

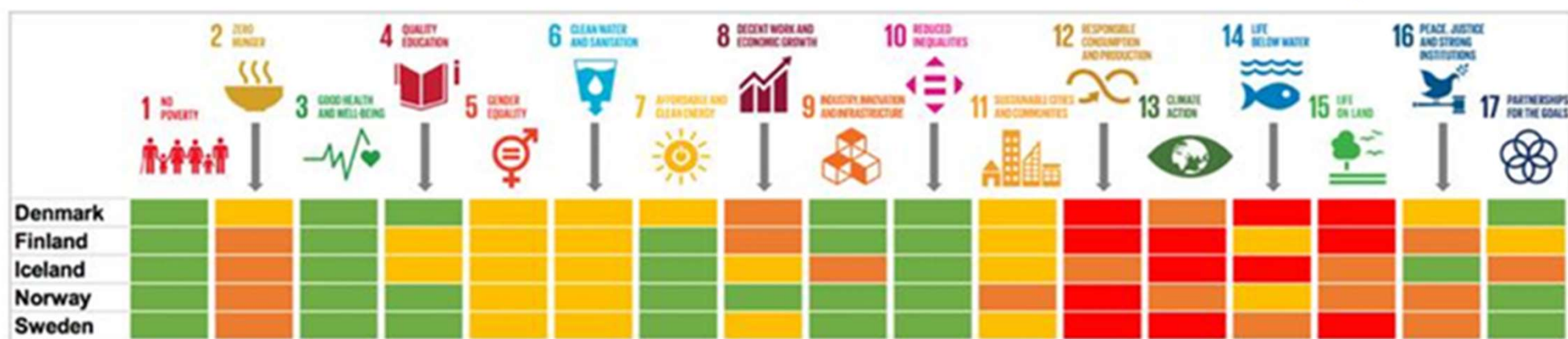
# Biodiversitet i Gladsaxe

*Grundejerforeninger maj 2024  
v. Ayla Nurkan Gretoft*



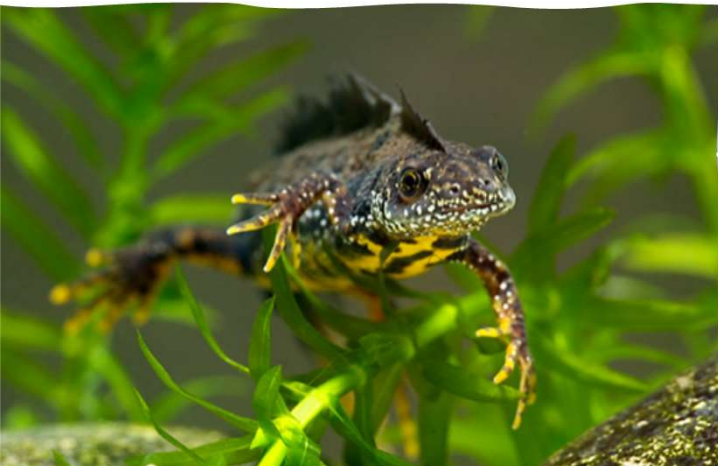


# Status i de nordiske lande



Status på SDG implementeringen i de nordiske lande på baggrund af tilgængelige data  
Nordisk Ministerråd i 2019





## Status Biodiversitetsstrategi

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### Mål

30 % landareal

10 % strengt beskyttet

Danmark: 15 % og 2 %

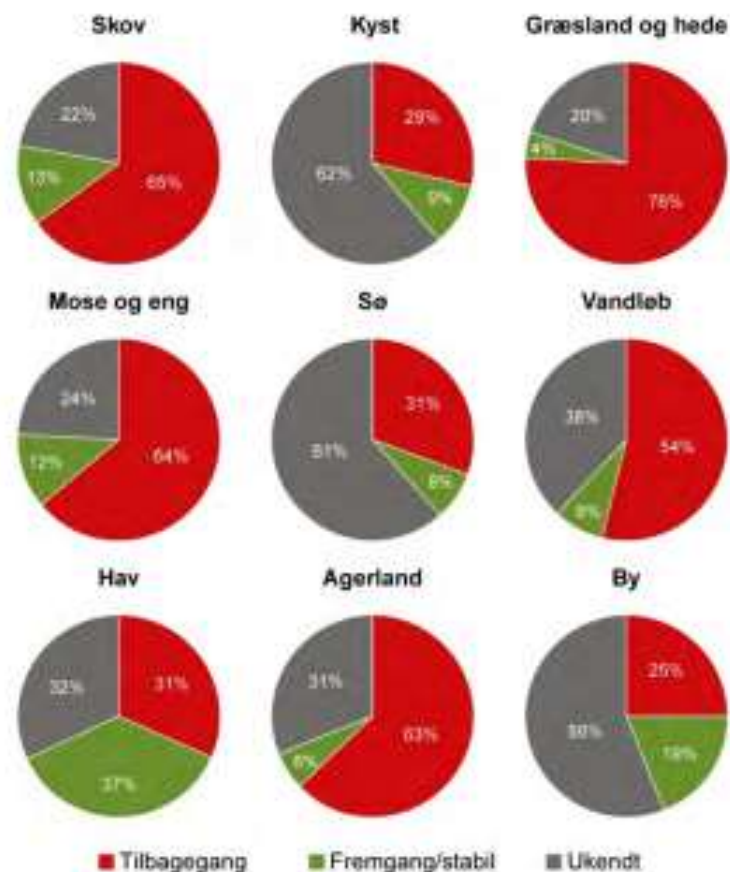
Gladsaxe: 16,5 % og 7,1 %



# Danmarks natur er i fortsat tilbagegang

"DANMARKS BIODIVERSITET 2020 - Tilstand og udvikling" DCE 2021

Resultaterne af evalueringen viser at den nedslående konklusion fra 2010 desværre må gentages her i 2020: **Det er ikke lykkedes at standse tabet af biodiversitet. Tværtimod kan vi konkludere at biodiversiteten er i stadig tilbagegang** og at selvom denne tilbagegang ikke nødvendigvis er voldsom, så er den signifikant og sker i de fleste tilfælde fra et udgangspunkt, som i forvejen er ugunstigt hvis man sammenligner med naturlige og velfungerende økosystemer med repræsentative samfund af dyr, planter og svampe.



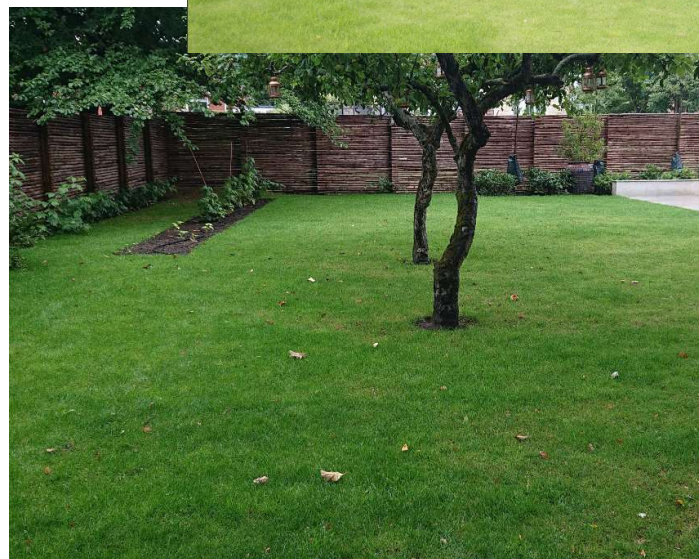






# Naturen mangler plads

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# Naturlige processer

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- Brand
  - Store planteædere
  - Naturlig hydrologi
  - Storm







Dyr overvintrer i kvæshegn og bunker

Svampe og insekter Leveni dødt ved

Der er masser af liv både i og over vand

Brug ikke gift og gødning

Gamle træer

Her lever sommerfugle, biller og vilde bier

Lad bladene ligge om efteråret

Tørt sand til krybdyr og insekter

Slå ikke græsset for tit

Illustreret af Signe Wozniak



# Blomster

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# Vand

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# Varme pletter

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# Sten

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# Kvashegn eller kvasbunke

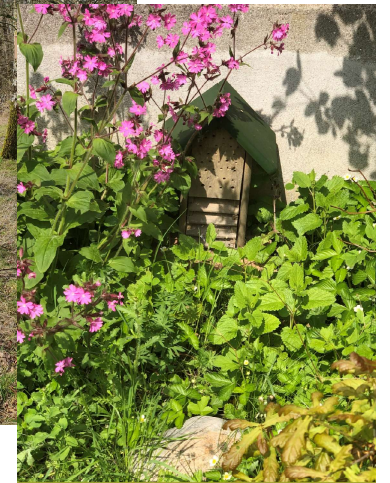
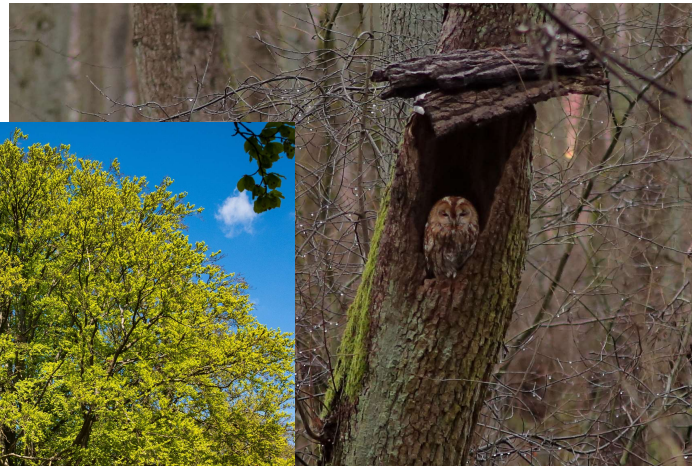
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# Gamle hule træer

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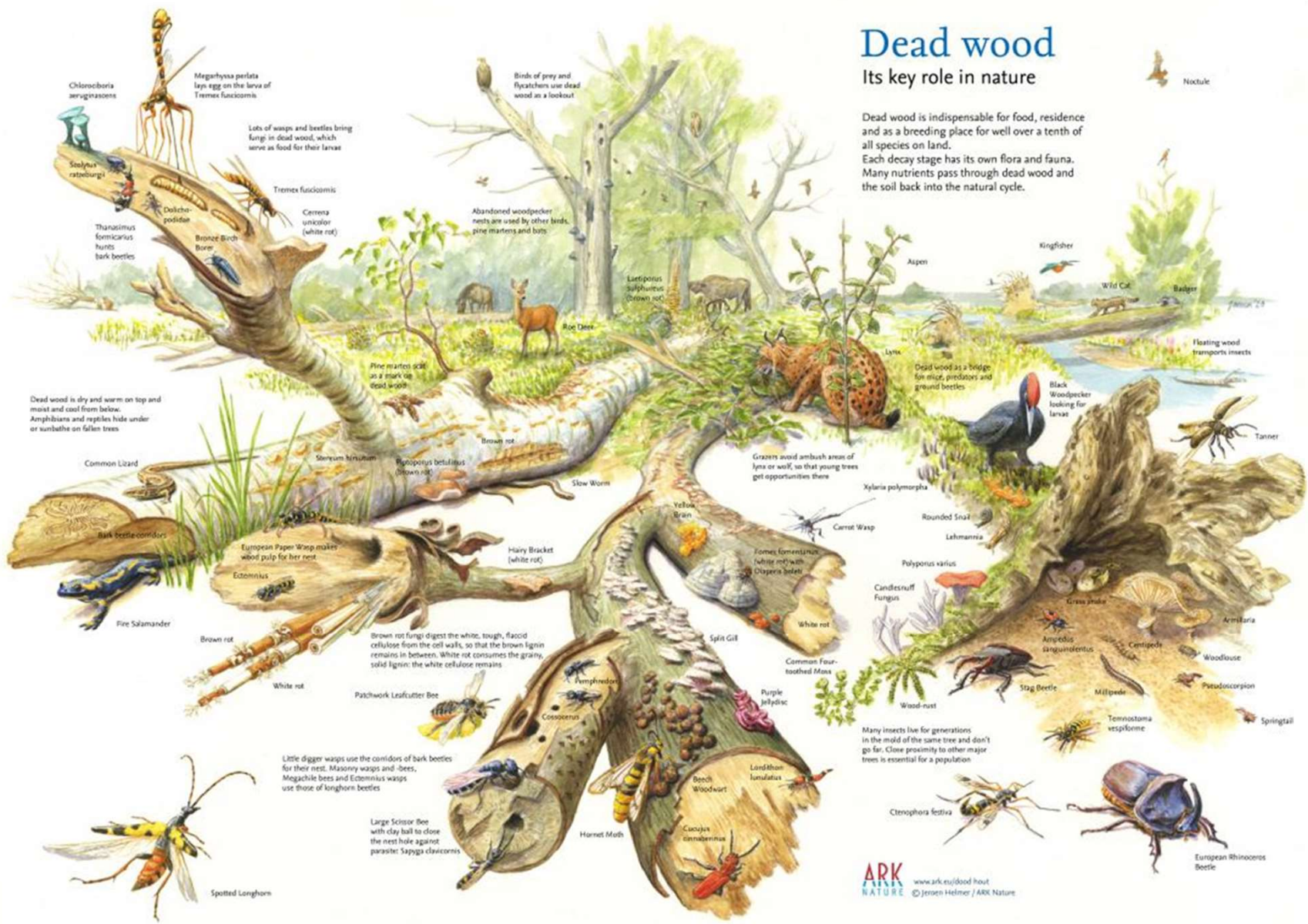




# Dead wood

## Its key role in nature

Dead wood is indispensable for food, residence and as a breeding place for well over a tenth of all species on land. Each decay stage has its own flora and fauna. Many nutrients pass through dead wood and the soil back into the natural cycle.



*Chlorociboria aeruginosa*

*Megalyssa perla* lays egg on the larva of *Tremex fuscosmris*

Lots of wasps and beetles bring fungi in dead wood, which serve as food for their larvae

*Scolytus ratzeburgi*

*Tremex fuscosmris*

*Thanasimus formicarius* hunts bark beetles

*Dolichopoda*

Bronze Birch Borer

*Cerema unicolor* (white rot)

Abandoned woodpecker nests are used by other birds, pine martens and bats

*Lariporus salignus* (brown rot)

Roe Deer

Pine martens seek as a mark on dead wood

Dead wood is dry and warm on top and moist and cool from below. Amphibians and reptiles hide under or sunbathe on fallen trees

Common Lizard

*Stromyctes*

*Hyphoporus betulinus* (brown rot)

Slow Worm

Grazers avoid ambush areas of lynx or wolf, so that young trees get opportunities there

Aspen

Dead wood as a bridge for mice, predators and ground beetles

Black Woodpecker looking for larvae

Wild Cat

Badger

Floating wood transports insects

Bark beetle corridors

European Paper Wasp makes wood pulp for her nest

*Estomus*

Hairy Bracket (white rot)

*Xylaria polymorpha*

Rounded Snail

Carrot Wasp

*Lehmanna*

Fire Salamander

Brown rot

Brown rot fungi digest the white, tough, fibrous cellulose from the cell walls, so that the brown lignin remains in between. White rot consumes the grainy, solid lignin; the white cellulose remains

Split Gill

*Jomes fomentarius* (white rot) with *Claypea betuli*

White rot

Carrion Four-toothed Moax

*Candelruff Fungus*

Green spider

*Arctaria*

White rot

Patchwork Leafcutter Bee

*Pimplidion*

*Cosocorus*

Purple Injunctic

Wood-nut

Stag Beetle

Millipede

*Temnostoma vesiflorae*

Springtail

Little digger wasps use the corridors of bark beetles for their nest. Masonry wasps and -bees, Magachite bees and *Estomus* wasps use those of longhorn beetles

Large Scissor Bee with clay ball to close the nest hole against parasite *Sapyga clavicornis*

Hornet Moth

Beech Woodwart

*Landkhan lunulatus*

*Cucujus tennabennius*

Many insects live for generations in the mid of the same tree and don't go far. Close proximity to other major trees is essential for a population

*Ctenophora festiva*

European Rhinoceros Beetle



# Dødt ved

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# The wild horse

a keystone species



European stonechat

Birds feed on mice and insects disturbed by horses

Stripped of its bark by horses, the dying tree brings light and space in the forest

common starling

Horses digging for roots open up dense swards and reed stands for flower-rich vegetation



red admiral

Grazing results in a mixed, semi-open landscape

Nettles growing on horse dungheaps serve as a host plant for red admiral caterpillars

grey heron

In contrast to ruminants, horses have upper incisor teeth and hence strip the vegetation close to the ground.

Horses graze on withered grasses during winter, allowing other plants to move in

common toadflax

hare's foot clover

bell heather

northern dune tiger beetle

common vole

sweet briar

rabbit

Grazing rabbits provide the finishing touch

lesser spearwort

Pioneer plants thrive in spots where horses have been rolling or running

ragwort (grazers know this plant is poisonous)

western yellow wagtail

Digested seeds germinate in horse dung

Aphodius fimetarius

dung-loving Psilocybe

common marsh bedstraw

Horse dung attracts specific fungi and dung beetle species

Aphodius prodramus





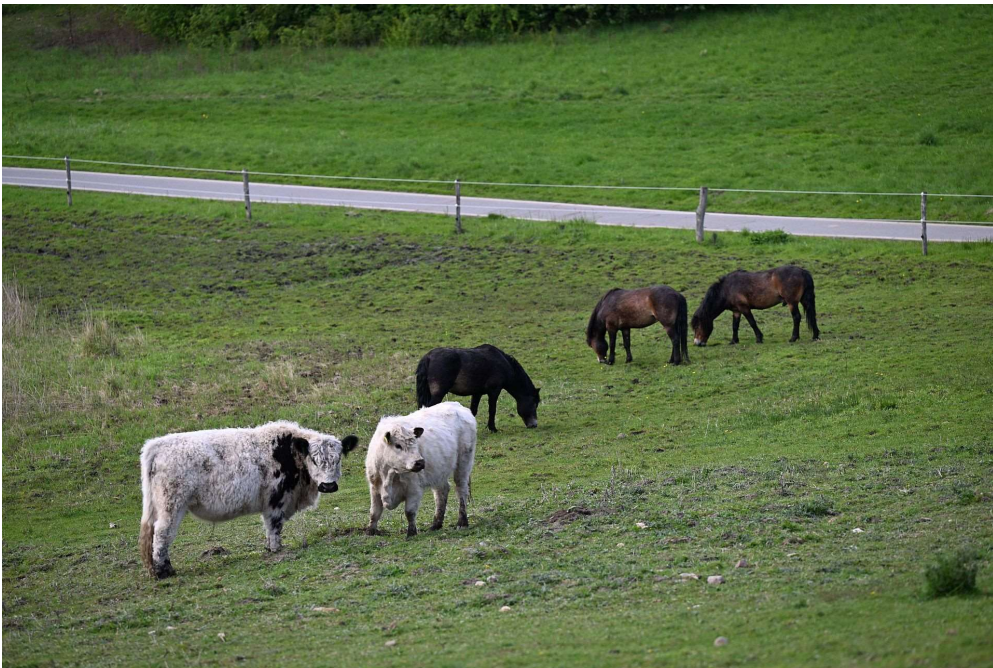






# Helårsgræssende pattedyr

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Hvor meget vil du dele?

*Foto: Rikke Milbak*



# Spørgsmål?

- [natur@gladsaxe.dk](mailto:natur@gladsaxe.dk)
- Grøn guide Fredrik  
[fbs@ggglx.dk](mailto:fbs@ggglx.dk)
- <https://www.vildmedvilje.dk/>
- <https://www.dn.dk/vi-arbejder-for/biodiversitet/vilde-haver/>
- <https://naturhaven.dk/>

