

Summary of action C3, restoration of semi-natural grasslands Species-rich LIFE LIFE10/NA/FI

SITE NUMBER	SITE CODE	SITE NAME	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands (ha) in the GA	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands (ha) completed	Comments
1	FI0100005	Tammisaaren ja Hangon...	39,0	30,4	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands was carried out in privately owned protected areas on subsites Nothamn and Långholmen, whereas on the subsite Dragsviksgård the natural conditions were unsuitable for long-term management by grazing, and semi-natural grassland restoration was not feasible there. Restoration methods were clearing of undergrowth and removal of trees, small amount of timber sales income was generated. Fences were built for sheep grazing, which will help to keep the restored areas open in the future. Restoration work was partly outsourced, the rest was implemented by PWF's own personnel and by WWF volunteers (total of 5 Action C5 volunteer camps were organized in 2012, 2014 and 2015). Management by grazing continues and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
2	FI0100021	Meiko-Lapträsk	8,5	8,3	Restoration methods were clearing of undergrowth, removal of trees and building a fence for grazing. Work was outsourced and one Action C5 volunteer camp was organized by WWF (2013). Timber sales income was generated. Management by grazing continues and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
3	FI0100024	Medvästö-Stormossen	47,0	82,5	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands was carried out in subsites Dävits and Medvastundet, the latter being an additional subsite approved in the CL of 20 July 2015 to compensate for the site 6 Mustavuoren lehto, which could not be restored. Restoration methods were clearing of undergrowth and removal of trees and reed ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> ). Timber sales income was generated. It was also necessary to build access road and parking lot for visitors and for maintenance and to acquire connection to the power grid in order to have electricity for the fences. Work was mainly outsourced, but partly carried out by PWF's own personnel. Also numerous volunteer days were organized. Management by grazing continues and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
4	FI0100036	Lohjanjärven alueet	5,0	9,1	Restoration methods were clearing of undergrowth, removal of trees and building of fences and watering system (well and troughs) for grazing animals. Work was mainly outsourced and partly carried out by PWF's own personnel. Management by grazing continues, although the farmer does not receive funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme.
5	FI0100040	Nuuksio	12,0	11,6	Semi-natural grasslands were restored on 3 subsites: Rajala, Purola and Stensbacka. Restoration methods were removal of trees, and in Rajala building of fences for grazing animals. Tree removal was outsourced and the fencing carried out by PWF's own personnel. No timber sales income was generated. In Purola invasive alien species ( <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> ) was removed by PWF's personnel and by volunteers. Management by grazing continues on Rajala subsite and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme. The other subsites will be managed by PWF after the LIFE project.
6	FI0100065	Mustavuoren lehto ja...	25,6	0,0	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands could not be carried out in this site, because based on field inventories the site proved to be unsuitable for habitat restoration. Compensatory area was restored in project sites 3 and 4.

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7	FI0100074	Porvoonjoen suisto...	7,0	9,8	The objective was to restore semi-natural grassland habitat and to improve habitat quality for Clouded Apollo. Restoration methods were clearing of undergrowth and removal of trees (no timber sales income), and building of fences for grazing animals. It was also necessary to acquire connection to the power grid in order to have electricity for the fences. Work was mainly outsourced, but also numerous volunteer days were organized by PWF. Management by grazing continues and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
10	FI0200046	Houtskarın lehdot	2,6	1,6	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands was carried out in Storö subsite by removing undergrowth. Work was carried out by PWF's own personnel. No timber sales income. The site is not suitable for grazing, but PWF will manage the site after the LIFE project.
12	FI0200064	Seilin saaristo	14,0	16,3	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands included removal of undergrowth and larger trees. Due to sensitivity and remote location of the site, restoration work was outsourced to forest worker who used horse carriage for timber transportation. Management by grazing continues and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
15	FI0200090	Saaristomeri	43,0	43,9	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands was carried out on Jurmo island in the archipelago by removing <i>trees, Juniper communis</i> and other bushes and by prescribed burning of heath vegetation. Work was partly outsourced, partly carried out by PWF's own personnel. There were also 3 Action C5 volunteer camps organized by WWF (2012, 2014 and 2015). In some of the restored areas management by grazing continues and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site. Rest of the restored areas will be managed by PWF after the LIFE project.
16	FI0200102	Rekijokilaakso	34,0	15,9	Restoration included removal of trees and clearing of undergrowth in subsites Riihipuostaankoski and Kokkapää. Work was outsourced and did not generate timber sales income. After the restoration measures were completed, grazing was started and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
18	FI0200113	Kemiönsaaren kalliot	17,0	17,1	In subsite Svinberget the restoration methods were clearing of undergrowth, removal of trees (generating timber sales income) and building of fences and watering system (well and troughs) for grazing animals. Also some road construction work was necessary. Majority of the work was carried out by PWF's own personnel, road construction was outsourced. After the restoration measures were completed, grazing was started and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
21	FI0361001	Mielas	9,8	9,3	Restoration work in this privately-owned protected area included removal of undergrowth and building a fence for grazing cattle. Work was outsourced, no timber sales income was generated. After the restoration measures were completed, grazing was started and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
30	FI0407012	Västäräkinmäen niityt	5,9	6,7	Restoration work in this privately-owned protected area included clearing of undergrowth and trees, no timber sales income. After the LIFE project management of the site will be carried out by the private landowner and PWF. In the future the site will probably be managed by grazing.

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33	FI0500002	Linnansaari	6,3	6,3	Linnansaari National Park is one of the few sites where PWF is managing rural biotopes by traditional slash-and-burn agriculture. This labor intensive management method was carried out in the archipelago of Lake Saimaa. In addition to this, other areas were restored by clearing undergrowth and building fences for sheep grazing, and some grasslands were restored by mowing. Restoration work was mainly carried out by PWF's own personnel and partly outsourced. WWF organized 2 volunteer camps (Action C5) in Linnansaari (2013 and 2015) and one Senior Ranger event (Action D5) was organized in 2013 by PWF. Parts of the restored areas are managed by grazing and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
36	FI0500108	Pyhäniemi	0,1	0,1	Restoration measures included removal of invasive alien species <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> from semi-natural grassland habitat and was carried out by PWF's own personnel. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project. In the future the site will probably be managed by grazing.
37	FI0500133	Anttilan tila	10,8	10,7	Restoration methods were clearing of undergrowth and removal of trees, no timber sales income was generated. An old fence for grazing sheep was repaired. Restoration work was mainly outsourced and partly carried out by forest worker who used horse carriage for timber transportation. Part of the restoration was carried out by PWF's own personnel. WWF volunteer camp was foreseen for this site, but the camp was instead organized in site 33 Linnansaari national park, where an extra camp was organized in 2015. Restored areas are partly managed by grazing and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
45	FI0600089	Telkkämäki	7,5	9,4	Telkkämäki is one of the few sites where PWF is managing rural biotopes by traditional slash-and-burn agriculture. In addition to this restoration methods included building of fences for grazing. Work was mostly carried out by PWF's own personnel, partly outsourced. Senior Ranger events (Action D5) were organized in 2012, 2013 and 2014. Restored areas are partly managed by grazing, but the farmer does not receive funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
46	FI0700010	Kolin kansallispuisto	11,7	9,4	Koli National Park is one of the few sites where PWF is managing rural biotopes by traditional slash-and-burn agriculture. In addition to this, restoration methods included removal of undergrowth and trees and mowing of grasslands. Work was mainly carried out by PWF's own personnel, partly outsourced. WWF organized 3 volunteer camps (in 2012, 2013 and 2014) and 3 Senior Ranger events (Action D5) were organized in 2012, 2013 and 2014. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project.
48	FI0800112	Lapväärtin kosteikot	10,0	24,2	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands in this privately-owned protected area in Härkmerifjärden subsite included removal of undergrowth and building of fence for grazing. Work was outsourced. After the restoration measures were completed, grazing was started and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
49	FI0800130	Merenkurkun saaristo	10,0	21,7	Semi-natural grasslands were restored in Björkögrunden, Storskäret and Rågrevet subsites. Restoration methods included removal of undergrowth and prescribed burning of heath vegetation. Work was mainly carried out by PWF's own personnel and partly outsourced, and also volunteers participated in the prescribed burnings. Part of the restored area is managed by grazing, although the farmer does not receive funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme.

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50	FI0800132	Luodon saaristo	9,0	11,4	In Rönnskäret subsite restoration included building of fence for grazing. After the restoration measures were completed, grazing was started and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
51	FI0800140	Tegelbruksbacken (Tiilitehtaanmäki)	0,7	5,5	Restoration measures included removal of undergrowth and trees and building of access road and fence for sheep grazing. Invasive alien species <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> was removed. Work was mainly carried out by PWF's own personnel, partly outsourced. After the restoration measures were completed, grazing was started in part of the area and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for management.
52	FI1101645	Oulanka	6,8	10,0	In Oulanka National Park semi-natural grasslands were restored in several small subsites along the Oulanka River. Restoration included removal of undergrowth and moving of grasslands and was mainly carried out by PWF's own personnel, partly outsourced. Senior Ranger events (Action D5) were organized in 2013 and 2014. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project.
53	FI1103828	Syöte	1,0	1,2	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands in subsite Latva-Kouva near Syöte National Park included removal of undergrowth and trees and mowing of grassland. Work was mainly outsourced and partly carried out by PWF's own personnel. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project.
54	FI1106602	Räkäsuo	1,0	0,9	In Räkäsuo semi-natural grassland restoration included removal of undergrowth and mowing of grasslands. Small bridge was built to provide easier access to the site. Work was mainly carried out by PWF's own personnel and partly by volunteer work organized by PWF in collaboration with local nature conservation organization. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project.
58	FI1200719	Martinselkonen	1,5	3,0	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands in subsite Karttimojoen tulvaniityt was done by removing undergrowth and mowing of grasslands. Work was carried out by PWF's own personnel. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project.
59	FI1300301	Perämeren kansallispuisto	34,8	18,2	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands in Perämeri National Park was carried out on several islands in the archipelago. Restoration included removal of undergrowth and trees and building a fence for grazing. Work was mainly carried out by PWF's own personnel and partly by volunteer work organized by PWF in collaboration with local nature conservation organization. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project. In the future the restored areas will probably be managed by grazing.
60	FI1300302	Perämeren saaret	27,1	41,8	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands was carried out on several islands in the archipelago. Restoration included removal of undergrowth and trees. Work was carried out by PWF's own personnel. After the restoration measures were completed, grazing was started in some of the subsites and the farmer receives funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site. In the future also the other restored areas will probably be managed by grazing.

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62	FI0100028	Laajalahden lintuvesi	4,9	4,2	Site 62 was accepted as a new Natura 2000 area to the project as part of the Supplementary Agreement No 1 to the GA approved by the EC in CL of 12 May 2016. Restoration measures included removal of undergrowth and trees and mowing of reed ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> ). Invasive alien species ( <i>Abies</i> sp., <i>Cornus</i> sp.) were removed. Moreover, an old duckboard was dismantled. Electric fence was constructed for grazing and it was necessary to acquire connection to the power grid in order to have electricity for the fence. Work was mainly outsourced, but partly carried out by PWF's own personnel. Also a volunteer day was organized by PWF. Management by grazing has started and the farmer will apply for funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
64	FI0200117	Laukkallio	3,0	3,4	Site 64 was accepted as a new Natura 2000 area to the project as part of the Supplementary Agreement No 1 to the GA approved by the EC in CL of 12 May 2016. Restoration measures included removal of undergrowth and trees and mowing of grassland areas. and Work was carried out by PWF's own personnel, and volunteer day was also organized in collaboration with a local NGO. PWF will be responsible for managing the site after the LIFE project.
66	FI0401012	Rainionmäki ja Sammalsuonpelto	5,7	6,4	Site 66 was accepted as a new Natura 2000 area to the project as part of the Supplementary Agreement No 1 to the GA approved by the EC in CL of 12 May 2016. Restoration included building a fence to enable grazing by sheep, work was outsourced. In the future the site will be managed by grazing and the farmer will apply for funding from Agri-Environmental Scheme for managing the site.
<b>TOTAL (ha)</b>			<b>422,3</b>	<b>450,5</b>	