabygden and Helsingborg Expert Clas Ingvert

Year Activities

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Everyday during the summer time	Exhibition
Weekends from May to September and every day in June to August	Aquarium visit with the marine biologist from Kullaberg Visitor Center
Weekends from May to September and every day in June to August	Cave Open tours – Kullabergsguiderna.
All year	GPS-hiking activities – Kullabergsguiderna.
All year	Bird hiking activities

ANNEX VI: Activities in Kullaberg (2016)

Naturum Kullaberg Program Activity from April to October 2016

Activity	Date	Location	Description
Porpoises- Ocean Day	May 15	Naturum Kullaberg.	Lecture on Sweden's smallest whale, porpoise, with marine biologist Johanna Bergstedt 14-15: 30 pm Organizer: Marine Center in Angelholm. Contact: Naturum Kullaberg 042 347,056
Spring Viking Celebration at Himmelstorp: stone circles during the International Vikingahelgen.	May 7-8	Himmelstorps Hembygdsgård i East Kullaberg Nature Reserve.	Viking Celebration for the whole family at. 11-16. Offering various activities such as guided hikes to the judgments of the rings from the Iron Age, Cooking with the Vikings, Viking market Himmelstorp farm will be open. Organizer: Viking Society in Kullabygden, Kullen Hembygdsförening and Naturum Kullaberg. Contact: Naturum Kullaberg 042 347056 and Kullen Hembygdsförening http://www.hembygd.se/kullen/hus-och-gardar/himmelstorps-hembygdsgard/
National Day of Himmelstorps Hembygdsgård	Jun 6	Himmelstorps Hembygdsgård East Kullaberg Nature Reserve.	Courtyard farm's café will be open. Join us for a Flower Walk at Himmelstorp farm and beech forest walk with Gun Pfern at 12-13 pm. Live concert Hussar sextet at 14:00 pm Organizer: Kullen Hembygdsförening SSNC in Kullabygden and Naturum Kullaberg. Contact: Kullen Hembygdsförening, http://www.hembygd.se/kullen/hus-och-gardar/himmelstorps-hembygdsgard/

Activity	Date	Location	Description
Discover the flora of Skåne at Kullaberg.	Jun 12	Naturum Kullaberg. Western Kullaberg Nature Reserve.	Lecture about the flora of Scania inside the Visitor Centre at Kullaberg. 13-14 pm and a hiking activity in the Western Kullaberg with Gun Pfern . 14:30 to 15:30 pm Organizer: Kullen Hembygdsförening, SSNC in Kullabygden and Kullaberg Visitor Center. Contact: Naturum Kullaberg 042 347,056th
Midsummer at Himmelstorp	Jun 23	Himmelstorps Hembygdsgård East Kullaberg Nature Reserve.	Traditional circle dance around the maypole and games for the whole family at Himmelstorp estate in the Midsummer Day at. 17 pm Organizer: Kullen Hembygdsförening and Kullaberg visitor center. Contact: Kullen Hembygdsförening, http://www.hembygd.se/kullen/hus-och-gardar/himmelstorps-hembygdsgard/
Geology Day	Sept 10	Naturum Kullaberg.	Geology Day inside the visitor center with a small exhibition and family activity outdoors. Organizer: Naturum Kullaberg along with the Geological club of Helsingborg. Contact: Naturum Kullaberg 042 347,056th
Autumn Viking days at Himmelstorp stone circles in the European hiking event Euro-rando.	Sept 10-17	Himmelstorps Hembygdsgård East Kullaberg Nature Reserve.	Viking Days for the whole family all day at. 11-16 pm This Vikings activity offers various activities such as guided hikes to the judgments rings and burial ground from the Iron Age, Cooking with the Vikings, Viking market. Himmelstorp farm will be open. Organizer: Naturum Kullaberg with Kullabygden hembygdsförening and Viking Society of Kullabygden. Contact: Naturum Kullaberg 042 347056, http://www.hembygd.se/kullen/hus-och-gardar/himmelstorps-hembygdsgard/

Outdoor Activities (with a tour guide)

Activity	Date	Location	Description
Caving	From May to August	Outside Naturum Kullaberg	For more information go to http://kullabergsguiderna.se/
Tumlarsafari	From May to September	Outside Naturum Kullaberg	For more information go to http://kullabergsguiderna.se/
GPS-vandringar	Året runt	Outside Naturum Kullaberg	For more information go to http://kullabergsguiderna.se/
Birdwatching "Behold the birds of prey".	April 24 and May 7	Outside Naturum Kullaberg	At 11.30 am costs of SEK 100, children free admission accompanied by an adult. Pre-registration the day before, please contact Lars-Göte 070 6341113 or in-fo@birdwave.se . Please bring snack and binoculars. For more information go to http://www.birdwave.se/
Akvarievisning	Jun 18-August 21	Naturum Kullaberg.	Exhibition tour and video / aquarium feed and talk (1 time per day) at noon. 13:30. Naturum Kullaberg and Junior Ranger / Jonstorps scout.

ANNEX VII. Timetable Bus Mölle- Kullens Fyr during 2015 summer. Source: Skånetrafiken web

202

Mölle - Kullens fyr

måndag - fredag

[illegible]

lördag

Mölle busstation	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Mölle Grindstugan	10.03	11.03	12.03	13.03	14.03	15.03	16.03	17.03
Ransviksvägen	10.07	11.07	12.07	13.07	14.07	15.07	16.07	17.07
Mölle Kullagården	10.09	11.09	12.09	13.09	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09
Kullens fyr	10.11	11.11	12.11	13.11	14.11	15.11	16.11	17.11

söndag

Mölle busstation	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Mölle Grindstugan	10.03	11.03	12.03	13.03	14.03	15.03	16.03	17.03
Ransviksvägen	10.07	11.07	12.07	13.07	14.07	15.07	16.07	17.07
Mölle Kullagården	10.09	11.09	12.09	13.09	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09
Kullens fyr	10.11	11.11	12.11	13.11	14.11	15.11	16.11	17.11

1 maj - 31 augusti 2015

För resor under jul, nyår, påsk, midsommar samt övriga storhelger se Reseplaneraren.

202

Kullens fyr - Mölle

måndag - fredag

Kullens fyr	10.45	11.45	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45
Mölle Kullagården	10.47	11.47	12.47	13.17	13.47	14.17	14.47	15.17	15.47	16.17	16.47	17.17	17.47
Ransviksvägen	10.49	11.49	12.49	13.19	13.49	14.19	14.49	15.19	15.49	16.19	16.49	17.19	17.49
Mölle Grindstugan	10.53	11.53	12.53	13.23	13.53	14.23	14.53	15.23	15.53	16.23	16.53	17.23	17.53
Mölle busstation	10.58	11.58	12.58	13.28	13.58	14.28	14.58	15.28	15.58	16.28	16.58	17.28	17.58
													

lördag

Kullens fyr	10.45	11.45	12.45	13.45	14.45	15.45	16.45	17.45
Mölle Kullagården	10.47	11.47	12.47	13.47	14.47	15.47	16.47	17.47
Ransviksvägen	10.49	11.49	12.49	13.49	14.49	15.49	16.49	17.49
Mölle Grindstugan	10.53	11.53	12.53	13.53	14.53	15.53	16.53	17.53
Mölle busstation	10.58	11.58	12.58	13.58	14.58	15.58	16.58	17.58

söndag

Kullens fyr	10.45	11.45	12.45	13.45	14.45	15.45	16.45	17.45
Mölle Kullagården	10.47	11.47	12.47	13.47	14.47	15.47	16.47	17.47
Ransviksvägen	10.49	11.49	12.49	13.49	14.49	15.49	16.49	17.49
Mölle Grindstugan	10.53	11.53	12.53	13.53	14.53	15.53	16.53	17.53
Mölle busstation	10.58	11.58	12.58	13.58	14.58	15.58	16.58	17.58

TECKENFÖRKLARING

S Turen går endast 14 juni – 15 augusti 2015.

TECKENFÖRKLARING

\$ Turen går endast 14 juni – 15 augusti 2015.

Linjen körs av Nobina Höganäs