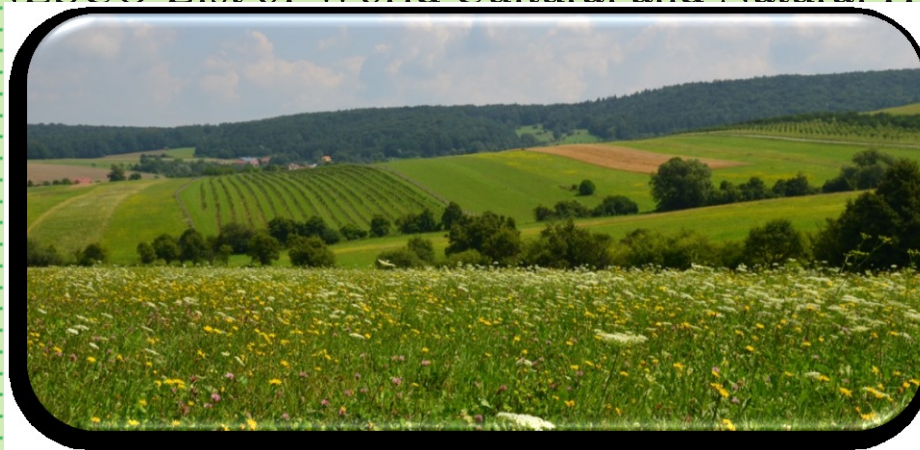


NATURAL HERITAGE

- Majestic mountains, peaceful hilly areas, deep forests, clear rivers, water reservoirs, romantic valleys, mysterious underground spaces
- Increasing interest of tourists → natural scenery change → nature protection, laws introduced → careful use of resources, protection of biodiversity & natural habitats
- **Natural heritage – natural features, geological and physiographical formations and natural sites** of outstanding universal value from the point of view of natural beauty, science and/or conservation
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Often habitats of threatened animal & plant species, can be listed World Heritage Site
- CR – no area on UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage as natural site



MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME

- Run by UNESCO, started 1971
- Aim – balanced relationship between mankind & nature, sustainable development
- World Network of Biosphere Reserves
- Biosphere Reserve – ecosystem with plants & animals of unusual scientific & natural interest
- Proposed by residents, ratified by national committee & designated by UNESCO
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- 2015 – 651 Biosphere Reserves in 120 countries, including 15 transboundary sites
 - Křivoklátsko – 1977
 - Třeboň Basin – 1977
 - Lower Morava – 2003 (former Pálava – 1986, extended & renamed 2003)
 - Šumava – 1990
 - Krkonoše – 1992
 - Bílé Karpaty – 1996



KŘIVOKLÁTSKO – KŘIVOKLÁT REGION

- 1977 – Biosphere Reserve, 1978 – Protected Landscape Area
- 628 km², predominantly forested highland region
- Broad-leaved & mixed coniferous forest ecosystems, grasslands, pastures, valley meadows & agricultural land
- Berounka River valley – deep canyons, floodplains, terraces, steep slopes & cliffs
- 1,800 plant species, 84 native species of trees & shrubs
- Hunting grounds for royalty → limited deforestation & human interference
- 24 nature reserves & monuments



TŘEBOŇSKO – TŘEBOŇ BASIN/REGION

- 1977 – Biosphere Reserve, 1979 – Protected Landscape Area
- 700 km², predominantly shallow, flat or slightly rolling region, app 50 % – forests
- Extensive system of fishponds (shallow artificial lakes, 0.1 to 500 ha), app 460, most built in 15 & 16 centuries, interconnected by system of canals & ditches & Lužnice River
- Various types of wetlands, reed and sedges belts, marshes, alder & willow covers, wet meadows, floodplain forests, swampland
- Important bird area for water birds nesting & migration
- 33 nature reserves & monuments + two Ramsar sites



strouha, rákos, ostrice/šachor/vodní rákos, močál/bažina/mokřad, olše, vrba

DOLNÍ MORAVA – LOWER MORAVA



- 1976 – Protected Landscape Area
- 1986 – Pálava Biosphere Reserve
- 2003 – extended & renamed
- 354 km², Pavlov Hills – limestone cliffs & steep slopes covered with steppes, forests & grasslands, remnants of floodplain meadows & forests, considerable part – arable land & vineyards
- 24 nature reserves & monuments + two Ramsar sites



ŠUMAVA – ŠUMAVA MOUNTAINS



- 1977 – Biosphere Reserve, 1979 – Protected Landscape Area
- 1991 – National Park
- 1,671 km², mountain range, primeval mountain forests, plains, glacial lakes, peat bogs, rivers & canyons, beech & mountain spruce
- Spring area of the Blanice River – most important site for River Pearl Mussel
- 89 nature reserves & monuments + Ramsar site



KRKONOŠE/KARKONOSZE – GIANT MOUNTAINS

- 1963 – declared National Park, 1992 – Biosphere Reserve
- Mixed mountain & highland system
- Shared by CR & Poland, 548 km² (total area 604 km²)
- Four vegetation belts (submontane, montane, subalpine, alpine)
- Arctic & alpine ecosystems, flower rich mountain meadows, mountain spruce forest, mixed beech-spruce forest, Alpine tundra, subarctic peat bogs, dwarf pine covers, glacial kettles



BÍLÉ KARPATY – WHITE CARPATHIANS

- 1980 – Protected Landscape Area, 1996 – Biosphere Reserve
- 715 km², hills & uplands, orchid & other rare species rich grasslands, near-natural temperate broad-leaved forests, old meadow orchards & solitary fruit trees of different old & local fruit cultivars
- 52 nature reserves



NATIONAL PARKS

- Four Parks – established to protect rare & unique plant & animal species
- System of protection – three zones/belts, the strictest – the first zone (prohibition of camping, making fire outside designated areas, road building, entering outside marked paths, etc.)
- **Giant Mountains** (1963, oldest)
- **Šumava Mountains** (690 km², largest, 1991)



NATIONAL PARKS

- **Valley of the River Dyje** (63 km², smallest, 1991)
- Stone fields & wetlands
- 77 types of protected plants (velvet plant (verbascum), Greater Pasqua flower)
- Protected animals (European otter, black stork)



divizna, koniklec velkokvětý, vydra říční, čáp černý

NATIONAL PARKS

- **Bohemian Switzerland** (2000, youngest)
- Sandstone formations on the River Elbe & their biotope are protected
- Largest population of peregrine falcon in central Europe



PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AREAS

- 26 Areas, harmonic landscape with typical relief
- White Carpathians, Blansko Forest, Litovelské Pomoraví, Broumov Region, Central Bohemian Uplands, Bohemian Karst, Jeseníky Mountains, Jizera Mountains, Křivoklát Region, Lusatian Mountains, Elbe sandstone Formations, Šumava Mountains, Kokořín/Mácha Region, Pálava, Eagle Mountains, Poodří, Slavkov Forest, Žďár Uplands, Moravian Karst, Třeboň Region & Iron Mountains



BOHEMIAN PARADISE

- 1955 – oldest Protected Landscape
- 2002 – extended with Malá Skála & Prachov Rocks areas
- 2005 – member of the Global Geoparks Network
- Rock towns, caves & precious stones/gemstones



BRDY

- 2016 – youngest Protected Landscape
- On the territory of former military district
- Valuable forest covers, meadows, wetlands, moorlands & tens of brooks



BESKYDY MOUNTAINS

- 1973 – largest (1,160 km²)
- Primeval forests, species rich meadows & pastures, pseudo-karst elements, hamlets
- Stable population of lynxes, bears & wolves
- 70 per cent covered with forests



BLANÍK

- 1981 – smallest (40 km²)
- Well-preserved natural & cultural heritage
- 30 percent covered with forests, mainly spruce (57 %) & pine (20 %)



NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES

- More than hundred
- Small-scale areas with valuable nature of national or international importance
- 1838 – Žofín Virgin Forest, oldest
- 1933 – Adršpach-Teplice Rocks, Boubín Virgin Forest, Black & Devil Lakes, Javorina, Mionší, or Razula
- Praděd – complex of natural forest associations & pastures (largest, about 20 km²)
- Bohdaneč pond, Milešovka, Radhošť, Rejvíz, or Soos



NATIONAL NATURE MONUMENTS

- More than hundred
- Smaller natural structures (geological formation, mineral deposits, endangered species habitats...) of national or international scientific, ecological or aesthetic importance
- Grandmother's Valley, Barrandov Rocks, Bozkov Dolomity Caves, Pomezí Cave, Kalendář věků, Kamenná slunce, Lanek, Pravčice Gate, Rešov waterfalls, Skalky skřítků, Svatoš Rocks, Venus Bowls (Venušiny misky), or Zbrašov Aragonit Caves



NATURE RESERVES & MONUMENTS

- Countless Nature Reserves (small-scale areas of regional importance)
- Countless Nature Monuments (smaller natural structures of regional importance)



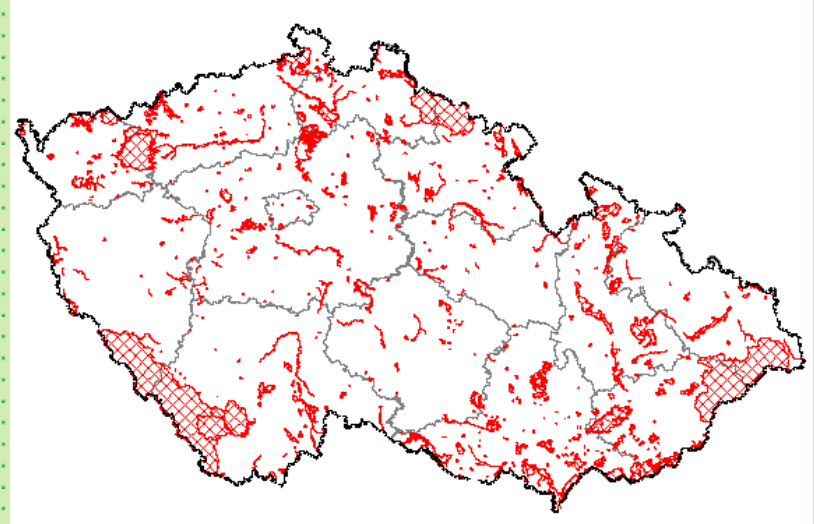
NATURA 2000

- Network of nature protection areas on territory of European Union
 - Special Protection Areas (Bird areas)
 - Křivoklátsko, Třeboňsko, Lednice ponds, Poodří, Libavá
 - Sites of Community Importance (Locality of European importance)
- 2015 – 41 Bird Areas & 1,075 Localities of European Importance (on our territory)

Bird Areas



Localities of European Importance



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**