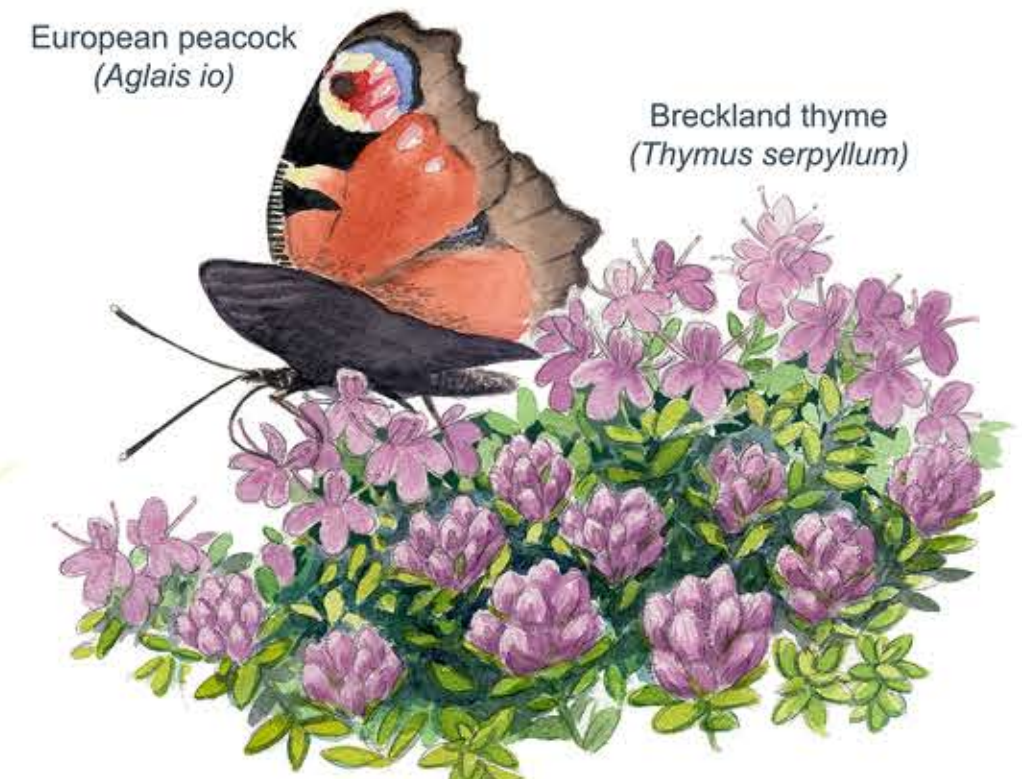
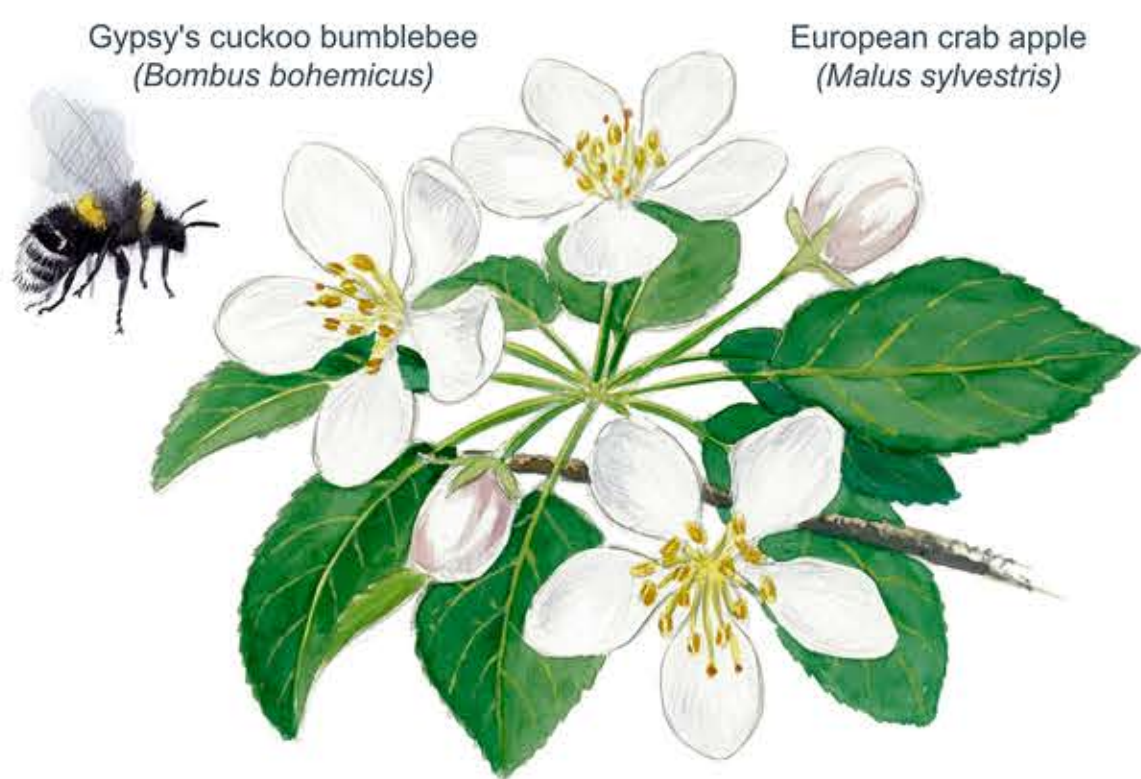


# CoastNet LIFE

## Restoring nature's networks



### Light for herb-rich forest species

End of grazing has led to overgrowth, which means that herb-rich forest species requiring light and space are in trouble. Clearing creates space for such species as crab apple tree and the pollinators it attracts.

### Turning heathland into meadows

Juniper covers meadow plants requiring light and heat. We clear space for nectar plants favoured by butterflies.



### Getting rid of rugosa rose

Rugosa rose is an alien invasive species with floating hips allowing it to spread rapidly and to outcompete other plants. Eradicating it makes space for native species.

### Safe nesting places for birds

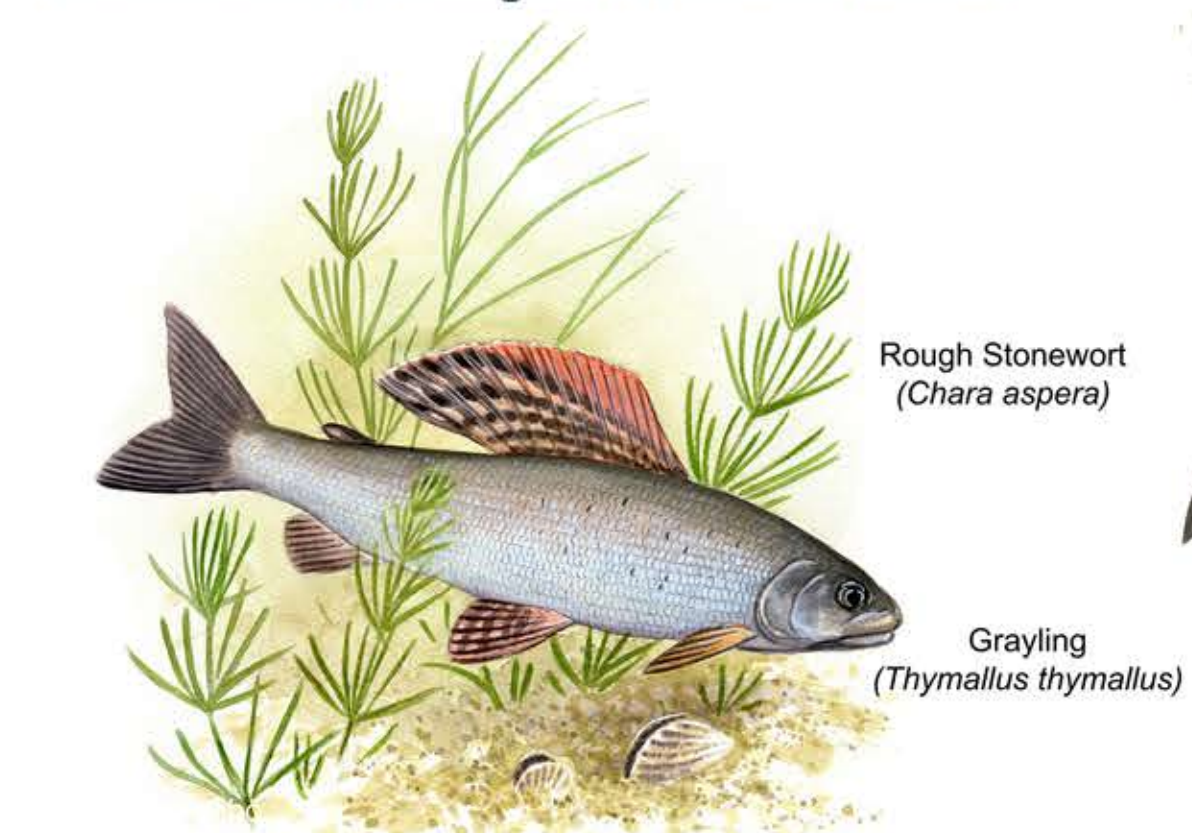
As the outer islets are becoming overgrown, birds nesting on the ground must move closer to the shore where they are exposed to waves. Removing bushes gives birds safer nesting places.



### Controlled burning restores sunlit habitats

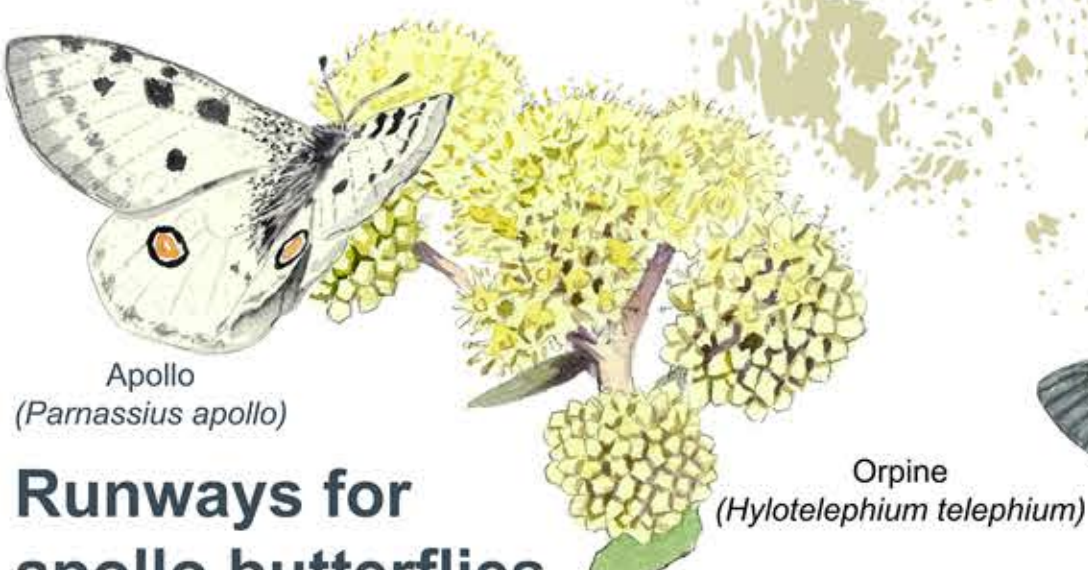
Species at sandy beaches, heaths and esker islands need dry sunlit environments. Controlled burning and clearing are used to remove pines and heather and to restore sunlit habitats.

Each summer, dozens of volunteers make an invaluable contribution as ecological restoration workers.



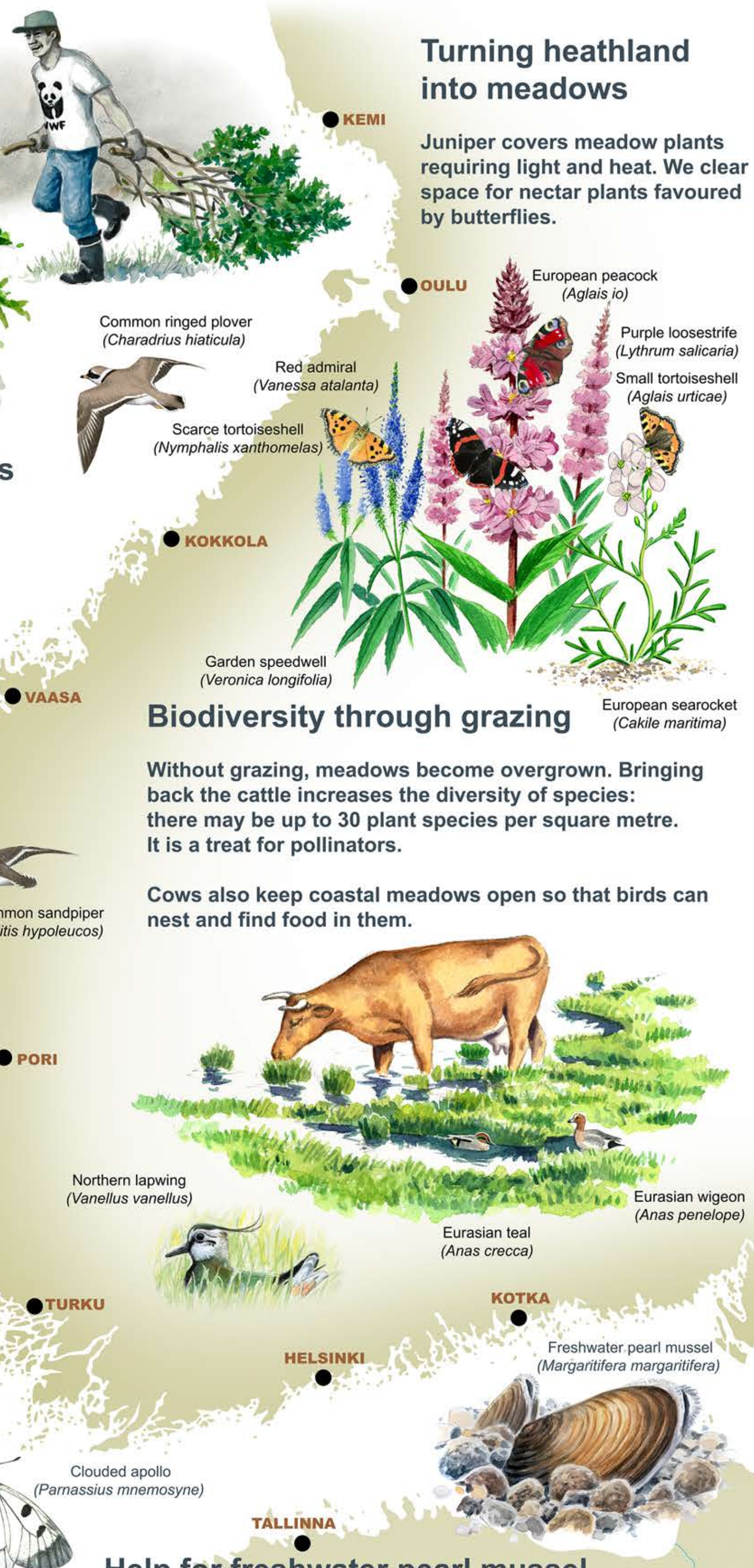
### Stonewort meadows and spawning grounds

Because of eutrophication, many shallow bays are becoming overgrown. Removing water plants makes space for stoneworts and the fish thriving among them.



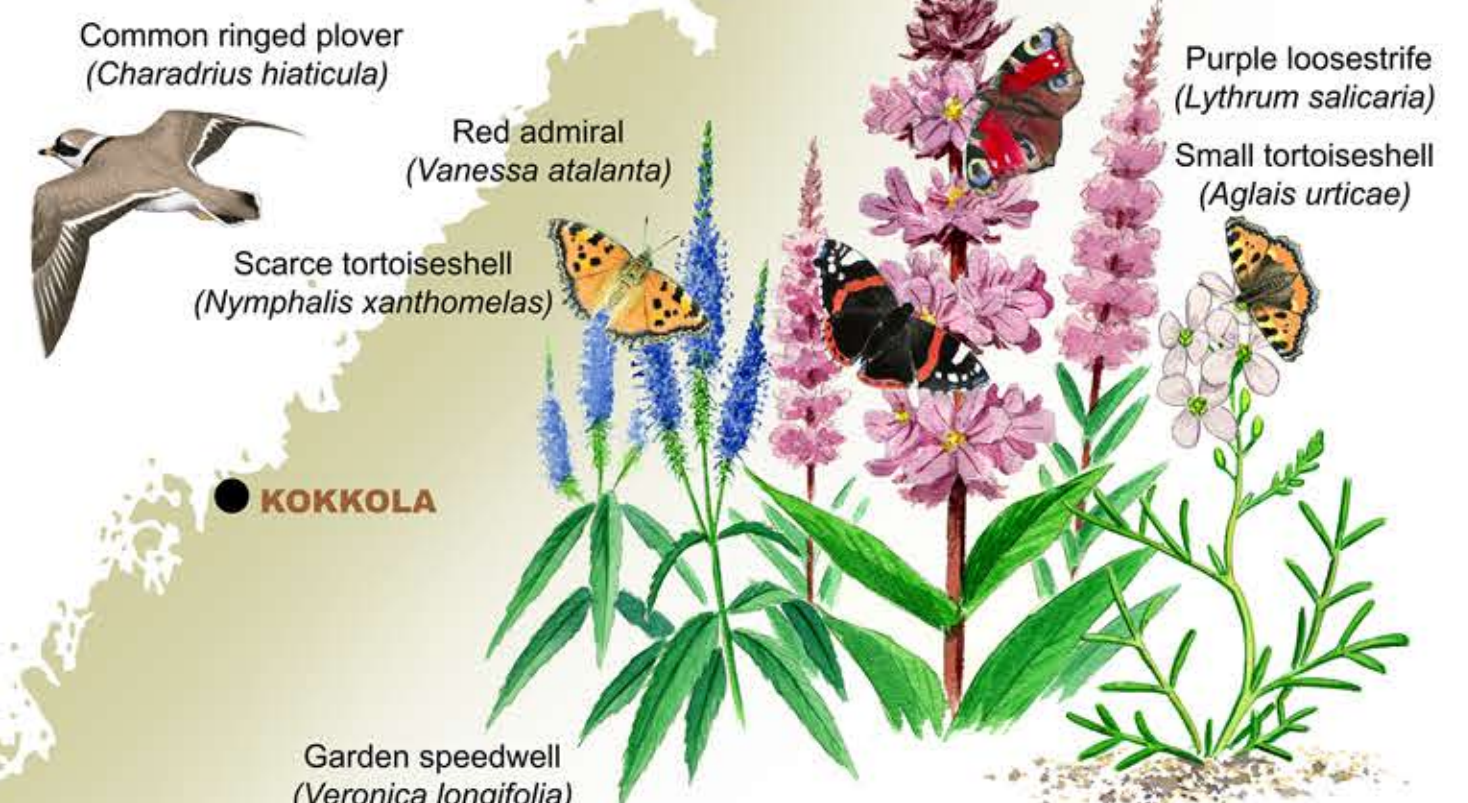
### Runways for apollo butterflies

Larvae of threatened apollo butterflies live on sedum and corydalis. As adults they move to meadows. They must also find a new place if climate change makes the old habitat uninhabitable. We secure a network of habitats where species can move freely.



### Turning heathland into meadows

Juniper covers meadow plants requiring light and heat. We clear space for nectar plants favoured by butterflies.



### Biodiversity through grazing

Without grazing, meadows become overgrown. Bringing back the cattle increases the diversity of species: there may be up to 30 plant species per square metre. It is a treat for pollinators.

Cows also keep coastal meadows open so that birds can nest and find food in them.



Without grazing, meadows become overgrown. Bringing back the cattle increases the diversity of species: there may be up to 30 plant species per square metre. It is a treat for pollinators.



### Help for freshwater pearl mussel

Freshwater pearl mussel is on the verge of extinction in Estonia. The species used to be common but it now only occurs in one river and the population is not growing. Efforts are under way to save the species by restoring the river and by releasing larvae to the restored waterway.

[www.metsa.fi/fi/web/en/coastnetlife](http://www.metsa.fi/fi/web/en/coastnetlife)



KESKKONNAAMET



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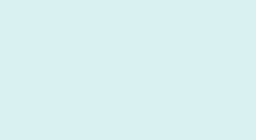
Rauma



Tallinn



TURKU



TURUN YLIOPISTO



Elnäkö- ja ympäristökeskus



WWF

