



IN TOUCH WITH NATURE

# Biosphere reserves in Germany



Nationale  
Naturlandschaften



Nationale  
Naturlandschaften



- Biosphärenreservat  
Schleswig-Holsteinisches  
Wattenmeer und Halligen 1
- Biosphärenreservat  
Hamburgisches  
Wattenmeer 2
- Biosphärenreservat  
Niedersächsisches  
Wattenmeer 3
- Biosphärenreservat  
Südost-Rügen 4
- Biosphärenreservat  
Schaalsee 5

- Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft Elbe -  
Schleswig Holstein 6a
- Biosphärenreservat  
Niedersächsische  
Elbtalau 6b
- Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft Elbe -  
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 6c
- Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft  
Elbe - Brandenburg 6d
- Biosphärenreservat  
Mittelelbe 6e

- Biosphärenreservat  
Schorfheide-Chorin 7
- Biosphärenreservat  
Drömling 8
- Biosphärenreservat  
Spreewald 9
- Biosphärenreservat  
Karstlandschaft Südharz 10

- Biosphärenreservat  
Oberlausitzer Heide-  
und Teichlandschaft 11
- Biosphärenreservat  
Rhön 12
- Biosphärenreservat  
Thüringer Wald 13
- Biosphärenreservat  
Bliesgau 14

- Biosphärenreservat  
Pfälzerwald  
Nordvogesen 15
- Biosphärengebiet  
Schwäbische Alb 16
- Biosphärengebiet  
Schwarzwald 17
- Biosphärenregion  
Berchtesgadener Land 18

# Foreword



Seals, dippers, Rhön sheep, orchids, salt marshes and more: the German biosphere reserves are characterized by a great diversity of habitats with a varied range of animal and plant species. With their ancient beech forests, clear lakes, rugged karst landscapes, and craggy peaks, they are representative of unique natural and cultural landscapes. Their objective is to promote sustainable development in all areas of life and economy, where people and nature are in harmony. As such, they are internationally representative model regions.

In Germany, these fascinating landscapes and valuable ecosystems extend from the Wadden Sea to the Alps, from Neuwerk Island to Berchtesgadener Land. They are integrated into the global network of UNESCO biosphere reserves.

Over 700 such model regions in more than 120 countries are linked through UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme. In Germany, UNESCO has recognized 16 biosphere reserves to date, accounting for about 3.5 per cent of the land area. These German biosphere reserves protect a wealth of threatened plant and animal species and form part of 'National Natural Landscapes', an important component of the National Strategy on Biodiversity. Today, National Natural Landscapes comprise 18 biosphere reserves, 16 national parks, 103 nature parks, and a certified wilderness area.

In a sense, biosphere reserves are real-world laboratories for living and working in harmony with the cycles of nature. The aim is to preserve long-term livelihoods for all of us. For this purpose, biosphere reserves test and implement a type of environmentally friendly land use through innovative and traditional forms of management. The marketing of local products, environmentally friendly tourism, and training in sustainable development are other important tasks for biosphere reserves. Development of the biosphere reserves should also provide insights for research and science: what are the interactions between natural and societal processes?

UNESCO biosphere reserves must develop in line with the 17 sustainability goals of Agenda 2030. The Federal Government supports this by supporting protection and development measures, for example in the context of large nature conservation projects or research projects.

Biosphere reserves also contribute to regional value creation through sustainable tourism and creating jobs in structurally weak rural regions. They offer space for leisure, recreation, and to experience nature – be it on foot, by bike, or on the water. In this way they inspire us about nature and landscape, make us aware of the need to use them carefully, and invite us to help design a future where our lives, nature, and the environment are harmonised.

This booklet takes you on a journey through the diversity of the German biosphere reserves. I cordially invite you to take part.

SVENJA SCHULZE  
*Federal Minister for the Environment*

# Contents

- 3 Foreword  
Svenja Schulze  
Federal Minister for the Environment
- 5 Interview: Biosphere reserves –  
Sustainable life, sustainable economy  
Peter Südbeck

## Biosphere Reserves

- 8 Wadden Sea
- 10 Wadden Sea and Hallig Islands of  
Schleswig-Holstein Biosphere Reserve
- 12 Wadden Sea of Hamburg
- 14 Wadden Sea of Lower Saxony
- 16 South-East Rügen
- 20 Schaalsee
- 24 Elbe River Landscape
- 28 Lower Saxony Elbe Valley
- 30 Middle Elbe
- 32 Elbe River Landscape – Brandenburg
- 34 Elbe River Landscape –  
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
- 36 Schorfheide-Chorin
- 40 Spreewald
- 44 Upper Lausitz Heath and Pond Landscape
- 48 Rhön
- 54 Thuringian Forest
- 58 Palatinate Forest and Northern Vosges
- 62 Berchtesgadener Land
- 66 Bliesgau
- 70 Swabian Alb
- 74 Karst Landscape South Harz
- 78 Black Forest
- 82 Drömling
- 86 Jewels of nature – National Natural Landscapes
- 88 Nature accessible and enjoyable for everyone –  
National Natural Landscapes
- 91 Imprint



Typical log cabin in  
Spreewald Biosphere  
Reserve

# Biosphere Reserves

## *Sustainable life, sustainable economy*

*The term “biosphere reserve” is composed from the words “biosphere” (from the Greek “bios” for “life” and “sphaira” for “globe”) and “reserve” (from the Latin verb “reservare”, meaning “save” or “keep”). Biosphere reserves protect, maintain, and develop primarily cultural landscapes that have evolved over centuries, creating valuable habitats in the process.*

*The most important task of biosphere reserves is to develop and test models of how humans and nature can coexist in harmony, and in doing so, how to bring people and nature together (again).*

Peter Südbeck chairs the Board of Nationale Naturlandschaften e.V. (National Natural Landscapes, an NGO), the umbrella organization of German national parks, biosphere reserves, nature parks, and a certified wilderness area. He is also the head of the Lower Saxony Wadden Sea National Park and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve administration. He explains what “biosphere reserve” means in practice, their role in protecting biodiversity, and why they are so special for visitors.

*What are biosphere reserves and what are their tasks?*

Biosphere reserves are large-scale, representative sections of natural and cultural landscapes that have a transregional importance due to their natural features and nature and environmentally compatible land use. Working together with the people who live and work within their boundaries, biosphere reserves are tasked with developing natural and cultural landscapes in a model way, maintaining natural cycles, and protecting valuable habitats.

Biosphere reserves are accountable to the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) of UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Culture Organization). They are recognized by UNESCO and are regularly reviewed. MAB is designed to support the protection of nature and natural resources, sustainable regional development,



In September 2019, a German-language MAB youth forum on “UNESCO Biosphere Reserves – Sustainable life, sustainable economy” was held for the first time. Young adults who live in biosphere reserves and/or are committed to them were invited to Rhön Biosphere Reserve.

research and environmental monitoring, and training in sustainable development. For this purpose, biosphere reserves need to be protected by nature protection laws, which in Germany is usually achieved through the Federal Nature Conservation Act (Section 25 BNatSchG), under which “biosphere reserve” is a specific legal designation. This category of protected area was introduced specially to facilitate access to the UNESCO Programme. The Wadden Sea Biosphere Reserves are also designated as national parks, which similarly fulfils their protection mandate.

*Biosphere reserve, biosphere area, biosphere region? Is there a difference?*

UNESCO explicitly employs the international designation “UNESCO biosphere reserve”. However, at the national level, it is possible to deviate from this. Some federal states have chosen to use a different term that, perhaps, gives a better idea of the meaning than the term “reserve”.

*How did biosphere reserves develop, how did the idea come about?*

In 1968, UNESCO addressed the environmental problems that had been ever-increasing since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the associated decline in biodiversity, within the context of a first “Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere”. Following this Biosphere Conference, the interdisciplinary, intergovernmental programme “Man and the Biosphere” (MAB) was established in 1970. MAB was designed to address the challenge of exploring and reconciling the interactions between human activity and the natural environment.

Following the introduction of MAB, the first international biosphere reserves were recognized in 1978. One year later, the first two German biosphere reserves, Middle Elbe and Thuringian Forest, followed. The global network of UNESCO biosphere reserves now includes more than 700 protected areas.

*What is the structure of biosphere reserves?*

Biosphere reserves are divided spatially into three zones, each of which is subject to a different degree of human impact. They are designated as core, buffer, and transitional zones, with each zone fulfilling different tasks.

In the core zone, which should make up at least three per cent of the total reserve area, nature can develop undisturbed by human use. This is where many species find habitats and refuges. No human activities are permitted here, except for research and monitoring. The core zone is surrounded by the buffer zone, which makes up at least ten per cent of the total reserve area. The buffer zone contains particularly sensitive or representative sections of the characteristic cultural landscape, such as heathland, species-rich meadows, orchard meadows, or forests that are managed in a semi-natural way. The majority of the reserve’s total area is taken up by the transitional zone, which ideally surrounds the buffer and core zones and serves as a space where people can live and engage in economic and recreational activities. The main priority of this zone is to trial and promote balanced regional development in a sustainable manner and to strengthen the (rural) area.

*What role do biosphere reserves play for biodiversity in Germany?*

In the core zone of the biosphere reserves, biodiversity can develop in its own way: in particular, habitats can develop to support animal and plant species typical of later stages of succession (e.g., species in dead or rotting wood). The extensive care of different habitat structures in the buffer zone (such as mountain meadows, juniper heath, orchard meadows, or hedges) also helps to ensure diversity in the landscape. Without human use, such valuable habitats would not exist for the many rare species of animals and plants that have adapted to them. Biosphere reserves and their historically modified landscapes therefore play an important role for biodiversity overall, both nationally and internationally. The conservation of these valuable natural and cultural landscapes also offers great added value to people – if biodiversity is dwindling, so is the base of our livelihoods.

As model regions for sustainable development, biosphere reserves make an active and global contribution to meeting the objectives of the 1992 International Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), including the conservation of biodiversity. At the national level, this objective is anchored in the National Biodiversity Strategy.

*Germany has 16 UNESCO biosphere reserves plus two areas that are in the process of applying for this special seal of quality. What role does UNESCO play and what does recognition as a biosphere reserve mean for the individual protected areas?*

UNESCO's MAB Programme provides the content and the organizational framework for the establishment of biosphere reserves. The selection and recognition of biosphere reserves by UNESCO is based on how representative the landscape is. In each country, the assessment is carried out by the respective MAB National Committee, which reviews the status quo every ten years.

Recognition as a biosphere reserve commits its managers to preserve and develop the character and beauty of these valuable natural and cultural landscapes in a sustainable manner. The two fledgling biosphere reserves Drömling and Karst Landscape South Harz still aspire to this special recognition by UNESCO.

*How will German biosphere reserves develop in the future?*

In March 2016, the fourth World Congress of Biosphere Reserves adopted the Lima Action Plan for the further development of biosphere reserves until 2025. In conjunction with a new MAB strategy (2015 to 2025), adopted by the UNESCO General Conference, the Lima Action Plan provides a framework for the coming years. The Lima Action Plan also calls on UNESCO biosphere reserves as model regions in the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Agenda 2030, which were adopted by the member states of the United Nations. An overview of the resulting future tasks has been drawn up jointly by the German National MAB Committee and the permanent working group of biosphere reserves.

The world faces enormous challenges: climate change and the global extinction of species are two major trends that threaten to compromise or complicate a good (co-)existence in the future. Biosphere reserves are important places: real-world laboratories as it were, where individual, future-proof solutions to these challenges can be developed. In this process, the joint search for solutions with local people, and the mutual learning and exchange of experience in the global network of biosphere reserves, both play significant roles. Biosphere reserves are true model regions for the future of our planet. Their significance is being made particularly clear in the times of the Corona pandemic.

*What makes biosphere reserves interesting for visitors and what in particular do you recommend to visitors?*

With their diverse natural landscapes and wide range of cultural activities on offer, biosphere reserves are popular leisure and recreation destinations for visitors and residents alike, offering space to experience and discover nature in a variety of ways. In addition, biosphere reserves offer a multitude of regional products, as well as sustainable tourism and environmental education services for the whole family.

If you want to get to know the biosphere reserves, and make use of sustainable products and services, we recommend visiting our partners. The "Partners of National Landscapes" are reviewed and certified nationwide according to uniform quality criteria, which makes them representatives of sustainable development of their region. As experts and ambassadors of their biosphere reserve, they offer visitors and residents a varied range of events and experience. A visit is definite definitely worthwhile.



Peter Südbeck, head of the Lower Saxony Wadden Sea National Park and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve administration, and chairman of the board of the NGO National Natural Landscapes, the umbrella organization of German national parks, biosphere reserves, nature parks and a certified wilderness area



# UNESCO Biosphere Reserves

Wadden Sea and Hallig Islands  
of Schleswig-Holstein

Hamburg  
Wadden Sea

Lower Saxony  
Wadden Sea



## *Where the seabed meets the horizon*

A view of the distant horizon, fresh air and the delightful cooling effect of soft, invigorating mud on the feet – a pure pleasure for many people. At the same time, water and the coastal areas are important habitats for numerous plants and animals. The unique character of the Wadden Sea is underscored by its designation as a UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site.

### **Wadden Sea and Hallig Islands of Schleswig-Holstein Biosphere Reserve**

The Halligen islands off the North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein are truly unique. They are a natural and cultural treasure for the whole nation and an indispensable protective barrier for the entire western coast – not to mention a highlight for North Sea tourists. The Halligen are small and unprotected by dykes. When the tide is particularly high, as in the case of a spring tide, they are completely flooded by the North Sea, a state the locals call “Land unter” (land submerged). For this reason, houses are built on man-made hills called “Warften”. The salt marshes are home to numerous plants and animals that could not survive elsewhere. From the stormy sea, to ubiquitous flocks of birds, vast salt marshes, and fresh sea air – no one can ignore nature on the Halligen. Holidaymakers and day-trippers alike enjoy the unique landscape between land and sea and join birdwatchers from all over the world in observing the flocks of migrating brent geese at close hand. The region comprising the National Park and the Biosphere Reserve also holds culinary delights: North Sea shrimp, mussels and oysters, and numerous species of fish. Other regional specialities include North Frisian Poltinger lamb and Dithmarsch cabbage.

### **Hamburg Wadden Sea Biosphere Reserve**

In the Elbe estuary near Cuxhaven the tidal flats and a sky full of birds stretch far into the distance. The landscape a network of islands, tidal creeks, dunes and beaches – the Hamburg Wadden Sea Biosphere Reserve is a jewel of nature. In the middle of it all lies the inhabited island of Neuwerk with its dikes, monuments and ancient cultural landscape. The island is one of Hamburg's oldest districts, despite being located over 100 kilometres from Hamburg City Hall, and it has a colourful history. It was at various times a medieval fishing port, a haven for pirates, a fortification, and pastureland. Its maritime history has given Neuwerk, which was surrounded by dykes in 1556, a distinctive face. Today, the island has about 30 residents who cater for up to 100,000 visitors every year. With its salt marshes, the Neuwerk foreshore is an important breeding and resting area for waders and waterfowl. The uninhabited islands of Scharhörn and Nigehörn consist solely of sand dunes. The uninhabited islands of Scharhörn and Nigehörn consist entirely of sand dunes. Natural coastal processes cause the islands to grow each year, in different directions, together. They are refuges for many seabirds. Nigehörn is the most recent addition to the group: Hamburg's youngest island was created in 1989, when 1.2 million cubic metres of sand were deposited in only five weeks. Since then, the island has been left to develop through natural coastal processes.

### **Lower Saxony Wadden Sea Biosphere Reserve**

Villages in the typical local style of construction, churches with organs of trans-regional renown, all shaped by the centuries-old struggle for survival against the sea; marsh, geest, moors, and the islands' golden sand beaches, over-arched by an indescribably vast sky. The exploding fireworks of a sunset over the sea after a summer storm. Silent and serene, a perfect place for rest and contemplation. These are just a few of the many facets of Lower Saxony Wadden Sea Biosphere Reserve. Many people are surprised to learn that the Wadden Sea is the second most productive ecosystem in the world, after the tropical rainforest. Millions of migratory birds feed here, accumulating the reserves of fat that they will need to breed successfully in the Arctic, or for their flight to their winter quarters in distant regions to the south. The Wadden Sea also serves as nursery for many species of fish that appear on local menus. At the same time, the area is also one of Germany's leading tourist destinations.

# Wadden Sea and Hallig Islands of Schleswig-Holstein Biosphere Reserve

## Ferry transfer and National Park Centre

Take the ferry from Schlüttsiel to Hallig Hooge. At the ferry terminal there are bicycles to rent. Or, if it is raining, take a carriage across the Hallig. Thousands upon thousands of brent geese stop to rest here in spring and autumn. Take a tour of the Hallig, visit the church and the Königspesel Museum, and take in the beautiful natural vistas. If the weather is unpleasant (what the locals call "Schietwetter"), stop at the restaurant on the Hanswarft. A visit to the Conservation Station's (Schutzstation Wattenmeer) National Park seminar building is a sure hit with children.

## Birdwatching and shrimp rolls

**Monday:** Arrival at the holiday apartment on Hallig Langeneß. In the evening, we take a walk, eat fish rolls and have coffee in Café Pharisiäer.

**Tuesday:** Bicycle tour across the Hallig and a visit to the Hallig church and the Captain Tadsen Museum, followed by a hike over the tidal flats and birdwatching organised by the Conservation Station.

**Wednesday:** Boat ride to Hallig Hooge, guided tour to the church, the National Park Centre and the Königspesel Museum. Then we stop for tea punch at the cosy "Halligkrog".

**Thursday:** Sunshine at last! We enjoy a swim at high tide and watch the terns. Delicious North Sea shrimp in the evening.

**Friday:** Excursion with a picnic basket, taking Theodor Storm's "Schimmelreiter" for something to read. What luck! The children find a piece of amber while collecting shells.

**Saturday:** Breakfast as the sun rises over the tidal flats. The calls of curlews accompany us on our way to the ferry that will take us back to Schlüttsiel.



# General information

A delightful experience:  
walking on the bottom  
of the Wadden Sea

## Facts and figures

*Location:* North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein, from the border with Denmark to the mouth of the Elbe

*Size:* 4,431 square kilometres

*Elevation:* –15 to +8 metres above sea level

*History:* The Biosphere Reserve was established and recognized by UNESCO in 1990. The Biosphere Reserve occupies the same area as the National Park (established in 1985), but additionally includes the five large, inhabited Halligen.

*Landscape types:* tidal flats, islands, Halligen, dunes, sandbanks, tidal creeks, salt marshes and sea



## Biosphere Reserve information

*Landesbetrieb für Küstenschutz, Nationalpark und Meeresschutz Schleswig-Holstein / Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung Schleswig-Holsteinisches Wattenmeer und Halligen*  
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25832 Tönning  
Phone: +49 4861 616-0, fax: -69  
nationalpark@lkn.landsh.de  
www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/sh/  
biosphaerenreservat

*Geschäftsstelle Biosphäre Die Halligen*  
Marktstraße 6  
25813 Husum  
Phone +49 4841 7707570  
biosphaere@halligen.de  
www.halligen.de

*Nationalpark-Zentrum Multimar Wattforum*  
Dithmarscher Straße 6a  
25832 Tönning  
Phone: +49 4861 96200  
www.multimar-wattforum.de

## Accommodation

*Nordsee-Tourismus-Service GmbH*  
Phone: +49 4841 8975-0,  
fax: +49 4841 4843  
www.nordseetourismus.de

*Nationalpark-Partner*  
www.nationalpark-partner-sh.de

## Books and maps

*UNESCO Weltnaturerbe Wattenmeer*  
ISBN-10 3529054909

*Die Halligen*  
ISBN-10 3898765164

*Inseln und Halligen im  
schleswig-holsteinischen Wattenmeer*  
ISBN-10 3898764222

*Maps of the National Park:*  
Sehkarte Westküste Schleswig-Holstein  
ISBN-10 3926137452

*Kreis Nordfriesland Topographische  
Kreiskarte 1:100,000*  
ISBN 978-3-89130-352-8

## Directions

*By train* to Heide (connection to Büsum), Husum (connection to St. Peter-Ording), Niebüll (connection to Dagebüll/bus from there to Schlüttsiel or Westerland)

*By car:* Autobahn A 23, direction Heide, then north on the B 5. The car ferry to Sylt departs from Niebüll. Ferries to the islands and the Hallig islands depart from the ports of Dagebüll and Schlüttsiel.

Cattle grazing alongside  
a tidal creek on Hallig  
Hooge

**Biosphärenreservat  
Schleswig-Holsteinisches  
Wattenmeer und Halligen**





Scharhörn and  
Nigehörn dune  
islands

# Wadden Sea of Hamburg

## Salt marshes and tidal aquarium

The island of Neuwerk and the dune islands of Scharhörn and Nigehörn are located in the middle of the tidal flats. Depending on the tide, you can reach Neuwerk on foot, in a horse-drawn carriage (the so-called Wattwagen), or by boat. Walking the ring dyke that protects the island from the high tide is a good way to get to know the island. The 700-year-old Neuwerker Tower, the oldest professional building on the German North Sea coast, offers a magnificent view of the Biosphere Reserve all the way to the mouth of the Elbe, and the large container ships. Close to the tower is the the Biosphere Reserve and National Park Centre with an exhibition on the Hamburg Wadden Sea and a tidal aquarium. Following a marked path through the restored salt marshes on the eastern foreshore of the island, you can see birds at close range, whether they are breeding here or just passing through. The wonders of bird migration can be observed in spring and autumn.

## Touring the island: on foot or with the Wattwagen

**Monday:** Arrival at Neuwerk with the passenger ship MS Flipper. Settling in at a cosy guest house or – for families and groups – at a “hay hotel”. A first tour of the island on the ring dyke gives an inkling of everything that we may want to explore later.

**Tuesday:** It's raining, so we sleep in and read a novel about the pirate Störtebeker. In the afternoon, we dress in “Frisian Mink” (the typical yellow raincoat) to visit the Biosphere Reserve and National Park Centre. The adventure trail offer interesting information about the Biosphere Reserve and the National Park.

**Wednesday:** The sun is shining. Fitness programme in the morning: a climb to the top of the 700-year old lighthouse to enjoy a view of the landscape – natural and man-made. We breathe in the fragrance of meadows and sea on an afternoon tour with the Jordsand Association through the restored salt marshes on the eastern foreshore, watching oystercatchers and Sandwich terns and their newly hatched young.

**Thursday:** Out early to spend the whole day on the tidal flats experiencing nature in the core zone of the Biosphere Reserve. In good condition and weather conditions, hike with the ranger to the bird island Scharhörn.

**Friday:** With a ranger we hike to the “Kleiner Vogelsand”, a high ridge on the tidal flats on the northern coast of Neuwerk. Amber is often found here after storms.

**Saturday:** After a morning swim – at high tide – we say goodbye to Neuwerk in the afternoon. At low tide, the horse-drawn “Wattwagen” takes us over the mudflats to Sahlenburg. See you again at Hamburg Wadden Sea Biosphere Reserve!

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* at the mouth of the Elbe, near the Lower Saxony mainland near Cuxhaven (Hamburg exclave)

*Area:* 117 square kilometres

*History:* The Biosphere Reserve was established and recognized by UNESCO in 1992 and occupies the same area as the National Park that was set up in 1990.

*Elevation:* Up to 6 metres above sea level

*Geographic features:* tidal flats, islands, sandbanks, tidal creeks, salt marshes, grassland and sea

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservat-/Nationalpark-Verwaltung  
Hamburgisches Wattenmeer*  
c/o Behörde für Umwelt, Klima, Energie  
und Agrarwirtschaft  
Neuenfelder Straße 19, 21109 Hamburg  
Phone: +49 40 42840-2457  
[www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/hh/  
biosphaerenreservat](http://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/hh/biosphaerenreservat)

*Biosphärenreservat-Nationalpark-Station Neuwerk*  
Turmwurt, 27499 Insel Neuwerk  
Phone: +49 4721 69271  
[np-station@bukea.hamburg.de](mailto:np-station@bukea.hamburg.de)

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27499 Insel Neuwerk  
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[np-haus@bukea.hamburg.de](mailto:np-haus@bukea.hamburg.de)

## Accommodation and Wattwagen companies

*Das alte Fischerhaus (Hotel und Wattwagen)*  
Phone: +49 4721 29043  
[info-neuwerk@t-online.de](mailto:info-neuwerk@t-online.de)  
[www.neuwerk-hotel.de](http://www.neuwerk-hotel.de), [www.wattfahrten.de](http://www.wattfahrten.de)

*Nige Hus & zum Anker (Hotel)*  
Phone: +49 4721 29561  
[info@inselneuwerk.de](mailto:info@inselneuwerk.de)  
[www.inselneuwerk.de](http://www.inselneuwerk.de)

*Hus Achtern Diek (Hotel und Wattwagen)*  
Phone: +49 4721 29076  
[info@husachterndiek.de](mailto:info@husachterndiek.de)  
[www.husachterndiek.de](http://www.husachterndiek.de)

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[www.seeblick-neuwerk.de](http://www.seeblick-neuwerk.de)

*Thomas Fischer (Wattwagen)*  
Phone: +49 4721 28770  
[www.wattwagen-fischer.de](http://www.wattwagen-fischer.de)

## Books and maps

*Nationalparkatlas Hamburgisches Wattenmeer*  
(Available as a PDF from publications at  
[www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de](http://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de))

*Herzlich Willkommen in unserem Nationalpark  
Nationalparkbroschüre Hamburgisches Wattenmeer*  
(Available as a PDF from publications at  
[www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de](http://www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de))

## Directions

*By train/“Metronom” or car to Cuxhaven.*  
From there, you have three options of getting to Neuwerk: on foot from Sahlenburg (bus connection from Cuxhaven station); with the horse-drawn Wattwagen from Sahlenburg or Duhnen (various providers); or with the MS Flipper from Cuxhaven “Alte Liebe” (shipping company Cassen Eils, Phone: +49 4721 667600, [www.cassen-eils.de](http://www.cassen-eils.de)).



By Wattwagen to  
Neuwerk

**Biosphärenreservat  
Hamburgisches  
Wattenmeer**



# Wadden Sea of Lower Saxony

## *Sielhafen Museum and tearoom*

On fine days a day trip from Neßmersiel to the island of Baltrum is recommended. At low tide, groups led by a National Park guide stroll over roughly eight kilometres of tidal flats to the smallest of the seven East Frisian Islands, where they will have about four hours to explore the “Sleeping Beauty” in the Wadden Sea. At high tide, a ferry takes the visitors back to the mainland. A visit to the Sielhafen Museum and the Carolinensiel National Park Centre is worthwhile, rain or shine. Don't miss a traditional East Frisian tea ceremony at a tearoom in the historical Sielhafen.

## *Bicycle tour and rhubarb cake*

**Monday:** Arrival with bicycles at Bremerhaven station. From there by ferry to Nordenham. We pedal our way west along the dyke. Cosy guest houses are everywhere.

**Tuesday:** Trip to the marshland outside the dyke in Sehestedt (National Park Interactive Station) and to Dangast. The old “Kurhaus” in Dangast serves delicious rhubarb cake – but it is only open at weekends. Overnight stay in Varel (Dangast).

**Wednesday:** Bike tour along Jade Bay. In Cäcilien- groden we discover the salt marsh adventure trail that was constructed in 2010 and is accessible to the disabled. On rainy days, a visit to the UNESCO Wadden Sea World Heritage Centre in Wilhelmshaven is on the programme.

**Thursday:** Today's destination is Harlesiel (Carolinensiel). An excursion to Minsen and a visit to the Wangerland National Park Centre are worthwhile activities. By the time we arrive, we have earned our swim in the North Sea.

**Friday:** Day trip by boat to Wangerooge (without bicycles). We ride the island train through salt marshes in bloom and stroll through a fragrant landscape of dunes.

**Saturday:** The last stage of the bicycle tour takes us to the picturesque beer-loving town of Jever.



# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* North Sea coast of Lower Saxony from the mouth of the Elbe near Cuxhaven to the Dutch border

*Area:* 2,400 square kilometres

*Elevation:* Sea level

*History:* The Biosphere Reserve was established and recognized by UNESCO in 1992. It encompasses the National Park of the same name, which was set up in 1986.

*Geographic features:* tidal flats, islands with dunes, beaches and salt marshes, moors, heath, sandbanks, tidal creeks and sea, marsh, and geest

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Nationalparkverwaltung  
Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer*  
Virchowstraße 1, 26382 Wilhelmshaven  
Phone: +49 4421 911-0, fax: -280  
poststelle@nlpv-wattenmeer.niedersachsen.de  
www.nationalpark-wattenmeer.de/nds/  
biosphaerenreservat

*Nationalpark-Haus Fedderwardersiel*  
Phone: +49 4733 8517, fax: 8550  
nlph.museum-butjadingen@ewetel.net  
www.museum-fedderwardersiel.de

*Nationalpark-Haus Greetsiel*  
Phone: +49 4926 2041, fax: 2303  
nationalparkhaus@greetsiel.de  
www.nationalparkhaus-wattenmeer.de/  
nationalpark-haus-greetsiel

*Nationalpark-Haus Wangerland*  
Phone: +49 4426 904704, fax: 904702  
nationalparkhaus@wangerland.de  
www.nationalparkhaus-wattenmeer.de/  
nationalpark-haus-wangerland

*Nationalpark-Zentrum Cuxhaven*  
Phone: +49 4721 2868 1, fax: 69245  
nationalparkzentrum.cuxhaven@ewetel.net  
www.Nationalpark-Wattenmeer-Cuxhaven.de

*Nationalpark-Haus Seehundstation Norddeich*  
Phone: +49 4931 8919, fax: 8222-4  
info@seehundstation-norddeich.de  
www.seehundstation-norddeich.de



Lower Saxony Wadden Sea  
Biosphere Reserve – linking  
natural and cultural landscapes  
in the Wadden Sea region

## Books and maps

*Vögel beobachten im Nationalpark  
Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer*  
ISBN 978-3-7959-0910-9

*Unterwegs auf Wangerooge*  
ISBN 978-3-930333-19-6

*Harlebucht erfahren (Radtouren)*  
www.harlebucht-erfahren.de

## Accommodation

*Die Nordsee-Marketing GmbH*  
Olympiastraße 1, Gebäude 6  
26419 Schortens  
Phone: +49 4421 956099-0, fax: -9  
kontakt@die-nordsee.de

## Directions

*Train stations with connections to island ferries:*  
Sande/Harlesiel (to Wangerooge), Esens  
(Spiekeroog and Langeoog), Norddeich/Mole  
(Norderney, Juist), Neßmersiel via Norddeich  
(Baltrum), Emden Outer Harbour (Borkum).

*Other train stations (arrival):* Wilhelmshaven,  
Varel, Nordenham, Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven.

*By car:* via A 27, A 28, A 29 or A 31 to  
Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven, Sande,  
Varel, Emden, Norddeich.



A photograph of a traditional white house with a steep, conical thatched roof. The house has several dark wooden doors and windows. In the foreground, there is a lush garden filled with tall, colorful flowers, including purple lupines, yellow daisies, and pink delphiniums. The background shows a green field and a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

# UNESCO Biosphere Reserve South-East Rügen



## *Culture, landscape, sea and more*

South-East Rügen fascinates us with its beautiful, varied interplay of land and sea, of peninsulas, headlands, and promontories, forests and bare hilltops, as well as the farmers' fields. In such a small space (many biosphere reserves are larger) there is an unusual variety of places and habitat types, such as cliffs, beach ridges, dunes, centuries-old forests, and almost every type of wetland in north Germany. Man has left his mark here over the last five millennia, creating wood pastures, heathlands, dry grassland, as well as salt meadows and wet meadows with their great biodiversity.

For several years now you have been able to see rare "guests" on the coast as well as in the Baltic Sea and Bodden waters of South-East Rügen Biosphere Reserve – grey seals and common seals have returned to this area. International protection measures and the reduction of pollution have contributed to this welcome development for the seal population in the entire Baltic region.



The small coastal fisheries are an example of compatible development on the coast – one of the most ecologically-sound fishing methods. With passive fishing gear such as gill nets, traps or longlines, they catch fish such as herring, cod, garfish, and flounder in the coastal waters off Rügen. In the water they have red flags on gill nets, while black flags show eel baskets or longlines.

Rügen's products are sold in farm shops and markets. Under the label of Rügen Produkte Verein e.V., products and services are offered which are made and processed in strict compliance with the precepts of sustainable management. It's worth stopping to have a look.

Left: Pfarrwitwenhaus  
("Parish widow's house")  
in Groß Zicker

Right: Fishermen on the  
beach at Binz



Fishing boats in  
Thiessow harbour

## *Cistercians, Groß Zicker and sailing boats*

Breakfast in Sellin. Afterwards a bicycle trip to Mönchgut. The route leads through Baaber Heath to Middelhagen. The church and manor park are evocative of the Cistercian monks. On the dyke you can go to Lobbe. Here one should choose a fish dish from the local waters for lunch. Next, on to Groß Zicker. Visit the "Pfarrwitwenhaus" ("Parish widow's house"). Then walk in the Zicker hills. On Bakenberg you can enjoy the fantastic view over the Bodden and the Baltic Sea, the colours of the dry grassland and the singing of the skylarks. Then along the Bodden coast back to Klein Hagen and Alt Reddevitz. Cross Baaber meadows and pause on Baaber Bollwerk, with its colourful sailboats and rowing ferry to Moritzdorf.

## *Rasender Roland and Caspar David Friedrich*

**Saturday:** Comfortable apartment in Göhren. Walk around the town: resort architecture, Mönchgut museums.

**Sunday:** Beach life and stroll along the pier.

**Monday:** To Granitz Hunting Lodge by "Rasender Roland", a steam-powered narrow-gauge railway. Fantastic panoramic views from the lodge tower. Walk through Granitz to Sellin and on the beach towards Göhren. Fresh fish for dinner.

**Tuesday:** Take "Rasender Roland" to Putbus. Evening at Putbus Theatre.

**Wednesday:** Take the boat MS "Julchen" to the Isle of Vilm. Guided walk through the nature reserve with its impressive ancient forest.

Please note: reservation required by calling +49 38301 61896.

**Thursday:** Trip to Jasmund National Park. Hike along the chalk cliffs in the footsteps of Caspar David Friedrich.

**Friday:** Sunrise at Bakenberg with splendid views. Then pack our bags. But Rügen is addictive: we'll be back.

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* south-east part of the Baltic island of Rügen in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

*Size:* 229 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 0 to 107 metres

*History:* established in 1990 and designated by UNESCO in 1991.

*Landscape types:* coastal landscape with long sandy beaches, deeply indented Bodden, cliffs, dry grasslands, salt meadows, beech woods, fields and pastures.

## Books and maps

Elisabeth v. Arnim

*Elisabeth auf Rügen*

List Tb.

ISBN 978-3-548-60247-9

*Rügen – Sagen und Geschichten*

Edition Temmen

ISBN 978-3-86108-409-9

*Insel Rügen/Insel Hiddensee*

Cycling and hiking maps

Verlag Maiwald-Karten, 6<sup>th</sup> edition

ISBN 978-3-932115-26-4

*Schlösser und Herrenhäuser auf Rügen*

Edition Temmen, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition

Revised and updated in 2011

ISBN 978-3-86108-912-4

*Rügen – Strand & Steine*

Demmler-Verlag, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2013

ISBN 978-3-944102-00-9

*Wilhelm Malte zu Putbus und seine*

*Fürstenresidenz auf der Insel Rügen*

André Farin Verlag, 7<sup>th</sup> edition 2018

ISBN 978-3-00-0088 44-X

*Das Schloss hinter dem Holunderbusch*

Thomas Helms Verlag,

3<sup>rd</sup> edition, amended and expanded in 2010

ISBN 978-3-940207-64-7

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservatsamt Südost-Rügen*

Circus 1

18581 Putbus

Tel. +49 38301 8829-0; Fax -50

poststelle@suedostruegen.mvnet.de

www.biosphaerenreservat-suedostruegen.de

## Accommodation and guided walks

*Naturerlebnisverein Rügen e. V.*

Zubzow 5a

18569 Trent

Phone/Fax: +49 38309 20126

natur-ruegen@t-online.de

www.naturerlebnis-ruegen.de

*Tourismusverband Rügen e. V.*

Markt 25

18528 Bergen auf Rügen

Phone: +49 3838 8077-0, Fax 254440

www.ruegen.de

*Guided nature walks*

René Geyer

Leopold-Spreer-Straße 3

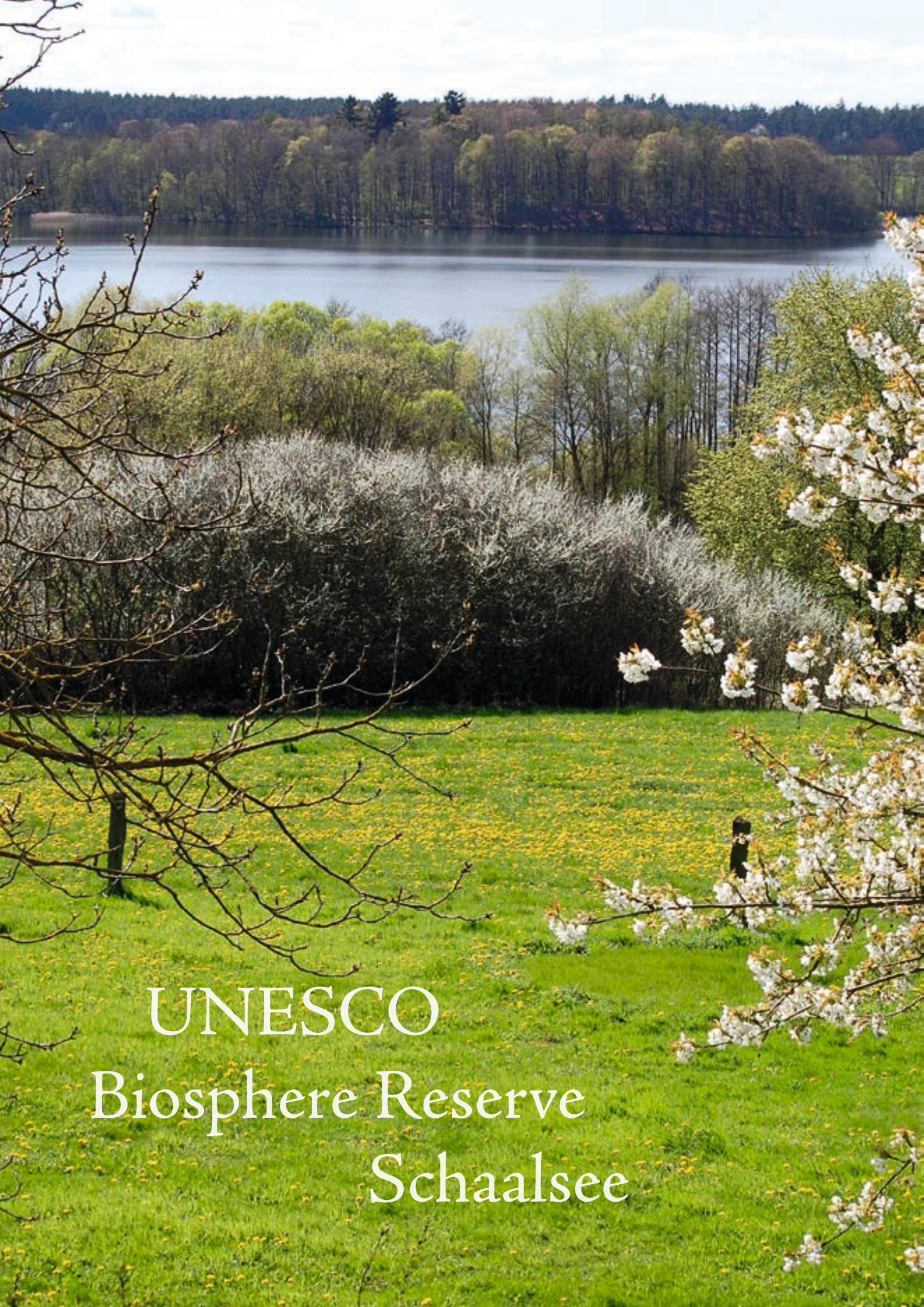
18581 Putbus

## Directions

*By train and bus:* via Stralsund and Bergen to Putbus, then take the “Rasender Roland” train to Göhren or Binz. From Bergen by bus (lines 20 or 21) to Klein Zicker or Putbus (line 30 or 31).

*By car:* from Stralsund to Bergen and by the B 196 to Mönchgut. Or by the old ferry along “Bäderstraße” to Putbus and Mönchgut.





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Schaalsee



## *Haven for migratory birds*

Bogs and lakes, fields, pasture and wet meadows, natural beech forests – with Schaalsee in the middle of it. The lake is at the heart the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and gives it its name. Like the whole landscape with its many lakes, it is a result of the last ice age. The species richness of the landscape and the mosaic of small and large habitats make the area between the cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Schwerin unique. Despite the proximity to the cities, there are animals here that have not been seen in other places for a long time: kingfisher, sea eagle, and otter are the most prominent examples among many others.

People and their culture are an important part of Schaalsee Biosphere Reserve, so every visitor is welcome. Since the opening of the border, the region has gone from nowhere to a top tourist tip for nature lovers: 150 km of marked hiking and cycling trails lead through a green puzzle of forest, bogs and wet meadows, lush pastures and rolling fields. Walking under the leafy canopy of the avenues or forest trees, or along flowering



hedgerows paths is particularly romantic. There are sustainable products available in the hustle and bustle of Schaalsee Biosphere market at PAHL-HUUS on the first Sunday of the month in the season, from April to November.

High quality products from more than 30 producers are on offer, including fresh vegetables, fruit, meat, fish, eggs, and cheese from local often ecological production, combined with original music and cultural programme.

The regional trademark “Schaalsee Biosphere Reserve – for body and soul” is a label for regional and environmentally friendly products, services, and initiatives.

To date, 100 companies have been awarded the trademark. They all have one thing in common: the basic idea of harmony between ecology and economy, and the development of the Schaalsee region.



#### Excursion to the Schaalsee

### *Experience nature and culture*

PAHLHUUS in Zarrentin am Schaalsee offers an interesting start. A “tunnel of life”, a digital photo book, and many unusual insights of and into Schaalsee await you in this modern exhibition. You can also buy hiking maps and rent bicycles at PAHLHUUS. The surrounding area offers a varied programme for a bicycle tour: observation towers in Klockschorf and Kneese, small cafés with homemade cakes, historic churches worth seeing in Lassahn, Zarrentin, Neuenkirchen, and Döbbersen. Hike on your own or go on a tour with the Biosphere Reserve rangers.

### *Elves, monasteries, and border stories*

**Monday:** The “Schaalsee-Tour” takes you by boat and electric train through the Schaalsee landscape and on foot through Kalkflachmoor. ([www.schaalsee-tour.de](http://www.schaalsee-tour.de))

**Tuesday:** hiking day: Bauernweg (farm trail) or Elfenpfad (elves path)? The tour schedule can be found in PAHLHUUS.

**Wednesday:** From the observation tower in Klockschorf, watch water birds and white-tailed eagles on Röggeliner lake. Then visit Schlagschorf Information Centre about the German-German border ([www.grenzhus.de](http://www.grenzhus.de)).

**Thursday:** Sightseeing at the medieval monastery in Rehna ([www.kloster-rehna.de](http://www.kloster-rehna.de)). Then visit Museumsanlage Gadebusch.

**Friday:** Schaalsee round trip, about 45 km around the lake. Afterwards, treat yourself to a massage at Tiger-Gesundheitszentrum in Zarrentin am Schaalsee.

**Saturday and Sunday:** Elf weekend. Discover the elves on a walk along fairy-tale bankside paths and make your own personal elf with your own hands on a modelling course ([www.schaalsee-lebens-art.de](http://www.schaalsee-lebens-art.de)).

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania on the border with Schleswig-Holstein

*Area:* 310 square kilometres

*Altitude:* 30 to 93 metres

*Development:* Established in 1990 as a Nature Park, recognized in 2000 as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve

*Landscape types:* deep lakes, calcareous marshes and bogs, beech forests, alder and ash forests, swamp forests, unimproved grasslands, grassland, avenues, hedges, and fields

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservatsamt Schaalsee-Elbe*  
Wittenburger Chaussee 13  
19246 Zarrentin am Schaalsee  
Phone: +49 38851 3020  
poststelle@bra-schellb.mvnet.de  
www.schaalsee.de

*Förderverein Biosphäre Schaalsee e. V.*  
Hauptstraße 13  
19246 Zarrentin am Schaalsee  
Phone: +49 38851 32136  
info@biosphaere-schaalsee.de  
www.biosphaere-schaalsee.de

## Accommodation

*Tourismusverband Mecklenburg-Schwerin*  
Phone: +49 385 59189875  
www.mecklenburg-schwerin.de

*Accommodation with the regional trademark*  
*Biosphärenreservat Schaalsee – Für Leib und Seele*  
www.schaalsee.de

*Comprehensive information about Schaalsee –*  
*Schaalsee Info*  
Phone: +49 38851 333435  
www.schaalsee-info.de

## Books and maps

### Hiking maps for Schaalsee UNESCO Biosphere Reserve

*Zarrentin map*  
ISBN 978-3-932115-86-8

*Gadebusch map*  
ISBN 978-3-932115-84-4

*Wittenburg map*  
ISBN 978-3-932115-87-5

### Hiking maps for Lauenburgische Seen Nature Park:

*Ratzeburg map*  
ISBN 978-3-932115-83-4

*Mölln map*  
ISBN 978-3-932115-85-1

### Illustrated book

*UNESCO-Biosphärenreservat*  
*Schaalsee – Eine Bilderreise*  
ISBN-13: 978-3000511967

## Directions

*By train and bus:* The nearest train stations are in Hagenow, Ratzeburg, and Rehna. From Hagenow you can get to Zarrentin am Schaalsee by bus [www.vlp-lup.de](http://www.vlp-lup.de).

*By car:* via the A 24 motorway (exit Zarrentin am Schaalsee) and A 20 motorway (exit Lüdersdorf). From Lübeck via Ratzeburg to Zarrentin am Schaalsee



Schaalsee Biosphere Market, first Sunday in the month (April – November) in front of PAHLHUUS



# UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Elbe River Landscape



Biosphärenreservat  
Mittellelbe



Biosphärenreservat  
Niedersächsische  
Elbtalaue



Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft  
Elbe-Brandenburg



Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft Elbe-  
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



## World culture along untamed banks

The Elbe is the third longest river in Germany, a mighty presence flowing through five German states on its 400-km course through the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Elbe River Landscape. It is one of the last semi-natural rivers in Central Europe. Interested visitors find it easy to explore, either on foot or by bicycle, following well laid out trails and paths along the riverbanks. The diverse and impressive array of habitats in the semi-natural floodplain and the adjacent marshes, tributaries, and raised areas of sand (known as geest) provide homes for a wealth of species. Alluvial hardwood forests, inland dunes, steep geest cliffs, expansive meadows, numerous bodies of water with reed beds, aggradations and marshlands all shape the landscape of the Elbe floodplain. Numerous plants and animals occur here, including many endangered species.

The beaver, which was on the verge of extinction a century ago, has returned and now lives along the entire length of the river. White storks are an everyday sight in the grasslands during the summer months. In addition to 200 species of breeding birds, barnacle geese and swans migrate through the area, resting and spending the winter.

The area also offers extensive cultural history to its visitors. A fine example is the Dessau-Wörlitz World Cultural Heritage Site, with its enchanting historical landscape gardens.

Flooding and dyke-building are also a part of the area's cultural history. After the Elbe flooded in August 2002, and again in June 2013, the need for dyke reconstruction became abundantly clear, and work is already underway at several locations in the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, including one site that is part of the large "Middle Elbe" nature conservation project, near Lödderitz, and another in the floodplain of the Mulde River near Priorau. The preservation and restoration of natural floodplains are essential aspects of modern flood protection and a very visible tool in raising public awareness of the Biosphere Reserve's role as a model for the careful use of our natural resources.

## Lower Saxonian Elbe Valley Biosphere Reserve

In Lower Saxony, the semi-natural banks of the Elbe and its lowland meadows, with their many oxbow lakes and ponds, are an annual stopover for migratory birds, which rest here in large flocks. The Elbe valley floodplain in Lower Saxony is part of one of the most important staging points for birds migrating through northern Germany. Between October and March up to 100,000 barnacle geese and 3,000 whooper and Bewick's swans can be seen here. The adjacent fields of rapeseed and grain offer plenty of nutritious food – often to the chagrin of the farmers – at least until recently. An effective migratory bird management programme, funded in part by the EU, serves as an example of a successful approach to reconciling the interests of agriculture and nature conservation, as well as a practical demonstration of how a biosphere reserve works.

The interests of nature conservation and business have also been reconciled in other spheres, such as tourism. From hiking, fishing and horseback riding to boat trips, canoeing, and bicycle tours, the Elbe River Landscape has something to offer all year round. In addition to the preservation and maintenance of the natural and cultural heritage of the region, tourism also creates and preserves jobs, which is an important additional benefit. Increasing numbers of visitors have led to the development of an extensive array of services and information sources along tourist routes. These include bicycle rental and repair, pubs and restaurants typical of the region, accommodation in hotels, "hay hostels" and guesthouses catering for cyclists, taxi services, on-call buses, and many other services.

## Middle Elbe Biosphere Reserve

The Middle Elbe Biosphere Reserve has been a part of the global network of Biosphere Reserves for 40 years. One reason for this, and an important one, is the presence of a truly charismatic animal known to everyone: the beaver. Or more precisely, the Elbe beaver. Roughly 1,200 beavers live in the Biosphere Reserve today – a highly gratifying result for beaver protection, which has a long tradition on the middle Elbe. Over the last few decades, the species has made a remarkable comeback from a small remnant population. Nevertheless, the Elbe beaver is still strictly protected under the provisions of the

Federal Nature Conservation Act. The beaver is native to a region that also encompasses the most important alluvial hardwood forests in Central Europe. The floodplain and its natural structures are an irreplaceable habitat for a variety of mammals, water birds, and insects. Fruit trees, riparian plants (e.g. a species of snow parsley *Cnidium dubium* and *Veronica longifolia*) and rare orchid species are found in this river landscape.

The Middle Elbe Biosphere Reserve is a managed cultural landscape that has been formed, designed, used, and altered by people in a very special way and for a long time: During the reign of Prince Leopold III, Friedrich Franz von Anhalt-Dessau (1740–1817), a cultural landscape modelled on English landscape gardens was created on the Elbe floodplain between Dessau and Wörlitz. The gardens were open to the public in keeping with the leitmotif of the Enlightenment: “to combine beauty and utility”. Avenues lined with fruit trees, solitary trees, dykes, castles, landscape parks and small-scale architecture have been preserved as a “Gesamtkunstwerk” (“integral artwork”). The cultural landscape created by the Prince has been a World Heritage Site since 2000. Two other Cultural World Heritage sites, including the Dessau Bauhaus and the Masters’ Houses, represent magnificent cultural achievements of past centuries. The thousand-year old city of Tangermünde, the cathedral and imperial city of Magdeburg, and the distinctive Jerichow Monastery are other outstanding examples of human achievement in the area.

## Elbe River Landscape – Brandenburg Biosphere Reserve

As it crosses the North German Plain, the Elbe widens, meandering across the landscape, shaping and re-shaping its banks and forelands with the rhythm of its floods, year after year. The river level can fluctuate by more than seven metres. It forms sandbanks, flood channels and oxbow lakes. The gnarled remains of old riparian forests are also the work of the river. The different habitats along the Elbe and its tributaries (such as the Karthane, Stepenitz, and Löcknitz) are occupied by numerous plant and animal species, many of them quite rare. These species have adapted to extremely wet or extremely dry conditions, and in some cases to both. It is wonderful to see that the reconstruction of the Elbe dyke at Lenzen has created approximately 420 hectares of new floodplain!

During the breeding season, cranes can be seen and heard in a few locations, such as Rambower wetland. With just a little luck, visitors may catch a glimpse of a white stork: nowhere else in Germany can it be found in such high numbers! More than 30 pairs breed every year in the European Stork Village of Rühstädt. The feathered winter guests include several thousand whooper swans as well as an unusually high number of rough-legged buzzards, dabbling ducks and hen harriers. Huge flocks of bean geese and greater white-fronted

Land under in the  
softwood floodplain  
between Dömitz and  
Rüterberg





A flock of  
greylag geese

geese, Lapwings and cranes stop over during their migration. At any time of the year, a lucky visitor might see a white-tailed eagle. An almost contiguous belt of forest grows on the banks of the river, offering even more habitats for animals and plants. Visitors and locals alike have come to appreciate the abundance of nature more and more, the villages and towns of brick and half-timbered houses, the beauty of the landscape, and the diverse services for body and soul which this Biosphere Reserve has to offer.

## Elbe River Landscape – Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania Biosphere Reserve

“A glacial valley in its entirety” is the motto of the Elbe River Landscape – Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania Biosphere Reserve. This refers to the various habitats in the Elbe valley, which have been formed by successive ice ages and are characterised today by wide floodplains and small tributaries, grasslands, riverbanks, inland dunes, and heaths. It also refers to the animals that live here permanently or stop over during their long migrations. Numerous rare plants are also found here. The sandy areas between the river groynes of the Elbe River and the regularly inundated floodplain near the small port city of Dömitz are home to such

species as grey hair-grass, thrift, annual vernal grass, spiked speedwell and Spanish catchfly. They also contain marshes with various willow species and black poplars – plants that occur sporadically and require very special conditions.

Another habitat worth a visit are the inland dunes, one of the geological and landscape features that make the Elbe River Landscape Biosphere Reserve so special. Located near Klein Schmölen, rising about 45 metres above sea level, 600 metres wide and about two kilometres long, the *Elbtaldüne* (“Elbe Valley Dune”) is the largest of the inland dunes. An educational trail takes visitors to the highest point, where they are treated to an impressive view of the Elbe valley. Dating back to the end of the last ice age, the partially barren inland dunes near Boizenburg-Gothmann still dominate the vast floodplain landscape.

Life on a large river like the Elbe has many advantages but, at the same time, people need to protect themselves from the dangers of flooding. In recent years, the consequences of flooding have become increasingly devastating as water does not respect borders. The open-air exhibition *EinFlussReich* (“RiverInFluence”) on Elbberg in Boizenburg explores the issue of flooding and how the people live with it: How and why does the Elbe flood? What experiences of flooding do the people on the Elbe have? How effective and useful are flood defences?



View of the Elbe  
near Damnatz

## Lower Saxony Elbe Valley

### *Picturesque villages and stork nests*

A bicycle tour to see the storks (42 km) is a must during the summer months. From Hitzacker, take the Elbe ferry to Herrenhof. From there, proceed upstream past picturesque villages and numerous stork nests to the enchanted park of Wehningen Castle. After crossing over the river on the impressive Elbe Bridge at Dömitz, return to Hitzacker on the opposite bank, enjoying a wonderful view of the Elbe foreland. Winter activities include a visit to the Nature on the Elbe exhibition, in Biosphaerium Elbtalaue in Bleckede, and an excursion to Neuhäuser Elbmarsch to see huge flocks of migrant birds.

### *Beavers, boats, and the Green Belt*

**Monday:** Visit the city of Bleckede, Biosphaerium Elbtalaue, and take a bicycle tour in the marshland between Radegast and Barförde.

**Tuesday:** Visit the Arche Centre in Neuhaus and the shifting dune in Stixe.

**Wednesday:** Hitzacker, with its Archaeological Centre, and experience the hike "Zwischen Weinberg und Wolfsschlucht" ("Between vineyards and Wolf Gorge").

**Thursday:** Exhibition at Dannenberg Market and take a bicycle tour through the picturesque villages of the Dannenberger Marsch.

**Friday:** Swimming and boating on Lake Gartow, climb Höhbeck, visit Nemitzer Heath.

**Saturday:** Bike tour on the Educational Border Trail, Schnackenburg Border Museum.

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* on the Elbe between Schnackenburg and Lauenburg, 50 kilometres south-east of Hamburg in Lower Saxony

*Area:* 568 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 5 to 109 metres above sea level

*History:* Founded and recognized by UNESCO in 1997; since 2002, the Biosphere Reserve has also been protected under state law

*Geographic features:* Floodplains with wet grassland, oxbow lakes, and remnants of riparian forests; inland dunes with pine forests

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphaerium Elbtalaue – Schloss Bleckede*  
Schlossstraße 10  
21354 Bleckede  
Phone: +49 5852 951414  
info@biosphaerium.de  
www.biosphaerium.de

*Archezentrum Amt Neuhaus*  
Am Markt 5  
19273 Neuhaus  
Phone: +49 38841 759614  
archezentrum@amt-neuhaus.de  
www.archezentrum-amt-neuhaus.de

*Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung  
Niedersächsische Elbtalaue*  
Am Markt 1  
29456 Hitzacker  
Phone: +49 5862 96730  
info@elbtalaue.niedersachsen.de  
www.elbtalaue.niedersachsen.de

## Accommodation

*Marketingbüro Wendland.Elbe,  
Tourist-Info Hitzacker*  
Phone: +49 5862 9697-0

*Tourist-Info im Biosphaerium Elbtalaue, Bleckede*  
Phone: +49 5852 9514-0

*Tourist-Info im Haus des Gastes, Amt Neuhaus*  
Phone: +49 38841 20747

*Accommodation provided by  
Biosphere Reserve partners*  
www.flusslandschaft-elbe.de

Elbe beaver



## Books and maps

*Leben am Fluss: Am Lauf der Elbe –  
von Lauenburg bis Schnackenburg*  
ISBN 978-3-922639-20-6

*einFlussReich: UNESCO Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft Elbe*  
ISBN 978-3-944327-85-3

*Elbe-Radweg, Teil 2*  
ISBN 978-3-85000-447-3

*Biosphärenregion Elbtalaue-Wendland*  
ISBN 978-3990446157

## Directions

*By train* to Lauenburg and Dannenberg.

*By car* via the B 5, B 191, B 195 and B 216.

**Biosphärenreservat  
Niedersächsische  
Elbtalaue**



## *In Luther's footsteps Visit the fisherman*

# *Middle Elbe*

## *With charm and biodiversity*

Spend the morning in the Gartenreich Dessau-Wörlitz ("Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz"), where, even today, visitors may learn how beauty is combined with utility. An excellent lunch is served in the kitchen building of Wörlitz Castle. Next on the itinerary is a visit to the beaver enclosure in Oranienbaum and the Auenhaus information pavilion of the Biosphere Reserve offices. In the summer, numerous butterflies and dragonflies can be admired in the outdoor area, at Lake Kühnau, and in the cottage garden that was built according to an historical plan. The Beaver cinema shows interesting film snippets of their active nocturnal life.

**Monday:** Take a cultural and culinary walk through the centre of Wittenberg, following the footsteps of Martin Luther. In the afternoon, travel on to Wörlitz to visit Wörlitzer Park.

**Tuesday:** City of Dessau-Roßlau: visit the World Heritage Sites of Park Luisium and Park Georgium in Dessau. Visit the Bauhaus and the Masters' Houses in Dessau. Have dinner at a restaurant in Dessau or, perhaps, watch a theatre production.

**Wednesday:** Kapenniederung: visit Auenhaus information pavilion, and follow the nature trail in Kapenniederung (about 2km). In the afternoon, walk in the alluvial forest around Lödderitz – the original area of the Biosphere Reserve – with guides from the nature conservation society. Finally, enjoy a small refreshment in the nearby Marie Gerda ship restaurant.

**Thursday:** Take a passenger ship to Magdeburg. Go on a bicycle tour to the Trogbrücke at Wasserstraßenkreuz (where the Mittellandkanal crosses the Elbe). Continue to Tangermünde.

**Friday:** Tour the historical old town of Tangermünde. In the afternoon, follow Bucher nature trail in Bucher Brack-Bölsdorfer Haken Nature Reserve (starting in Jerichow).

**Saturday:** Visit the House of Rivers in Havelberg; in the evening, experience an organ recital in Havelberg Cathedral.

**Sunday:** Take a boat ride on the Havel River to watch the Elbe beavers. Visit the fisherman: Havel zander for dinner.



# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* Elbe Valley lowlands and Elbe-Mulde lowlands in Saxony-Anhalt

*Area:* approximately 1,260 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 55 to 65 metres above sea level

*History:* Parts of the present Biosphere Reserve were recognised by UNESCO in 1979. The area was enlarged in 1988 through the inclusion of Gartenreich Dessau-Wörlitz cultural landscape, which was granted the status of a UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Site in 2000. In 1997, the area of the Biosphere Reserve was expanded to include the entire course of the Elbe River in Saxony-Anhalt and recognized by UNESCO as the Elbe River Landscape Biosphere Reserve.

*Geographic features:* river valleys, floodplain forests, oxbow lakes, inland dunes, wet grassland, historical cultural landscapes

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung Mittelbe*  
Kapenmühle, PF 1382, 06813 Dessau-Roßlau  
Phone: +49 34904 4210  
poststelle@mittelbe.mule.sachsen-anhalt.de  
www.mittelbe.com  
www.haus-der-fluesse.de  
www.flusslandschaft-elbe.de  
www.gartenreich.net

*Informationszentrum Auenhaus*  
Am Kapenschlösschen 3  
06785 Oranienbaum-Wörlitz  
Phone: +49 34904 40631

*Haus der Flüsse*  
Natura 2000 – Informationszentrum des  
Biosphärenreservates Mittelbe  
Elbstraße 2, 39539 Havelberg  
Phone: +49 39387 609976  
hausderfluesse@mittelbe.mule.sachsen-anhalt.de

*Informationsstelle Magdeburg*  
(im Wissenschaftshafen)  
Werner-Heisenberg-Straße 45  
39106 Magdeburg  
poststelle@mittelbe.mule.sachsen-anhalt.de

## Accommodation

*WelterbeRegion Anhalt-Dessau-Wittenberg e. V.*  
Phone: +49 3491 402610  
www.anhalt-dessau-wittenberg.de

*Magdeburger Tourismusverband*  
Elbe-Börde-Heide e. V.  
Phone: +49 391 738790, fax: 730799  
www.elbe-boerde-heide.de

## Books and maps

Christian Antz (ed.) and Dana Trenkner  
*Reiseführer „Schöne Wilde Welt –  
Das UNESCO Biosphärenreservat Mittelbe“*  
ISBN 978-3-899232-18-9

Thomas Weiss (Ed.)  
*Das Gartenreich Dessau-Wörlitz –  
Kulturlandschaft an Elbe und Mulde*  
ISBN 978-3-93962 9-11-5

*Touristische Karte des Biosphärenreservates  
Mittelbe*  
www.mittelbe.com/mittelbe/  
besuchertinfos/informations-material/ oder  
Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung Mittelbe

*Radtourenkarte Elberadweg 2  
Dessau-Wittenberge*  
ISBN 978-3-89920-242-7

Ernst Paul Dörfler  
*Biosphärenreservat Mittelbe – Reiseführer*  
ISBN 978-3-89920-832-0

Thomas Hinsche (photographs)  
*Lebensraum großer Strom – Tierwelten im  
Biosphärenreservat Mittelbe*  
ISBN 978-3-89923-353-7

## Directions

*By train* via Glöwen, Stendal, Magdeburg,  
Dessau-Roßlau and Wittenberg.

*By car* on the B 107, A 9 and A 2.



# Elbe River Landscape – Brandenburg

## *White storks and the “Wunderblutkirche”*

The bicycle tour begins in Wittenberge and passes interesting examples of industrial architecture. Following the dyke upstream, you stop every so often at the “nature stops”, then continue to the European Stork Village of Rühstädt. After visiting the white stork exhibition in the visitor centre, walk the historical trail in the village and/or stroll through the Schlosspark, stopping for lunch at one of the inns. On to Bad Wilsnack (“Adebar” tour) via Groß Lüben. Stop for ice cream and admire the “Wunderblutkirche” (“Church of the Holy Blood”). Rest and relax in Wilsnacker Therme, then back to Wittenberge (perhaps by train).

## *Beavers, felt workshop, and a dinner of Elbe lamb*

**Monday afternoon:** Arrive at Lenzerwische, a guesthouse directly on the dyke. Stroll along the river.

**Tuesday:** Lenzerwische bicycle tour (25 km), visit to the granary of the manor in Eldenburg. To finish the day, drop in on the cranes and geese in the evening.

**Wednesday:** Visit Lenzen. There is so much to see and do: Lenzen Castle; the Nature Poetry Garden, and “Auenerlebnisgelände AuenReich”; the site of the (first large) dyke reconstruction; a felt workshop.

**Thursday:** Take a guided tour of Wittenberge, a boat trip on the Elbe, and visit the European Stork Village in Rühstädt. In the evening, enjoy the spa at Wilsnacker Therme.

**Friday:** Walk or cycle around Rambower wetland.

**Saturday:** Explore Klein Schmölen inland dune and visit Dömitz Fortress; in the evening, enjoy the cultural programme the Prignitz which to offer.

**Sunday:** Take the Elbe ferry to the borderland museum in Schnackenburg, walk in Gadower Forest, and enjoy the traditional “Elblamm” (“Elbe lamb”) for dinner.



# General information

Storks near Rühstädt

## Facts and figures

*Location:* the far north-west of Brandenburg state

*Area:* 533 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 54.5 to 13.5 metres above sea level

*History:* founded as a nature park in 1990.  
Recognized as a Biosphere Reserve in 1997.

*Geographic features:* Elbe valley with water meadows, oxbow lakes, remnants of alluvial forests and valley sand areas

## Biosphere Reserve information

*NABU-Besucherzentrum Rühstädt*  
Neuhaus 9  
19322 Rühstädt  
Tel. +49 38791 806555  
nabu@besucherzentrum-ruehstaedt.de  
www.besucherzentrum-ruehstaedt.de

*BUND-Besucherzentrum Burg Lenzen*  
Burgstraße 3  
19309 Lenzen  
Phone: +49 38792 5078100 or 1221,  
fax: 80673  
info@burg-lenzen.de  
www.burg-lenzen.de

## Administration

*Biosphärenreservat Flusslandschaft  
Elbe-Brandenburg*  
Neuhaus 9  
19322 Rühstädt  
Phone: +49 38791 801810, fax: 801811  
br-flusslandschaft-elbe@lfu.brandenburg.de  
www.elbe-brandenburg-biosphaerenreservat.de

## Accommodation

*Tourismusverband Prignitz e. V.*  
Großer Markt 4  
19348 Perleberg  
Phone: +49 3876 30741920, fax: 30741929  
info@dieprignitz.de  
www.dieprignitz.de



## Books and maps

Elisabeth von Falkenhausen  
*Die Prignitz entdecken*  
ISBN 978-3-930388-27-1  
Ernst-Paul Dörfler

*Wunder der Elbe (Marvels of the Elbe River)*  
ISBN 978-3-7977-0454-2

*Topografische Freizeitkarte Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft Elbe-Brandenburg*  
ISBN 978-3-7490-4154-1

## Directions

*By train:* Train stations Glöwen, Bad Wilsnack, Wittenberge, and Karstädt. Continue by bike or public transport (PlusBus) to Lenzen.

Dyke reconstruction in  
the large-scale nature  
conservation project in  
the Elbe Valley at Lenzen

**Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft  
Elbe-Brandenburg**





## Elbe River Landscape – Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

### *From village republic to fortified city*

In good weather, visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of the river landscape from the observation tower in Rüterberg. Recommended activities include a hike through the “Dorfrepublik” (“village republic”), to the clay pit, and along the Green Belt on the former “Kolonnenweg” and the Elbe dyke. A visit to the Hotel Dömitzer Hafen is a good idea, and not just for lunch: short harbour tours and a boat trip on the Elbe are also on offer here. The educational dune trail leads from Klein Schmölen to the largest inland dune on the Elbe River. “Im Grunde” (“At Bottom”) – the innovative exhibition at the Information Centre in the Dömitz Fortress – provides profound insights into the foundation of our lives. Whatever the time of year, the multimedia show gets to the bottom of human actions and needs.

### *Hike along the dyke and cycle through stork country*

**Monday:** Visit the open-air exhibition “Ein-FlussReich” (“RiverInFluence”) with a panoramic view from Elwkieker in Boizenburg-Vier. Follow this with a circular walk in Vierwald.

**Tuesday:** Bicycle tour through stork country from the Boizenburger Weidenschneck along the dyke trail to Teldau.

**Wednesday:** Boizenburg Tile Museum, guided tour of the old town, hike on the Swan Trail; visit Bollenberg, an inland dune near Gothmann.

**Thursday:** Cycle tour from Brahlstorf railway station to Dammereez English landscape park and the “Storkenkate” in Preten.

**Friday:** Lübbtheen museum of local history; “Rundlingsdorf” (medieval village with a circular configuration) Vielank and its brewery; Alt Jabel forest lido; historical forest farm and forest museum in Kaliß.

**Saturday:** Visit Blücher church tower with its exhibition and observation platform high above the river landscape; take a bicycle tour around Blücher polder, including side trips to partner businesses (goat farm, pick-your-own organic fruit, ceramics workshop).

**Sunday:** Dömitz Fortress, dyke walk along the Elbe or the Müritz-Elde canal, boat trip on the Elbe.

# General information

The observation towers at Elwkieker in Boizenburg or in Rüterberg provide beautiful panoramic views of the Elbe River landscape

## Facts and figures

*Location:* south-western Mecklenburg, right bank of the Elbe River, between Boizenburg and Dömitz

*Area:* 461 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 6 to 87 metres above sea level

*History:* recognized as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1997 and protected as a Biosphere Reserve under national law since 2015.

*Landscape types:* extensive floodplain including tributaries, wet grassland, Elbe banks and inland dunes

## Maps

*Rad- und Wanderkarte Elbetal*  
(West/East map)  
ISBN 978-3-932115-07-3 and  
978-3-932115-06-6

## Directions

*By train:* Boizenburg/Elbe  
([www.fahrtziel-natur.de](http://www.fahrtziel-natur.de)), Brahlstorf, Pritzler.

*By car* via the A 24, B 5, B 191 and B 195.

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservatsamt Schaalsee-Elbe*  
Wittenburger Chaussee 13  
19246 Zarrentin am Schaalsee  
Phone: +49 38851 302-0  
[poststelle@bra-schelb.mvnet.de](mailto:poststelle@bra-schelb.mvnet.de)  
[www.elbetal-mv.de](http://www.elbetal-mv.de)

*Freiluftausstellung EinFlussReich*  
Elbberg 8–9  
19258 Boizenburg-Vier  
[www.elbetal-mv.de](http://www.elbetal-mv.de)

*Informationszentrum auf der Festung Dömitz*  
Auf der Festung  
319303 Dömitz  
[www.festung-doemitz-museum](http://www.festung-doemitz-museum)

*Förderverein Biosphäre Elbe MV e. V.*  
Am Elbberg 8–9  
19258 Boizenburg/Elbe  
[foerderverein@biosphaere-elbe.de](mailto:foerderverein@biosphaere-elbe.de)  
[www.biosphaere-elbe.de](http://www.biosphaere-elbe.de)

Observing nature with a ranger on an Elbe River boat trip



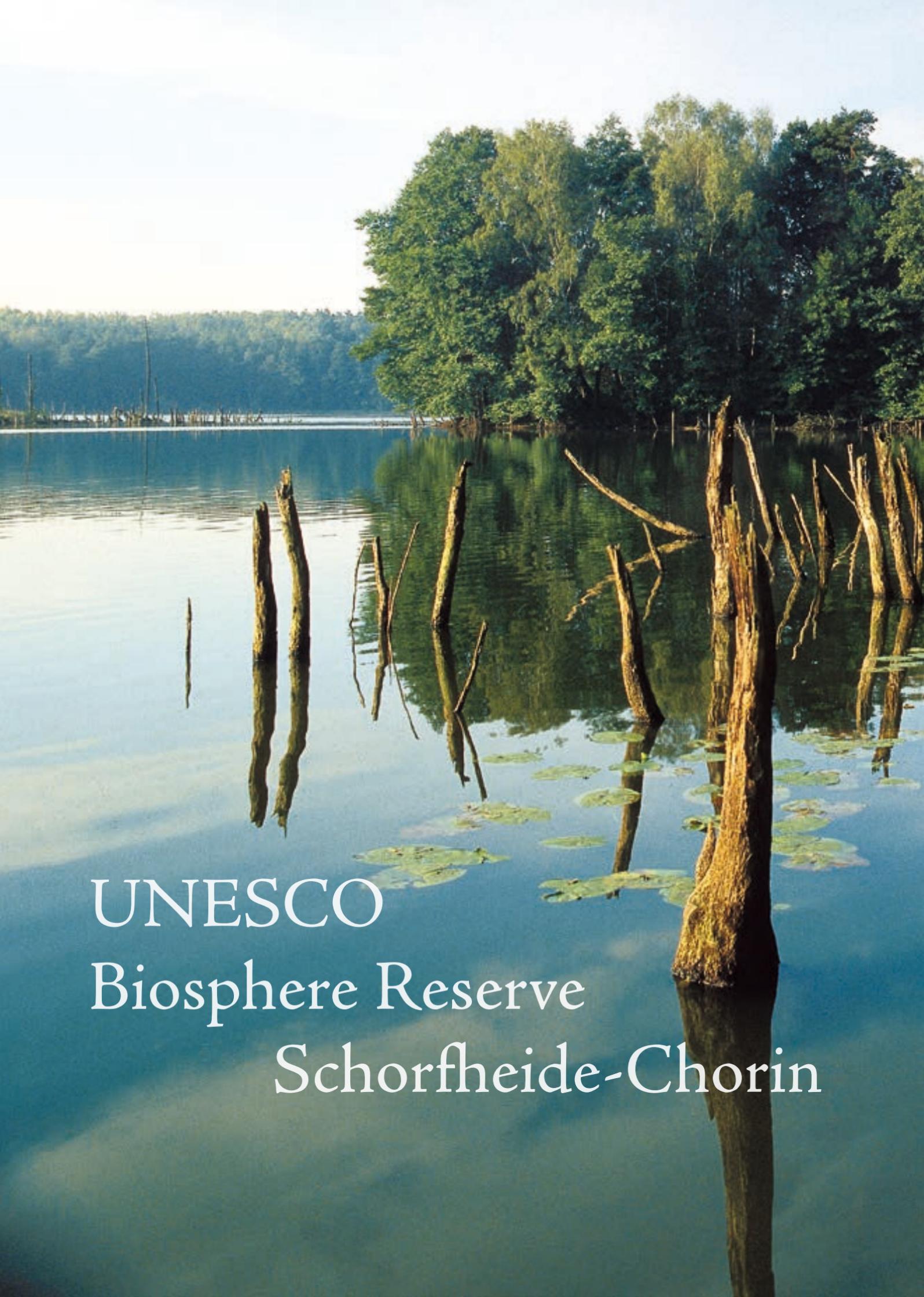
## Accommodation

*Tourismusverband Mecklenburg-Schwerin e. V.*  
Puschkinstr. 44/Rathaus  
19055 Schwerin  
Phone: +49 385 59189875  
[info@mecklenburg-schwerin.de](mailto:info@mecklenburg-schwerin.de)  
[www.mecklenburg-schwerin.de](http://www.mecklenburg-schwerin.de)

*Accommodation provided by  
Biosphere Reserve partners*  
[www.flusslandschaft-elbe.de](http://www.flusslandschaft-elbe.de)

**Biosphärenreservat  
Flusslandschaft Elbe-  
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern**





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Schorfheide-Chorin



## *Landscape full of life*

A quiet, sparsely populated land – and yet full of life! For centuries, small-scale and often extensive human use has formed this landscape. This management has allowed a cultural landscape to grow, which is characterized by its diversity. White-tailed eagle, osprey and lesser spotted eagle circle the skies. Adder, smooth snake and the European fire-bellied toad live here. Numerous lakes, marshes and alder carr woodlands dominate the landscape, providing room for rare plants and animals that are long gone from elsewhere, such as wild rosemary or European tree frog. Preserving this biodiversity is one of the key responsibilities of biosphere reserves in Germany. The biosphere reserve is also characterized by its ancient lowland beech forests. One of its core zones, the “Grumsin” beech forest, is since more than 30 years developing towards a primeval forest. Since 2011, the Grumsin is a component part of the World Natural Heritage site “Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe”.

The variety of species that exist even today in the Biosphere reserve is also fostered by the adapted agricultural use, in particular organic farming. Also the cooperation with many local businesses that support the aims of the Biosphere reserve contributes to the quality of the landscape.



Schorfheide-Chorin gives its seal of approval to environmentally-sound products and services, thus helping to strengthen regional economic cycles. The certified products are predominantly made from environmentally friendly raw materials from the biosphere reserve – whether it is fruits or other products from agriculture and forestry, building craft, or gastronomic offers. Speaking of food, the Biosphere Reserve puts a lot of energy into the preservation of old fruit and vegetable varieties – which, of course, visitors can sample and purchase, for example in “Ökodorf Brodowin”.

Left: lakes dominate the  
landscape

Right: resting damselfly  
(Coenagrion)



The old beech forests are characteristic of the landscape: home to eagles, cranes and red deer.

## *Cloister and boat lift*

Visitors arrive in Chorin by train, bike or car. Visit the famous Cistercian monastery with an exhibition and exciting guided tours. Stop at the “Klosterschänke” (Cloister Tavern) with its regional dishes. On summer afternoons, concerts are often held in the large monastery church, which is open to the inner courtyard. “Ökodorf Brodowin” is nearby, with a farm shop and restaurant, a dairy with cheese production, farm tours and various hiking opportunities.

Then on to Rummelsberg with wonderful views over lakes and forests. Finish in Niederfinow boat lift on the Oder-Havel Canal: engineered in the 1930s and 2019. A suitable rail connection is available in Niederfinow for the return journey.

## *Wildlife Park, Werbellin Lake and the forest*

**Monday:** arrive in Groß Schönebeck. Explore Schorfheide Wildlife Park: wolf, elk, wild horses, otters, and old breeds of domestic pets.

**Tuesday:** hike to “Kaisergrund” and Hubertusstock hunting lodge.

**Wednesday:** boat across Werbellin Lake. In Joachimsthal a walk through the town and visit the Schinkel church and the BIORAMA observation tower. To Althüttendorf to the nature observation point at the lake.

**Thursday:** bicycle trip or walk via Glambeck to Parlow (“Am Speicher” and exhibition in the attic).

**Friday:** by “Biberbus” (“beaver bus”) from Angermünde to Blumberger Mühle visitor information centre with its terrapin enclosure, playground, and maze. For lunch there is a burger made with regional Uckermark ingredients.

**Saturday:** bicycle trip from Angermünde to the World Heritage information point in Altkünkendorf. Walk through Grumsin beech forest – part of the UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site “Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions in Europe”. From there to Groß-Ziethen and the Geopark Information Centre.

**Sunday:** trip around Oberucker Lake.

# General information

## Facts and figures

**Location:** 80 kilometres north of Berlin in the Uckermark (Brandenburg)

**Area:** 1,300 square kilometres

**Elevation:** 2 to 139 metres

**History:** founded and recognised by UNESCO in 1990

**Landscape types:** open hilly landscape, forests, outwash plain, glacial valleys, moors, lakes and kettle holes

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung*  
Hoher Steinweg 5–6  
16278 Angermünde  
Phone: +49 3331 3654-0, Fax -10  
[www.schorfheide-chorin-biosphaerenreservat.de](http://www.schorfheide-chorin-biosphaerenreservat.de)

*Schorfheide-Info Joachimsthal*  
Töpferstraße 1  
16247 Joachimsthal  
Phone: +49 33361 64646  
[br-joachimsthal@web.de](mailto:br-joachimsthal@web.de)

*Besuchersinformationszentrum des Biosphärenreservates*  
*NABU-Naturerlebniszentrum Blumberger Mühle*  
Blumberger Mühle 2  
16278 Angermünde  
Phone: +49 3331 2604-0  
[www.blumberger-muehle.nabu.de](http://www.blumberger-muehle.nabu.de)

## Accommodation & tourist info

*TMU Tourismus Marketing Uckermark GmbH*  
Stettiner Straße 19  
17291 Prenzlau  
Phone: +49 3984 835883, Fax 835885  
[info@tourismus-uckermark.de](mailto:info@tourismus-uckermark.de)  
[www.tourismus-uckermark.de](http://www.tourismus-uckermark.de)

*WITO Wirtschafts- und Tourismusentwicklungsgesellschaft GmbH*  
Alfred-Nobel-Str. 1  
16225 Eberswalde  
Phone: +49 3334 59100  
[www.wito-barnim.de](http://www.wito-barnim.de)



## Books and maps

Beate Blahy und Martin Flade  
*Grumsin – Weltnaturerbe im Biosphärenreservat Schorfheide-Chorin* (2017)  
Verlag Natur+Text GmbH, Rangsdorf  
ISBN 978-3-942062-20-6

Flade, M., H. Plachter, R. Schmidt & A. Werner (eds, 2006): *Nature Conservation in Agricultural Ecosystems. Results of the Schorfheide-Chorin Research Project.*  
Quelle & Meyer, Wiebelsheim (720 p.)

Ministerium für Ländliche Entwicklung, Umwelt und Landwirtschaft des Landes Brandenburg (Hrsg.)  
*Regionaltypisches Bauen und Sanieren* (2019)

Ministerium für Ländliche Entwicklung, Umwelt und Landwirtschaft des Landes Brandenburg (Hrsg.)  
*Praxishandbuch – Naturschutz im Buchenwald*

Ministerium für Umwelt, Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz des Landes Brandenburg (Hrsg.)  
*Wanderungen im Weltnaturerbe Buchenwald Grumsin*

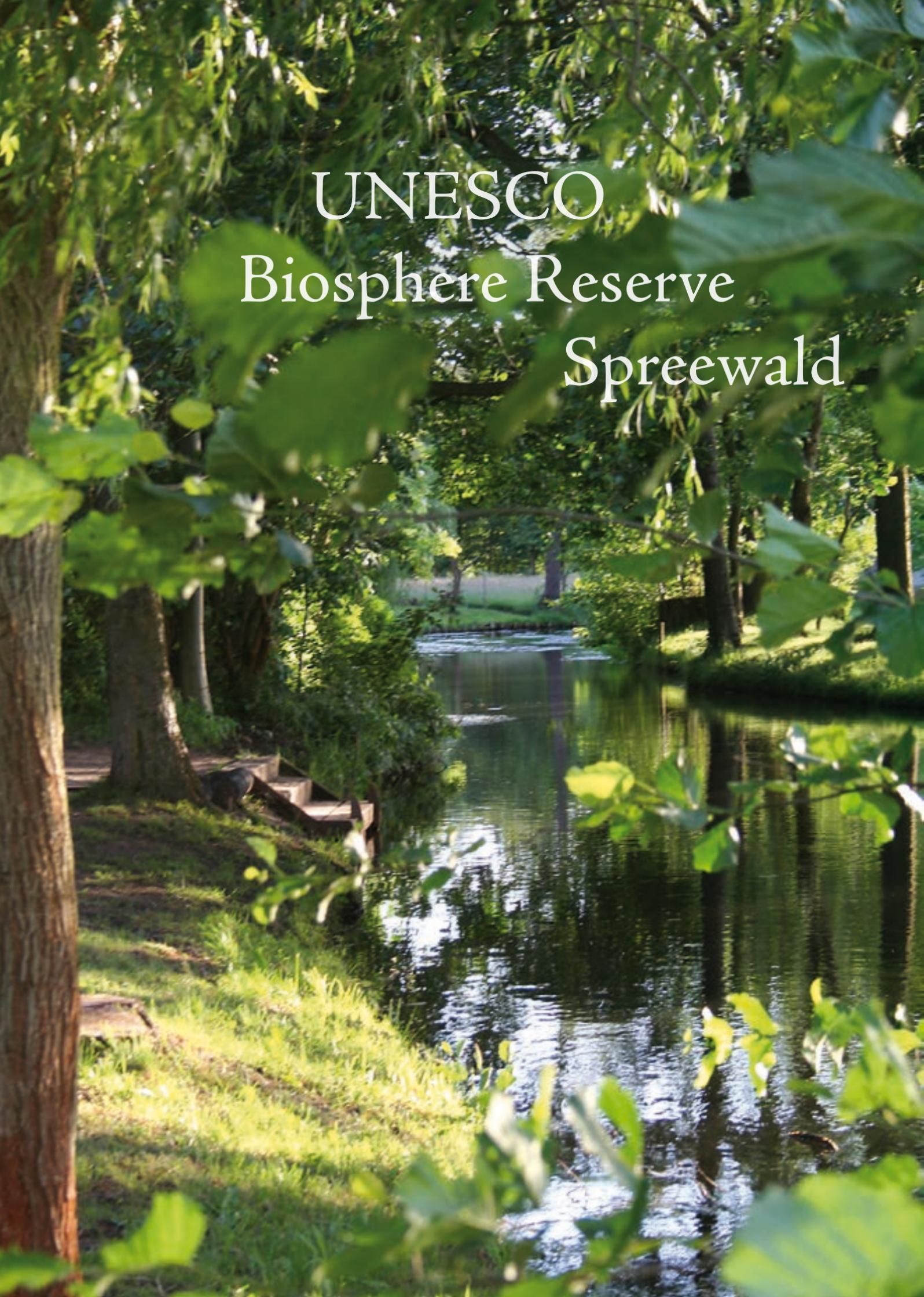
UNESCO-Club Joachimsthal (Hrsg.)  
*30 Jahre UNESCO-Biosphärenreservat Schorfheide-Chorin – Innenansichten* (2020)

## Directions

**By train:** via Berlin to Eberswalde, Templin, or Angermünde.

**By car:** A 11 from Berliner Ring towards Prenzlau/Szczecin, B 109, L 100 after Templin/Prenzlau.





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Spreewald



## *Where the forest is reflected in the water...*

The landscape of the Spreewald is crossed by a finely structured network of streams, which are considered the lifeblood of the area. They were created over 10,000 years ago, after the last ice age. Today the Spreewald barges quietly carry their loads, dragonflies flit over the water and, with a little luck, you can see a grass snake swimming. The sun shines through the canopy of leaves – the Spreewald often seems like an enchanted forest. Species live here that are threatened or already extinct elsewhere. There are a total of 81 breeding pairs of white stork in many locations. Black storks, cranes, white-tailed eagles, and ospreys prefer the quiet and damp forests; they feed in the rich fishing waters and on the wet meadows. Plus, Spreewald is also a habitat for butterflies. In the vast alder swamps and riparian forests, 937 species of butterflies and moths have been recorded – amazing but true. Many of them there are not found anywhere else in Germany, such as scarlet tiger moth or eyed hawk-moth.



At the same time, traditions, lifestyles and working methods are still closely linked to the landscape, an important characteristic of every biosphere reserve. The Spreewald was dominated by agriculture for centuries, but the small farmsteads are unprofitable under current conditions. The Biosphere Reserve has therefore initiated the establishment of a community foundation for the Spreewald cultural landscape. It promotes sustainable development and preservation of the man-made cultural and natural landscape of the Spreewald by supporting farmers active in landscape management measures or the cultivation of traditional crops such as the Spreewald horseradish. Furthermore, Spreewald is the organic farming Biosphere Reserve – 70 % of the fields and meadows are farmed according to organic guidelines, so healthy milk and beef are produced. There are numerous ways for the visitor to discover Spreewald, such by traditional barge, but by canoe or bicycle are other possibilities for exploring the Biosphere Reserve.

Left: stream in  
Spreewald Biosphere  
Reserve

Right: Spreewald  
specialties from  
traditional crops



## *Fruit trees and lunch with linseed oil*

The dispersed settlement of Burg in Oberspreewald provides manifold Spreewald impressions. On this side of the Alps you will find no other such collection of log houses. Here you can experience the typical Spreewald in a few hours. It is particularly attractive in spring, when the fruit trees and marsh marigolds bloom. From Waldschlösschen barge harbour you can take a river tour. Like a Venetian gondola, a Spreewald barge is punted by a boatman. After about two hours Kannomühle is reached. A footpath leads back into the centre of Burg. After a lunch of curd cheese and linseed oil, visit Schlossberghof Biosphere Reserve information centre with its medicinal and aromatic plant garden. After lunch with curd and linseed oil, "Kräuterey" herb garden with the farm shop of the counselling workshop work Hand in Hand gGmbH.

## *An invitation to a Spreewald gherkin test*

**Monday:** Start with a visit to the Schlossberghof in Burg. Here you will find the herb shop, the herb garden, and the Spreewald Biosphere Reserve exhibition.

**Tuesday:** Visit the "Haus für Mensch und Natur in Lübbenau". Then natural history bicycle tour in the inner Oberspreewald with the Spreewald rangers. Finally, stroll through the historic old town.

**Wednesday:** Spreewald gherkin test in Rabe canning factory in Boblitz. Then by bike or on foot via Raddusch to Leipe. Fish with Spreewald sauce for lunch. Later, trace the life of the Sorbs/Wends in Lehde open-air museum.

**Thursday:** Start by "Going underwater" at the Old Mill in Schlepzig. Afterwards explore the streams of the Unterspreewald by paddle boat. Swim in Köthener lake.

**Friday:** Cycle right around Straupitz. Have a look in the smock windmill!

**Saturday:** Go with the park rangers to the observation tower on Kockrowsberg Polder to look out for rare waterfowl. Visit the Regional Museum in Lübben.

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* about 100 kilometres south-east of Berlin in south Brandenburg

*Area:* 475 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 50 to 144 metres

*History:* founded in 1990, recognised as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1991

*Landscape types:* marsh, swamp and floodplain forests, bogs, swamps and reedbeds, semi-natural wet and dry meadows

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Haus für Mensch und Natur  
Informationszentrum und  
Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung*  
Schulstraße 9  
03222 Lübbenau  
Phone: +49 3542 8921-0, fax -40  
br-spreewald@lfu.brandenburg.de  
www.spreewald-biosphaerenreservat.de

*Informationszentrum Schlossberghof Burg*  
Byhleguhrer Straße 17  
03096 Burg  
Phone: +49 35603 691-0, fax -22  
br-spreewald@lugv.brandenburg.de

*Informationszentrum Alte Mühle Schlepzig*  
Dorfstraße 52  
15910 Schlepzig  
Phone: +49 35472 276,  
fax +49 35472 648-99  
br-spreewald@lugv.brandenburg.de

## Accommodation

*Tourismusverband Spreewald*  
Lindenstraße 1  
OT Raddusch  
03226 Vetschau/Spreewald  
Phone: +49 35433 72299, fax 72228  
tourismus@spreewald.de  
www.spreewald.de

## Books and maps

*Kulturführer Spreewald – Spreewälder stellen  
ihre Heimat vor*  
ISBN 978-3-927496-30-9

*Wander- und Naturführer Biosphärenreservat  
Spreewald*  
ISBN 978-3-933135-04-9

*Topographical map of Unterspreewald*  
ISBN 978-3-7490-4022-3

*Topographical map of Oberspreewald*  
ISBN 978-3-7490-4013-1

## Directions

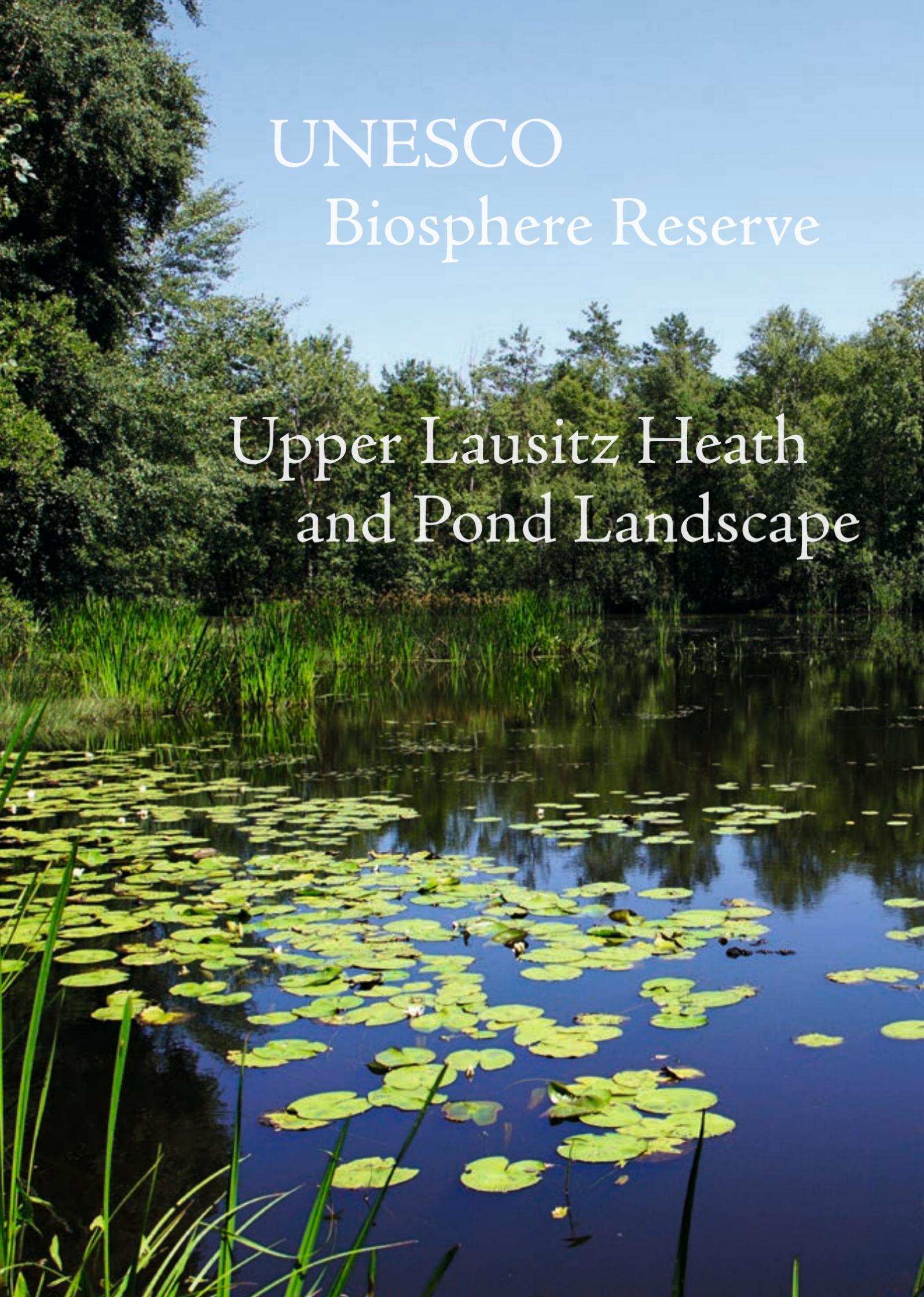
*By train:* from Berlin or Cottbus to Lübben,  
Lübbenau, Raddusch or Vetschau.

*By car:* A 13 to Freiwalde, Lübbenau, or Vetschau.



A girl in traditional  
Spreewald costume





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve

Upper Lausitz Heath  
and Pond Landscape



## *Carp ponds in the heathland*

More than 350 ponds nestling in dune forests, wet meadows, unimproved fields, floodplains and heaths – an extraordinary diversity of habitats for rare plants and animals can be found in eastern Germany. The Upper Lausitz Heath and Pond Landscape has developed as a result of centuries of human habitation. Slavic settlers arrived here after 600 AD and they called this large area covered by swamps and forests “Łužica” (swampland), which evolved into “Lausitz”. The first recorded evidence of the system of fish ponds dates back to 1248. In the 15th and 16th centuries the fish ponds were already an important business. In the early 18th century a highly productive fish farming business had developed.

The continuation of semi-natural pond management for the production of carp and other edible fish is paramount for the region. Ideally, production should be based on guidelines for organic output, as has already been done in the “Upper Lusatian Organic Carp” project. The conditions for ecological management of the carp in Upper Lausitz are met Thanks to its certification as a “protected geographical indication of origin”.



The fishermen make sure there is a suitable population so that the carp can mainly use the naturally occurring organisms in the water and need only a small amount of organically produced grains to supplement their diet. This centuries-old tradition of carp production lives on again in this new and sustainable manner.

The work of the Upper Lausitz Heath and Pond Landscape Biosphere Reserve Management doesn't just focus on pond management; there is also a renaissance of old grain varieties such as “hunter's North German champagne rye” or “old Pomeranian block head wheat”. Reduced fertilizer and herbicide use creates the best conditions in arable fields for arable weeds to have a chance of survival, e.g. the corn-cockle. Long transportation is avoided because the grain is ground in a regional mill and processed by bakeries in the Biosphere Reserve, which shortens the distance from the field to the customer.

Left: Galgenteich  
("Gallows Pond")  
at Crosta

Right: flowering  
corn-cockle  
(*Agrostemma githago*)



Autumn is harvest time – fishermen from Klitten fish farm harvesting fish from Heuteich pond (Zimpel pond group)

## *Fishermen and white-tailed eagles*

Visit the “Haus der Tausend Teiche” information centre at Wartha in the centre of the Upper Lausitz Heath and Pond Landscape Biosphere Reserve. Visit the “carp breeding in the changing four seasons” exhibition with its giant aquarium and outdoor water adventure area. Lunch with typical regional dishes. Then walk along the “Guttauer ponds and lake Olbasee” nature trail (the Olbasee is a flooded former lignite mine, which today offers camping and bathing), and after to the school museum in Wartha, with dinner at the “Eisvogel” (“Kingfisher”).

Alternatively, start the morning with our bike ride along the white-tailed eagle trail. The trip goes to Mücka via Weigersdorf and Kreba-Neudorf passing many information points and observation towers. From there to Klitten on Bärwalder Lake (this is also a former open pit). After a good rest and refreshment on the marina it's on to Uhyst, Möna, Lieske, Neudorf/Spree and Halbendorf/Spree and then Lömischau. Stop here for dinner in the restaurant “Gute Laune” and then back to Wartha.

## *“Gute Laune” and the Ornithological Station*

**Monday:** Excursion to the wolf area, in the afternoon visit the “Schrotholzhaus” settlement in Erlichthof Rietschen and the farmstead museum. Also visit the wolf exhibition there, dinner in the Erlichthofsiedlung.

**Tuesday:** “Haus der Tausend Teiche” (“House of a thousand ponds”), “Guttauer ponds and Olbasee” nature trail. Lunch in “Gute Laune” restaurant with Lömischau fish from Lausitz recipes. Afterwards Wartha School Museum

**Wednesday:** Sightseeing in Bautzen: old town, Ortenburg, old waterworks, City Museum.

**Thursday:** Milkel Baroque castle with park tour. Then visit Kleinholscha fish farm, Saxony Bird Observatory and the Nature Conservation Station, visit the Baroque castle.

**Friday:** Visit Görlitz. Conservation zoo, historic old town, parks and Landeskrone (Hausberg).

**Saturday:** Visit Pückler castle and Muskauer Park (UNESCO World Heritage Site). Then Krauschwitz adventure pool.

**Sunday:** To the Upper Lausitz mountains. Magnificent view from the heights. Food in a cosy mountain lodge (Baude Lausitzblick, Monumentberg).

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* 60 kilometres north-east of Dresden in Upper Lausitz (Saxony)

*Area:* 301 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 117 to 176 metres

*History:* the former landscape protection area was designated as a Biosphere Reserve in 1994 and recognised by UNESCO in 1996.

*Landscape types:* dune forests, floodplains, rivers, reedbeds, fresh and wet meadows, fields, bogs, dry grasslands, wet and dry heaths, and more than 350 ponds

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservatsverwaltung*  
Warthaer Dorfstraße 29  
02694 Malschwitz OT Wartha  
Phone: +49 35932 365-0, fax -50  
poststelle.sbs-broht@smul.sachsen.de  
www.biosphärenreservat-oberlausitz.de

*HAUS DER TAUSEND TEICHE*  
Warthaer Dorfstraße 29  
02694 Malschwitz OT Wartha  
Phone: +49 35932 3656-0, fax -61  
tausendteichehaus.sbs@smul.sachsen.de  
www.haus-der-tausend-teiche.de

## Accommodation

*Biosphärenreservatspartner*  
www.biosphärenreservat-oberlausitz.de

*Verein zur Entwicklung der Oberlausitzer Heide- und Teichlandschaft e. V.*  
Gutsstraße 4c  
02699 Königswartha  
Phone: +49 35931 21220  
info@oberlausitz-heide.de  
www.oberlausitz-heide.de

## Maps and information

*Cycling and hiking map of Oberlausitzer Heide- und Teichlandschaft (Publicpress-Verlag)*  
Scale 1:50,000, ISBN 978-3-7473-0481-5

*Cycling and hiking map of Oberlausitzer Heide- und Teichlandschaft und Umgebung (Verlag Dr. Barthel)*  
Scale 1:50,000, ISBN 978-3-89591-147-7

Further information can be found at:  
www.biosphärenreservat-oberlausitz.de

## Directions

*By train:* to Bautzen, continue with bus line R 106 to Gutttau or Wartha.

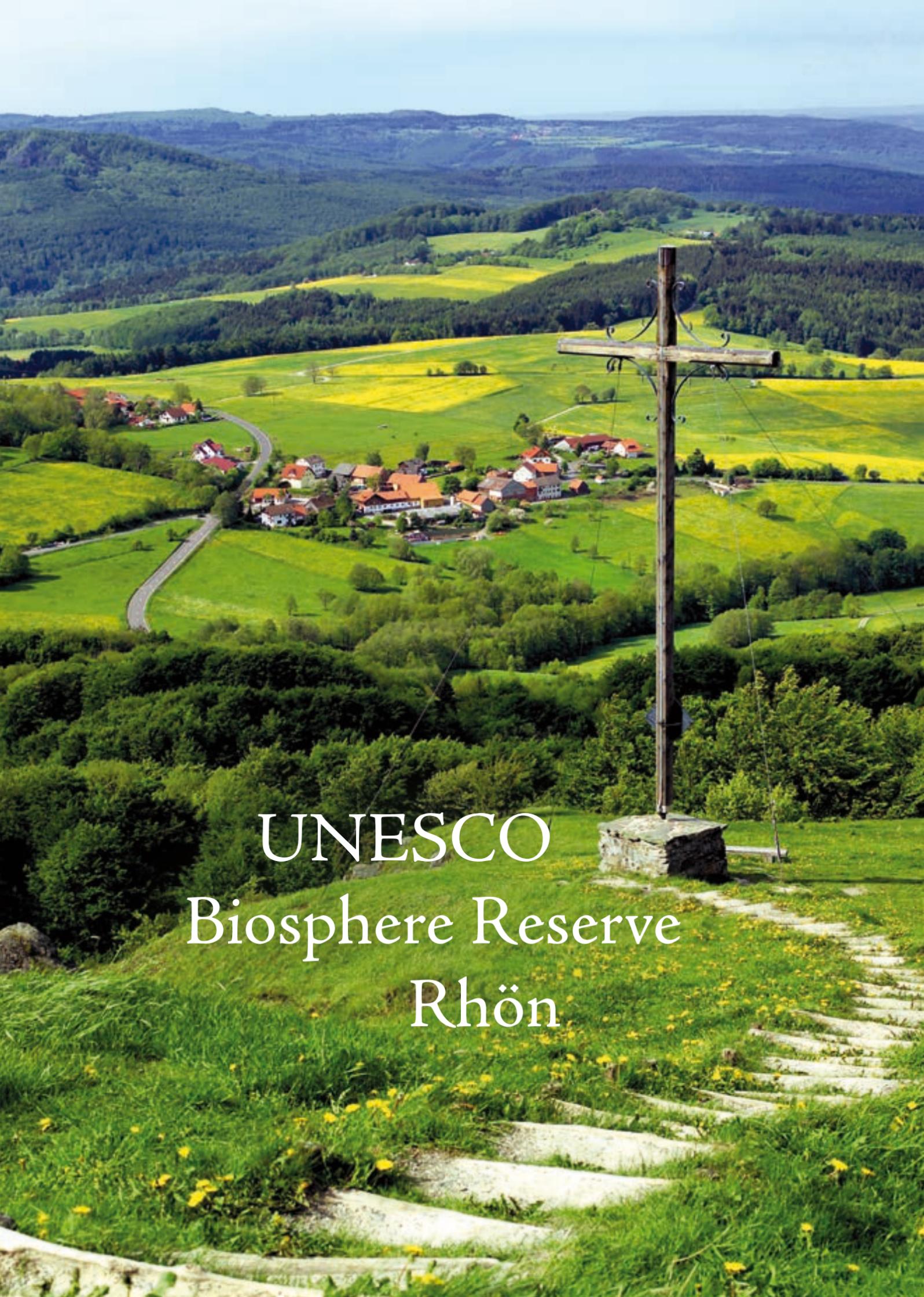
*By bus:* line R 106 Bautzen-Niesky-Bautzen to Gutttau or Wartha.

*By car:* A 4 exit for Bautzen-Ost B 156 towards Weißwasser, at Stausee Bautzen turn right towards Niesky (S 109), in Gutttau turn left to Lömischau and Wartha.



Common heather  
(*Calluna vulgaris*)





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Rhön



## *A Land of vast distances*

Each biosphere reserve is unique and distinctive in its geographic features, its flora and fauna, and the economic and cultural influence of human communities. Rhön Biosphere Reserve is remarkable in that it extends across the borders of three German states – Bavaria, Hesse, and Thuringia. Together, these three states have preserved and maintained an unparalleled cultural landscape in the heartland of Germany that has been shaped over the centuries by farming, haymaking, and grazing.

The roughly 100 endangered species of wild animals and plants that have found refuge here are particularly in need of protection. Two examples may serve to illustrate the diversity that characterizes the Rhön Biosphere Reserve: 40 different species of orchids and some 3,000 varieties of mushrooms have been identified here. This diversity reflects the wide range of geographic features in the region: from raised bogs, semi-natural streams, granite boulder fields, and hedgerows to extensively used meadows and pastures, and semi-natural deciduous forests.



Thanks to close cooperation with partners in the agricultural and gastronomic sectors, the entire Rhön Biosphere Reserve offers a programme of walks, hikes, sports and recreation in nature that appeals to all of the senses. Care to try something? Take your pick: tender steaks from the Rhöner Weideochsen, Rhöner apple juice and fruit spirits, bread with caraway seeds, trout, Rhön mutton chops, “Zwiebelploatz” (onion cake), and “Rhön Spatzeklöß” (bread dumplings) are on offer for appreciative guests who value organic quality. To drink there is organic wine or organic beer from the Biosphere Reserve, just as you like it!

Another special feature of the Rhön: since 2014, the biosphere reserve, where you can still experience a breathtaking starry sky, has held the title of International Star Park. With this designation by the Dark Sky Association, the region has committed itself to protecting the existing natural night landscapes by taking measures to reduce light pollution.

Left: View of  
Schwarzerden

Right: Cattle grazing  
on the prominent  
and fabled Milseburg  
Mountain, a phonolite



Propstei Zella  
Information Centre  
and seat of Thuringian  
Administrative Office

### *Raised bogs, wide vistas, fine food and beverages*

The hiking tour begins at Birxgraben car park in the Ulstertal (Ulster Valley) near Seiferts. It leads up to the Rhön Highlands and across expansive cattle pastures to the tri-state triangle of Bavaria, Hesse, and Thuringia. The trail proceeds through a park-like landscape to Schwarze Moor (Black Bog) car park. Rare animal and plant species can be encountered along the nature trail laid out through the bog, a raised boardwalk some two kilometres long. Schwarze Moor is the best preserved and still growing raised bog in all the low mountain ranges in Germany. The association "Verein Naturpark und Biosphärenreservat Bayerische Rhön e.V." offers guided tours by appointment. Afterwards, apple beer, lamb bratwurst, and other regional specialities are served in the Sennhütte. Returning to Schwarzes Moor car park, the tour then takes

the visitor north to Grabenberg, where remnants of the former GDR border fortifications serve as reminders of the past.

The next destination is "Gesunde Dorf" (spa village) Frankenheim, the highest settlement in the Rhön, where visitors can walk on a Barefoot Panorama Trail and visit a medicinal plant garden. Behind this mountain village, meadows and pastures extend all the way up to Ellenbogen, from where visitors may enjoy a magnificent view of the Ulster Valley. The Thüringer Rhönhaus or Eisenacher Haus hotel tempt hikers to stop, offering excellent cuisine featuring Rhön specialities. The route leads south-west along Sophienstraße and back to the starting point. The hike comes to an end with a refreshing glass of eco-beer from the Rhön and other delicacies at the "Schaukeltere" (wine press house) in Seiferts.

From early September to early December, those who aren't tired out yet can watch the work going on in the wine press and the cellar next door – or even pitch in themselves. A number of events associated with the processing of fallen fruit also take place at this time of year.

## Culture, interesting facts and hiking

**Monday:** Visit the Information Centre “Haus der Lange Rhön” in Oberelsbach and see the exhibition. Then take a hike through the orchard village of Hausen – the model community of the Biosphere Reserve. Who can identify the most types of fruit?

**Tuesday:** Visit the sky showplace in Danzwiesen, from there hike to the mystical Milseburg (a former stronghold of the Celts). Visit the museum village of Tann or the open-air museum in Fladungen. In the evening, get a taste of the landscape – with hearty fare prepared from regional products.

**Wednesday:** Culture day. Visit medieval Kirchensburg in Ostheim and the local organ museum. Alternatively, go on an all-day excursion to the baroque city of Fulda, or to Bad Kissingen or Meiningen and a visit to the South Thuringian State Theatre.

**Thursday:** Visit the Haus der Schwarzen Berge Information Centre in Oberbach and its cafeteria and regional produce shop, followed by a hike to the Kreuzberg for a tour of the in-house brewery and a glass of monastery beer!

**Friday:** Hike through Ibengarten and visit Dermbach museum of local history. Interesting attractions include Propstei Zella Information Centre and the baroque churches in Zella and Dermbach, as well as a number of fortified churches like the one in Kaltsundheim. Next on the programme is a visit to Merkers mine and crystal grotto. Potash used to be mined here, but now the mine serves as an in-situ exhibition of its past history.

**Saturday:** Shop for souvenirs and stop for food and drink at the Rhönhöfe in Kaltsundheim. Hike to the former German-German border to visit the Point Alpha memorial near Geisa. Afterwards, visit the *Stiftskirche* (collegiate church) in Rasdorf. Festivals, folk, and cultural events take place in the Rhön nearly every weekend. Special highlights are the Mardi Gras celebration in February and the local fairs in the autumn. The programme also includes village anniversary festivals, folk-dancing events, club events, wine and beer festivals, and much more.

**Sunday:** A taste of freedom in the land of vast distances: visitors can fly over the Rhön in a glider or take in the scenery during a sight-seeing flight in a small propeller plane. Follow this with a visit to the glider museum and the Radome. An eventful week comes to an end with an afternoon of relaxation for body and mind at one of the spas.

View from Geba  
Mountain



# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* Tri-state region of Bavaria, Hesse, and Thuringia

*Area:* 2,433 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 180 to 950 metres above sea level

*History:* Recognized by UNESCO in 1991.  
2014: Designation as International Star Park by the IDA (International Dark Sky Association).

*Geographic features:* Uplands with prominent cones and crests, wide floodplains, raised bogs, meadows and pastures, semi-natural forests

## Biosphere Reserve information

[www.biosphaerenreservat-rhoen.de](http://www.biosphaerenreservat-rhoen.de)  
[www.rhoen.de](http://www.rhoen.de)

*Biosphärenzentrum Haus der Schwarzen Berge*  
Rhönstraße 97  
97772 Wildflecken-Oberbach  
Phone: +49 9749 9122-0, fax: -33  
[infozentrum@rhoen.de](mailto:infozentrum@rhoen.de)

*Biosphärenzentrum Haus der Langen Rhön*  
Unterelsbacher Straße 4  
97656 Oberelsbach  
Phone: +49 9774 9102-60, fax: -70  
[info@nbr-rhoen.de](mailto:info@nbr-rhoen.de)

*Biosphären-Infozentrum Propstei Zella*  
Goethestraße 1  
36466 Dermbach OT Zella/Rhön  
Phone: +49 36964 93510  
[propsteizella@web.de](mailto:propsteizella@web.de)

*Biosphären-Infozentrum Hilders*  
Marienstraße 13  
36115 Hilders  
Phone: +49 661 6006 7800  
[info@br-rhoen.de](mailto:info@br-rhoen.de)

Black head and white  
legs – the Rhön  
sheep is our best  
landscape gardener.



## Biosphärenreservatsverwaltungen

*Bayerische Verwaltungsstelle  
Biosphärenreservat Rhön  
Regierung von Unterfranken  
Oberwaldbehringer Straße 4  
97656 Oberelsbach  
Phone: +49 931 380-1665 or -1664,  
fax: -2953  
brrhoen@reg-ufr.bayern.de*

*Hessische Verwaltungsstelle  
Biosphärenreservat Rhön  
Marienstraße 13  
36115 Hilders  
Phone: +49 661 6006 7800  
info@br-rhoen.de*

*Thüringer Verwaltungsstelle  
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Goethestraße 1  
36466 Dermbach OT Zella/Rhön  
Phone: +49 361 573923330, fax: -55  
poststelle.rhoen@nnl.thueringen.de*

## Accommodation

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Rhönstraße 97  
97772 Wildflecken-Oberbach  
Phone: +49 9749 9122-0, fax: -33  
infozentrum@rhoen.de*

*Kompetenzzentrum Wasserkuppe  
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Wasserkuppe 1  
36129 Gersfeld  
Phone: +49 6654 91834-0  
wasserkuppe@rhoen.de*

*Rhönforum e. V.  
Marktplatz 29  
36419 Geisa  
Phone: +49 36967 594-83, fax: -84  
info@thueringerrhoen.de*

## Books and maps (selection)

*Hiking maps: Wanderkarte Naturpark Rhön  
ISBN 978-3-86116-068-7*

*Hiking maps: Wanderkarte Hohe Rhön  
ISBN 978-3-86116-145-5*

Hiking guides published by Dehler:

*Der Hochrhöner  
ISBN 978-3-00025704-9*

*Extratouren  
ISBN 978-3-00-023493-4*

*Rund um die Wasserkuppe  
ISBN 978-3-9813032-0-9*

*Hessisches Kegelspiel  
ISBN 978-3-9813032-2-3*

*Rund um Fulda (Around Fulda)  
ISBN 978-3-9813032-1-6*

*Thüringische Rhön  
ISBN 978-3-9815570-5-3*

*Schwarze Berge & Sinnatal  
ISBN 978-3-9813032-5-4*

## Directions

*By train:* to the ICE train station at Fulda, where rental cars are available; or continue by rail (Rhönbahn) to Gersfeld, via Erfurt (from the north) or Würzburg (from the south) to Meiningen, Hammelburg, Bad Kissingen, Bad Neustadt, or Mellrichstadt.

*By car:*  
*Hessian Rhön:* A 7, exit Fulda-Mitte, to Dipperz via B 458, or exit Fulda-Süd, to Gersfeld via B 27/B 279.

*Bavarian Rhön:* A 7, exit Hammelburg; alternatively, A 71, exit Bad Kissingen, Bad Neustadt, or Mellrichstadt, then west.

*Thuringian Rhön:* from the north, A 4, exit Eisenach-West, B 84 direction of Bad Salzungen, B 285 direction of Kaltennordheim. From the east, A 71, exit Meiningen-Nord, then west.



A vibrant winter scene in a snowy forest. The ground is covered in a thick layer of snow, with long, dark shadows cast by the trees. In the center, two people are standing on a snow-covered path, looking towards the camera. They are wearing winter clothing; one is in a blue jacket and red pants, and the other is in a dark jacket and black pants. To their left, a large pile of cut logs is visible. The trees are heavily laden with snow, and the sky is a clear, bright blue. The overall atmosphere is serene and cold.

UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Thuringian Forest



## *Lively silence – naturally*

In these woods the black woodpecker drums, the pygmy owl raises its young, and the shy woodcock hides. The red deer is king of the forest. The Biosphere Reserve is a contiguous forest area interspersed with meadows.

The mountain meadows inspire with their many-coloured flowering periods from spring until autumn. The flowers of that well-known medicinal plant Arnica glow golden yellow. Spiguel, St. John's wort, and wood cranesbill as well as numerous herbs give the meadows their characteristic aromatic fragrance. Occasionally a snipe rises from the meadow and you can hear its plaintive flight call.

The bogs, which formed on the ridges of the Thuringian Forest after the last ice age, are home to sundew, an insectivorous plant, and the delicate bog rosemary.

Numerous streams run through the woods and meadows of the Biosphere Reserve. They are clear and full of life. The fire salamander spawns in the upper streams; its larvae grow undisturbed in the cool waters. In quiet spots downstream you can



watch the red-speckled brown trout as it hunts for aquatic insects. The dipper also lives here, the only songbird that seeks food underwater.

The Biosphere Reserve is always in season – walkers come to the Thuringian Forest all year round. The Rennsteig is a particular attraction. This Thuringian Forest ridge walk runs right across the Biosphere Reserve. In winter, many skiers use the numerous cross-country skiing trails and downhill ski runs.

Left: cross-country skiing  
on Rosenkopfchaussee

Right: early-flowering  
wood anemone

## *Forest air and the scent of flowers – circular hiking trail through Vessertal*

The 25 km circular hiking trail leads through the three zones of the Biosphere Reserve.

The hike leads from Breitenbach (425 m above sea level) uphill through the lower Vessertal. Up to Schneidmühlbrücke, Vessertal is a flowery meadow valley between extensive beech forests. The route continues through ancient-like mixed mountain forests with beech, spruce, sycamore, and silver fir. At the mouth of Glasbach, the Vesser is a typical natural, fast-flowing, scree-rich mountain stream. In the small village of Vesser, the village green and the baroque half-timbered church from 1712 are a popular photographer's image.

From Vesser it goes through upper Vessertal to the source of the Vesser. We continue over the Salzbergblick viewpoint to Wegscheide and through beech forests to Adlersberg (850 m above sea level). From its observation tower there is a panoramic view of the mountains of the Thuringian Forest. The next goal is Stutenhaus. The meadows below Stutenhaus have been grazed by Stuten (mares – female horses) since ancient times. The path leads downhill through Stelzenwiesengrund and Breitenbach valley past well-tended, charming meadow valleys back to Breitenbach.

The dipper – the only diving songbird

## *Forest landscape, meadows, and Rennsteig Garden*

**Monday:** Hike from Neustadt a.R. through Reuscheltal to Großbreitenbach, visit the Thuringian Forest Creative Museum

**Tuesday:** Hike from Stützerbach on the Goethewanderweg to Ilmenau, visit "Volle Rose" show mine

**Wednesday:** Circular hike from Geraberg on the Climate Trail, visit the German "Thermometer Museum"

**Thursday:** Hike on the "Gipfelwanderweg" (Peak hiking trail) from Schmücke via Sachsenstein to Schneekopf, visit the Glass and Poaching Museum in Gehlberg

**Friday:** Circular hike from Oberhof via Flößgrabenweg to Ausgebrannten Stein and Sieglitzteich, visit to Rennsteig Garden

**Saturday:** Hike through Gießübeler-Fehrenbacher Schweiz to Rennsteigwarte in Masserberg, visit the Spice Museum in Schönbrunn

**Sunday:** Hike from Frauenwald via "Laura-Erlebnisweg" and Rennsteig to Rennsteig train station, visit the Biosphere Reserve information centre in Schmiedefeld a.R.



# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* 50 kilometres south of Erfurt in the centre of the Thuringian Forest

*Area:* 337 square kilometres (as of 2020)

*Elevation:* 420 to 982 metres

*History:* The first areas were declared as a nature reserve in 1939; recognised as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1979.

*Landscape types:* mixed mountain forest, mountain meadows, mountain streams, raised bogs

## Biosphere Reserve information

UNESCO-Biosphärenreservat

Thüringer Wald – Verwaltung

OT Schmiedefeld am Rstg.

Brunnenstraße 1

98528 Suhl

Phone: +49 361 573924610, fax -29

poststelle.thueringerwald@nnl.thueringen.de

www.biosphaerenreservat-thueringerwald.de

Informationszentrum im Haus am Hohen Stein

UNESCO-Biosphärenreservat

Thüringer Wald – Verwaltung

OT Schmiedefeld am Rstg.

Brunnenstraße 1

98528 Suhl

Phone: +49 361 573924622

## Accommodation

Regionalverbund Thüringer Wald e. V.

Phone: +49 3681 35305-0

www.thueringer-wald.com

## Books and maps

Wanderkarte Biosphärenreservat

Thüringer Wald

(with ski trail and cycling routes)

ISBN 978-3-866 36-324-3

Sustainable travel



## Directions

*By train:* via Erfurt ICE train station to Ilmenau or via Würzburg (ICE) and Schweinfurt to Suhl. Continue with buses into the area

*On site mobility:* free for guest card with Rennsteig ticket (overnight guests)

*Further information:*

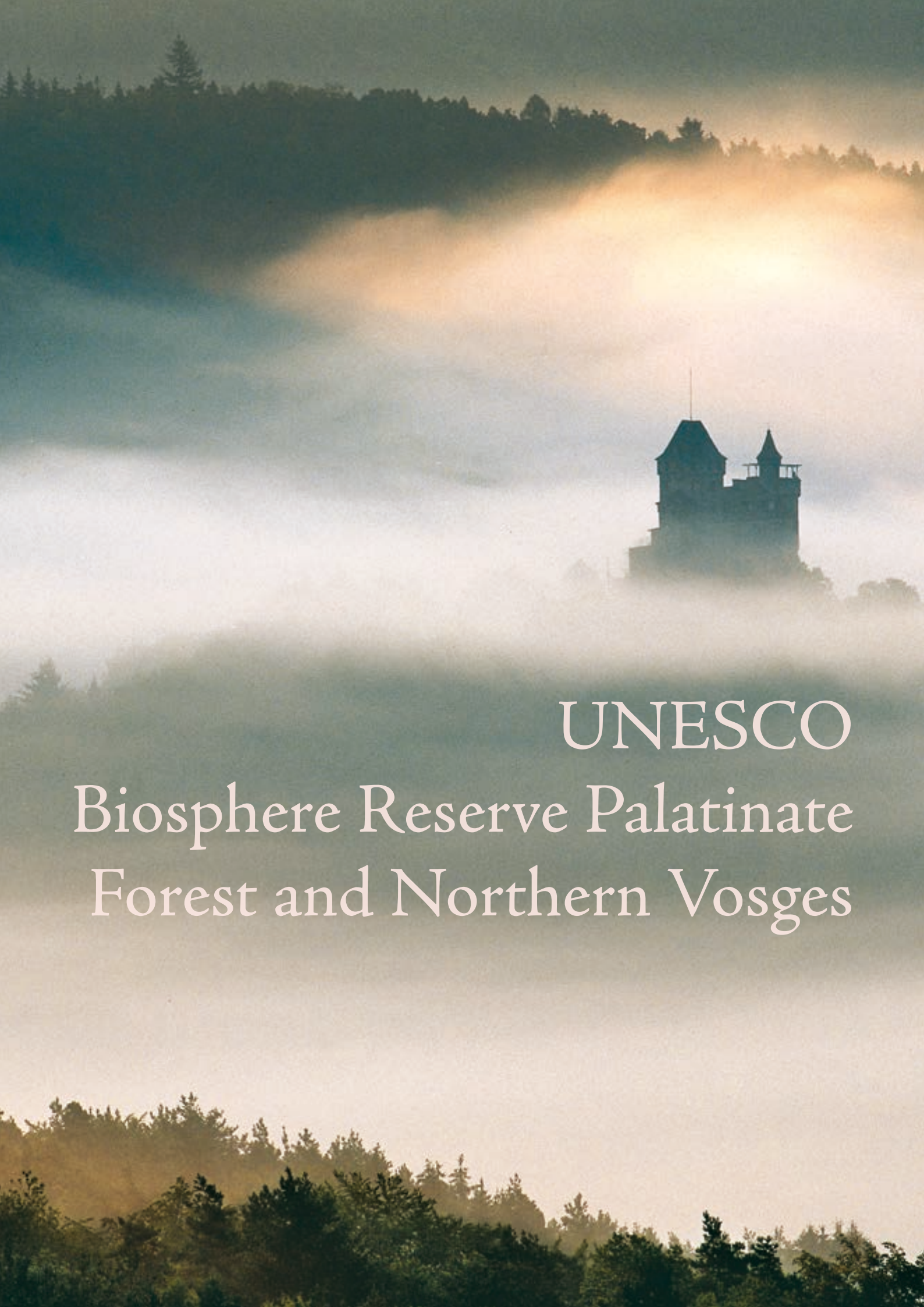
www.bus-bahn-thueringen.de

www.rennsteig-ticket.de

www.fahrtziel-natur.de

Biosphärenreservat  
Thüringer Wald





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve Palatinate  
Forest and Northern Vosges



## *Where the forest kisses the vineyards*

Nature knows no boundaries – this is especially true of the Franco-German Palatinate Forest/Vosges du Nord Biosphere Reserve. Forest, vineyards, and Buntsandstein (a red sandstone), the pleasures of life, abundant sunshine and savoir vivre – right in the heart of Europe.

Fly over the largest contiguous forest in Western Europe (over 300,000 hectares) and you may think there is nothing but trees. But a closer look will reveal to the careful observer the diversity that lies beneath the canopy. Numerous rare species of plants and animals are at home in the deep valleys, on bizarre boulders of red sandstone and in the colourful meadows. The wildcat and the lynx – distinctive animals of the region – search for their prey at night, evading the gaze of curious hikers. These are typical inhabitants of these unfragmented, intact habitats.

Humans and the landscape have been closely interlinked for centuries. Forestry, mining, and viticulture were equally important in the past and continue to shape this unique cultural landscape. From the Celts to the Romans, from medieval lords to the imperialists of the early modern age, they have all left their traces between the Rhine and the Moselle. The Romans, to name but one example, brought the sweet chestnut tree to the region from the other side of the Alps to supply wood for the vineyards. Since then, dense forests of chestnut have given the landscape on the eastern edge of the mountains its distinctive look. Before the introduction of the potato, the chestnut used to be an important staple food, often referred to as



the “bread of the forest”. Today, it is a favourite of gourmets on both sides of the border. However, the real jewel in the crown of the forestry industry is the proverbial Pfälzer Werteiche (prized Palatine oak), which since the Middle Ages has been well-known for its high quality timber.

In addition to the hilly woodlands, the eastern edge of the Biosphere Reserve has a bit of Mediterranean flair. With over 1,800 hours of sunlight per year, almonds, figs, kiwis, and lemons – as well as several varieties of grapes – thrive here, in addition to the chestnut. Walking through the old villages and terraced vineyards on delightful sunken lanes you may sense the presence of a traditional form of viticulture with every step you take.

Visitors to selected partner businesses can learn how sustainable resource management works in practice, where exactly in the Biosphere Reserve the high-quality products originate, and what traditional and ecological processing methods look like. Partners include organic winegrowers, restaurateurs, farmers, beekeepers, an oil mill operator, a bio-bakery, wood processors, and marketers of game meat.

Needless to say, the love of nature shared by the Palatinate and France also includes an element of simple pleasure. Visitors are encouraged to visit one of the Franco-German biosphere farmers' markets, which take place several times a year. Anything that is offered for sale is produced organically and in conformity with the principles of environmental safety.

Left: The silhouette of Berwartstein Castle rises from the mist

Right: The Biosphere Special – selected dishes prepared with regional products from the nature-blessed gourmet region



View over the vineyard to castle Villa Ludwigshöhe and the chair lift to the Rietburg

## *Mediterranean flair and abundant culinary pleasures*

The Biosphere Reserve is best explored from the city of Edenkoben (where visitors can arrive by car or train). From Edenkoben, take the chairlift from Villa Ludwigshöhe Castle up to Rietburg. Delicious regional specialities are served on the panoramic viewing terrace and the view of the landscape surrounding the Weinstraße (Wine Route) is breath-taking. A hiking trail leads to the Ludwigsturm and an expansive view of the Palatinate Forest. From there, the trail continues through sparse chestnut and pine forests to Schänzelturm and Heldenstein forester's lodge. The return route takes hikers through the romantic Edenkoben Valley past the cabin of the Palatinate Forest Club back down to Edenkoben (20 kilometres in all; a hikers' bus is available for 8 kilometres of the return trip from Heldenstein).

## *The Biosphärenhaus and a handful of castles*

**Monday:** Visit the Biosphärenhaus (Biosphere House) near Fischbach/Dahn, which offers a treetop trail and many nature adventure stations, and Berwartstein Castle near Erlenbach\*.

**Tuesday:** Tour Trifels Castle, followed by a hike\* to Rehberg Tower and Neukastell Castle.

**Wednesday:** Visit the Wildlife and Hiking park on the southern Wine Route near Silz.

**Thursday:** Visit the Pfalzgalerie (Palatinate Gallery) in Kaiserslautern and the Haus der Nachhaltigkeit (House of Sustainability) in Johanniskreuz.

**Friday:** Visit Limburg monastery ruins\* and the Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde (Palatinate Museum of Natural History) in Bad Dürkheim.

**Saturday:** Visit the exhibition in Hambach Castle and the old town of Neustadt an der Weinstraße.

**Sunday:** Three-castle tour\* including a visit to the show mine in Nothweiler.

\* Guided tours providing fascinating details of nature and culture are offered by certified biosphere guides all year round (information at [www.pfaelzerwald.de](http://www.pfaelzerwald.de))

# General information

View from Wegelnburg  
over the largest  
contiguous forest area in  
Western Europe

## Facts and figures

*Location:* southern Rhineland-Palatinate along the border with France

*Area:* 1,790 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 150 to 700 metres above sea level

*History:* Founded as a nature park in 1958, recognised as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1992 and the German part of the cross border Biosphere Reserve since 1998.

*Geographic features:* strongly fragmented and completely forested uplands flanked by gently sloping, intensively cultivated vineyards.



## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenreservat Pfälzerwald-Nordvogesen*

*Geschäftsstelle Pfälzerwald*

Franz-Hartmann-Straße 9

67466 Lambrecht (Pfalz)

Phone: +49 6325 9552-0, fax: -19

info@pfaelzerwald.bv-pfalz.de

www.pfaelzerwald.de

*Information about partner businesses at*

www.pfaelzerwald.de

*Natur und Kultur – Das Biosphärenreservat*

*Pfälzerwald – Vosges du Nord*

Phone: +49 6325 9552-0

*Großer Pfalzführer*

ISBN 978-3-8134-0106-6

*Die Pfalz – Eine Bildreise*

ISBN 978-3-89234-589-3

## Information centres

*Biosphärenhaus in Fischbach/Dahn*

www.biosphaerenhaus.de

*Haus der Nachhaltigkeit in Johanniskreuz*

www.hdn-pfalz.de

*Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde in Bad Dürkheim*

www.pfalzmuseum.de

## Accommodation

*Pfalz.Touristik*

Martin-Luther-Straße 69

67433 Neustadt/Weinstraße

Phone: +49 6321 3916-0, fax: -19

info@pfalz-touristik.de

## Directions

*By train:* stations in Neustadt/Weinstraße, Kaiserslautern, Pirmasens, Edenkoben, Landau.

*By car:* A 6 to Kaiserslautern, or A 65 to Neustadt, Landau, and Bad Bergzabern, or A 63 to Pirmasens.

## Books and maps

*Biosphärenreservat Pfälzerwald*

Südteil 1: 40,000

ISBN 978-3-945138-03-8

*Naturpark Pfälzerwald*

Nordteil 1: 40,000

ISBN 978-3-934895-92-8

*Pfälzerwald – Porträt einer Landschaft*

ISBN 978-3-9801147-1-4

**Biosphärenreservat  
Pfälzerwald-  
Nordvogesen**



UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Berchtesgadener Land





## High above

Imposing peaks that tower into the sky, fragrant Alpine meadows, vast forests, colourful meadows and mysterious bogs – the only Alpine UNESCO biosphere reserve in Germany offers its visitors grandiose natural features. The combination of an unspoiled natural landscape and rural cultural landscape gives you a holiday full of experiences and relaxation.

Between the high Alpine peaks of the Bavarian Alps in the south and the banks of the river Salzach in the foothills of the Alps to the north, there are a variety of habitats with a great diversity of flora and fauna, including many special species such as edelweiss, golden eagles, ptarmigan, or otters.

The core and buffer zones of the biosphere region are essentially the Alpine Berchtesgaden National Park. The buffer zone extends across an Alpine cultural landscape, a hilly moraine landscape to the large floodplains of the Salzach.

In Alpine areas, looking ahead and resource-efficient land use have always been important. Flower-filled Alpine meadows, hay meadows and



straw meadows are the epitome of biodiversity, but they are primarily cultural habitats that are summer pasture or cultivated land for winter feed and stable bedding, which are the basic requirements for durable, functioning mountain agriculture.

Sustainable management and coexistence between man and nature therefore have a tradition in Berchtesgaden Land. Even now, family farms produce healthy food and preserve the traditional cultural landscape. A special feature of Berchtesgaden is salt extraction which has characterized the region since time immemorial. Agriculture has operated alongside the work in the salt mines and the salt pans. The resulting patchwork landscape has a high biodiversity as well as important landscape aesthetics.

Left: Bindalm invites you to rest and with the Almerlebnis Bus it is also easily accessible even for inexperienced hikers

Right: The biosphere region extends from the Salzach loop at Laufen up into the Berchtesgaden Alps

## Close to the mountains

From the mountain village of Ramsau, the Alps can be easily explored with the Almerlebnisbus. Simply get off the road and into the mountain pasture where the dairymaids make traditional dairy products, or at Hirschbichl discover the interactive and cross-border theme and adventure trail "Nature knows no borders". On the way back you should definitely plan a break at the idyllic Hintersee.

## Diversity is the key

**Tuesday:** After a tour of the historic old town of Schifferstadt Laufen, it is time to relax at the beautifully situated bog bathing lake at Abstdorfer. A visit to the Haarmoses between Laufen and Saaldorf-Surheim, the largest meadow breeding area for birds in south-eastern Bavaria, is particularly worthwhile at dusk.

**Wednesday:** The day begins in Ainringer Moos where fascinating natural and cultural history can both be experienced. Afterwards a visit to Freilassing and Lokwelt. Then it's only a short hop to the city of Salzburg.

**Thursday:** From the idyllic market in Teisendorf go by bicycle: our top tip is Höglwörther lake over to Anger with its famous village square. From there continue on the Högl at Piding where the wonderful panoramic views of Salzburg are a reward for the climb!

**Friday:** From the Weissbach Falls follow the Soleleitungsweg (Salt water trail) through the imposing Weissbach ravine through Schneizlreuth, Lake Thumsee and onto Bad Reichenhall. A visit to the old Salt Works rounds off this day in the land of salt.

**Saturday:** Walk from Bayerisch Gmain to the wildly romantic Lattengebirge up to Bischofswiesen and there end the afternoon by relaxing in the idyllic natural pool of Aschauer.

**Sunday:** an introduction in the truest sense is the impressive Almbach gorge in Marktschellenberg, which can be easily traversed and at the end of which lies Germany's only ball mill.

**Monday:** In the morning a stroll around Berchtesgaden market or a visit to the National Park centre "Haus der Berge", then to Schoenau on Lake Königssee, which fascinates everyone.

The Alpine world is characterized by incomparable natural features, as here at Funtensee.



# General information

Almabtrieb (drive from mountain pastures) at Lake Königssee with Pinzgauer cattle, an old livestock breed.

In the background is St. Bartholomä

## Facts and figures

*Location:* south-east Bavaria on the border with Austria

*Area:* 840 square kilometres of biosphere reserve of which 208 square kilometres is national park

*Elevation:* 383 to 2,713 metres above sea level

*History:* established as a National Park in 1978, in 1990 the National Park communities were recognized as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. In 2010, the area was extended to the whole of Berchtesgaden and renamed.

*Landscape types:* rock fields, Alpine meadows, dwarf shrub heaths, Alpine pastures, mixed mountain forests, lakes and ponds, fens, straw and wet meadows, lowland and mountain hay meadows, alluvial forests.

## Biosphere Reserve information

Verwaltungsstelle Biosphärenregion  
Berchtesgadener Land  
Außenstelle der Regierung von Oberbayern  
Sägewerkstraße 3  
83395 Freilassing  
Phone: +49 8654 30946-10  
info@brbgl.de  
www.biosphaerenregion-bgl.de

## Accommodation

Bad Reichenhall Tourismus &  
Stadtmarketing GmbH  
Wittelsbacher Straße 15  
84345 Bad Reichenhall  
Phone: +49 8651 71511-0  
info@bad-reichenhall.de  
www.bad-reichenhall.de

Zweckverband Bergerlebnis Berchtesgaden  
Maximilianstraße 9  
83471 Berchtesgaden  
Phone: +49 8652 65650-0  
info@berchtesgaden.de  
www.berchtesgaden.de

Biosphärenregion Berchtesgadener Land  
www.brbgl.de/tourismus/touristinfos



## Books and maps

*Das höchste Leben – Almwirtschaft im Berchtesgadener Land* (2004)  
ISBN 4101530001270

*Die Tierwelt des Nationalparks Berchtesgaden* (2006)  
ISBN 3-925647-42-2

*Die Pflanzenwelt des Nationalparks Berchtesgaden* (2003)  
ISBN 3-925647-33-3

*Nationalpark Berchtesgaden – Im Augenblick der Zeitlosigkeit* (2010)  
ISBN 978-3-922325-64-2

*Topographical map 1:50,000 Berchtesgadener Alpen* (UK 50-55) and  
Rupertiwinkel (UK 50-44)

## Directions

*By train:* via Freilassing towards Laufen, Bad Reichenhall or Berchtesgaden. From there by bus.

*By car:* From Munich or Salzburg: A 8 – exits for Bad Reichenhall and Neukirchen.





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Bliesgau



## *Land of orchids and savoir-vivre*

Man and nature in harmony – this is impressively demonstrated in Bliesgau Biosphere Reserve. A visitor can see it in the valuable and beautiful meadow orchards, species-rich meadows, extensive beech forests and the floodplain of the river Blies. However, it also has a population density that is higher than the national average, a fact that makes the biosphere reserve unique in the world. Despite so many people, the region has become a refuge for many rare animal and plant species. Nature and culture are the silent architects here, connecting diversity to unify the biosphere reserve.

Bliesgau is home to around eighty percent of the Saarland population of the endangered little owl. The population of the rare marsh fritillary is particularly high and on the Muschelkalk (shell bearing limestone) soils one can admire nearly half of all orchid species occurring in Germany; their display is particularly beautiful.



However, Bliesgau is also a region in transition – shaped over the centuries by traditional extensive farming, it is now trying to resist the trend towards globalization. The biosphere reserve promotes the regional marketing of its own agricultural products. So, for example, the local fruit association Verein Bliesgau Obst e.V. helps orchard owners in the care of their fruit trees and in the marketing of the crop. Then there is the Bliesgau box, a gift idea with regional charm; it is filled individually with, for example, Bliesgau sparkling apple secco, various honeys, speciality sausages or selected handcrafts. Something that has been especially fruitful is the cooperation between Bliesgau Biosphere Reserve and the Bliesgau oil mills, which has meant that Bliesgau is one of the most diverse oil landscapes in Germany.

As a long-inhabited area, Bliesgau also offers many opportunities to search for traces of Roman and Celtic settlements. And the scenic charm in the south of the region is complemented in the north by the town of St. Ingbert, with its industrial history and extensive culture.

Left: Man and nature in  
harmony!

Right: pyramidal orchid,  
one of over 30 orchid  
species in Bliesgau



The "Beeder Biotop"  
amid the Bliesau

## *Wild romanticism on foot and by bike*

Begin your journey of discovery with a visit to the water buffalo in "Beeder biotope". From a viewing platform you can also watch white storks nest-building. Follow shaded paths through Tauben valley, the largest core zone of the Biosphere Reserve, and along Kirkeler rock trail with its impressive bunter sandstone formations, and reach Kirkeler castle – over 1,000 years old. In the warmer months of summer, the Kirkeler Burgsommer festival recreates the days of knights and knaves.

After a visit to the old baroque town of Blieskastel, you can cycle by e-bike from north to south through the Biosphere Reserve on the Blies valley trail, enjoying the fantastic nature of the wildly romantic Bliesau.

## *Donkeys and E-bikes, storks and meadow orchards*

**Monday:** By e-bike along the Blies to the Franco-German Culture Park at Bliesbruck-Reinheim. The French town of Sarreguemines is nearby.

**Tuesday:** A tour on the Biosphere Bus offers the opportunity to get off at individual stops in order to explore the region.

**Wednesday:** In the footsteps of the St James pilgrims through the Biosphere Reserve to Gräfinthal monastery.

**Thursday:** Below ground the Biosphere Reserve guarantees sensational sights with a visit to Schlossberg Caves, Europe's largest mottled sandstone caves.

**Friday:** A morning visit to Bliesgau oil and mustard mill in Einöd to sample the different oils, such as Camelina – the oil of the Celts. And in the afternoon a walk on the educational trail "Ecological backpack through Blieskasteler Forest".

**Saturday:** Discover the southern Bliesgau region by donkey. Enjoy the landscape more slowly and consciously, at the pace of our long-eared four-legged friends.

**Sunday:** Guided tour of the orchid area in Gersheim. As well as the numerous orchids there are other rare animal and plant species to discover.

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* in south-east Saarland, on the border with France and Rheinland-Palatinate

*Area:* 361 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 190 to almost 400 metres

*History:* founded in 2007, recognized by UNESCO in 2009.

*Landscape types:* escarpment landscape. In the north, more urban influence with beech forests on mottled sandstone, in the south very rural: semi-dry limestone grassland with orchid meadows and orchid-beech forests on limestone soils, meadow orchards, Blies floodplain landscape.

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Biosphärenzweckverband Bliesgau*  
Paradeplatz 4  
66440 Blieskastel  
Phone: +49 6842 96009-0, fax -29  
info@biosphaere-bliesgau.eu  
www.biosphaere-bliesgau.eu

*Infostelle Biosphärenreservat Bliesgau*  
„Haus des Bürgers“  
Luitpoldplatz 5  
66440 Blieskastel  
Phone: +49 6842 926-1314

## Accommodation & tourist info

*Saarpfalz-Touristik*  
Paradeplatz 4  
66440 Blieskastel  
Phone: +49 6841 104-7174, fax -7175  
touristik@saarpfalz-kreis.de  
www.saarpfalz-touristik.de

## Books and maps

*Reiseführer Biosphärenreservat Bliesgau*  
ISBN 978-3-89920-810-8

*Der Bliesgau: Natur und Landschaft im südöstlichen Saarland*  
ISBN 978-3-923877-42-3

*Wander- und Freizeitkarte Saarpfalz-Kreis*  
Bestellung über Saarpfalz-Touristik  
(see Accommodation & tourist info)

*Der Bliesgau: Natur – Menschen – Geschichten*  
ISBN 978-3-96176-106-7

*Wilder Bliesgau*  
ISBN 978-3-96227-015-5

*Faszination Bliesgau*  
ISBN 978-3-96227-000-1

*Arten, Biotope und Landschaften im Biosphärenreservat Bliesgau*  
ISBN 978-3-923877-62-1

*Nationale Naturlandschaften im Saarland*  
Bestellung über Biosphärenzweckverband Bliesgau

## Directions

*By train:* by ICE to Homburg or Saarbrücken, by regional train to Lautzkirchen, Kirkel or St. Ingbert; the Saarbahn runs from Saarbrücken to Kleinblittersdorf.

*By car:* take the A 6 or the A 8, exit for St. Ingbert-Mitte, Limbach, Blieskastel or Homburg-Einöd.

Young little owls need an intact cultural landscape



**Biosphärenreservat  
Bliesgau**





UNESCO  
Biosphere Reserve  
Swabian Alb



## *Cultural landscape with history*

A landscape made for hiking, cycling and relaxing – the steeply sloping Albtrauf alternate with gentle hilltops, dry valleys and wide plateaus. Old orchards and hanging ravine forests, flower meadows and juniper heaths invite you to linger. Collared flycatcher, wryneck, red kite, black woodpecker, eagle owl and other rare birds feel just as much at home in the Swabian Alb Biosphere Reserve as do numerous bat species, such as Bechstein's bat and the mouse-eared bat.

Swabian Alb Biosphere Reserve is located about 50 kilometres south-east of Stuttgart. The contrasts between the countryside and the metropolitan region of Stuttgart create the charm and opportunities of the biosphere reserve.

In 2009, Swabian Alb Biosphere Reserve received UNESCO recognition. The state of Baden-Württemberg and its residents have opted for the term "biosphere region" instead of the "biosphere reserve".

No other biosphere reserve in Germany has such great scenic diversity as here with its alternating forest and open land. On the plateau a special feature is the juniper heaths with their species richness, a result of the work of nomadic shepherds. At the foot of Albtrauf there are great contiguous meadow orchards, forming a sea of flowers in spring.



Left: Hohenneuffen castle ruins on the Albtrauf give a wonderful view.

Right: Children enjoying cherries in the orchards

This diversity is also apparent in the environmental and nature conservation-oriented regional development of the Swabian Alb. High-quality products from the region are produced under the ALBGEMACHT product brand, with the aim of preserving and promoting the biodiversity of the unique natural and cultural landscape of the Swabian Alb Biosphere Region. A further example is the "Albrecht Leisa" marketing project; lentils are grown by around 70 organic farmers and it is a real regional success. Innovative ecological products such as Alb mozzarella, juniper products, spelt pasta and emmer pasta or Alb snails have been established on the market and put on the menu of the "biosphere hosts" – a grouping of quality gastronomic establishments.



In the spring a sea of  
flowers – the meadow  
orchards

## *Alb buffalo, Alb cheese, and breath-taking adventures*

A visit to the Swabian Alb Biosphere Centre in Münsingen is a good way of getting a first impression of the Biosphere Reserve. The Biosphere Reserve is laid out at your feet in the form of a huge aerial image and you can learn about the people of the region. Afterwards you can take a walk to the abandoned village of Gruorn on the former military training area in Münsingen; at weekends you can get a hearty meal there. If you want to learn more about the military history and the former life here you should definitely book a tour of the “albgut” (old Military camp). Alternatives include a trip to the charming Lautertal or, for horse lovers, a visit to the State Stud in Marbach. A great end to the day is delicious roast Alb lamb with spelt noodles.

## *History, something for horse- lovers, and plenty to enjoy*

**Monday:** visit the Swabian Alb Biosphere Centre, guided bicycle trip through the former military training area at Münsingen, and then stop at a Biosphere partner.

**Tuesday:** visit Schertelshöhle (cave) in Westerheim, walk along Randecker Maar – a former volcanic pipe – then drive to Schopfloch Alb Nature Conservation Centre.

**Wednesday:** visit Zwiefalten monastery with its Baroque minster and Peterstor Biosphere Information Centre. Then hike to Wimsen, where the boat takes you to the Wimsen cave.

**Thursday:** Hike on one of the certified premium hiking trails of the “hochgehberge” through impressive and valuable nature, past castles and fortresses, afternoon shopping tour in Metzingen outlet city, evening visit to the Metzingen vinotheque to enjoy the ALBGEMACHT wines with live music.

**Friday:** “AlbhofTour Tour” by bike from farm to farm, face to face with Alb buffalo, hearty meals with Alb cheese and delicious sausages at one of the farms.

**Saturday:** visit Beuren open-air museum, then a guided walk on the Gustav-Ströhmfeld-way to Hohenneuffen castle with its panoramic views, and then drive to Neidlingen to see the ball mill.

**Sunday:** from Münsinger Station (Centre for Nature, Environment, and Tourism) ride on a Schwäbischen Albbahn steam train to Gomadingen. Return hike via the State Stud in Marbach to Münsingen.

# General information

Swabian Alb Biosphere Centre provides information with an interactive exhibition and is the starting point for hikes and bike tours through Münsingen former military training area.

## Facts and figures

*Location:* 50 kilometres south-east of Stuttgart in the Swabian Alb (Baden-Württemberg)

*Size:* 853 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 329 to 872 metres

*History:* established in 2008, 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UNESCO recognition in 2019.

*Landscape types:* cultural landscape with beech forests, juniper heaths, meadow orchards, limestone meadows and grasslands, fields, meadows, and settlements.

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Geschäftsstelle Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb*  
Biosphärenallee 2–4  
72525 Münsingen  
Phone: +49 7381 932938-0, fax -15  
biosphaerengebiet@rpt.bwl.de  
www.biosphaerengebiet-alb.de

## Accommodation

*Schwäbische Alb Tourismusverband e. V.*  
Bismarckstraße 21  
72574 Bad Urach  
Phone: +49 7125 93930-0  
info@schwaebischealb.de  
www.schwaebischealb.de

## Books and maps

*Naturerbe Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb*  
ISBN 978-3-87407-790-3

*Mit Kindern unterwegs – Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb*  
ISBN 978-3-87407-874-0

*Rad- und Wanderkarte Biosphärengebiet Schwäbische Alb*  
ISBN 978-3-7473-0342-9

*Freizeitkarte Bad Urach*  
ISBN 978-3-89021-617-1



## Direction

*By train and bus:* from Stuttgart via Metzingen and Bad Urach to Münsingen. From Ulm via Schelklingen to Münsingen. In Münsingen by bus to the Swabian Alb Biosphere Centre.

*By car:* on the A 8 Merklingen or Kirchheim/Teck to Münsingen. From Tübingen/Reutlingen on the B 27 to Münsingen.



A photograph of a forest landscape. In the foreground, a large, light-colored, craggy rock outcrop rises from the forest floor. The rock is covered in patches of moss and lichen. Several trees with light-colored bark and green foliage are growing on and around the rock. The background is filled with more trees, creating a dense forest canopy. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

Biosphere Reserve  
Karst Landscape  
South Harz



## *Diversity in the South Harz*

Extensive beech forests are a characteristic feature of the southern Harz landscape. In the transition area to the Goldene Aue (golden lowland), sink-holes, shafts, rock falls, and springs shape the landscape in a unique way. Karst forms from permeable and water-soluble rock, such as limestone and gypsum, which are leached by surface and ground water. A karst landscape formed from gypsum extends over 100 kilometres along the southern fringe of the Harz, linking Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, and Lower Saxony. As this landscape has been subjected to extensive rather than intensive use, large parts of it are still in a semi-natural condition. Extensive limestone beech forests occur here, and thermophilic oak woods and dry meadows are found on the south-facing slopes. The warm climate ensures that plants more typical of the Mediterranean region also thrive here, such as lady orchid and several other types of orchids.

Karst Landscape South Harz Biosphere Reserve is a habitat for numerous species of animals such as stag beetles, swallowtail butterflies, bats, dormice,



and the wildcat. The undisturbed, semi-natural rivers and streams provide habitats for fish that have disappeared from other areas many years ago, such as brook lamprey, European bullhead, and stone loach. Even so, humans have had an impact, for the southern Harz is an old cultural landscape. The earliest evidence of human activity dates back to the Neolithic Period, and medieval castles bear witness to the historical importance of the region. 800 years of mining have also left its mark. Fortunately, the karst landscape was poorly suited to land consolidation. Today's visitors encounter many small-scale cultivated areas with extensive orchards and grazing areas, deciduous forests and – again and again – old cities and villages with their own distinctive characteristics.

Left: In the karst  
landscape

Right: Gypsum boulder  
on Questenberg



The half-timbered town of Stolberg

## *Half-timbered town and beautiful orchards*

Visit Heimkehle show cave near Uftrungen and follow the Karst Hiking Trail in Alter Stolberg Nature Conservation Area. Sights worth seeing include the old deciduous forests and the historical border markers made of stone.

Proceed to the old, historical half-timbered city of Stollberg, take a tour of the castle and visit the exhibition *Buchen musst Du suchen* (Beech you must seek). Then walk to Große Auerberg with St. Joseph's Cross on top. From there you have an uninterrupted view of the Biosphere Reserve and – if visibility is good – the entire Harz region.

Right in the centre of the karst landscape is Questenberg, a small town located in a water gap (valley) in a picturesque setting. It has a number of attractions to offer such as the colourful wooden figure of the knight Roland and a ruined castle. Travel from there to Hainrode, on foot, by bicycle, or car. A hike along the old road between Questenberg and Hainrode is highly recommended, especially in spring when the fruit trees bloom.

## *Disappearing streams, show mine and St. Joseph's cross*

**Monday:** Take a trip to Hainrode to visit the old smithy and the workshops of the broom-maker and the watchmaker. Hiking on the Karst Hiking Trail past Dinsterschwinde (where the Dinsterschwinde disappears into the depths of the earth) and extensive orchards to Questenberg.

**Tuesday:** Visit the half-timbered town of Stolberg, tour the castle and the Old Mint, followed by a hike along the upper or the lower Bandweg with views of the village.

**Wednesday:** Visit Röhrigschacht show mine in Wettelrode, then drive to Sangerhausen to visit the Europa-Rosarium and Spengler Museum. End the day in the old town of Sangerhausen.

**Thursday:** Visit the Kyffhäuser Monument, Panorama Museum, and Barbarossa Cave. Alternatively, hike in the area around Helme Reservoir near Kelbra to observe the rich birdlife.

**Friday:** Visit the church of St. Cyriakus and Nicolai in Schwenda, affectionately called the "little sister of the Frauenkirche". Then hike to St. Joseph's cross on Große Auerberg.

**Saturday:** Hike from Grillenberg to Pölsfeld, visit Grillenburg ruins, and enjoy the view from the Gedankenbank (bench for reflection) on the Karst Hiking Trail.

**Sunday:** Hike to Bauerngraben, a large sinkhole with an impressive rock face. Then visit Heimkehle show cave near Uftrungen.

# General information

## Facts and figures

*Location:* southern Harz region between Stolberg in the north-west and Sangerhausen in the south-east; district of Mansfeld Südharz

*Area:* 300 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 145 to 579 metres above sea level

*History:* Protected by general decree according to the Nature Conservation Act of the State of Saxony-Anhalt in 2009; recognition by UNESCO is still pending.

*Geographic features:* central uplands (southern Harz declivity), Zechstein mountain range (gypsum karst) with strike valley: over 2,000 karst formations, such as depressions, dolines, cliffs, sinkholes, and springs; expansive, semi-natural deciduous forests, small-structured open landscapes in Zechstein, orchards.

*Historical cultural landscape:* Remnants and monuments of over 800 years of mining history, Stolberg City of Europe, communities with typically regional character, castle ruins.

## Biosphere Reserve information

*Verwaltung Biosphärenreservat  
Karstlandschaft Südharz*  
Hallesche Straße 68a, 06536 Südharz OT Roßla  
Phone: +49 34651 29889-0  
poststelle@suedharz.mule.sachsen-anhalt.de  
www.bioreskarstsuedharz.de

*Permanent exhibition in the Administration*  
Mon. – Fri. from 08:00 am – 4:00 pm,  
Sat., Sun. or other times by arrangement  
Exhibition “Buchen must du suchen”  
at Stolberg Castle  
06536 Südharz OT Stolberg

### Information points

*Bergbaumuseum Röhrigschacht*  
06526 Sangerhausen OT Wettelrode

## Books and maps

*Hiking and Cycling: Wandern und Radfahren im  
Biosphärenreservat Karstlandschaft Südharz*  
Scale 1:25,000, ISBN 978-3-86973-130-8

*Hiking Trail: Karstwanderweg Südharz*  
Scale 1:33,000, ISBN 978-3-86973-111-7



*Travel Guide: Unterwegs im Biosphärenreservat  
Karstlandschaft Südharz – Zwischen Stolberg  
und Pölsfeld*  
ISBN 978-3-86037-448-1

*Cycling and hiking map:  
Rad- und Wanderkarte Südharz/Kyffhäuser*  
Scale 1:50,000, ISBN 978-3-89920-318-9

## Accommodation

*Touristinformation*  
Am Rosengarten 2a  
06526 Sangerhausen  
Europa-Rosarium (Haupteingang)  
Phone: +49 3464 19433  
info@sangerhausen-tourist.de  
www.sangerhausen-tourist.de

*Touristinformation Stolberg (Harz)*  
Niedergasse 17  
06536 Südharz OT Stolberg  
Phone: +49 3465 4454 or 3465 419433  
ti@rossla.de  
www.tourismus-suedharz.de

## Directions

*By train* via Halle, Sangerhausen, Nordhausen,  
in Berga/Kelbra or Roßla – stop/stations

*By car:* on the A 38, exit Roßla or Berga.





# UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Black Forest



## *Forests, pastures, far-reaching views*

Semi-natural mixed mountain forests, colourful wildflower meadows and pastures, landscapes shaped by the ice age, regional specialities and living traditions characterise the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve. The region offers many contrasts and experiences. It is located in the extreme southwest of Germany, near the borders with Switzerland and France. It extends from 310 to 1,420 metres above sea level – ranging from a mild climate, suitable for fruit growing, to a snowy mountain climate. During the last ice age, glaciers reached all the way into the valleys, and their legacy can still be seen today in the shape of moraines and u-shaped valleys. No fewer than six glaciers merged in the “Präger Gletscherkessel” – unique in the world.

The wooded heights, the grasslands, and the valleys cutting deeply into gneiss and granite make up the picture-book Black Forest landscape, which also includes traditional Black Forest farms with their long hipped roofs extending down to ground floor level. Mountains such as Schauinsland, Belchen, and Herzogenhorn offer panoramic views as far as the snow-covered Alps and across the Rhine to the Vosges. During milder times of the year, the distinctive landscape can be explored on numerous high-quality hiking trails. During winter, visitors are attracted to wonderful cross-country ski trails and snowshoe tours, without another person in sight.

Left: Itinerant shepherd  
on Belchen

Right: mountain arnica  
(wolf's bane) with six-  
spot burnet in the Präger  
Gletscherkessel



Above all, the species-rich communal mountain pastures characterise the cultural landscape of the Black Forest biosphere region. For centuries, the farmers have been driving their cattle herds to and from these high pastures. The resulting “grassland-rich forest landscape”, which has been recognized by UNESCO, includes imposing “pasture beech trees”, whose growth is shaped by browsing animals. Endangered cattle breeds, such as Hinterwald, continue to contribute to the preservation of the landscape. One of the aims of the Biosphere Reserve is to secure the continued existence of these ancient breeds, for example through new marketing strategies for meat.

In this densely forested region, the people of the Black Forest have acquired a great deal of knowledge about the use of timber as a sustainable raw material, ranging from timber construction techniques to woodworking and carving. For the purpose of climate protection, it is important that this technical knowledge originating in the biosphere region is made use of elsewhere. Various traditions typical of the Black Forest continue to be practiced by the inhabitants of the remote valleys. Almost every village has its own traditional dress, customs and festivals. The highlight of the year is the Alemannic carnival, including processions and rituals. The Alemannic dialect, still maintained with enthusiasm, contributes to the high level of identification of the people with their region. Interesting museums such as the Resenhof Museum of Local History in Bernau, Hebel Museum in Hausen, or the Textile Museum in Zell vividly bring traditions and customs to life.



Snowshoe hiker on  
Schauinsland

## *Schauinsland: vistas, nature, history*

Take the Schauinsland cable car from Freiburg to one of the highest peaks of the Black Forest biosphere region. Enjoy the view all the way to the Alps from the observation tower (1,284 m). Explore the historical silver mine. Hike through open mountain forests and wildflower meadows to the over 400-year old "Schniederlihof". Experience the history of the Black Forest in the museum. Continue the walk to Hofsggrund and from there to Oberried by bus. Make a final stop at the inn "Zum Goldenen Adler". Back to Freiburg by bus and train.

## *From the origins of winter sports to the magical summit*

**Monday:** Take the Höllentalbahn to Hinterzarten. Visit the Black Forest Ski Museum. Hike along the Hochmoor Rundweg or to the Ospelehof, which produces its own natural cosmetics.

**Tuesday:** Drive to St. Blasien and visit the cathedral, one of the largest domed churches in Europe. Menzenschwand: relax in the Radon Revital Baths or visit "Le Petit Salon" museum for information on Europe's court painters, F.X. and H. Winterhalter.

**Wednesday:** Take the train to Zell im Wiesental. Visit Wiesental Textile Museum. Hike to Häg-Ehrsberg. Take the bus back to the starting point.

**Thursday:** Bicycle tour around Schluchsee (18 km), stopping for a swim in summer. Have a drink at Unterkrummenhof on the south side of the lake. Afterwards, take a trip on the lake with MS Schluchsee, starting at the lido.

**Friday:** Visit Bernau and the Hans Thoma Museum of Art or Resenhof Museum of Local History for information on the tradition of timber processing; hike on Hochtalsteig.

**Saturday:** Hike the 14-km leg of the Hebel Trail from Zell im Wiesental to Steinen, following the Alemannic verses of Johann Peter Hebel through the biosphere region.

**Sunday:** Excursion to Belchen, take the cable car to Höhengasthaus. The "magic summit" offers distant views of the Swiss Alps, the French Jura, and the Vosges mountains.

# General information

Wooden Roland figure  
and Queste

## Facts and figures

*Location:* Southern Black Forest in the south-west of Baden-Württemberg, the border triangle between Germany, France and Switzerland.

*Area:* 632 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 310 to 1,420 metres above sea level

*History:* Established in 2016, recognized by UNESCO in 2017.

*Geographic features:* Mixed mountain forests, communal pastures, stone runs, and raised bogs

## Biosphere Reserve information

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[www.schwarzwald-tourismus.info](http://www.schwarzwald-tourismus.info)

## Books and maps

Konold, Werner and Bernd-Jürgen Seitz:  
*Biosphärengebiet Schwarzwald – Mensch und Natur im Einklang*,  
Silberburg-Verlag 2018



## Directions

*By train:* from Freiburg by Höllentalbahn to Kirchzarten or to Schluchsee, from there by bus to the biosphere region. From Kirchzarten by bus to Todtnau. From Basel (Badischer Bahnhof) by Wiesentalbahn to Zell im Wiesental

*By car:* A 5 to Freiburg, B 31 to Kirchzarten, L 126 to Wiesental via Notschreipass; A 81 to Geisingen, B 31 to Titisee-Neustadt, B 500 to Todtnau via Feldberg



# Biosphere Reserve Drömling





## *Land of a thousand ditches*

Drömling is located in the northwest of Saxony-Anhalt on the border with Lower Saxony, in the Altmark district of Salzwedel and the district of Börde.

For more than 200 years, Drömling has been a landscape shaped by humans. When the morning mist rises and the sun appears, it reveals a charming semi-natural cultural landscape, where the characteristic ditches alternate with fields, meadows and countless rows of trees and hedges. Because of the 2,000 km of watercourses in the area, Drömling is also called the “land of a thousand ditches”.

While only remnants of the original alder carr woodland exist today, meadows and fields continue to dominate the landscape. A species-rich fauna and flora has been preserved, particularly in the meadows and wooded areas. The Mittelland Canal is a valuable habitat and migration route for many species of animals. The shallow water



zone in Piplockenburg is structurally diverse, different zones being established within the body of the water and forming a diverse range of habitats. Together with the unique landscape of Drömling, the shallow water zone in Piplockenburg has great potential for developing tourism in a way that is compatible with nature.

The planned 132-kilometre Drömling hiking circuit will connect all the regions of Drömling and their most beautiful places. The circular route will consist of five separate circuits in Saxony-Anhalt and Lower Saxony. No matter whether you cycle, walk, ride a horse, or take a charabanc, if you are looking for peace and quiet or want to leave your normal life behind, Drömling is the right place for you.

Left: Rimpau's  
Moordammkultur is only  
found in Drömling

Right: Alder carr  
woodland in  
Breitenroder-Oebisfelder  
Drömling



Shallow water zone at Mannhausen

## Carriage rides and birdwatching

Some visitors to Drömling are hoping for a peaceful nature experience; others wish to improve their knowledge by taking part in one of the guided walks. Cyclists can discover Drömling via a network of signposted tracks. Carriage rides are also enjoying increasing popularity with visitors. Small guesthouses, farms, and hotels offer accommodation for every taste and budget.

A visit to the information centre in Kämkerhorst will give you an idea of all the available options. Originally built as a ditch master's workshop, the building now houses an exhibition of native animals and their habitats. The outdoor area includes a small-scale model of Drömling.

Hike along the Ohre, Sachau Dam, and the shallow water zone in Piplockenburg to observe various water birds, discover traces of otters and beavers and, with a little luck, catch a glimpse of a white-tailed eagle. In late autumn and early spring, the shallow water zone is a sleeping and resting place for thousands of Nordic geese, ducks, and cranes. To see this spectacle, a visit to the bird hides right on the edge of the shallow water zone is worthwhile.

## Moordammkultur (digging ditches and sanding bogs) and half-timbered construction

**Monday:** A walk in the northern Drömling in the midst of the former Moordammkultur, with its countless ditches is well worth the effort. Meadow and water birds live here, as do numerous species of insects and amphibians.

The landscape shaped by bog soil-cover cultivation gives Drömling a selling point that is unique among UNESCO Biosphere Reserves worldwide. Restoring and maintaining this rare small-scale form of land use for the long term is a major challenge.

**Tuesday:** Drömling offers its visitors some memorable sights, especially in the villages. These include Kunrau Castle, built in the style of the Italian Renaissance, with its observation tower and park, and the half-timbered churches in Dannefeld, Jeggau, Miesterhorst, Peckfitz, Röwitz, Trippigleben, Wenze, and Wernitz. The church in Dannefeld is of particular interest, with its winged altar dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and a churchyard portal from 1735.

**Wednesday:** A charabanc ride in Drömling is always a great way to experience nature. From high on the charabanc you can see Drömling in all its uniqueness, variety, and beauty. Certified nature and landscape guides will be happy to accompany you.

**Thursday:** The family-run stud farm "Kleine Gestüt Drömling" in Krügerhorst near Mieste gives you "Himmel auf (Pf)Erden" (heaven on horseback). Horseback trekkers are just as welcome here as families with their children or organised groups of children.

**Friday:** Seasonal creative courses using natural materials, exclusive beer brewing courses, nature hikes, special cultural events – the programme at Kreativhof in Kunrau is varied.

**Saturday:** In many villages you can still find old farmsteads built in the half-timbered or red brick style typical for the region, dating from when Drömling was cultivated. The idyllic location of the villages can be enjoyed with a piece of homemade cake and a cup of coffee in Wiesencafé in Breiteiche.

The ditch and channel systems for Moordammkultur in Drömling give many insights into cultural and historical usage, for example Friedrichskanal and Wilhelmskanal.

**Sunday:** Oebisfelde Castle is one of the historical architectural monuments of the town and is considered to be the oldest preserved marsh castle in Europe. It was built to protect the land and its inhabitants on this side of Drömling from enemies, while at the same time securing passage along an important trade route.

Oebisfelde Local History Association has created an attractive castle and local history museum in the rooms of the former servants' house. The history of the town and its residents is shown in permanent and changing exhibitions. Every year, "Open Monument Day" is celebrated with a variety of activities, such as tours of the town and castle led by guides in historical costume.

Nicolai Church in Oebisfelde is neo-romantic but also includes neo-gothic parts. This historically valuable building has been renovated and now serves as a venue for events, concerts and exhibitions.

# General information

Guided nature walk  
with a ranger

## Facts and figures

*Location:* On the south-western edge of Altmark, along the Mittelland Canal and the Ohre, in the northwest of Saxony-Anhalt on the border with Lower Saxony

*Area:* 340 square kilometres

*Elevation:* 55 metres above sea level

*History:* Founded in 1990 as a Nature Park, it was recognized as Drömling Saxony-Anhalt Biosphere Reserve on 23 June 2019. An application for UNESCO recognition as a Biosphere Reserve spanning the states Saxony-Anhalt and Lower Saxony is currently being made. The cross-border Drömling Biosphere Reserve will cover an area of 385 square kilometres.

*Geographic features:* Watercourses, grassland areas, deciduous forests, and bogs

## Biosphere Reserve information

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Phone: +49 39002-8500

## Accommodation

*Accommodation, restaurants, and other partners can be found on our homepage*  
[www.biosphaerenreservat-droemling.de](http://www.biosphaerenreservat-droemling.de)

Information material is available from the Biosphere Reserve administration.



## Directions

*By train:* stations on the Magdeburg-Wolfsburg line: Wegenstedt, Rätzlingen, Bösdorf or Oebisfelde. stations on the Stendal-Wolfsburg route: Mieste, Miesterhorst, Oebisfelde

*By car:* Please contact the Biosphere Reserve administration for more information.





Wasserkuppe in Rhön  
Biosphere Reserve

## *Jewels of nature – National Natural Landscapes*

*The 16 National Parks, 18 Biosphere Reserves and over 100 Nature Parks and 1 Wilderness Area offer breath-taking views, spectacular experiences, as well as peace and relaxation. They are also for the preservation of biological diversity and the protection of native flora and fauna.*

*United under the umbrella of National Natural Landscapes, they offer visitors spectacular scenes of nature – from the Wadden Sea to the central German river landscapes to the Alps.*

## *A common voice – National Natural Landscapes*

The umbrella organization Nationale Naturlandschaften e.V. gives a common voice the German national parks, biosphere reserves, nature parks, and wilderness areas.

Since 1991 the non-profit organization Nationale Naturlandschaften e.V. (formerly EUOPARC Deutschland e.V.) has supported the further development of protected areas and stands for the partnership of these areas.

In numerous projects, the exchange of experience and information is promoted among members. Nationwide programmes are initiated and coordinated in the areas of environmental education, voluntary work or quality management. In addition, new strategies for the preservation and further development of National Natural Landscapes are designed together.

### **National Parks**

National Parks are landscapes in which nature is allowed to remain natural. They protect natural landscapes, while preserving the inherent laws of nature and provide refuges for wild plants and animals. In doing so the national parks create unique spaces to experience nature and provide great places for environmental education and research. Therefore, they are indispensable for the biodiversity and species richness of our planet. At the same time, National Parks increase the attractiveness of their region and contribute to its economic development.

### **Biosphere Reserves**

Biosphere Reserves are model regions to show how the co-existence of man and nature can be developed and tested. They protect cultural landscapes from destructive interference and preserve and develop valuable habitats for both people and nature. They ensure a balance of human use and natural cycles, thus helping to create regional value. Biosphere Reserves enable exemplary discoveries for science and for research on the interaction of natural and social processes.

### **Nature Parks**

Nature Parks are regions where people and nature can recuperate. They preserve and develop both the landscape and nature, as well as supporting environmentally friendly tourism. They promote sustainable regional development and present opportunities for environmental education and public relations. Thus, they help to support the needs of people in their lives and work in harmony with the requirements of landscape and nature conservation.

### **Wilderness Areas**

Wilderness Areas are places in which the dynamic forces of nature can act unaffected. They protect large areas that develop freely and naturally, that is, not towards a human-intended goal. They thus offer habitats for wild animals and plants that rely on natural processes and large, undisturbed areas. Wilderness Areas enable us to experience and discover an unrestricted nature in which people are not the focus. In addition, they are important places of learning for the study of natural processes and development.







Junior Rangers form a "living map of Germany". This nationwide programme currently involves over 40 National Natural Landscapes.

## Junior Rangers

Enjoying nature and active exploration of their country, that is what a Junior Ranger does. In more than 40 National Natural Landscapes, children from the age of seven join experienced rangers in fields and meadows. They learn about their own environment in a creative and fun way, and they are excited about committed action for nature. From Watzmann to the Wadden Sea, about 1,500 children nationwide have been active every year since 2008.

Anyone can become a junior ranger, from activities in their region, on a discovery tour on holiday, in the classroom, or as a junior ranger on the web.

Further information: [www.junior-ranger.de](http://www.junior-ranger.de)

## Market place for nature – benefits for people and nature

"Market Place for Nature" is an internet platform which presents a wide range of conservation projects in National Natural Landscapes. National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, and Nature Parks have the opportunity to promote their project ideas from the fields of education, biodiversity and species protection, climate protection, tourism, or sustainable land use, as well as many other areas. The platform provides interested people with background information on the projects and can help them to make their commitment. By making a donation or an active commitment, they can make a difference to the most valuable natural landscapes in Germany. A commitment to nature is worth it!

Further information: [www.marktplatz-natur.de](http://www.marktplatz-natur.de)

## Pride in Nature – Volunteers in Parks

Join in! Over 40 National Natural Landscapes nationwide offer hands-on projects, from habitat protection to environmental education. In the "Pride in Nature – Volunteers in Parks" programme everyone is welcome, irrespective of age or skill, no matter how much time you have.

Nature conservation is a point of pride and a great opportunity to actively experience National Natural Landscapes, to expand knowledge and to meet like-minded people. You too can be a "Volunteer in Parks", like around 3,000 others do every year. Qualified volunteer coordinators on site are happy to advise you.

Further information: [www.ehrensache-natur.de](http://www.ehrensache-natur.de)



Top: Ernstlhof National Park Partner, Bavarian Forest

Bottom: Siesta in the hay – taking a break from mowing an arnica meadow, Ore Mountains/ Vogtland Nature Park



## A special nature-experience: holiday with our Partners

Spend a holiday in the most spectacular scenes of nature and experience it with all your senses – that is what National Natural Landscapes Partners offer.

Partner businesses see themselves as ambassadors of their protected areas. They are committed to the protection of nature and climate, and they are competent contact people for their home regions.

Together, they aim to make their products high quality as well as nature – and environmentally friendly, to give you a unique nature experience. Enjoy with all your senses the most valuable natural and cultural landscapes in Germany – National Natural Landscapes.

Further information: [www.nationale-naturlandschaften.de/partner](http://www.nationale-naturlandschaften.de/partner)

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Nationale  
Naturlandschaften



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