SUPPORTER REPORT 1/2023 – THIS IS HOW WE'LL SAVE THE BALTIC SEA

The Baltic Sea is severely eutrophic. Eutrophication is changing the sea and threatening the diversity of marine nature.

The most effective way of saving the Baltic Sea is to reduce eutrophication and increase understanding of the sea.

When the sea is doing better, its resilience to environmental changes will also be improved.

With your support, we can carry out measures with significant and scalable effects to save the Baltic Sea in 2022-2023

WE PROTECT MARINE **NATURE AND REDUCE EMISSIONS OF NUTRIENTS AND** HARMFUL SUBSTANCES **INTO THE SEA**

> We are doing this because



BY IMPROVING THE REGIONAL NUTRIENT BALANCE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND CROP CULTIVATION

Our project involved **3** livestock and 13 crop farms. Manure was transferred between these farms for crop cultivation in nutrient-deficient areas - and more than **5** tons of phosphorus was transferred along with it.



BY INTENSIFYING THE WATER PROTECTION **OF PEATLAND FORESTS**

We identified the best solutions and practices for reducing water emissions from forestry in the area around the Tilanjoki River with Metsähallitus. We take water samples to monitor the effect of the measures on water quality.

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BY TREATING FIELDS WITH GYPSUM

We piloted gypsum treatment for farms in the Åland Islands in cooperation with the Rädda Lumparn association. We expanded gypsum treatment to 6 farms and treated 100 hectares of fields, which was double our goal.

When manure from livestock production is processed and transferred to a nutrient-deficient area for use on crop farms, it can reduce both nutrient run-off into the Baltic Sea and crop farms' need for phosphorus fertilisers.

Drained peatlands are a major source of nutrients, solids and humus that load bodies of water. The development of water-friendly forest management methods will reduce run-off into the Baltic Sea and inland waters.

Spreading gypsum on fields is an effective form of water protection, as it reduces both erosion and phosphorus leaching into bodies of water.



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BY DEVELOPING FERTILISER PROCESSING AT PORTS

We collaborated with all of Finland's busiest fertiliser ports to reduce the amount of fertiliser waste that ends up in the sea. We launched international cooperation to draw up BAT guidelines for the responsible handling of fertilisers throughout the Baltic Sea region.

When fertilisers end up in the sea they feed algae. Improving the way fertilisers are handled at ports can significantly reduce nutrient emissions into the sea.



BY REDUCING EMISSIONS OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES INTO THE SEA

Together with Traficom, we carried out a risk assessment to determine which hazardous chemicals are unloaded at Finnish ports and identify which ones cause the greatest harm to marine environments. We started working with companies that use these chemicals to find the best solutions for handling them.

Tank washing on ships that transport harmful chemicals that are unloaded at Finnish ports results in discharges into the Baltic Sea.



BY RESTORING EELGRASS MEADOWS

We are doing this because

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Reeds were harvested from about **100** hectares and sent for

BY MOWING

REED MEADOWS

We started an eelgrass planting project with Metsähallitus' Nature Services, and also launched cooperation with Central European marine conservation foundations. We worked with volunteer divers to test a new collaboration model and identify planting sites for the coming years.

We are doing this because

utilisation. We began exploring ways to improve the efficiency of reed transportation, such as baling, and wintertime mowing. We received funding for our BalticReed project from the INTERRAG Central Baltic programme, which will enable us to expand mowing and business development to Sweden and the Åland Islands.

When reeds are removed from eutrophic coastal waters and put to good use, the nutrients bound in the vegetation are also removed from the sea. Mowing also improves the biodiversity of coastal nature

When we restore eelgrass meadows, we help to combat biodiversity loss in the Baltic Sea. The roots of dense eelgrass meadows bind bottom sediment, which reduces erosion and turbidity. Water quality improves too, as the meadows bind nutrients contained in the water.

