

Českosaské
Švýcarsko /
Sächsisch-
Böhmisches
Schweiz

Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland

Sächsisch-Böhmisches Schweiz

Sasko-české Švýcarsko

Handrij Härtel





Historical background

First transboundary protected area:
1932 Pieniny nature reserve (today a national park) between Czechoslovakia (today Slovakia) and Poland



Background

Challenging time: 1990th of the 20th century

Political changes:

- end of the iron-curtain
- splitting to smaller countries
(Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia).
- New bilateral PAs: e.g., Bílé Karpaty/Biele Karpaty PLAs



Challenging time: 1990th of the 20th century

Political changes enabled

- 1) New level of cooperation between existing transboundary PAs (Karkonosze 1959 / Krkonoše 1963)

Political changes enabled

- 2) New transboundary PAs
 - a) Completely new PAs
 - b) Or up-grade from Protected Landscape to National Park:
 - ba) at one side: example:
Bavarian Forest NP / Šumava PLA → NP



Political changes enabled

- 2) New transboundary PAs
 - a) Completely new PAs
 - b) Or up-grade from Protected Landscape to National Park:
 - bb) **at both sides:** examples:

LSG (PLA) Sächsische Schweiz → NP Sächs. Schweiz

CHKO (PLA) České Švýcarsko → NP České Švýcarsko



Political changes in 1990th

Mutual support through establishment of new NP:

- 1990 Saxon Switzerland (Sächsische Schweiz) NP



- 2000 Bohemian Switzerland (Böhmisches Schweiz) NP



Mutual support through establishment of new NP:

- 1991 Podyjí NP (CZ)

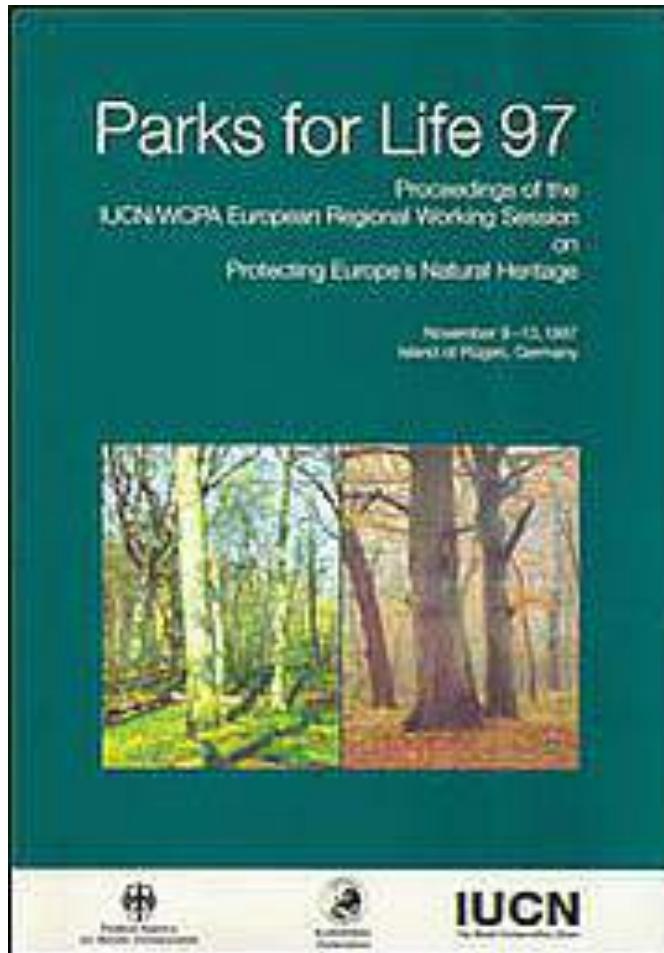
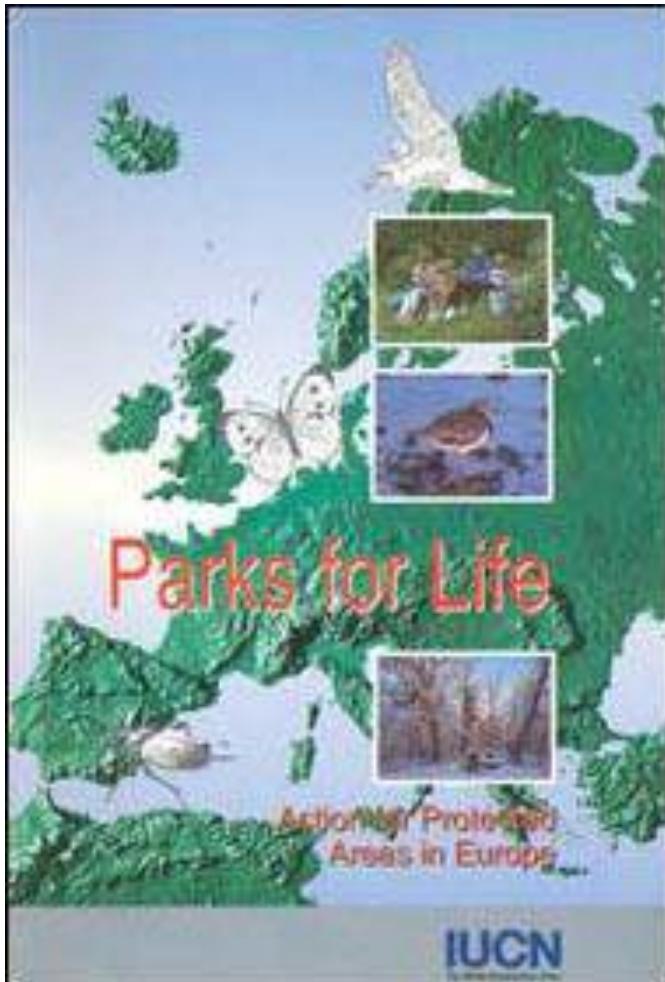


-2000 Thayatal NP (A)



Several crucial documents

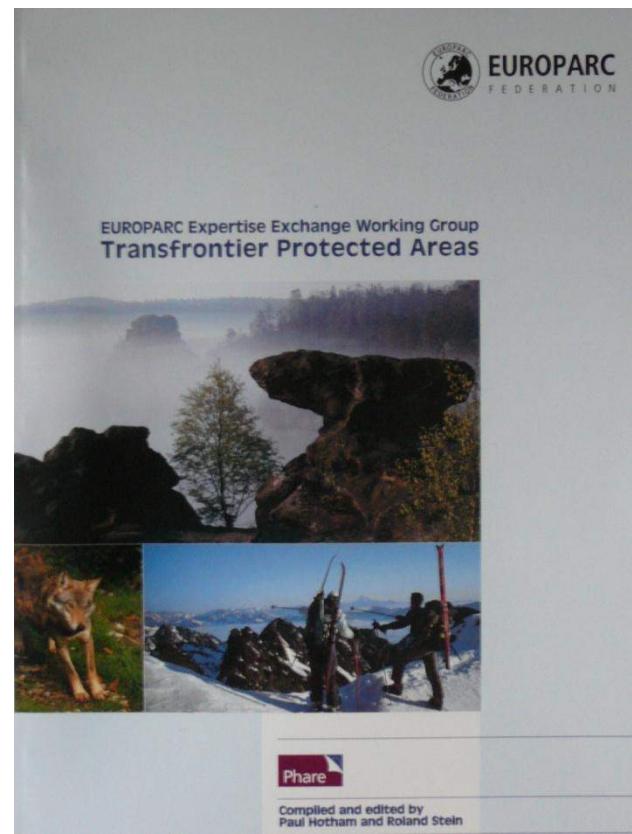
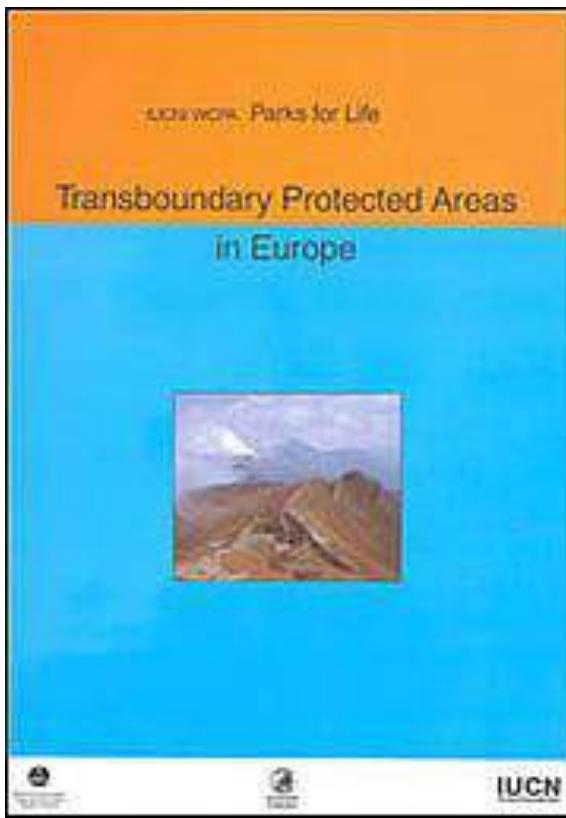
1994 Parks for Life – transfrontier protected areas: priority project 22



Several crucial documents

Brunner R. (1999):

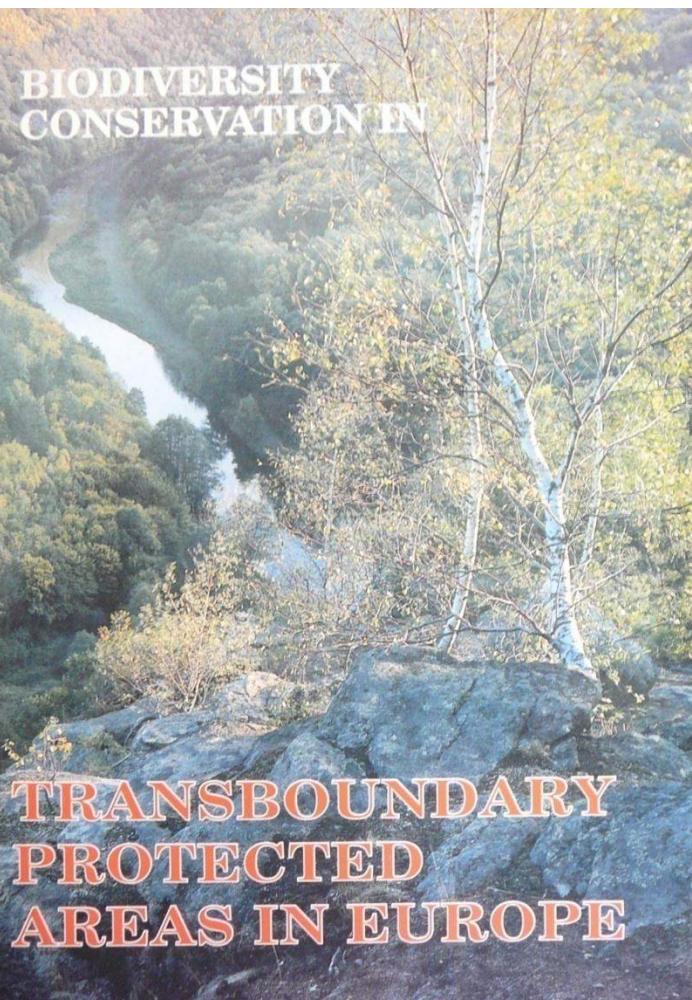
Parks for Life: Transboundary Protected Areas in Europe. IUCN & EUROPARC



Several crucial documents

Čeřovský Jan (ed): Biodiversity conservation in Transboundary protected areas in Europe.

Chřibská , Czech Republic, 1996



Participants of the pan-European Conference on "Biodiversity Conservation in Transboundary Protected Areas in Europe" in the Bohemian-Saxonian Switzerland, June 1996.

Photo V. Sojka

Hentschel W. & Stein J.: Experience from the Bohemian-Saxonian Switzerland – Suggestions for a transfrontier cooperation in Europe (1996)

1. *Transfrontier cooperation in nature conservation cannot be prescribed by decree „from above“, but should grow step by step „**from below**“*
2. *Transfrontier cooperation in nature conservation has to be wanted and supported **politically**.*
3. *Transfrontier cooperation is feasible only when **equal partners are involved***
4. *Transfrontier cooperation requires **mutual understanding in one language***

Hentschel W. & Stein J.: Experience from the Bohemian-Saxonian Switzerland – Suggestions for a transfrontier cooperation in Europe (1996)

5. *Transfrontier cooperation should involve the **entire scope of the protected area objectives** and has to be oriented towards constructive results*
6. *The acceptance of sustainable transfrontier development of tourism by the nature conservation authorities **should not necessarily lead to the opening of border-crossings in the core zone of the protected areas***
7. *Transfrontier protected areas should **unite not only nature, but also nations***

L.S. Hamilton: Transborder Protected Area Cooperation (1996):

Not only benefits, but also problems:

- *Language barriers may have to be overcome for effective communication*
- *The same level of political commitment may not exists on both sides of the border, and this will foster a „weaker partner-dominant partner“ situation*
- *The structure and degree of professionalism existing in the different agencies may make for difficulty in achieving a real twinning of equal partners*
- *When two countries are at different stages of economic development there can be some incompatibility of goals (e.g. Strict nature protection versus sustainable development)*

EUROPARC´s 2nd TransParcNet Meeting

27 to 30 April, 2010 in Illmitz, Report by Sigrun Lange

- HOW TO OVERCOME BARRIERS (BARRIERS IN PEOPLE'S MINDS. LANGUAGE)?**

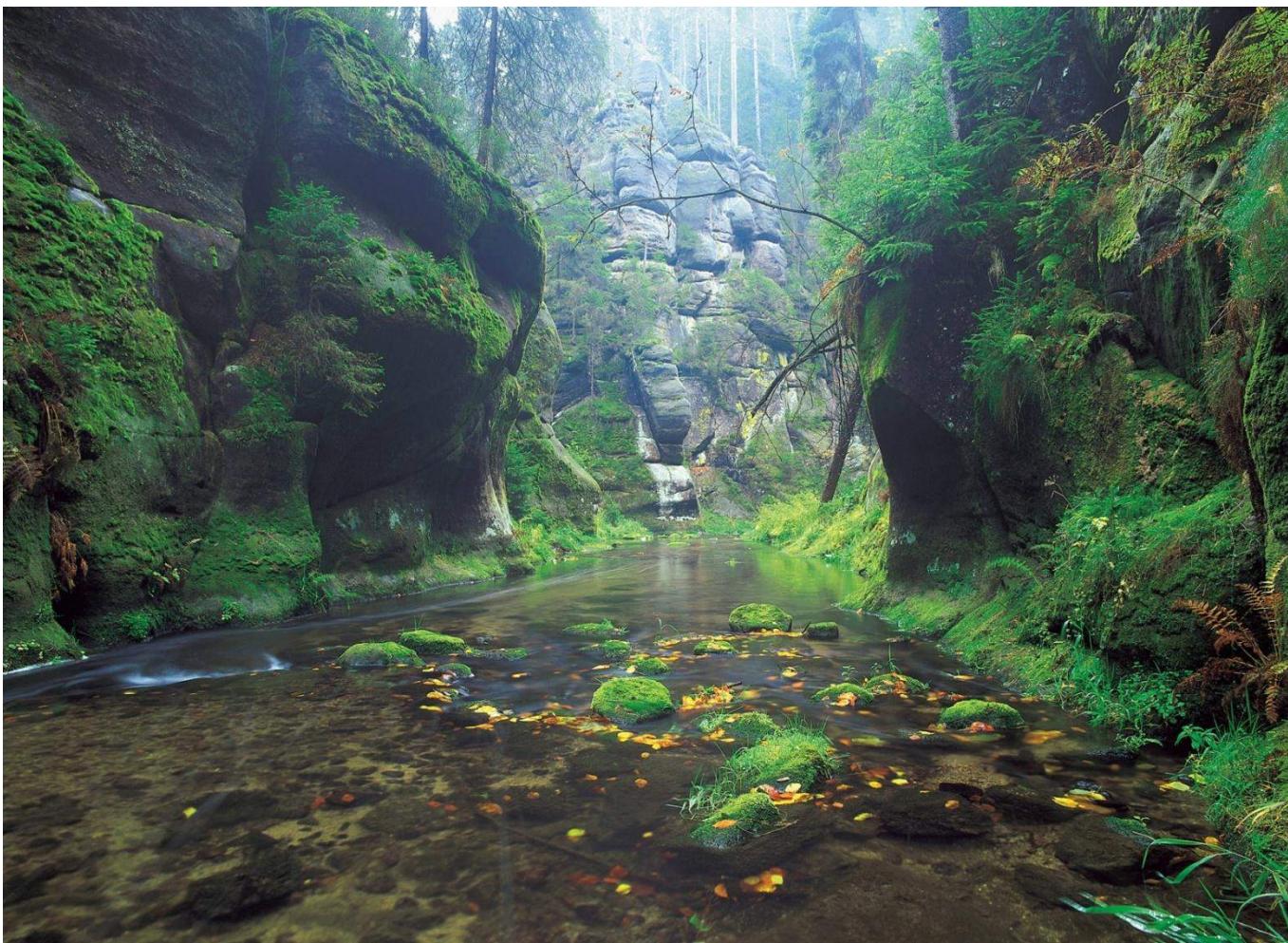


- HOW TO INCREASE PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE?



HOW TO OVERCOME DIFFERENT LEGAL REGULATIONS IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A JOINT MANAGEMENT?

HOW TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FINANCING?



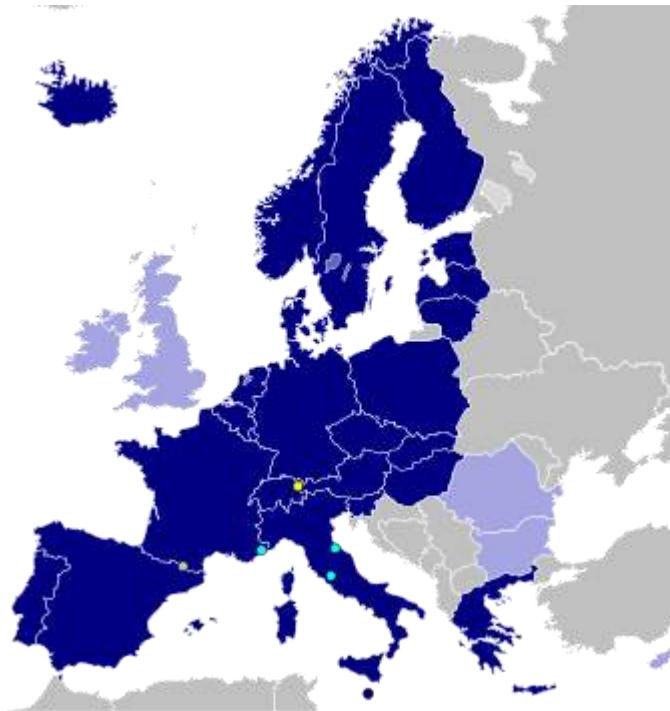
What has changed **after 18 years?**, what is the progress in transboundary conservation in Europe since 1994 (launching Parks for Life)?

- External changes: EU enlargement,



What has changed, what is the progress in transboundary conservation in Europe since 1994 (launching Parks for Life)?

- External changes: Schengen area enlargement
-



What has changed, what is the progress in transboundary conservation in Europe since 1994 (launching Parks for Life)?

- New transboundary PAs have been established
- Some PAs became higher protection status thanks to the transboundary cooperation
- Transboundary cooperation became more sofisticated, formalized, intensive, etc.

- EUROPARC's '[Transboundary Parks - Following Nature's Design](#)' initiative as a unique evaluation, verification and certification system that aims to promote and facilitate transboundary cooperation between European protected areas

- TransParcNet**



Some challenges persist...

Incompatibility in law, zoning, management plan...

However, as was said already in 1996:

Transfrontier cooperation has to grow step by step „**from below**“.

Important is to build a „joint identity“ accepted by general public, regional municipalities, etc.



Case study

Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland - Introduction



synonym: Elbe
Sandstones
erosion landscape
Cretaceous Age
largest sandstone rock
area in Europe

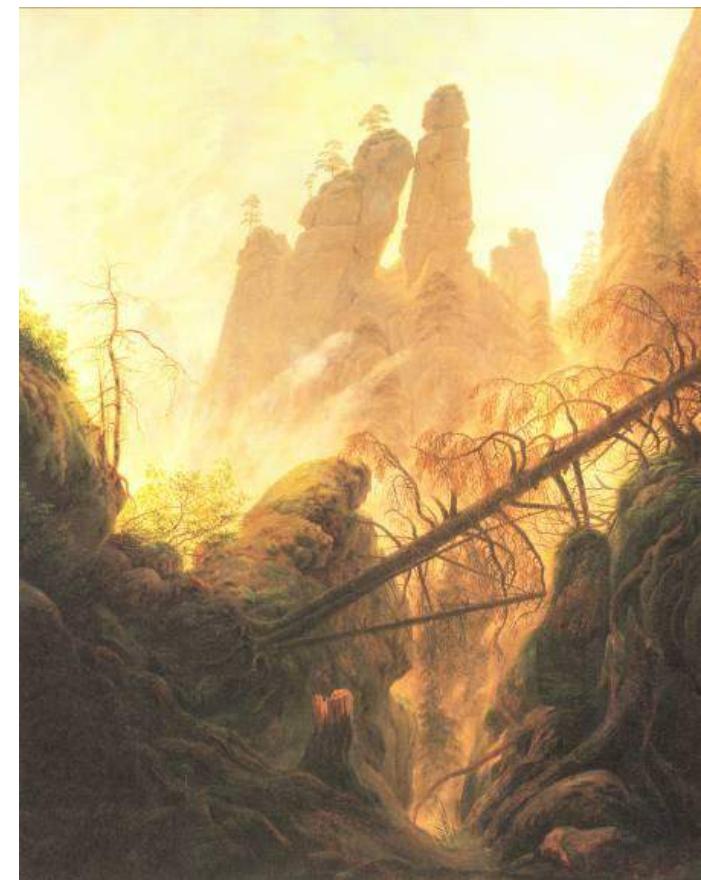
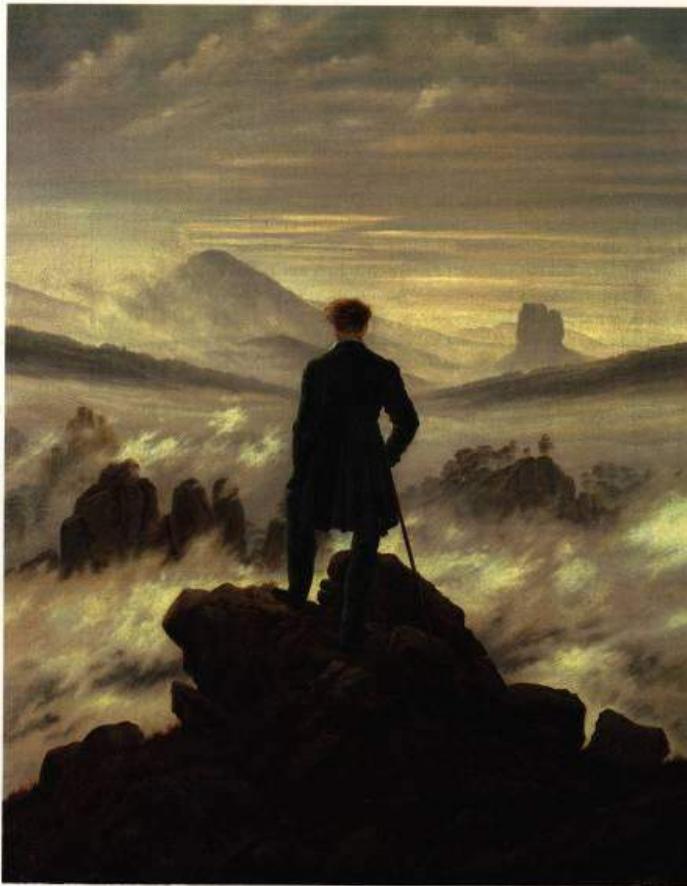
Why „Switzerland“?

Anton Graf, Adrian Zingg



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Caspar David Friedrich (1774 Greifswald - 1840 Dresden)



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Schweiz

Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland

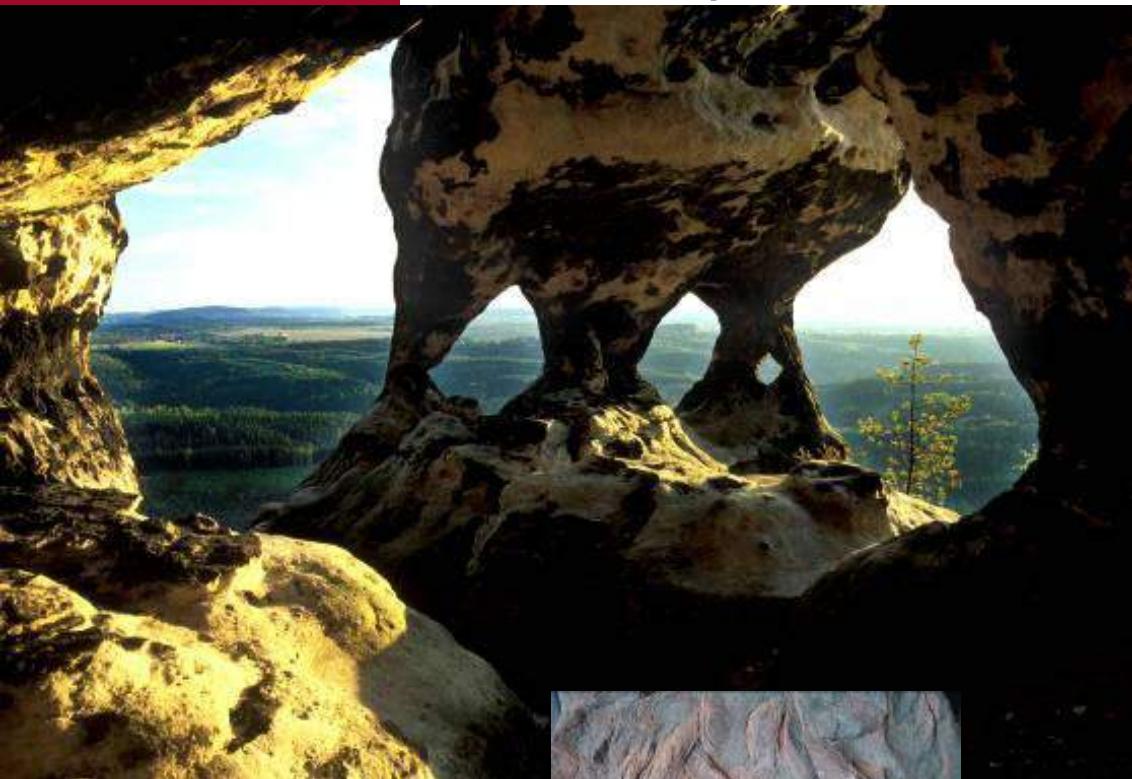
one of the oldest touristic destinations in Central Europe



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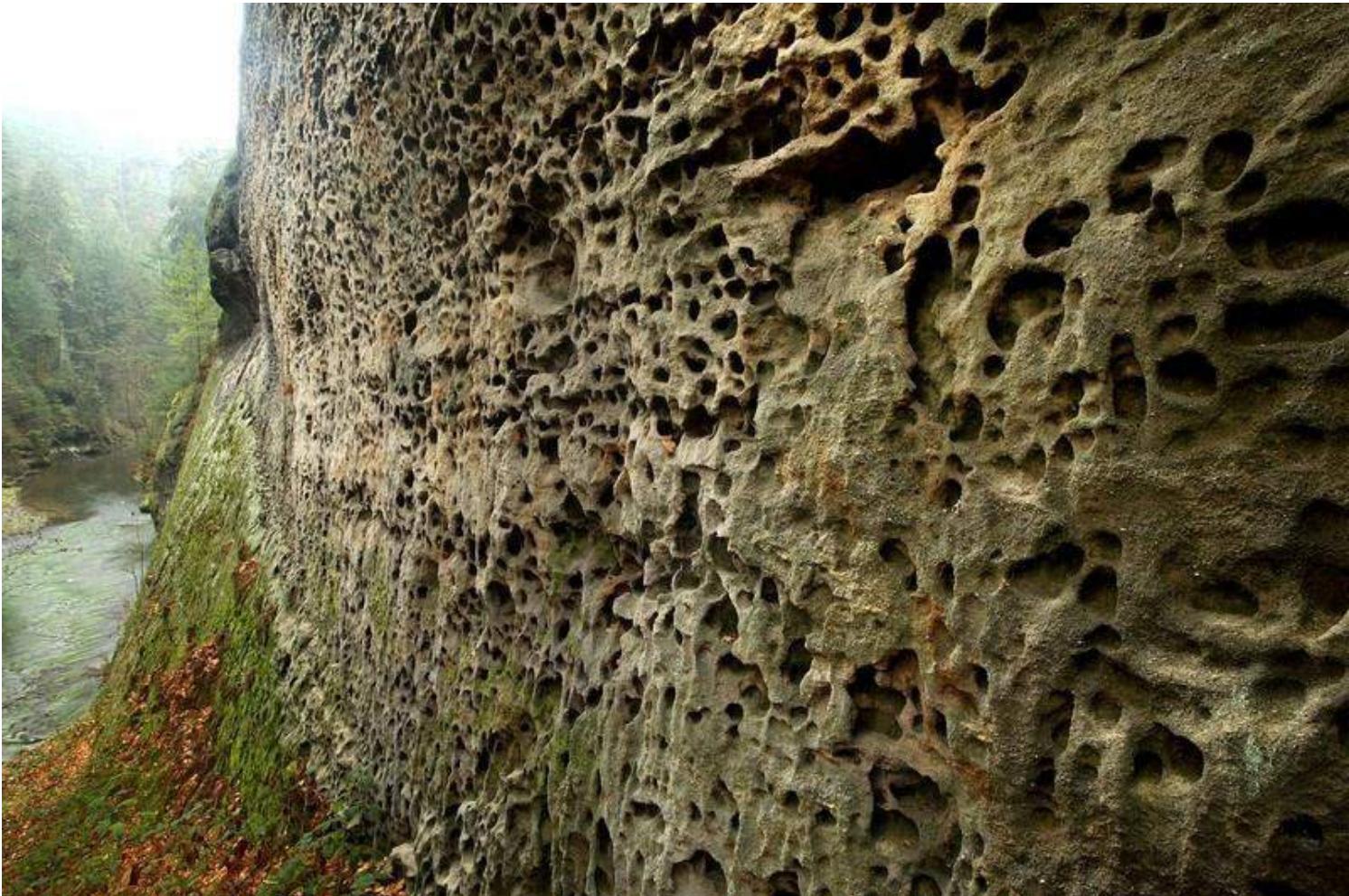
Natural heritage

Landscape born in the sea



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Schweiz

Sandstone relief









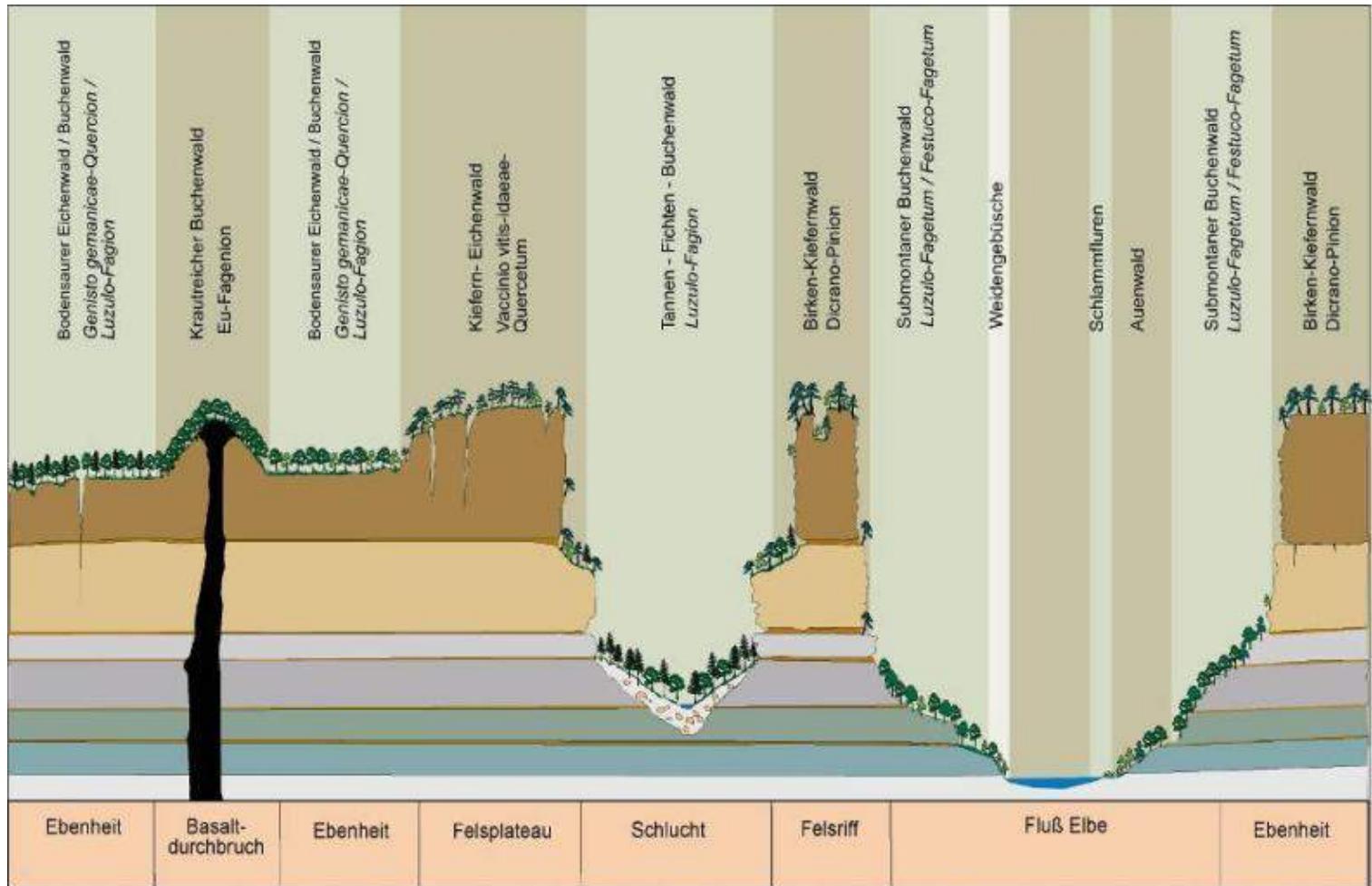
CHRÁNĚNÁ KRAJINNÁ OBLAST



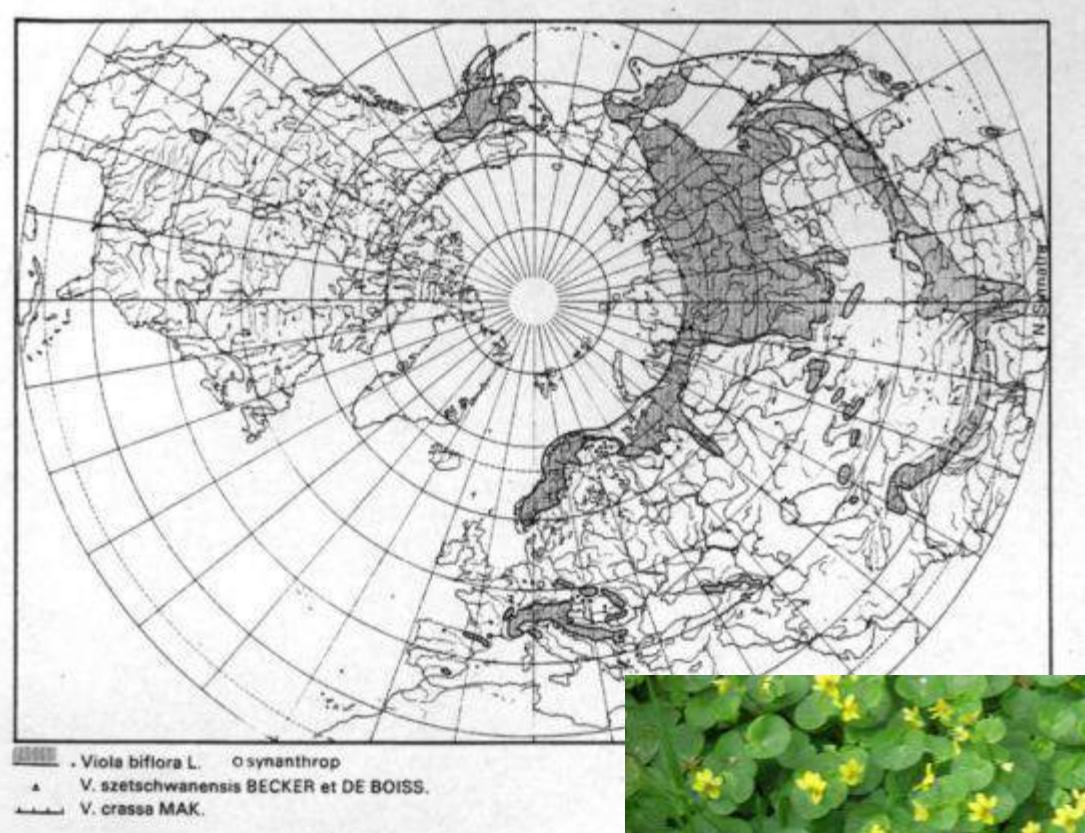
LABSKÉ PÍSKOVCE

Biodiversity

Montane and Alpine species in deep gorges at very low altitudes
Micro-climatic inversion



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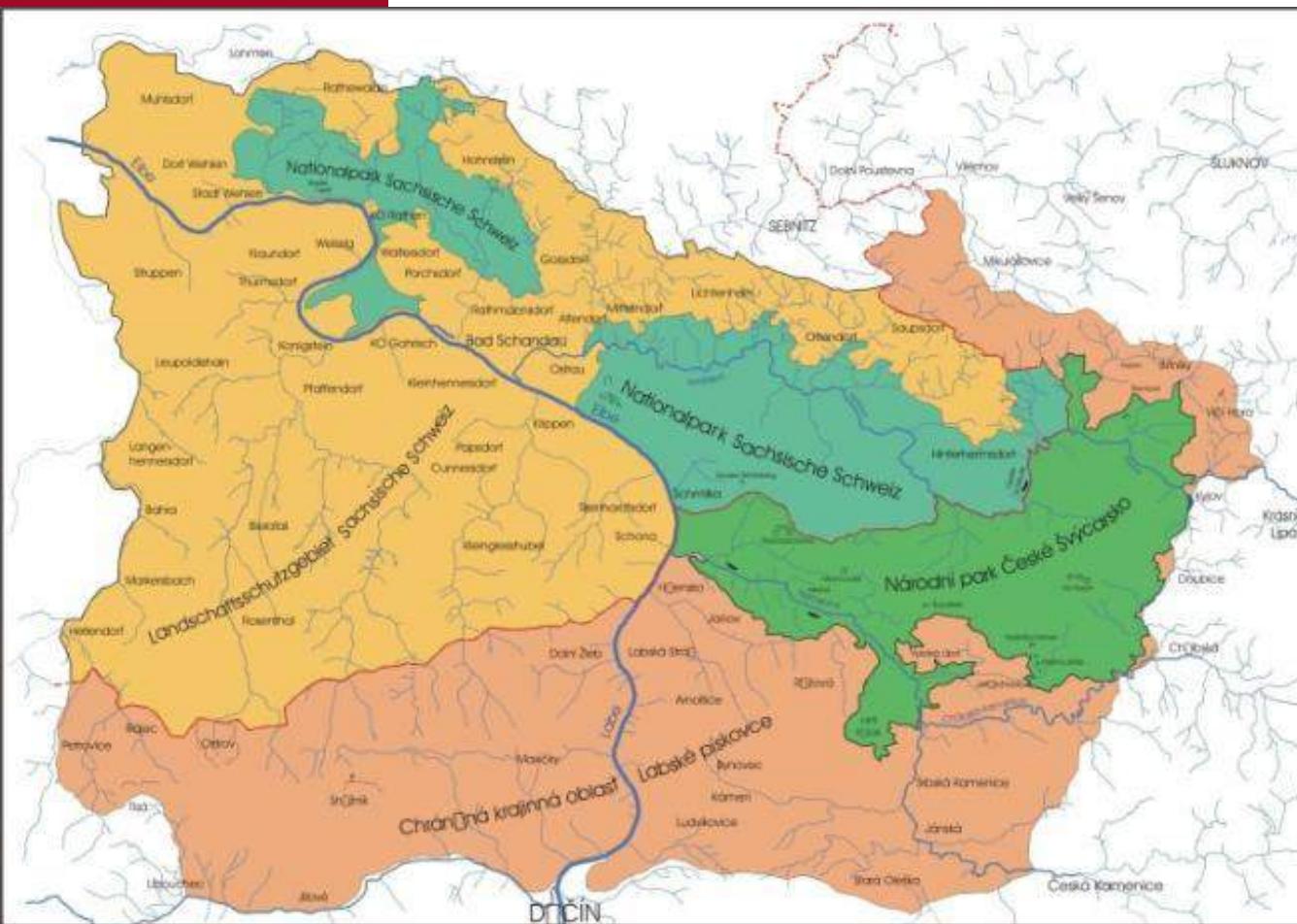




KeepGuard

01-06-2011 21:14:07

Long history of nature conservation and transboundary cooperation



1933-1938 – the first
nature reserves

1956 - Sächsische
Schweiz (Saxon
Switzerland)
Protected Landscape
Area

1972 – Labské pískovce
(Elbe Sandstones)
Protected Landscape
Area

1990 – Sächsische
Schweiz National
Park: 9350 ha

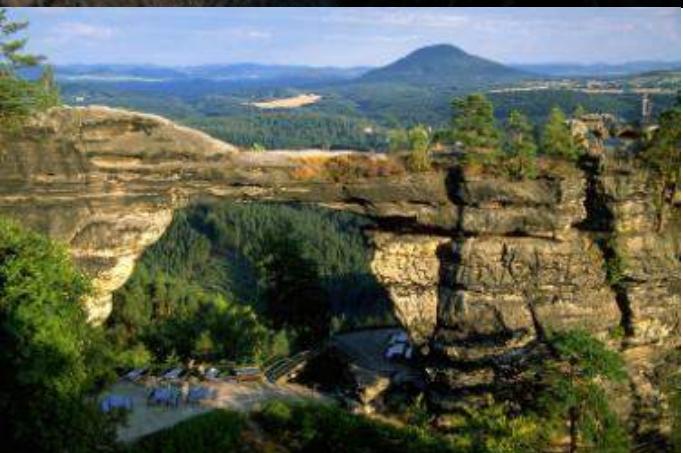
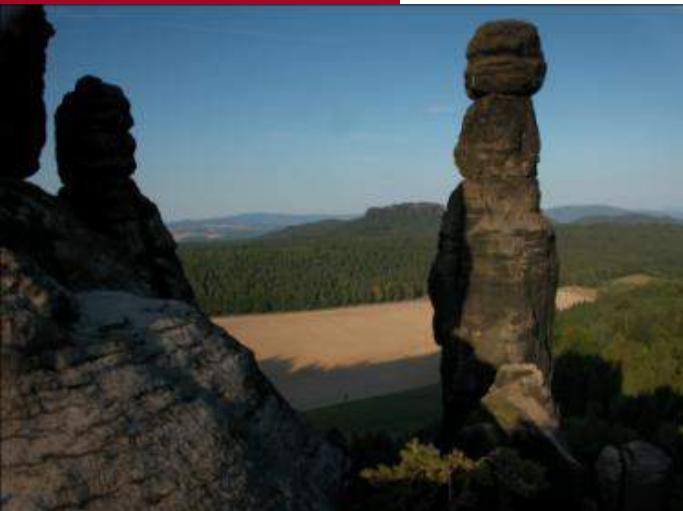
2000 – České Švýcarsko
(Bohemian
Switzerland) National
Park: 8000 ha

Long history of nature conservation and transboundary cooperation

3 essential basis of our co-operation

1. Joint nature and landscape
2. Formal basis
3. Personal basis

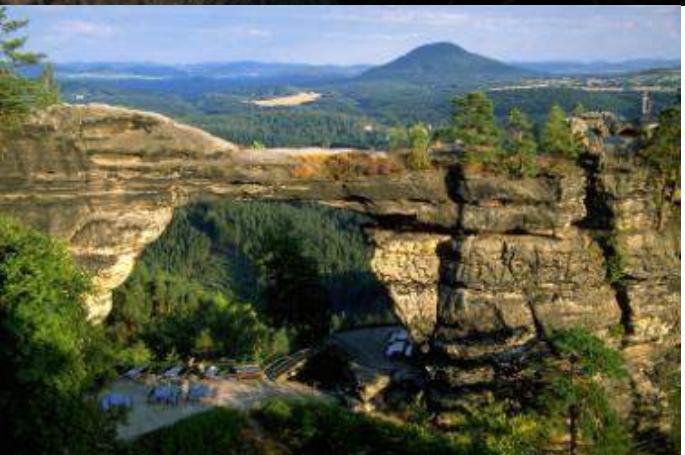
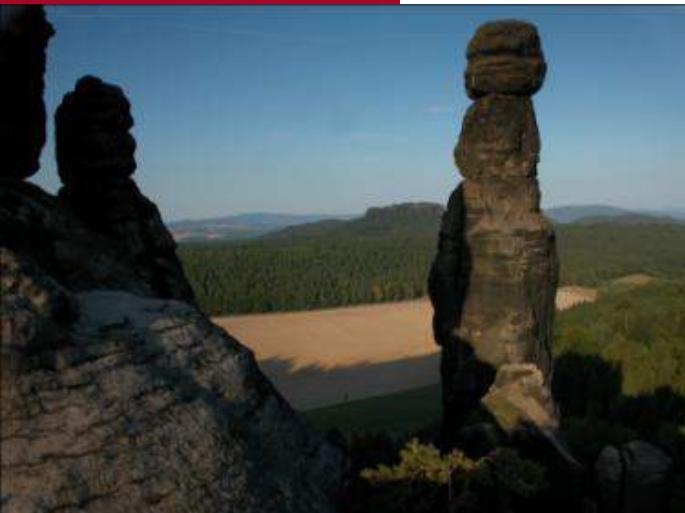
Formal basis



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.)

Formal basis



Long-term basis: 2012 Joint Vision

Die Vision beschreibt eine Zielsituation in der Zukunft (Zeithorizont > 20 Jahre). Es erfolgt weder eine Beschreibung des aktuellen Standes noch eine Beschreibung von Aufgaben, sondern es wird eine generalisierte und idealisierte Zielbeschreibung gegeben.

Leitbild
zur Fortführung und Weiterentwicklung der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit im Naturschutz in der Sächsisch-Böhmischen Schweiz zwischen

Strategie
dalšího rozvoje přeshraniční spolupráce v ochraně přírody v Českosaském Švýcarsku mezi

der Nationalparkverwaltung Böhmischa Schweiz,
 der Landschaftsschutzgebietsverwaltung Elbsandsteingebirge
 (Tschechische Republik)

Správou Národního parku České Švýcarsko
 Správou Chráněné krajinné oblasti Labské pískovce
 (Česká republika)

und

dem Nationalpark- und Forstamt Sächsische Schweiz (Freistaat Sachsen).

a Národním parkem a Lesním úřadem Saské Švýcarsko (Svobodný stát Sasko)

1 Zielstellung **1 Stanovení cílů**

Das Elbsandsteingebirge beiderseits der Staatsgrenze zwischen der Tschechischen Republik und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland stellt eine naturräumliche Einheit mit vielen historischen und kulturellen Gemeinsamkeiten dar. Ausgehend von diesen Gemeinsamkeiten gilt es, innerhalb der EUROREGION Elbe/Labe Wege in ein zusammenwachsendes Europa zu finden. Die Großschutzgebiete der Sächsisch-Böhmischen Schweiz wollen dazu weiterhin einen wirksamen Beitrag leisten.

Labské pískovce tvoří po obou stranách hranice mezi Českou republikou a Spolkovou republikou Německo přirozený celek s mnohými společnými historickými a kulturními prvky. Správy chráněných území Českosaského Švýcarska chtejí s přihlédnutím k této skutečnosti uvnitř Euroregionu Elbe/Labe účinně přispět k nalézání nových cest do rozrůstající se Evropy.

Angestrebt wird eine grenzüberschreitende Abstimmung von Schutz-, Pflege- und Entwicklungsmaßnahmen mit dem Ziel einer möglichst einheitlichen Entwicklung des Elbsandsteingebirges als geschützte Natur- (Nationalparke; NLP) und Kulturlandschaft (Landschaftsschutzgebiete; LSG).

Bude usilováno o přeshraniční odsouhlasení opatření v oblasti ochrany, péče a rozvoje (plánování) s cílem co možná nejjednotnějšího rozvoje Labských pískovců jako chráněné přírodní (NP) a kulturní (CHKO) krajiny.
 Die grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit im Naturschutz soll zugleich darauf ausgerichtet sein, die Einwohner und Freunde der Sächsisch-Böhmischa Schweiz einander noch näher zu bringen und damit einen Beitrag zur Völkerverständigung zu leisten.

Mid-term basis:

2004: Strategy of the transboundary cooperation in nature conservation in the Saxon- Bohemian Switzerland:

strategic goals: IUCN category II
research and monitoring activities
environmental education
coordination of management plans
practical management,
e.g. control of invasive species

Working Groups

Short-term basis

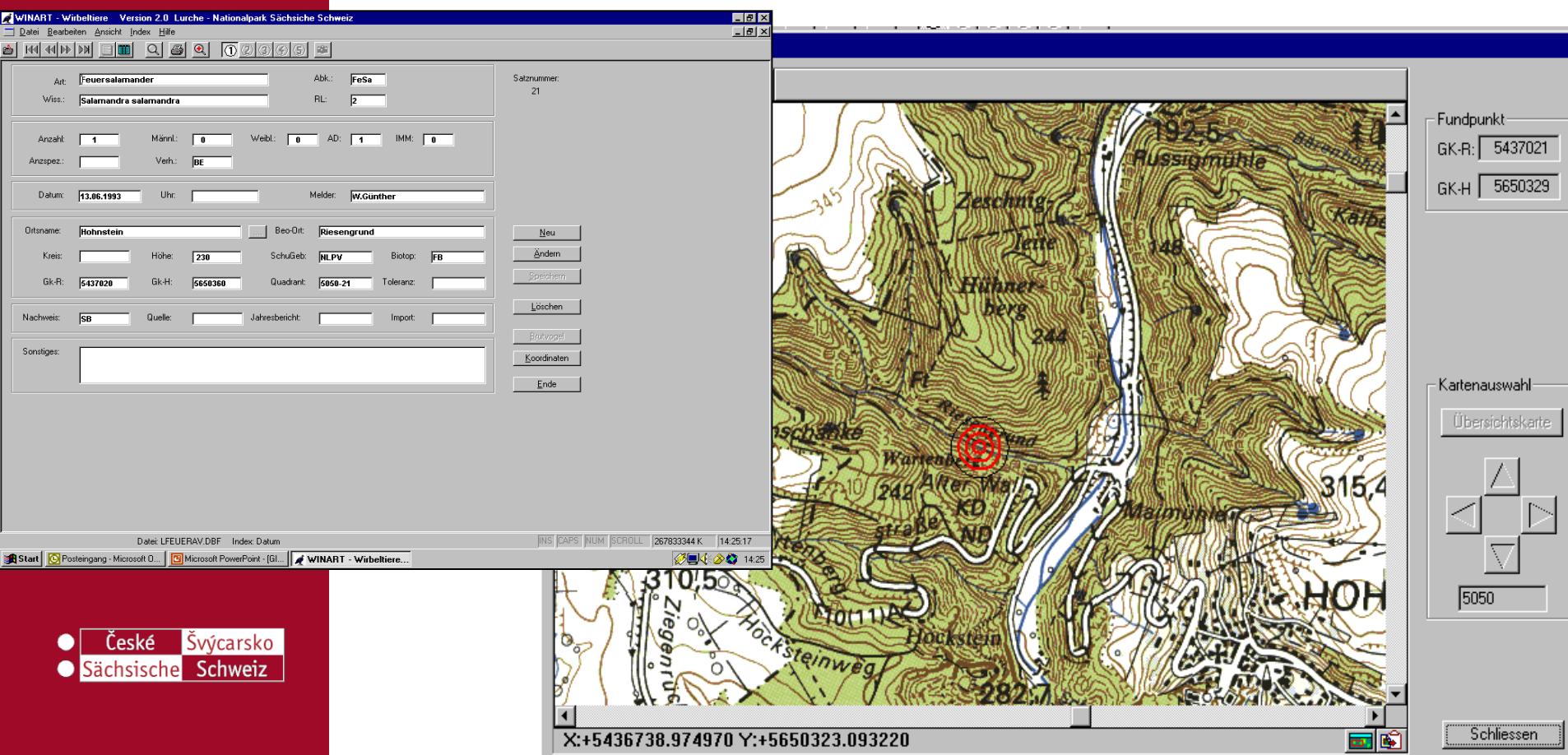
Annual working plans for WG:

nature conservation/monitoring
forest management
environment education
visitor management



Transboundary research and monitoring

mapping of flora and fauna

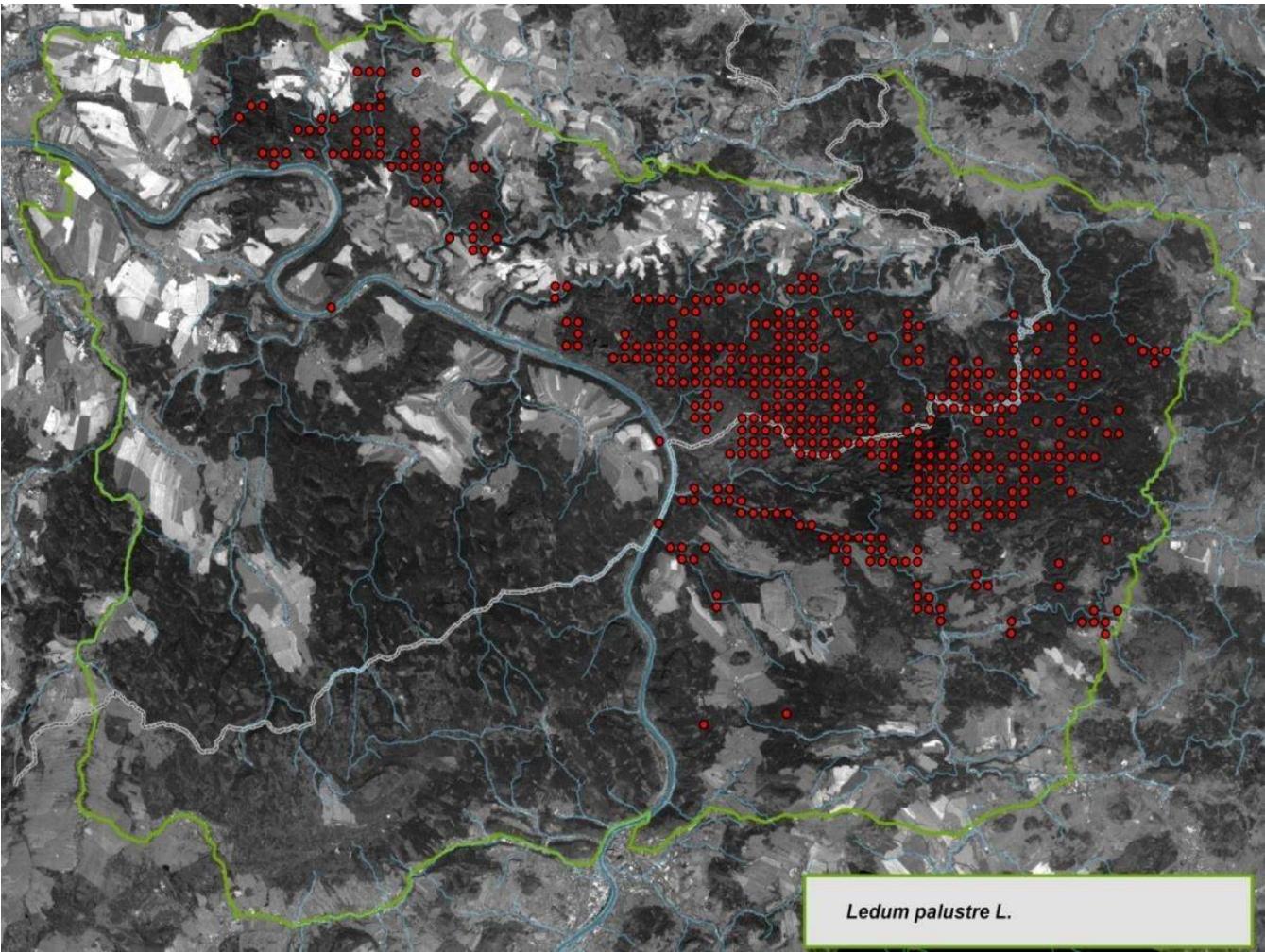


Example: Flora of Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland 1991-2011

300 000 records

more than 1000 joint species distribution maps

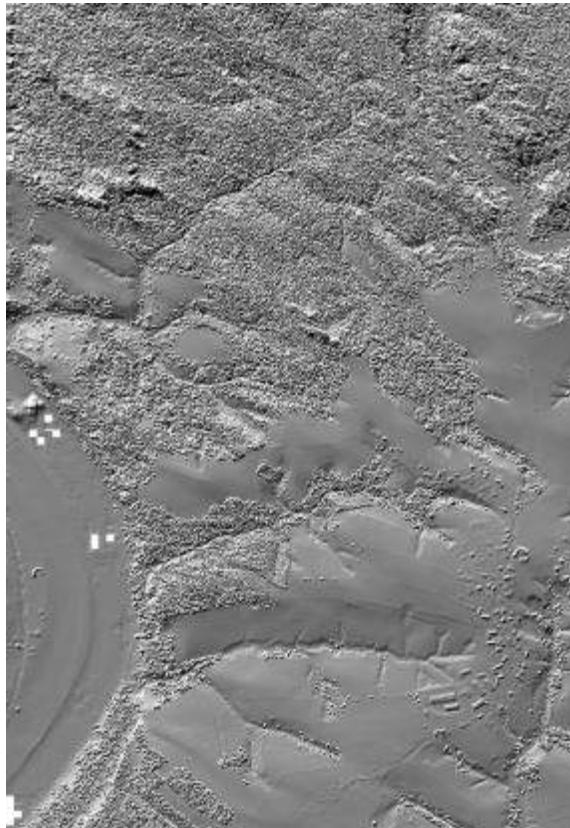
No international project, just agreement on methodology and goals



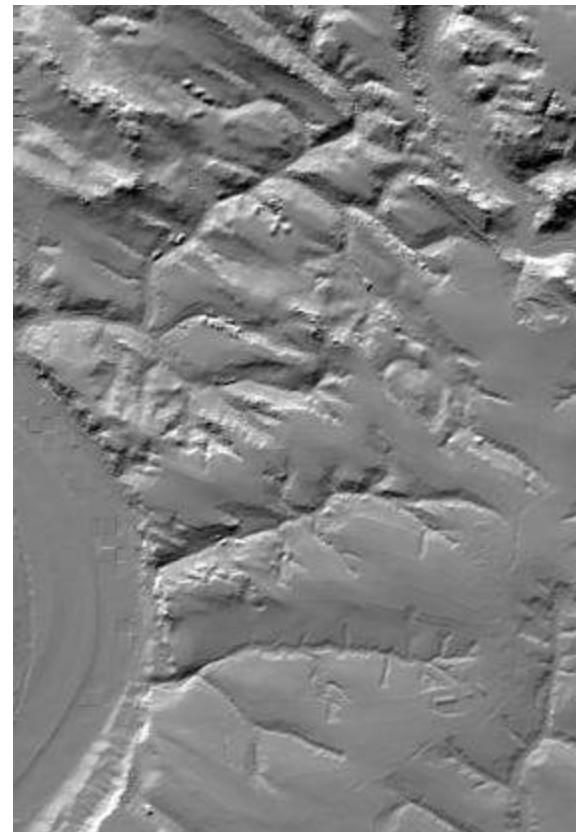
Ledum palustre L.

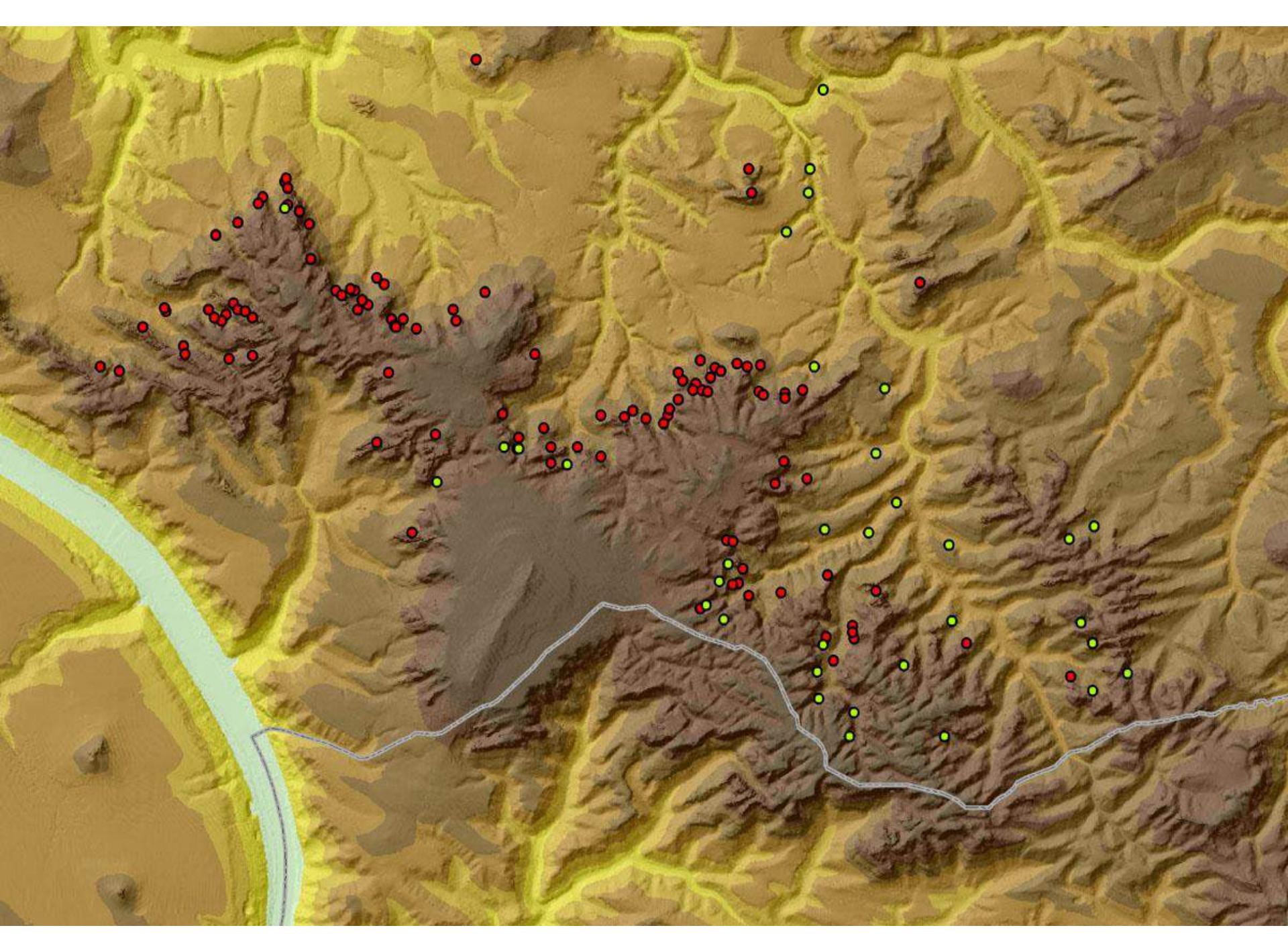
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Original laser scanning data

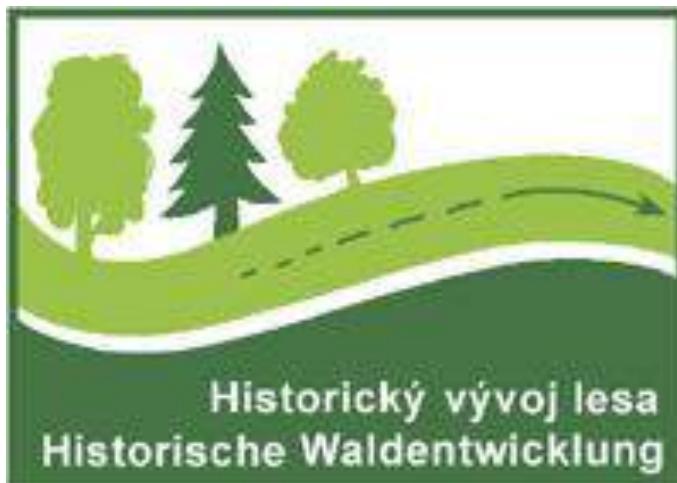


Relief model



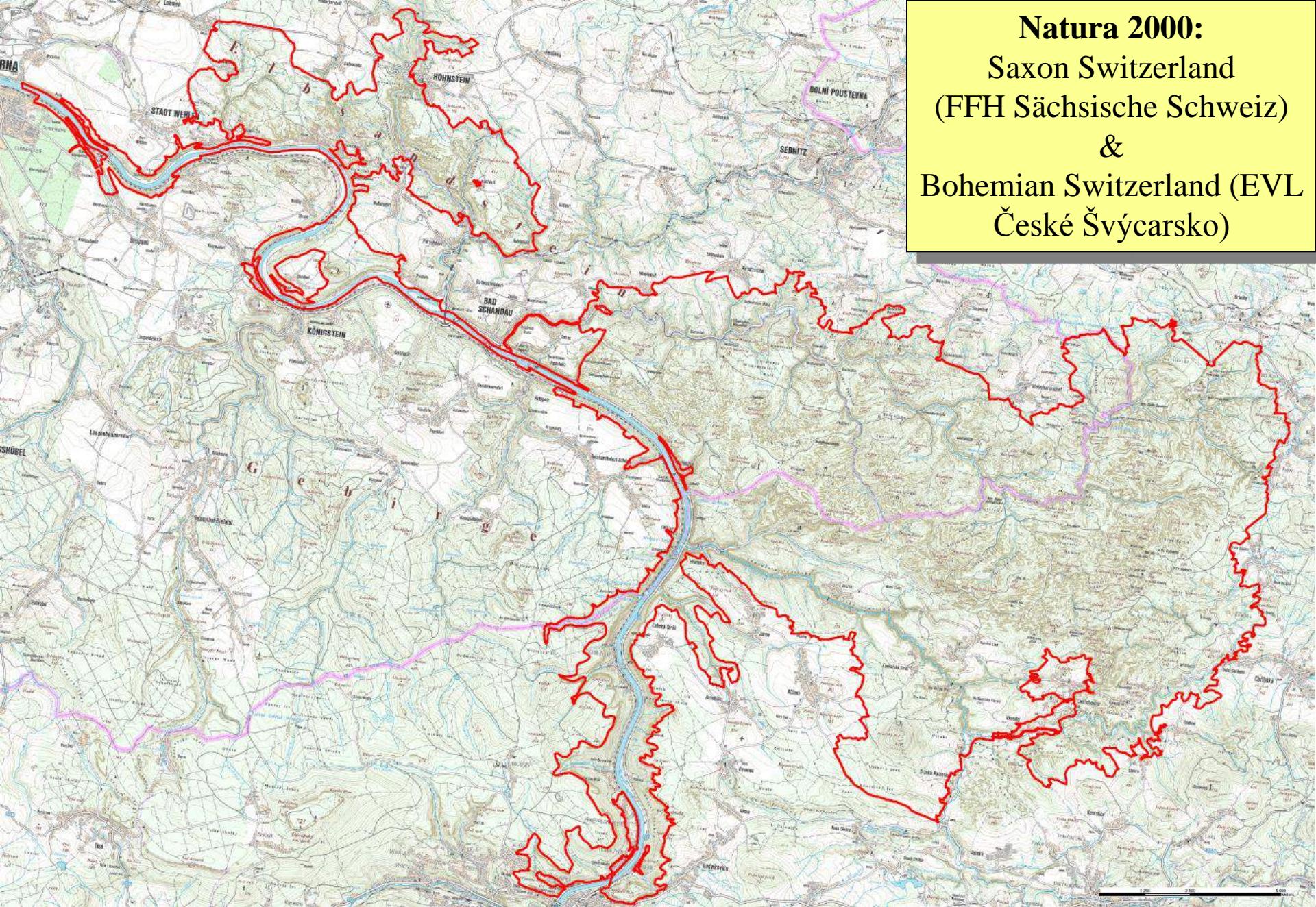


Forest development in Saxon- Bohemian Switzerland – Ziel 3 Project



***Raumbezogene historische
Informationen als
Grundlage für die Pflege-
und Entwicklungsplanung
naturnaher Wälder in der
Sächsisch-Böhmischen
Schweiz***

Natura 2000:
Saxon Switzerland
(FFH Sächsische Schweiz)
&
Bohemian Switzerland (EVL
České Švýcarsko)



Nationalpark
Sächsische Schweiz



Chráněná krajinná oblast
Labské pískovce



Národní Park
České Švýcarsko

Reintroduction projects: Peregrine Falcon



Still in 1950 the breeding population of the falcon was estimated at 25 pairs.

The uncontrolled use of pesticides like DDT caused the collapse of the population; in the 1970's the species was considered to be extinct.

The reintroduction started 1990 and was financed by the Saxon Switzerland National Park Administration.

Reintroduction projects: Peregrine Falcon

within seven years 77 young falcons
were released in the Saxon
Switzerland

today the falcon population in
Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland is
stabilized and there are regularly
about 25 pairs in the whole area



Reintroduction projects: Elbe-Salmon

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

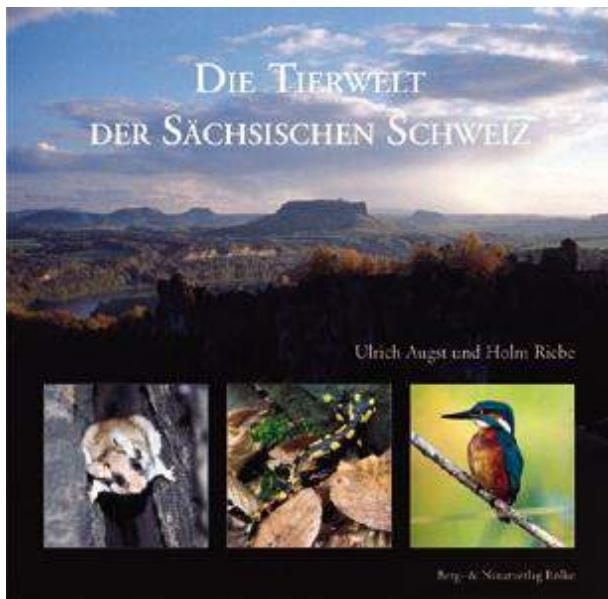
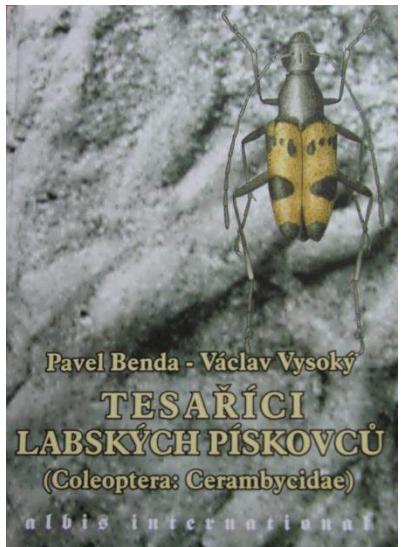
In 1994 the first salmon spawn (from Sweden) was incubated and in spring 1995 the first salmon fry was released into the Lachsbach in the Saxon Switzerland

this new salmon population is supported by the release of 200.000 to 250.000 salmon fry every year

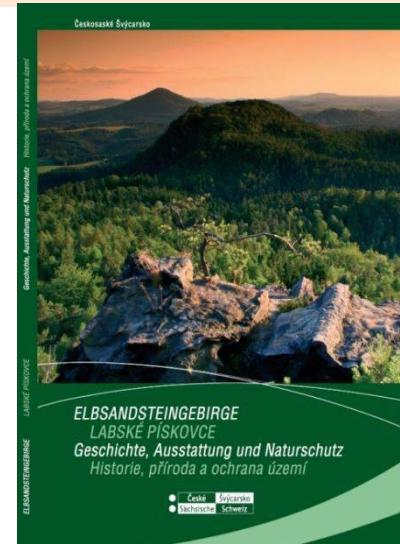
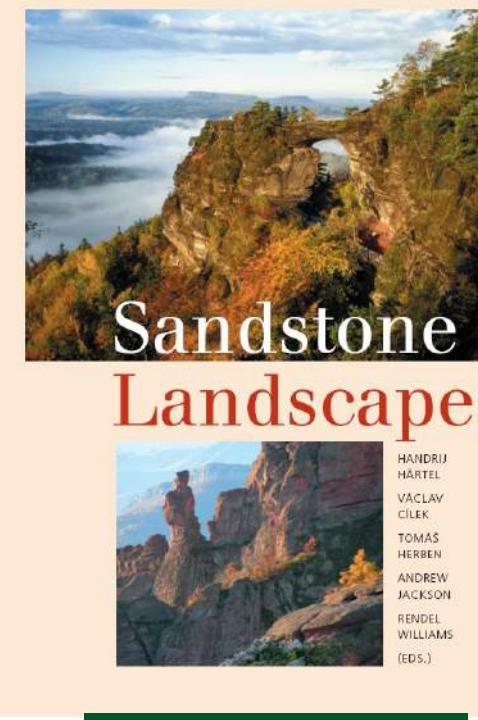
On 26 October 1998 the first salmon was caught in the Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland



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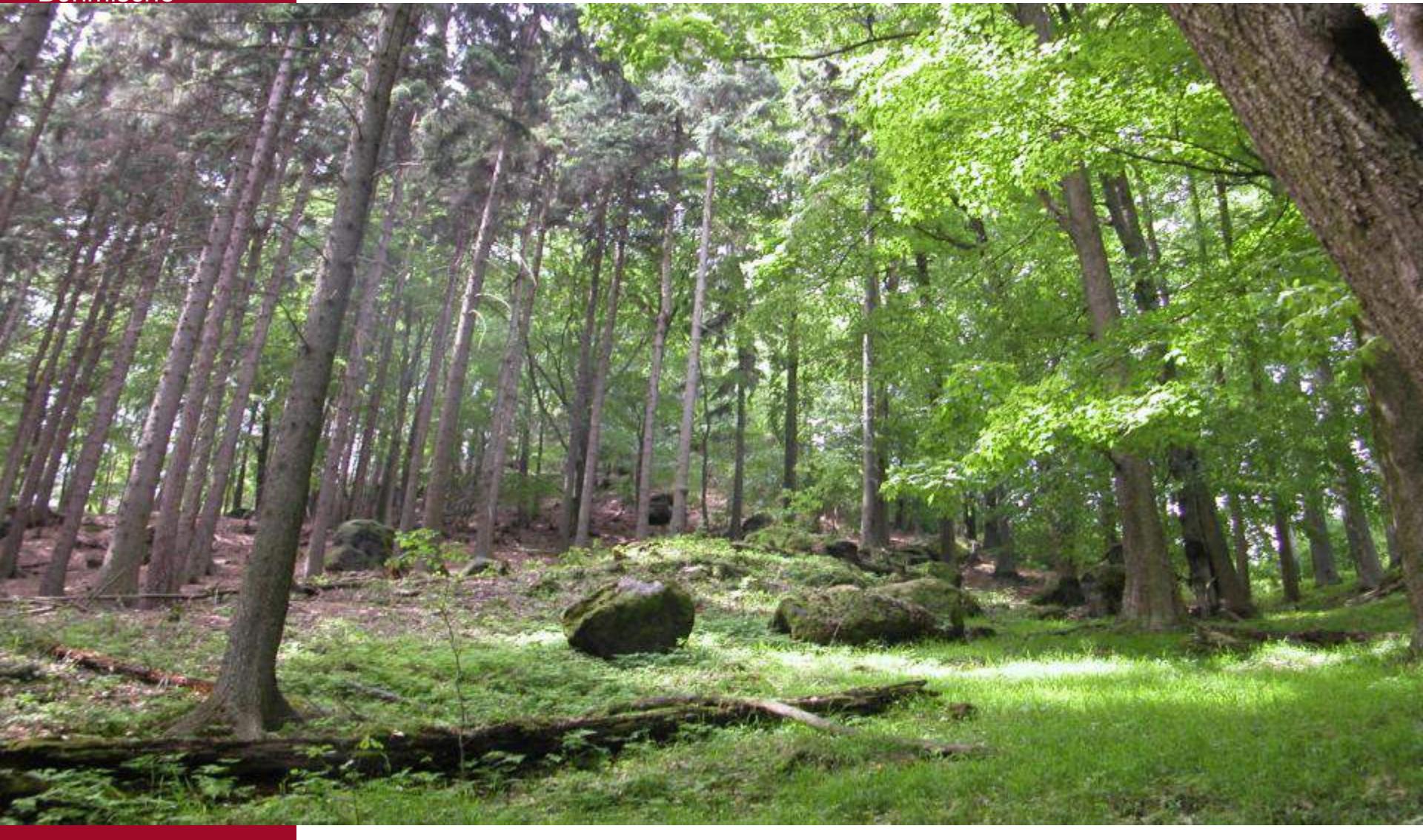
● České Švýcarsko
● Sächsische Schweiz

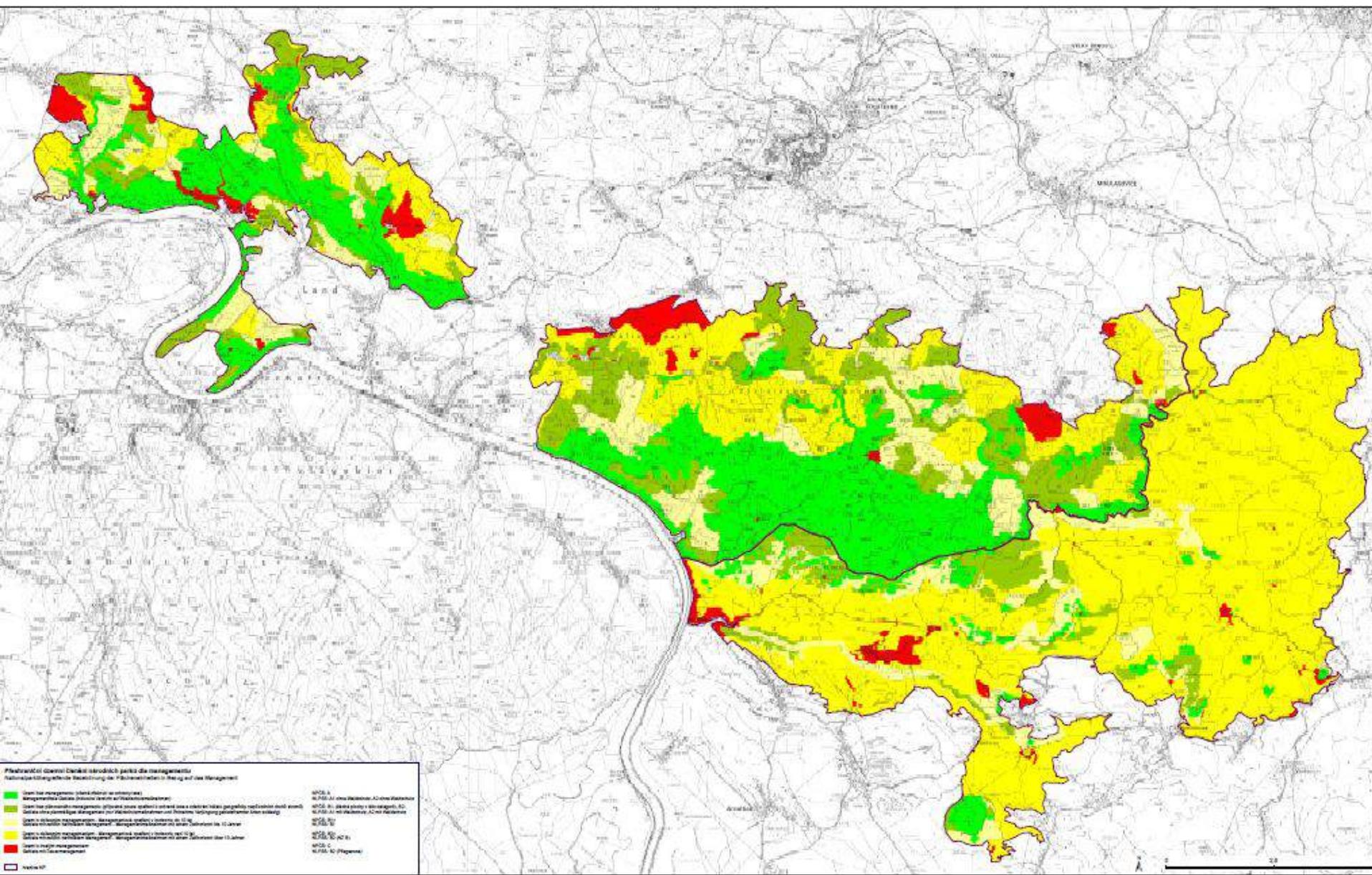


Management of forests



Management of forests





Přeshraniční územní členění národních parků dle managementu

Nationalparkübergreifende Bezeichnung der Flächeneinheiten in Bezug auf das Management

Území bez managementu (včetně zřeknutí se ochrany lesa)	NPČŠ: A
Managementfreie Gebiete (inklusive Verzicht auf Waldschutzmaßnahmen)	NLPSS: A1 ohne Waldschutz, A2 ohne Waldschutz
Území bez plánovaného managementu (přípustná pouze opatření k ochraně lesa a odebírání náletu geograficky nepůvodních druhů stromů)	NPČŠ: B1- (žádné plochy v této kategorii), B2-
Gebiete ohne planmäßiges Management (nur Waldschutzmaßnahmen und Entnahme Verjüngung gebietsfremder Arten zulässig)	NLPSS: A1 mit Waldschutz, A2 mit Waldschutz
Území s dočasným managementem - Managementová opatření v horizontu do 10 let	NPČŠ: B1+
Gebiete mit zeitlich befristetem Management - Managementmaßnahmen mit einem Zeithorizont bis 10 Jahren	NLPSS: B1
Území s dočasným managementem - Managementová opatření v horizontu nad 10 let	NPČŠ: B2+
Gebiete mit zeitlich befristetem Management - Managementmaßnahmen mit einem Zeithorizont über 10 Jahren	NLPSS: B2 (NZ B)
Území s trvalým managementem	NPČŠ: C
Gebiete mit Dauermanagement	NLPSS: B2 (Pflegezone)
hranice NP	

Visitor management



National Park Centre Bad Schandau

Transborder concept of exhibition right from
the beginning



1. Staff
2. Exhibition
3. Events



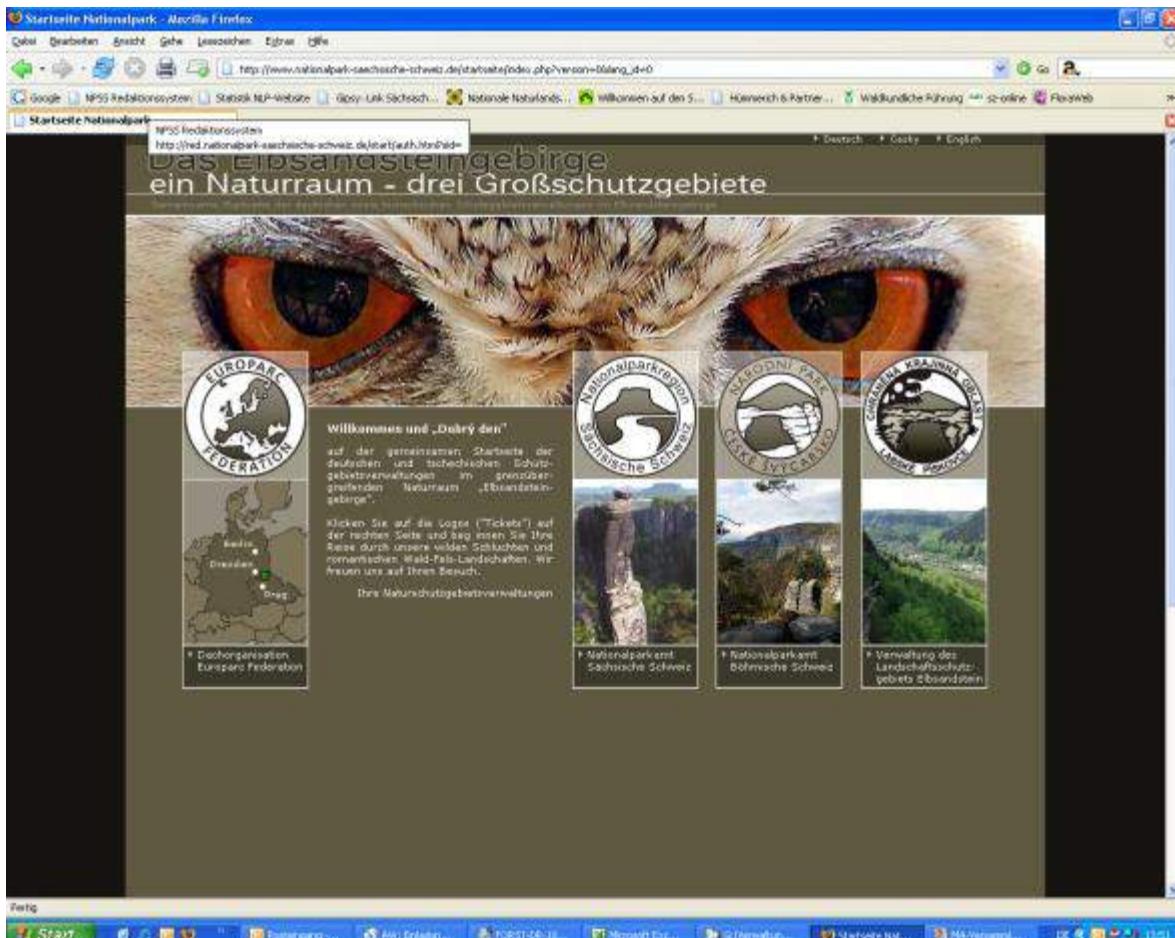
National Park Centre Krásná Lípa



1. Bilingual exhibition
2. German speaking staff
3. Bilingual Events

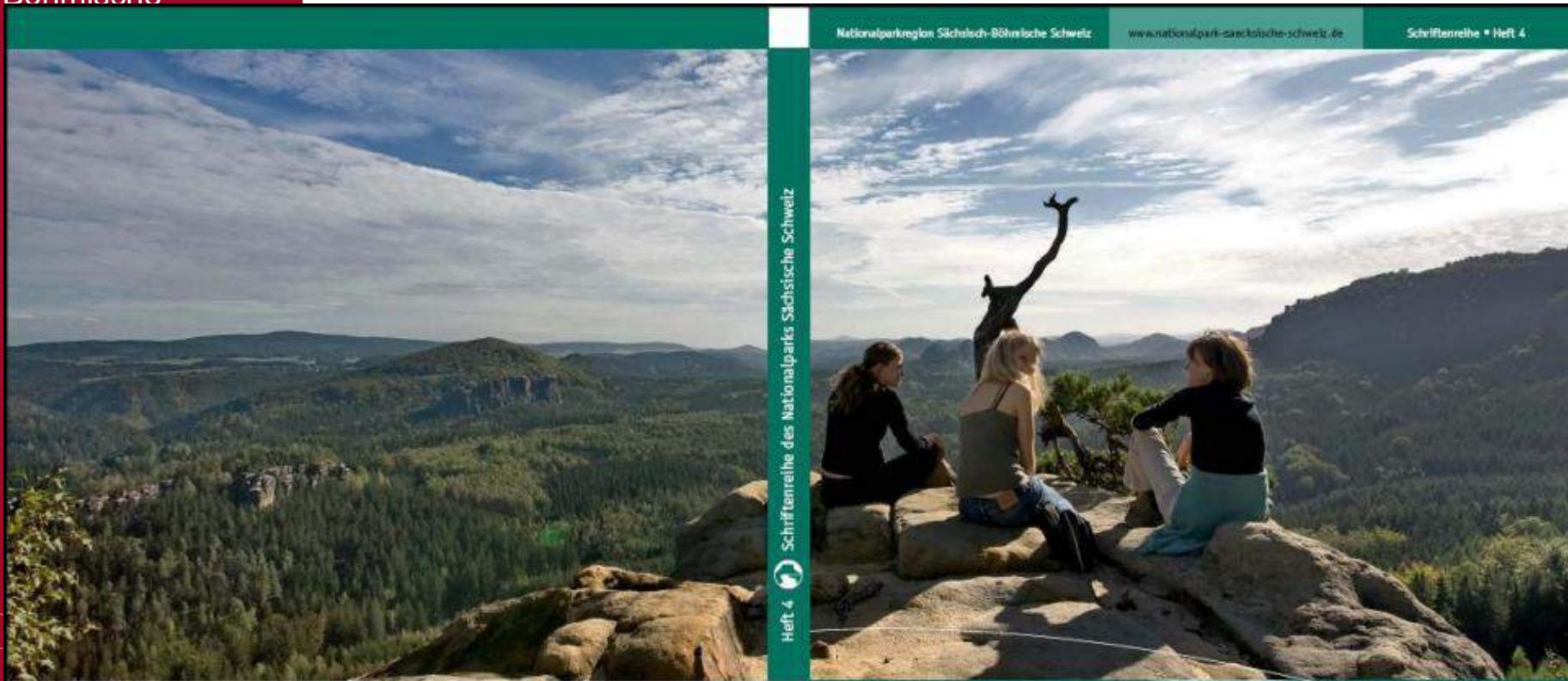
Transborder public relation

Joint „metastart“ homepage of three protected area administrations since 2005



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Böhmishe

Joint transborder bilingual corporate design



Nationalparkamt Sächsische Schweiz
An der Elbe 4
01814 Bad Schandau
Tel. +49 (0)35022 900-600
Fax +49 (0)35022 900-666
www.nationalpark-sächsische-schweiz.de

*Nationalpark-Programm
»Sächsische Schweiz«*



Sächsische Schweiz
České Švýcarsko

Českosaské
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Böhmischa
Schweiz

Transborder bilingual corporate design

A joint transborder project of nature conservation
authorities and touristic organisations



Example from Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland :

Joint corporate design

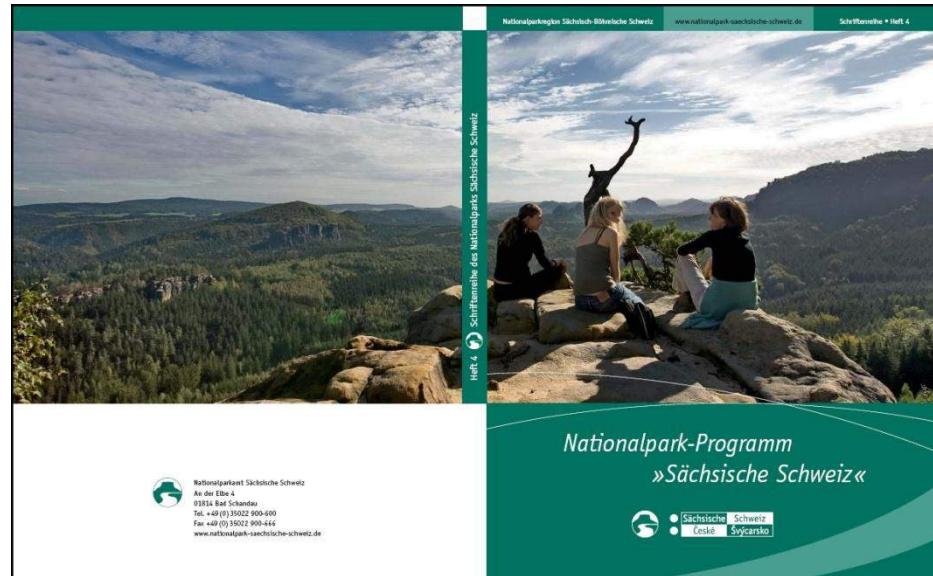
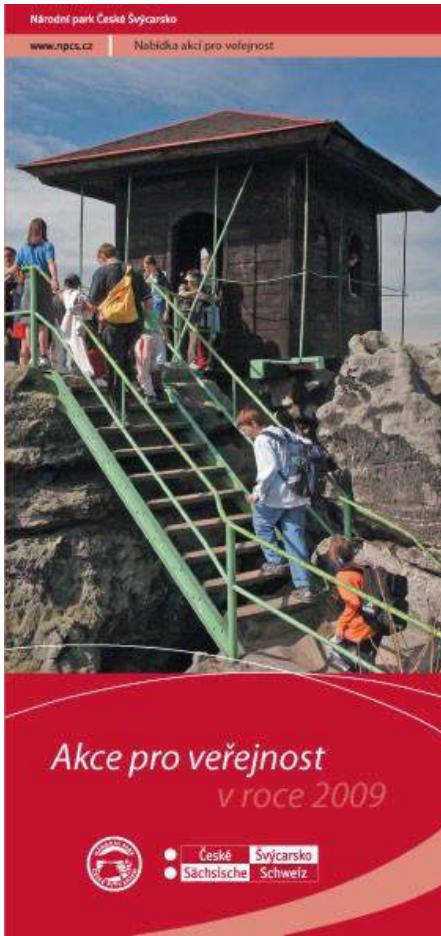
Joint logo:



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Schweiz

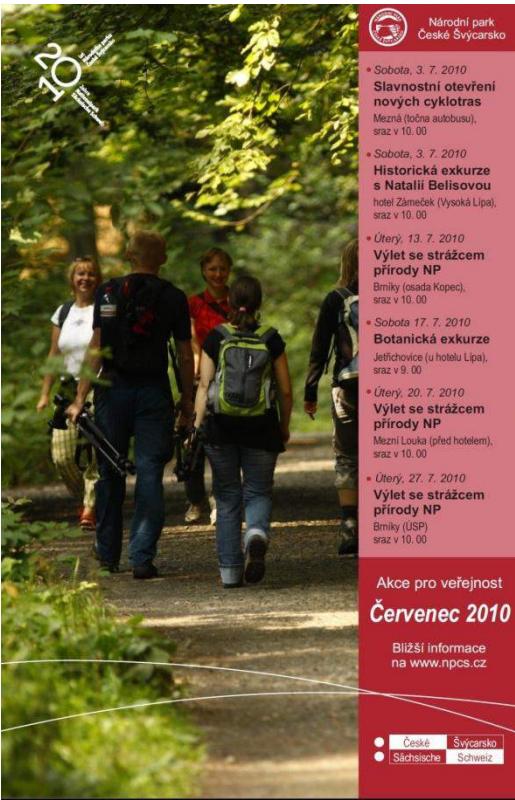
Joint corporate design

Joint logo



Joint corporate design

Joint logo



2010:
20 years of Sächsische Schweiz NP
& 10 years of České Švýcarsko NP

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Regional products



International cooperation

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Meadow Cranesbill

Transboundary Parks

These pages aim to introduce you to the topic of
Transboundary Protected Areas in Europe as well

[Our strategy](#)

[Alfred Toepfer Medal](#)

[Alfred Toepfer Scholarships](#)

Future of the TransParcNet

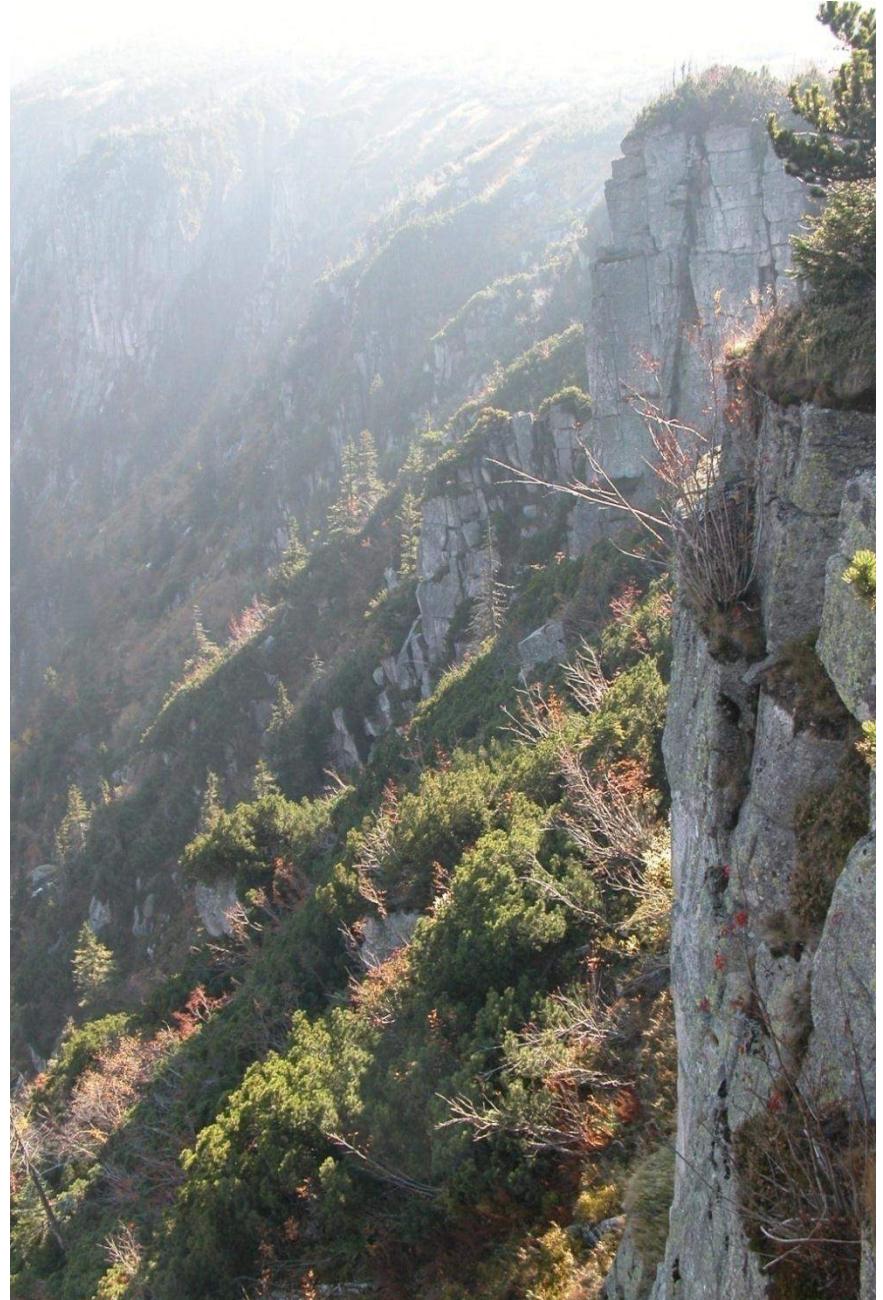
VISION

*Transboundary protected area (TBPA) cooperation in Europe is an effective and widely recognized means to tackle common conservation and other TBPA challenges. The quality of the cooperation is based on EUROPARC's criteria and indicators on well managed TBPAAs. The network of certified TBPAAs, TransParcNet, forms an **innovative platform** for further development of European TBPA management cooperation, for safeguarding cross border biodiversity ecosystem services, culture landscape and its heritage and also for inspiring and encouraging people for better understanding of the importance of the TB cooperation*

Further expansion of TransParcNet:

Several dimensions

- **institutional** (more TBP,
various IUCN cat.)
- **geographic** (review?,
regional coverage)
- **financial** (projects...)
- **legal / formal**
- **internal**



Further considerations / challenges

Geographic expansion of certified parks network

-

Neusiedler See National Park (AT) and Fertő-Hanság National Park (HU) were the first two parks to be awarded by EUROPARC Federation in 2003. Meanwhile eight further trans-boundary protected areas have been characterised as best practice. They are the founding members of the TransParcNet. Its members meet annually in different trans-boundary areas to exchange best practice and look to the future development of trans-boundary cooperation.

- ① Neusiedler See National Park (AT) and Fertő-Hanság National Park (HU)
- ② Krkonoše National Park (CZ) and Karkonosze National Park (PL)
- ③ Oulanka National Park (FI) and Paanajärvi National Park (RU)
- ④ Maas-Schwalm-Nette Nature Park (DE/NL)
- ⑤ Thayatal National Park (AT) and Podyjí National Park (CZ)
- ⑥ Inari-Vätsäri Wilderness Area (FI), Övre-Pasvik National Park (NO) and Pasvik Zapovednik (RU)
- ⑦ Prealpi Giulie Natural Park (IT) and Triglav National Park / Julian Alps Biosphere Reserve (SI)
- ⑧ Bavarian Forest National Park (DE) and Sumava National Park (CZ)



Further considerations / challenges

For further development of transboundary cooperation in Europe

- To encourage not only NPs, but also further IUCN categories (in particular V) to apply for certificate
-

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Českosaské
Švýcarsko /
Sächsisch-
Böhmischa
Schweiz

Personal basis



For profitable collaboration a formal agreement is necessary, but it alone is not sufficient. Enthusiastic, friendly relationships between the respective park directors, and at all levels, must exist or transboundary cooperation will founder.

L.S.Hamilton, 1996