



NATURRESERVAT

Welcome to Flommen



Waves and winds constantly change the landscape of the Falsterbo peninsula, creating new sandbanks, inlets and lagoons. Flommen was named after the shallow, cut off lagoons ("flommar") that lie behind the sand dunes. The beach meadows at Flommen were previously outlying land to Falsterbo and Skanör. Peat was dug here, and cattle grazed on the grassland.

Sweden's best migratory bird site

The Falsterbo peninsula is one of the country's most important resting places for migratory birds. Already during late summer the first migratory birds arrive and on a good day in September/October, thousands of birds cross the outermost tip of Nabben on their southward journey. Falsterbo ornithological station has been monitoring the birds' migratory paths since the 1950s.

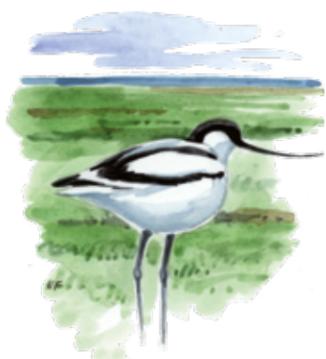
Old castle ruins and lighthouses

During the Middle Ages, Europe's biggest herring market was in Skanör-Falsterbo.

The Danish bailiff was in Skanör castle in the reserve's northern part, and collected tax for the fishing. Today only the castle mound is left, along with the remains of the moat.

The medieval fishing huts were on the sandbanks between central Skanör and the sea.

To the south lies Kolabacken, a remnant from Sweden's oldest beacon. The Dominican monks made beacons here in the 13th century. Today there is only a knoll of sand mixed with remains of charcoal. The lighthouse at the far end of Nabben was built in 1796 and was shut down in 1990.



Pied avocet
Recurvirostra avosetta

The pied avocet is a characteristic species of Flommen. In the spring you can see the elegant, black and white birds watching over their chicks on the meadows of the reserve.



Regulations

Within the grounds of the reserve it is forbidden to:

- damage natural objects or ground surfaces,
- pick or dig up plants,
- intentionally disturb the wildlife,
- set up tents, caravans etc,
- convey motor vehicles, other than on specifically designated roads and parking lots,
- allow dogs on the beaches between the hours of 6 AM and 8 PM during the period May 1 to August 31. Dogs must be kept on a leash during the period March 1 to October 31 (with the exception of dogs being used for retrieving when hunting),
- ride other than within specifically designated areas (see map), ride on sand dunes and from May 1 to September 30 ride on beaches or on laid out footpaths leading to them between the hours of 6 AM and 8 PM,
- affix notice boards, placards, signs, posters, inscriptions or similar,
- during the period April 1 to July 15 enter or stay within the area marked with specific signs in the northern sand-reef and water area (also marked with a dashed line on the map).



Iris spuria

Blue iris

Blue irises blossom in the reserve on the damp soil and among the dunes you can find the protected sea holly.

Green toads and natterjack toads play in the shallow, warm waters. Most vocal, however, is the edible frog, which can be heard both day and night during the spring.



Bufo viridis

The nature reserve was founded in 1981 and covers approximately 1,200 hectares, of which about 280 hectares are land.

The purpose of the reserve is to preserve the open beach area with its sandbank formations and lagoons, as well as to protect the natural sand shore vegetation and beach meadow vegetation formed during centuries of agricultural use. The aim is also to preserve conditions for species-rich and partly unusual flora and fauna. The area must also be accessible as a beach and recreation area, taking into account the area's natural and cultural values.

The nature reserve is part of the EU ecological network of protected areas, Natura 2000.



Länstyrelsen
Skåne