Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Four protected areas, two countries, one landscape

Handrij Härtel & Jürgen Phoenix
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Discovery by Romantic painters

Adrian Zingg (1734-1816)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland

Caspar David Friedrich (1774 Greifswald - 1840 Dresden)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland

Caspar David Friedrich (1774 Greifswald - 1840 Dresden)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
One of the oldest European tourist destinations
Protected areas in sandstone rock regions across the world
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Singularity in European context: 3 sandstone rock national parks only
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland as part of larger geological unit
Bohemian Cretaceous Basin
Marine fossils from Cretaceous sandstones

Inoceramus labiatus

Natica bulbiformis

Pecten

Inoceramus lamarcky
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
High diversity of morphologic forms at different spatial scales
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Tertiary volcanism
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: geodiversity-biodiversity relations
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: role of microclimate
Grasshopper *Troglophilus neglectus*
New for Central Europe (Chládek, Benda & Trýzna 2000)
Charissa glaucinaria

Extremely rare montane species, within CZ in Bohemian Switzerland only

L – Phengaris nausithous
R – Phengaris telejus

Monitoring of the butterflies from the gen. Maculinea (Natura 2000 species)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Cultural heritage: middle stone age
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Cultural heritage:
timber harvest: woodcoal burning
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Cultural heritage:

Re-forestation with spruce after calamity caused by the Black Arches (Lymantria monacha)

Timber floating in the Kirnitzsch River Nasser Grund (about 1940)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:

Cultural heritage: quarries
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Cultural heritage: Königstein fortress.
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Cultural heritage: folk architecture
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Cultural heritage: different history after 1945
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Long history of transboundary conservation

1956 - Sächsische Schweiz Protected Landscape Area
36,800 ha

1972 – Labské pískovce Protected Landscape Area
32,400 ha

1990 – Sächische Schweiz National Park:
9,350 ha

2000 – České Švýcarsko National Park:
8,000 ha
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: 3 essential basis of our co-operation

- Shared natural and cultural heritage
- Formal basis
- Personal basis
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Formal basis of our co-operation

Legal basis:
28.08.1991: Agreement between the MoE of the Czech Republic and the MoE of Saxony about the cooperation in nature conservation between the Saxon Switzerland National Park Administration and Elbe Sandstone PLA (Bohemian Switzerland National Park in prep.)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Formal basis of our co-operation

Long-term basis: 2012 Joint Vision - strategic goals:
- IUCN category II and V
- management of nature, biotopes, species
- research/documentation
- recreation
- information and education
- regional development
- how to work together internally

Mid-term basis:
2004: Goals and projects of the transboundary cooperation in nature conservation in the Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Joint management map
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
European framework:
Natura 2000

Natura 2000 (SAC):
National Parks Saxon and Bohemian Switzerland; Elbe valley
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Formal basis of our co-operation

Short-term basis: Annual working plans for 4 WG:

- nature conservation/monitoring
- forest management
- environmental education
- visitor management
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Joint projects – shared challenges
Visitor management
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Joint projects – shared challenges
Forest management (National Parks)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Joint projects – shared challenges
Forest management:
invasive species:

White pine (*Pinus strobus*)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Joint projects – shared challenges
Forest management:

Promotion of Silver Fir (Abies alba)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Joint projects – shared challenges

Reintroduction project:

Peregrine falcon started in 1990, within seven years 77 young falcons were released in Saxon Switzerland.
TransParcNet Meeting
7.6.2016
NLP-Zentrum
Bad Schandau

Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Joint projects – shared challenges

Reintroduction project:

Elbe-Salmon

1994 the Sächsische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft started with the implementation of the Elbe-Salmon 2000 Program (Elblachs 2000)

In 1994 the first salmon spawn (from Sweden) was incubated and in spring 1995 the first salmon fry was released into the Lachsbach in the Saxon Switzerland

On 26 October 1998 the first salmon was caught in the Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Joint projects – shared challenges

Transboundary research and monitoring: Digital elevation model (TU Dresden)
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Joint projects – shared challenges
Environmental education & Public relations:
Transboundary excursions for general public
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Joint projects – shared challenges

Visitor centres:
Saxon Switzerland National Park Centre Bad Schandau
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland:
Joint projects – shared challenges
Visitor centres:
Bohemian Switzerland Centre
Krásná Lípa
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: Joint projects – shared challenges:
Transboundary corporate design; joint logo
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland: European framework: Europarc Federation: TransParcNet

The TransParcNet - Unifying ecosystems and people