



to the health of the forest.

We plant seedlings of the original wood species so bringing the species composition of the forest closer to what it originally was. We support growth of seedlings which have spontaneously taken roots in the forest.

We have been given FSC and PEFC prestige certificates for the very good care taken of Krkonoše forests entrusted to us. The certificates prove that Krkonoše forests are managed in a considerate and responsible way.



# THE KRKONOŠE MOUNTAINS FORESTS



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SPRÁVA KRKONOŠSKÉHO NÁRODNÍHO PARKU

[www.krnapp.cz](http://www.krnapp.cz)

The Krkonoše Mountains forests have been impervious deep forests for thousands of years. Man has been farming it since the middle Ages, i.e. for about 700 years.

Exploitation of wood, in connection with mining in the Krkonoše Mountains and supplying silver mines in Kutná Hora caused almost total devastation of the mountains. During 18th century our ancestors started to cultivate the forest deliberately and they established the large forest stand, often with unsuitable species compositions.

They could not withstand emissions in the 70's of the 20th century and forest ecosystems



The Krkonoše Mountains National Park Administration has taken care of the Krkonoše forests since 1994. The forest we inherited is very much different from the natural forest.

Although the forest stands cover today more than 80% of the Krkonoše Mountains area, its species composition is not natural. Most of its area is nowadays covered by

- Picea abies (79%),
- Mountain pine (6%),
- European beech (5%).

The broadleaved tree species are only sparsely represented (10%).

Our aim is to bring the forest as close as possible to its natural composition and to minimize interventions of man. We try to restore its stability so that it withstands calamities better.

We do not create bare areas during forest cutting. We fell and transport the wood as gently as possible so that neither forest stand nor soil is damaged. We use cable ways and horses in inaccessible areas. We leave a significant amount of wood where it falls, so that it can decompose and contribute

encumbered by high concentration of harmful substances in the air broke up quickly on the large area, particularly in the higher positions.

It was possible to gradually reduce the worst consequences of emissions and ecological calamities by restricting the sources of harmful substances, air protection and with significant help of FACE foundation.

Today the Krkonoše Mountains are once again green.

