



Dawn at South Flommen with low mist over the reed beds. Photo: Sophie Ehnbohm.

### **South Flommen**

South Flommen is nowadays almost totally overgrown with reeds and rushes. The areas of open water diminish with each year. As a bird area, South Flommen has undergone a major change in just a few decades. Nowadays, it is a habitat for reed birds and among these Bearded Tit is a newcomer that now breeds. Almost every year, the whistle of Spotted Crake can be heard in spring and early summer. During autumn migration, pipits and wagtails rest on the surrounding meadows and species like Tawny Pipit, Red-throated Pipit and (rarely) Citrine Wagtail occasionally show up. In southerly winds raptor migration is seen better at South Flommen than at Nabben.

### **Falsterbo Park**

Falsterbo Park is a unique collection of trees in the sense that there are about 70 different species of tree and bush. It is unusual for a park insofar as the vegetation is allowed to develop largely free of human interference. This favours the bird life and on early spring mornings a magnificent choir of birdsong greets the visitor.

Among the specialities for birdwatchers are Firecrest (especially in April), Greenish Warbler, Red-breasted



A rare visitor to Falsterbo Park: Short-toed Treecreeper. Photo: John Larsen.

Flycatcher and Golden Oriole (late spring). The beech copse just south of the bird observatory is often a good place for these species. Short-toed Treecreeper has been observed in the park a couple of times, while in autumn Hobbies hunt in the glades. Serin is perhaps not seen in the park itself, but can sometimes be found in the central parts of Falsterbo.



Ringling in progress – please do not walk up to the nets!  
Photo: Sophie Ehnbohm.

### ***Please remember...***

Access to Måkläppen is prohibited from 1 February to 31 October and on the sand reef west of the lighthouse from 1 April to 15 July. During the rest of the year all visitors are asked to show consideration to the birds and seals. Dogs are never allowed on Måkläppen. In Flommen's Nature Reserve, dogs must be in leash from 1 March to 31 October.

Don't walk up to mist-nets, that are set at the Lighthouse Garden, whether there are birds in them or not. The nets are checked every 30 minutes by Bird Observatory staff.

The lighthouse garden and Kålhagen are private properties. Do not enter.

Choose an observation site well away from the golf-playing, where you don't risk to be hit by a golf ball.

## **SKANÖR (Map 2)**

**Slusan, Ålasjön, Bakdjupet, Skanörs revlar, Hovbacken, Bakdjupet, Knösen, Knävången, Storevång, Skanör's disused rubbish dump.**

The land around Skanör consists of grazed meadows, a few cultivated fields, shallow seawater lagoons and sandbanks, as well as a few small woods. This diversity of habitat attracts a rich variety of species and large numbers of birds that include passage migrants and breeders. Skanör can sometimes be a good choice for migration studies in south-easterly winds, when passing raptors are drifted north by the wind.

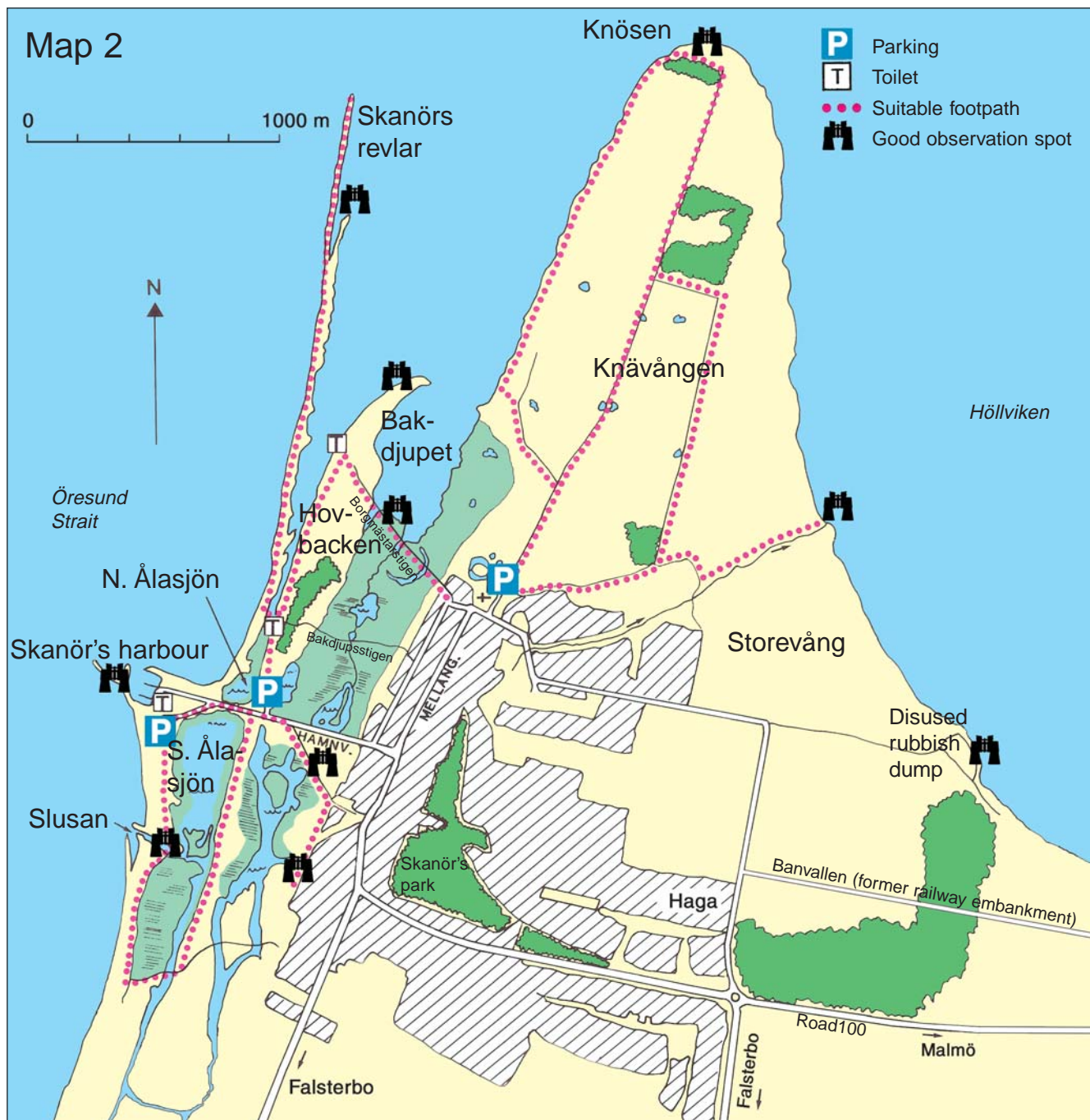
### **How to get there**

Continue straight on at the roundabout at the end of road 100 and follow Malmövägen until it ends at a T-junction. Turn right and drive along Mellangatan in Skanör. If you're aiming for Slusan-Ålasjön or Skanörs revlar, turn left onto Hamnvägen after about 500m. You can park either about half-way along the road or at the harbour.

For Knösen and Knävången, follow Mellangatan up to the church. There is a small parking area just behind the church. From here, you must walk.

The observation sites east of Skanör, i.e. Storevång and the disused rubbish dump, can be reached directly by turning right in the roundabout at the end of road 100 and then continue until the road makes a 90° bend to the left (Storevång). A small road to the right leads to the rubbish dump.

The best way to move between the sites around Skanör is by cycle as this gives you access to paths and small roads on which cars are not allowed, as well as helping you to cover distances that are quite long for walking. However, cycling on the sand at Skanörs revlar is not recommended. Rubber boots are the most suitable footwear, especially in winter. The sea level can change quickly and at higher levels even flood the meadows and sandbanks.



### **Slusan, Ålasjön & Inner Bakdjupet**

This area is characterised by the coastal meadows surrounding Hamnvägen. Among birdwatchers, the whole area is often called Skanör's harbour or Hamnvägen (Harbour Road). The pools north of the road are linked to the sea via Bakdjupet. South Ålasjön, south of Hamnvägen, is connected to the sea via Slusan. Many waders breed in the area, including a colony of Avocets. But most of all it is an excellent area for resting waders and waterfowl all year round. On days with strong westerly winds you may be lucky to spot a passing Fulmar, Gannet or Kittiwake over the sea off the harbour. In the pinewood at Hovbacken many passerines rest on passage and the outermost part of Hovbacken is one of the best sites on the peninsula for Whinchats, Northern Wheatears and Red-backed Shrikes. A winter visit can also be profitable. If the water is open, there are plenty of ducks, especially Tufted Duck. Off the harbour, you can find grebes of different species and on the stone piers Purple Sandpipers occasionally rest.

### **Skanörs revlar & Bakdjupet**

Skanörs revlar is a low sand spit which, depending on the sea level, stretches north for several kilometres from Skanör harbour. For a maximum return, a 2-3 km walk is necessary, but it may very well be a worthwhile effort, especially during migration periods, when large numbers of ducks, waders, gulls and terns can be found resting on the outer extremities of the spit.

Bakdjupet are the waters east of Skanörs revlar. When water levels are low, large areas of muddy sand are exposed, presenting excellent places for resting and foraging waders. A good observation spot is the bridge at Borgmästarstigen, the northernmost footpath between Hovbacken and the town of Skanör.

### **Knösen & Knävången**

Knösen is the northern tip of the Falsterbo peninsula and Knävången the area immediately south of it. The sites consist of pasture land, a few cultivated fields and some woodland. The area is relatively large and is diffi-



Skanörs revlar are constantly reshaped by the sea. In the distance Hovbacken and Skanör's harbour. Photo: Björn Hillarp.