



Europeiska jordbruksfonden för  
landsbygdsutveckling: Europa  
investerar i landsbygdsområden



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ÖSTRA  
GÖINGE



# A study of four constructed wetlands in the catchment of Lake Immeln Hövidstorp wetland



Photo: Johan Forssblad

Before 2019, there was a dying monoculture of black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and European spruce (*Picea abies*) on a dried peat bog



Photo: Johan Forssblad

This wetland was created with gently sloping edges to prevent erosion and to be able to store a large amount of water



Photo: Johan Forssblad

At the shores of the wetland, beach meadows were created  
and different herbs were planted  
At these meadows, a large number of animals, from insects to moose,  
find food



Photo: Daniel Bergman

The lapwing, which had disappeared from the area for several decades, returned  
Other birds that have been found here are the goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*),  
the whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), the heron (*Ardea cinerea*),  
the crane (*Grus grus*) and the great grey owl (*Strix nebulosa*)



HÖVIDSTORP WETLAND

Photo: Johan Forssblad

One can enjoy the birds from a bird tower



HÖVIDSTORP 2022-09-14

Photo: Johan Forssblad

In 2022, a large number of physical and chemical factors have been measured



HÖVIDSTORPS WETLAND 2022-12-02

Photo: Johan Forssblad



Since the wetland is constructed on a peatland with black peat, the colour of the water, iron, TOC and DOC increased over the wetland



The water level of Lake Flyboda was lowered in the 19th century  
The river was straightened and converted to a channel with high, straight edges



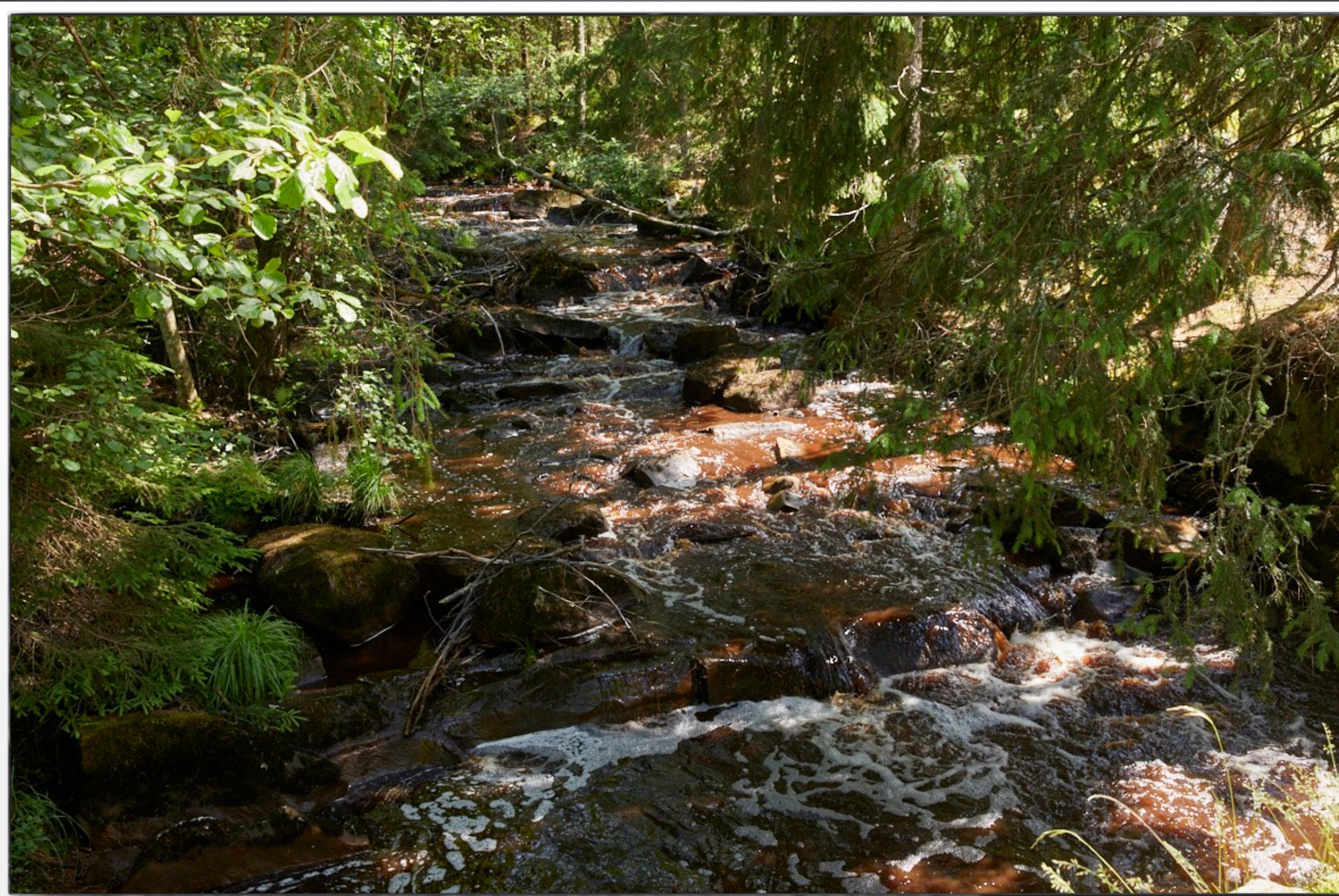
In 2022, a wetland with a meandering stream was constructed



FLYBODA WETLAND 2022-09-14

Photo: Johan Forssblad

# The outflow of the Flyboda wetland



EKESHULTSÅN, BÖGLAREHULT

Photo: Johan Forssblad

The demonstration site at Traneboda where different measures were created (2013-2014) in order to improve the water quality and the environment



EKESHULTSÅN, TRANEBODA

Photo: Johan Forssblad

In this area, previously high and sharp edges were levelled out to counteract erosion  
This also means that the stream can retain more water at high flows  
More habitats are created and it is easier for large animals to drink from the stream



Placing stones in the river has recreated currents and calm water  
This has increased the number of habitats in the river which has lead  
to more species of bottom-dwelling insects



EKESHULTSÅN, TRANEBOGA

Photo: Johan Forssblad

A quill area has been designed so that none of the furrows are left dry at low flows  
This is an optimal growing area for fish with flowing water, rocks, fallen trees and tree roots  
Here, the grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) thrives!



EKESHULTSÅN, TRANEBOGA

Photo: Johan Forssblad



In June, at Traneboda, the colour of the water decreased  
from 556 to 425 mg Pt/l over the demonstration site  
This could be due to constructed wetlands connected to the river



EKESHULTSÅN, TRANEBODA

Photo: Johan Forssblad

# The constructed wetlands at Grimsboda



GRIMSBODA 2022-03-23

Photo: Johan Forssblad

In Grimsboda, a wetland was constructed in 2015



GRIMSBODA 2016-04-07

Photo: Agne Andersson

We planned to monitor the effects of the wetland in 2022



GRIMSBODA 2022-03-23

Photo: Johan Forssblad

2022 became an unusually dry year. The wetland was dry in the summer..



GRIMSBODA, 2022-06-21

Photo: Johan Forssblad

...in the autumn...



GRIMSBODA, 2022-10-17

Photo: Johan Forssblad

...and in winter



GRIMSBODA, 2022-12-02

Photo: Johan Forssblad