



Welcome to Böda Ecopark and Sveaskog



Böda Ecopark can be found on Öland's northernmost point. It offers a rich and varied forest landscape combined with sand dunes and a long cultural history. Pine dominated meadow forests rich with limestone and full of a myriad of orchids, barren stretches of sand and wind-swept pines and fertile leafy groves with ancient, giant oaks serve to enrich this landscape.

History is clearly present in Böda. The large number of well-preserved ancient remains from the Iron Age is unique in Europe. Almost entire villages comprising remains of houses, stone walls and grave fields tell the story of the lives of early Ölanders in Böda.

Böda is one of Sweden's most popular recreation areas. Böda Bay's beautiful sandy beaches are very popular on hot summer days and the cycle paths which run almost the entire way around Böda are excellent for exploring the area by bike.

To conserve and develop the area's particular natural values, Sveaskog has chosen to turn the area into an ecopark.

Quick facts

Opened: 2006

Don't miss: Skäftekärr Iron Age village, Trollskogen Nature Reserve, old pine forest

Suggestions: Biking, guided tours, beaches

Interesting species: Sword-leaved helleborine, nightjar, ivy

Size: 5,800 hectares

Location: On the northernmost point of Öland



White forest lily



Pine dominated meadow forest



House remains from the Iron Age

Sveaskog's ecoparks – for nature and people

An ecopark is a large, contiguous landscape with high biological and ecological values, for which Sveaskog has high nature conservation ambitions. At least half of the productive forest land is used for nature conservation. In the ecopark we both conserve and develop the biological diversity. Wood production is conducted in most ecoparks, albeit adapted to the area's particular natural and cultural interest. In ecoparks, ecological values take precedence over financial values. At the same time, focus is placed on the significant role the forest plays in outdoor life and human well-being. Sveaskog is in the process of establishing 37 ecoparks throughout Sweden.



The ecopark conserves and changes

Conserving biological diversity requires a number of different methods – anything from active measures to abstinence. By well-planned nature conservation, we will create more pine dominated meadow forests, rich deciduous forests and wetlands as well as highlight ancient and cultural remains. In the remaining production forests, Sveaskog will conduct forestry with enhanced consideration to the area's important natural, cultural and recreational interests. That is a higher level of consideration than the general consideration Sveaskog always gives in production forests. Böda Ecopark comprises around 5 400 hectares of productive forestland. The table below shows Sveaskog's long-term conservation objectives for Böda Ecopark.

Conservation ambitions in Böda Ecopark

Forests with high natural values	Starting point 2006	Restoration	In the future
Pine forests	2%	6%	8%
Rich deciduous forests	1%	4%	5%
Poor deciduous forests	1%	7%	8%
Nature reserves	30%	–	30%
Total forest area with high natural values	34%	17%	51%
Production forests given enhanced consideration	15%		49%
Production forests given general consideration	51%		0%

With the enhanced consideration for natural and cultural environments, which is also given to production forests, the total nature conservation area is 59 percent.

Rich meadow forests

The remains of the formerly extensive pine dominated meadow forests can be found in the northern parts of the ecopark. This rare type of forest developed from outlying pastures which were used in these lime-rich areas. Here, there is a great variety of species, including rare grasses and many different orchids such as the narrow-leaved helleborine, lesser twayblade and common twayblade. Pine dominated meadow forests are a type of nature which disappeared when outlying land was no longer used for grazing and the areas became overgrown. Sveaskog is working to recreate more pine dominated meadow forests in the ecopark through reintroduced grazing and thinning.

Sandy pine dunes

The sandy pine dunes along the east and west coasts of Böda stand in sharp contrast to the rich meadow forests. The barren and poor environment has meant that the forest land is characterised by a very poor variety of species. Here, the shifting sand has left clear tracks. Long stretches of sand populated by individual, old and sometimes dead and twisted pines give the coasts a deserted appearance and the vegetation is dominated by mosses and lichens.

Orchids

Öland is sometimes called the land of orchids. The lime-rich soil has enabled 28 of Sweden's 44 orchid species to grow on Öland, many of them in Böda. The lime marshes and fens



offer the marsh helleborine, fly orchid, military orchid and early marsh orchid among others. The narrow-leaved helleborine is commonly found in lime-rich pine dominated meadow forests. This beautiful, white orchid, which also fascinated Carl Linnæus during his visit to Öland in 1741, does not grow in such profusion anywhere else in the country.

Exciting forest history

When the whole of Öland was turned into a royal hunting park in 1569, any other hunting was forbidden and the right to use timber was severely restricted. If caught, the punishment was severe and imprisonment was not uncommon. Although the

hunting park was closed in 1801, the forest remained crown property. The Böda people resented the government. The farmers continued to take wood for boiling tar, burning lime and building houses while the Crown's forest officers vainly tried to stop such thefts. The conflict culminated in 1850 with the Böda uprising. During the trials of the forest thieves, the disputes became so serious that 110 soldiers from the mainland were called in. The uprising was suppressed and the forest saw the dawning of a new age.

The state acquired Skäftekärr farm and established a forest school there in 1860. One of the first forest officers at Skäftekärr was J E Bohman. He initiated a



Fagerrör

wide-scale replanting programme in the forest to stem the encroaching sand. Millions of trees were planted until eventually man won his battle against the drifting sand. J E Bohman also experimented with foreign species of trees. Today, large plantations of Weymouth Pine, individual Douglas Firs and Western Red Cedar still remind us of his time in Böda.

Unique relics from the Iron Age

North Öland has some of Europe's best-preserved house remains from the Iron Age. Altogether, there are 145 remains in Böda parish. The majority of these lie in the ecopark. Together with house remains, archaeological digs have also unearthed the ruins of stone walls and, often, grave fields on the village outskirts. These almost completely intact villages from the Iron Age have made it possible to gather a lot of valuable knowledge about the lives of Ölanders from between the 3rd and 8th centuries BC. The large number of relics shows that northern Öland was an important demographic area more than two millennia ago.



Outdoor life

Böda Ecopark is one of Sweden's most popular recreation areas with all the right ingredients for outdoor life. Böda Bay is known for its beautiful, long beaches. Almost 40 kilometres of cycle paths stretch around the ecopark, taking cyclists past Böda's many places of interest. An extensive forest path network helps visitors discover the ecopark by themselves and several of the nature reserves have signposted nature trails.

Skäftekärr – you can find inspiration, information, food and equipment for excursions here. You can also rent bikes and

book guided tours on foot and by bike, as well as overnight accommodation in isolated cabins or rooms in the forest. Other attractions are Skäftekärr Iron Age village, an obstacle course for children, a café and restaurant, as well as a park with more than a hundred tree species.

Right of public access–freedom with responsibility

The right of public access is a privilege which allows us to move freely through forests and across land as long as we show respect for the plants and animals. The ground rule is *don't disturb–don't destroy*. The right of public access also applies in nature reserves but can be restricted by the regulations of a specific nature reserve. You can find out more information on the right of public access from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency at www.allemansratten.se

Sveaskog

Sveaskog is Sweden's largest forest owner and sells sawlogs, pulpwood and biofuel. Sveaskog also works with land transactions and develops the forest as a venue for hunting, fishing and other nature-based experiences. The forest and its assets are Sveaskog's core business and sustainable development permeates every aspect of Sveaskog's activities. Sales in 2015 were over SEK 6 billion and the number of employees totalled approximately 700.

For more information:

www.ekopark.se, www.sveaskog.se or Sveaskog's Customer Centre 0771-787 100

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Points of interest in the ecopark

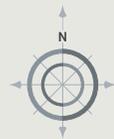
- 1 Skäftekärr** is a good starting point for your visit to the ecopark. Here, you will find information on Böda's nature and culture. The area is home to Skäftekärr Iron Age village, a relic from Öland's earlier farms. The park around Skäftekärr was built in the 1860s and is home to hundreds of different types of trees. Around Skäftekärr there is a conservation project going on, with the recreation of grazing lands and a wetland.
- 2 The Western Red Cedar forest** was planted in the 1800s and even though a storm in 2005 hit the trees hard, the forest and its lofty trees are still mightily impressive today. There is a restoration going on in the nearby younger stand of Western Red Cedar.
- 3 Idegransreservatet** comprises a natural pine forest with a high abundance of yew trees, thick trees and blazes.
- 4 The beeches in Böda** is a beautiful rest area surrounded by old beech trees.
- 5 Ramsnäs** has a wonderful sandy beach close to old, storm-swept, crooked pines.
- 6 Bödakusten Västra Nature Reserve** has fantastic sand drifts and high dune areas. A thin, old and wind-swept pine forest grows in this sparse environment but there are also lush, deciduous forests and pastureland with a wide variety of species to the south. The 8 km-long beach has several beautiful rest areas and good opportunities for a swim.
- 7 Masteträden** is an area with high, old pines. In the old days, they would cut mast sections for the wharves here. The oldest is the 350-year-old Bogate pine, dead for a long time now but still standing. Around the small forest there is a settlement dating back to the Iron Age.
- 8 The Linden reserve** has many relics from the Iron Age, including house remains, grave fields and stone walls. The old meadows and fields have been left to grow over, turning into a beautiful deciduous forest abundant in linden trees and many rare species.
- 9 Älghäddan** is a large reclaimed wetland area currently being recreated. There used to be a lot more wetland in Böda. Sveaskog's objective is to recreate more wetlands to attract bird life etc.
- 10 Vargslätt's forest grazing land** covers around 400 hectares stretching from Nabbelund to Ölanda airport. Here,

Sveaskog works together with the County Administration, the World Wildlife Fund and local farmers to recreate pine dominated meadow forests by grazing and thinning out the trees. This lime-rich land is home to many species of orchid.

- 11 Trollskogen Nature Reserve** is one of Öland's most popular areas of nature. Here, grazing animals can roam free on the shingle fields and shore meadows which are home to old pine forests dominated by wide-crowned oaks with ivy twisting along the trunks. There are several hiking trails here and Trollskogen's Naturum offers information on the area's nature and culture.
- 12 Fagerör** has a magical feel with its old, pine forest. A rail track built at the start of the 1900s to transport the timber from the royal park stretches from Trollskogen to Fagerör. Today, the railway is open to tourists during the summer with the beach being a popular destination.
- 13 Homrevet** is a super place to swim and the barren pine forest, characteristic of the east coast of Böda, is also well worth a visit.
- 14 Lyckesand** is one of a number of beaches along Böda Bay's beautiful, sandy coast.
- 15 Rosendal** is Europe's best-preserved Iron Age village with relics from 300-650 BC. Its 37 hectares are impressive with its remains of 14 houses, stone walls and grave fields.

The area around Böda Ecopark

- 16 Öland's northern headland** offers a beautiful coastal landscape and is home to the 32 m-high beacon, Långe Erik, which was built in 1845.
- 17 The Neptuni Nature Reserve** is an extensive shingle field and a grave field dating back to Viking times. Carl Linnæus gave the place its magical name during his visit to Öland in 1741.
- 18 Forgalla Skepp** is a large ship-shaped stone circle formed by low limestone halls.
- 19 Höga Flisan** is a 1.7 metre high limestone formation with an unusual shape fashioned over the centuries.
- 20 Byrums raukar** is Öland's only real limestone pillar area and is protected as a nature reserve. Altogether, there are around 120 limestone pillars along the coast, rich with fossils. Just north of the area is a wonderful beach



- Information
- Caravan park
- Eateries
- Café
- WC
- Public convenience
- Ancient remains
- Rest area
- Hiking trail
- Parking
- Windshield
- Playground
- Swimming
- Point of interest
- Water
- Forest
- Open land
- Buildings
- Land outside the ecopark
- Road 5-7 m
- Road < 5 m
- Private road
- Private, non-maintained road
- Paths/trails
- Watercourse
- Nature reserve
- Cycle path
- Shortcut
- Old railway

Böda Ecopark

0 0.5 1 1.5 2.0 2.5 km

