

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

EUROPEAN DIPLOMA

Candidatures for the 1967 Diploma
submitted by the Working Party on
Flora, Fauna and Landscapes



COE040552

Memorandum by the Secretariat

The present document reproduces the candidatures for the European Diploma which, at its meeting last September, the Working Party on Flora, Fauna and Landscape selected as relating to areas of European interest and as being the object of appropriate conservation measures. These areas are:

1. Protected landscape: Lüneburger Heide (Federal Republic of Germany).
2. Protected landscape: National Park of the Abruzzi (Italy).
3. Nature reserve: National Park of Muddus (Sweden).
4. Protected landscapes: National Parks of Sarek and Padjelanta (Sweden).

The European Committee is invited to take the final decision and to provide in each case a written statement motivating its decision.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Country: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Protected landscape:

LÜNEBURGER HEIDE

(a) Type of reserve

The "Lüneburger Heide" or "Lüneburg Heath" is a natural reserve comprising heath, marshland and large forests.

(b) Characteristics and justification for conservation

The reserve includes one of the largest areas (5,000 hectares) covered by ling (Calluna) in Northern Europe. It is grazed by flocks of downland sheep (Heidschnucken). It also contains large juniper plantations and wide expanses of cross-leaved heath. The extensive forests are chiefly pine but contain some vestiges here and there of the oak and beech, or oak and birch woods of earlier times.

The area is of considerable geological and zoological interest.

It has been made into a national park and has now an international reputation as a holiday area.

(c) Description of geographical position and/or sketch or tracing on map

The reserve covers 20,000 hectares and is situated in Lower Saxony in the centre of the Lüneburger Heide.

A 1/50,000 scale map of the reserve and a 1/300,000 map showing the natural parks in the Federal Republic are attached.

(d) Photographs

Fifty-two (coloured) photographs are attached.

(e) Conservation measures taken so far

No part of the area is completely protected but the uses to which the heath is put are strictly controlled. There are some cultivated areas and some pastureland.

1. Police Order relating to the Lüneburger Heide natural reserve

Having regard to the Act of 8th July 1920 (GSS 437) amending Section 34 of Police Regulation of 1st April 1880 on the countryside and forests (GSS 230) and to Section 136 of the Act of 30th July 1883 on general administration (GSS 195), the area situated in the counties (Kreise) of Soltau and Winsen, in the administrative district (Regierungsbezirk) of Lüneburg which, pending final delimitation of the area, is coloured red on the map deposited with the Regierungspräsident of Lüneburg, is hereby designated a natural reserve to be known as Lüneburger Heide.

The present Order shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Lüneburg Official Gazette.

Two copies of the map deposited with the Regierungspräsident of Lüneburg shall be exhibited in the Landratsämter of Soltau and Winsen where the public shall have free access to them.

BERLIN, 29th November 1921.

(Signed) BOELITZ, Minister of
Science, Art and
Education

WENDORFF, Minister of
Agriculture, Estates
and Forests

2. Police Order for the protection of nature and natural resources in the Lüneburger Heide nature reserve

Having regard to Sections 6, 12 and 13 of the Order of 20th September 1867 on police administration in the newly acquired territories (GSS 1529); to Sections 137 and 139 of the Act of 30th July 1883 on the general administration of the territory (GSS 195); to the Act of 21st December 1922 extending the classes of offences punishable by fines and limiting those punishable by short-term imprisonment (Reich Official Gazette, page 1604); and to the Act of 8th July 1920 (GSS 437) amending the Police Regulation of 1st April 1880 on the countryside and forests (GSS 230), with the consent of the District (Bezirk) Commission; the following measures relating to the Lüneburger Heide nature reserve are adopted:

Part I

Section 1. The following actions are forbidden in the Lüneburger Heide nature reserve without the permission of the Regierungspräsident of Lüneburg: removing, defacing or burning any portions of the heath, or using it for any purposes other than traditional ones (sheep farming, etc.).

Text published in the Reich and Prussia Gazette (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger), No. 8, 10th January 1922.

Section 2. Permission to do any of the above shall be refused in cases where the protection of nature and the national heritage requires the reserve to be maintained in its present condition. The Regierungspräsident of Lüneburg may however authorise exceptions in cases where measures are called for which cannot be taken in any other form without imposing hardship on the community.

Section 3. Permission to take the types of action set out in Article 1 above may be granted in certain cases on the express condition that they form part of a programme directed or supervised by the authorities and that due regard is paid to the need to protect nature and the national heritage, as defined in an order from the Regierungspräsident. To ensure that the action taken is in conformity with planning regulations, a guarantee may be demanded.

Section 4. Reafforestation of forest lots denuded by felling, fire or storm shall be effected with due regard to the need to protect nature and the national heritage as defined in an order from the Regierungspräsident, to whom any intended reafforestation shall be notified.

Section 5. In the Lüneburg nature reserve the following are prohibited: felling, digging or pulling up, picking, cutting, mutilating, damaging, removing, or spoiling by the affixing of notice-boards, any of the following trees, bushes or plants:

(1) Junipers (Juniverus communis), hollybushes (Ilex aphifolium), dwarf oaks;

(2) Trees, tree plantations or other plants, species or families of plants named in the register of scheduled sites (Article 12).

The Police Order of 30th May 1921 issued over the signatures of the Minister of Agriculture, Estates and Forests and the Minister of Science, Art and Education (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, No. 172, 26th July 1921) shall be unaffected by the terms of the present Order.

Section 6. The Lüneburg Regierungspräsident may authorise derogations from the provisions of Article 5 (1) above in writing, but only provided that such derogations are justified by over-riding economic considerations or by scientific or educational requirements. The holder of such written authorisation must carry the document on him and produce it for inspection whenever requested to do so by authorised inspectors. Mutatis mutandis, Article 3 also applies.

Section 7. In the Lüneburg nature reserve the following are prohibited: catching any of the animals listed below, setting any type of trap, poisoning, killing, unearthing, hunting, shooting, or deliberately frightening them; robbing, taking away, destroying or damaging eggs, nests, eyries or earths. The animals and plants covered by this Article are:

(1) Martens (mustela martes L. and mustela foina Erxl.), badgers (meles meles L.) and otters (lutra lutra L.);

(2) Birds of every kind with the exception of black game (tetrao tetrix L.), partridges (perdrix Briss), ducks (Anatidae) and woodcock (Scolopax L.);

(3) Other animal species or colonies of animals or plants named in the register of scheduled sites (Article 12).

This Article does not apply to animals which are the private property of individuals.

The Police Order of 30th May 1921 issued over the signatures of the Minister of Agriculture, Estates and Forests and the Minister of Science, Art and Education (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, No. 172, 26th July 1921) also applies.

Section 8. Article 6 also applies mutatis mutandis to animal species, colonies of animals, plant species, eggs, nests, eyries and earths.

Section 9. To the extent rendered necessary by the protection of nature, the Lüneburg Regierungspräsident may establish a programme for the slaughter of any animals not protected under Article 7, the hunting or shooting of which is permitted either in specially designated areas or in parts of such areas. A copy of such programme must be handed to any persons to whom authorisation to hunt or shoot is granted.

Part II

Section 10. In the Lüneburger Heide nature reserve it is forbidden to remove, damage or deface any of the following:

- (1) Erratic blocks of over 60 centimetres;
- (2) Other natural features of the landscape such as springs, streams, ponds, hillocks, hollows, slopes, screes, which require to be preserved and which are entered in the register of scheduled sites (Article 12).

Article 6 also applies mutatis mutandis.

Part III

Section 11. In the cases provided for in Articles 1 (1) and (2) Article 7 (3) and Article 10, the approaches to scheduled sites may also be entered in the register of scheduled sites (Article 12) to the extent that nature conservation requires them to be protected also.

Once such approaches have been scheduled it shall be prohibited to make any alterations to them.

Article 6 also applies mutatis mutandis

Part IV

Section 12. The register of scheduled sites (cf. Articles 5, 7, 10 and 11) shall be kept by the Lüneburg Regierungspräsident. Sites or approaches may be scheduled either by the authorities or at the request of individuals concerned. The register shall be open to inspection by the general public and shall be published in the Lüneburg Official Gazette. Extracts from it covering those districts

shall be displayed in the Landratsämter of Soltau and Winsen.

Section 13. Provided such delay involves no risks, the Regierungspräsident shall offer owners or tenants of a site or the approaches to it an opportunity of expressing their views, before scheduling takes place. Owners or tenants shall be notified of such scheduling, which shall become effective from the date of despatch of the notification.

Section 14. If the situation alters, the Regierungspräsident may, either ex officio or at the request of the owner(s) of or tenant(s), order the site to be removed from the register.

Section 15. Tumuli. No alteration shall be made to any tumulus except with the approval of the Regierungspräsident.

Articles 2, 3 and 6 also apply mutatis mutandis.

Part V

Section 16. In the cases provided for in Sections 1 to 4, and Sections 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15, the "Naturschutzpark" Association (Head Office: Stuttgart) shall be asked for its views. The final decision taken shall be communicated to the Association.

Section 17. In doubtful cases, agricultural or other experts shall be consulted. Such experts shall be remunerated on the same scale as expert court witnesses. When such experts are called in by private individuals their fees shall be paid either by the latter or by the "Naturschutzpark Association.

Section 18. Private individuals are entitled, under Sections 130 et seqq. of the Act of 30th July 1883 on the administration of the territory (GSS 195), to appeal against any decision taken by the Regierungspräsident in virtue of the above provisions.

Part VI

Section 19. In urgent cases, the Regierungspräsident or competent Landrat may, either ex officio or at the request of the private individuals concerned, make a provisional order for the preservation of such natural assets as are covered by the present Order.

Section 20. The offering for sale of any of the plants, animal species, or animal or plant colonics protected under the present Order, or of any other transportable scheduled objects, is prohibited; their purchase or re-sale and any other form of traffic in them inter vivos is also prohibited. It is also contrary to the provisions of the present Order to propose or facilitate any of the operations listed in this Section, or to enter into any undertaking relating to the acquisition, alienation or transportation of any of the items mentioned in it.

Section 6 also applies.

Section 21. Any person infringing any of the above provisions shall be liable to the penalties provided for in Section 34 of the Police Regulation of the countryside and forests, or to such other severer penalties as from time to time be provided for under the legislation currently in force.

Section 22. Any Orders in force in the Lüneburg Regierungsbezirk relating to the prevention of forest and moorland fires (including the Police Order of 14th April 1921 (cf. Official Gazette, page 110) prohibiting campers and others from bringing cooking utensils into the area) shall be fully applicable to the nature reserve to the extent to which they are relevant.

Section 23. The present Police Order shall come into force immediately upon its publication in the Official Gazette.

LÜNEBURG, 3rd January 1922

(signed) MAUVE
Regierungspräsident

3. Police Order relating to the prevention of forest and moorland fires

Under Sections 6, 12 and 13 of the Order of 20th September 1867 on the policing of the newly acquired territory (Law Compendium 1867, page. 1529) and Sections 137 and 139 of the Act of 30th July 1883 on the general administration of the territory (Compendium of Laws 1883, page 195), the following provisions shall, with the approval of the Bezirk Commission, be applicable to the area of the Lüneburg Regierungsbezirk:

Section 1. It is forbidden to light fires in forest or moorland areas, or within 50 metres of any such.

Section 2. The carrying of cooking utensils outside inhabited areas is forbidden. Persons employed in forest or moorland areas should apply to the local police for permission to derogate from this Section. Any cooking utensils found being moved without prior authorisation will be confiscated.

Section 3. Any person infringing any of the above provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 60 Marks or, in default, to a term of imprisonment, or to such other severer penalties as may from time to time be provided for under the legislation currently in force.

Section 4. The provisions of the present Order shall not affect the provisions of the Police (District) Order of 20th April 1882 on the application to the Lüneburg Regierungsbezirk of the Police Order of 1st April 1880 on the countryside and forests as amended on 28th June 1890, 23rd February 1907 and 25th February 1920 (Hanover Official Gazette (1882), page 544; Gazette No. 189, page 226; (1907) page 43; (1920), page 46).

Section 5. The present Police Order shall come into effect immediately.

LÜNEBURG, 14th April 1921

(signed) p.p. Alexander
Regierungspräsident

4. Extract from the Reich Nature Conservation Act of 26th June 1935, page 24, items 7 et seqq.

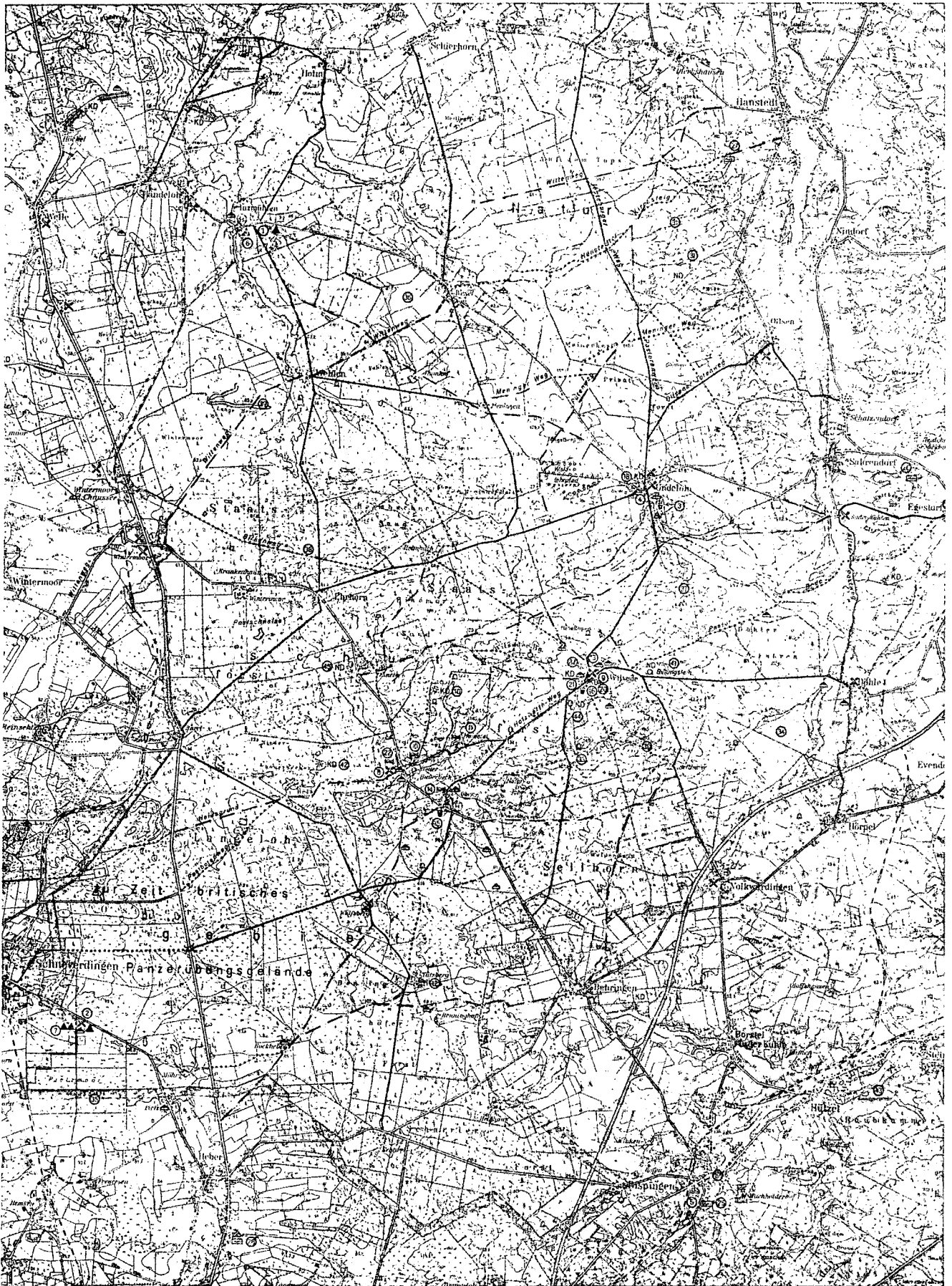
Reference may be made in this connection to the nature reserve in the Lüneburger Heide which possesses features deserving of preservation such as moors which can be kept clear by grazing sheep on them and typical Lower Saxony tenant farms and smallholdings. For economic reasons, the extensive forests will have to be cultivated, in most cases intensively, but some areas can be deliberately preserved in their wild state (Plenterwald).

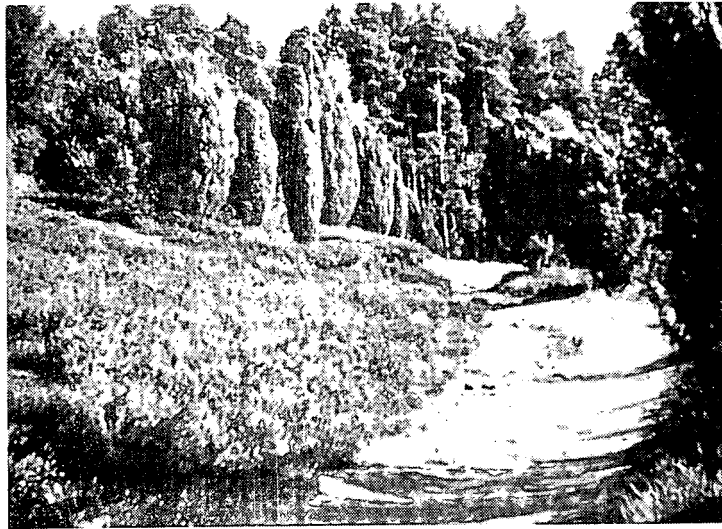
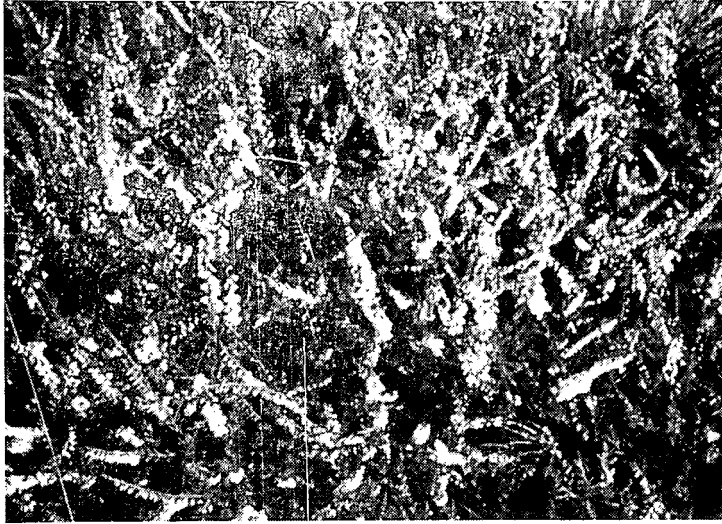
The "naturally wooded areas" proposed by Mr. Hesmer correspond, generally speaking, to the provisions of Section 4 of the Act but it is not intended to schedule many of these except, for example, in cases where this seems desirable as a precaution against damage by the public. It is intended to rely in most cases on administrative Orders.

When this can be done without damage to the main objective, hunting, shooting and fishing may be authorised on a restricted or unrestricted basis. Such authorisation may even, in many cases, be actually desirable as the sportsmen concerned will be able to keep a watch over the area.

(f) References to published descriptions

1. Die "Lüneburger Heide" wird zum "Lüneburger Wald" - Unser Naturschutzpark in der Lüneburger Heide, als Aufgabe für Erziehung, Unterricht und Wanderung.
2. Naturschutz und Naturparke - Mitteilungen des Vereins - Naturschutzpark E.V. Stuttgart-Hamburg, August 1965.
3. Natur- und Nationalparke; Verein Naturschutzpark, Stuttgart-Hamburg; Europäische Nachrichten; Juli 1965.
4. Der Naturparkgedanke als Ausdruck unserer Zeit, by Dr. Gerhard Isbory - Nachdruck aus den vom Institut für Raumforschung, Bad Godesberg, Koblenzer Strasse 112, herausgegebenen "Informationen", 8 Jahrgang, No. 17/58.





I T A L Y

Country: ITALY

Protected landscape: ABRUZZO NATIONAL PARK

(a) Type of landscape and usual name of the area

Abruzzo National Park.

(b) Characteristics and justification for conservation

Conservation is justified by the great importance of protecting the characteristic flora and fauna of the area. (Fauna: Rupicapra ornata, Ursus arctos marsicanus, Canis lupus molisanus, Erinaceus europaeus meridionalis, Talpa romana maior, Glis glis, Moscardinus avellanarius, Eliomys pallidus, Sorex samniticus, Soricidus montis vairani. Flora: varieties include Cypripedium calceolus, Paronychia kapela, Silene armeria, Saxifraga cuneifolia, Rumex nepalensis, Saponaria bellidifolia, Alyssum rupetre, Ranunculus aplatris, etc.).

From the geo-morphological point of view, the area is particularly interesting owing to the effects of the erosion of the limestone by ground water and to its carsic phenomena. It contains a number of underground caverns which have never been completely explored. The Neviere are especially interesting: they consist of vast caverns, mostly at the bottom of swallows in which the cold is such that part of the snow which piles up during the winter turns to ice and none of it ever melts, even in summer.

(c) Description of geographical position, and/or sketch or tracing on map

One map of scale: 1 : 100,000.

(d) Photographs

Three photographs of the national park.

(e) Protective measures taken so far

The territory is protected by the National Parks Act.

Under the Act of 21st October 1950, the Park Management was declared to be an independent authority.

In order to enforce the new measures of protection, the Italian Ministries of Defence, Agriculture and Forestry, and Education have taken the following steps (Extract from a letter dated 23rd December 1965 from Professor M. PAVAN, Head of the Italian delegation to the European Committee in November 1965):

(a) Ministry of Defence: "With regard to the Abruzzi National Park, which, as an exceptional measure, was used last summer for manoeuvres of pontoneer detachments in the vicinity of the Lake of Marrea, I can give an assurance that measures have already been taken to ensure that the Park is henceforth excluded from manoeuvre areas."

(b) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Forestry: "With regard to the provision of park wardens, the Forest Administration has taken steps to reinforce the control posts whose jurisdiction extends to all or part of the Park. They are now manned by a total of 23 under-officers and wardens of the State Forestry Service. Their collaboration with the official wardens who come under the direct authority of the Park Management has proved of vital importance for preventing or punishing breaches of the regulations on the use of the forest or on hunting, shooting and fishing.

So far there are only eight official wardens, but the Park Management intends to recruit considerably more as soon as financial resources permit. A Bill for increasing the State's annual contribution to the Park from 25 to 75 million lire, shortly to be tabled, has already won the support of some Members of Parliament and will be put to the vote this year. The resultant tripling of the available funds will enable the problem of wardens to be fully resolved. Timber-felling operations are closely and strictly watched by the Forest Administrator and the Ministries of Education and Works have warned their executive departments that they must take all necessary precautions in their respective spheres of competence.

This Directorate will naturally give serious consideration to any suggestion the Council of Europe experts may have to make for better protection of the Park. In order to be able to safeguard the position of the Park once and for all, however, it is essential to approve the draft outline - law on national parks tabled by Mr. Raffaele LEONE, M.P. at the request and with the support of the Forestry Administrator.

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(c) Ministry of Education: "In view of the risk of damage to the Abruzzi National Park, the Ministry of Education has instructed the Superintendent of Monuments of Aquila to call a meeting of the Provincial Commission for the preservation of beauty-spots to consider the inclusion of the whole Park in the list of places protected by the Landscape Conservation Act (No. 1197) of 29th June 1939. The Commission met on 21st October 1964 and decided by majority vote to propose that all the communes covering the area of the Park should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Act except Cividella, Alfedena and Bisegna.

The Ministry, however, proposes to use its powers to extend these provisions to the whole Park, including the districts mentioned above. An Order to this effect is now going through the usual channels, including transmission to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment for endorsement, but the trend of recent Court decisions shows that it is considered to have come fully into force on the date of publication of the Provincial Commission's proposal on the official notice-boards of the communes concerned, that is to say in January this year.

As from that date, and notwithstanding the powers granted to the deliberative and executive organs of the Park Management, no change may be made in the Park's present state without the explicit authorisation of the Superintendent of Monuments of Aquila (Section 7 of the above-mentioned Act), who has been formally requested by the Ministry of Education not to permit any building within the Park, or any parcelling into building lots, without prior consultation of the Ministry itself."

On 4th August 1966, the Ministry of Public Instruction sent a letter to Professor M. PAVAU from which an extract is reproduced below:

"I can confirm that, as a result of the inter-ministerial legislative decree of 23rd November 1965, published in No. 56 of the Official Gazette on 4th March 1966, and following the decision taken on 21st October 1964 by the Provincial Committee for the Conservation of the Natural Beauties of the town of Aquila, the whole area of the National Park in the Province of Aquila has been designated a protected region of natural beauty and landscape under Act No. 1497 of 29th June 1939.

Other similar measures are on the point of being taken in respect of the areas of the National Park belonging to the communes in the Provinces of Campobasso and Frosinone.

Any person wishing to carry out any building or other work in these areas is obliged to submit his plans to the Inspector of Monuments and to obtain prior permission.

I can also confirm that the Inspector has been officially asked by the Minister to forbid the building of apartment blocks. Nor may he give permission for any building development that has not been authorised by the Minister.

I have also to inform you that, following the legislative decree of 27th May 1966, a regional plan is to be drawn up for the conservation of the landscape in the areas belonging to the communes of Gioia dei Marsi, Lecce dei Marsi, Villa Vallelonga, Pescasseroli, Opi, Villetta Barrea, Barrea and Alfedena.

Subsequent decrees will order the drawing-up of regional plans covering the communes of Civitella Alfedena and Bisegna, in the Province of Aquila, and of Pizzone in the Province of Campobasso.

Regional plans of this kind, provided for in Section 5 of Act No. 1497, offer a guarantee both for the Inspector and for the public. They contain definite provisions which make it impossible for plans to be judged simply in the light of the Inspector's personal views - as may well be the case under existing legislation providing only overall protection.

As you will realise, my Ministry is anxious to continue and to intensify the measures it has already taken for the conservation of the Abruzzi National Park."

(f) References to published descriptions

1. Documenti Sul Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo - Ministero Dell'Agricoltura e Delle Foreste, Direzione Generale per l'Economia Montana e per le Foreste, Repubblica Italiana - Roma 1964.

2. On 4th August 1966 the Minister of Education sent Professor Pavan a letter of which an extract is given above.





PARCO NAZIONALE D'ABRUZZO
Vallefratta



PARCO NAZIONALE D'ABRUZZO
Vallefratta

S W E D E N

Country: SWEDEN

Nature Reserve: MUDDUS NATIONAL PARK

(a) Type of reserve

It is a primeval forest area with partly large mire areas.

(b) Characteristics and justification for conservation

Muddus, area 49,200 hectares (123,000 acres), appropriated as a National Park 1942. Muddus has the largest areas of primeval spruce and pine forests in Sweden in direct connection with large, unspoiled mires, hills with prealpine forest and scrub vegetation, remarkable canyons. In the park there is also a small population of brown bears. The animal and especially the bird life is interesting.

(c) Description of geographical position, and/or sketch or tracing on map

This reserve is situated in Norrbotten in Northern Sweden, see enclosed maps; scale: 1/1,750.000
scale: 1/200.000

(d) Photographs - 2

1. Primeval forest
- 2.

(e) Conservation measures taken so far

See the Government Regulation for the Muddus National Park. The area is administered by the National Board of Crown Forests and Lands (Kungl. Domänstyrelsen, Stockholm 2) in consulting with the National Nature Conservancy Board (Statens Naturvårdsnämnd, Solna 1). They are supervised by the Regional Forestry Officer for Pärlälvens revir, at Jokkmokk. One warden is in service for the Park.

Text of the Government Regulations for Muddus National Park

In accordance with paragraph 3 of the Nature Protection Act of 21st November 1952 (Np. 688), the Government has thought fit to lay down the following regulations for Muddus National Park in the Province of Norrbotten (North Bothnia).

paragraph 1

Muddus National Park, which has been created with the aim of preserving an area of primeval forests and large mires in its natural state, shall be cared for and administered in conformity with this aim.

paragraph 2

Within the boundaries of the National Park, with the exceptions emerging from paragraph 3 here below and paragraph 4 of the Nature Protection Act it shall be forbidden,

to destroy or damage the surface of the ground or fixed natural object or to remove minerals;

to fell or damage growing or dead trees or bushes or remove other plants or parts of plants;

to fish without a special permit;

to hunt, catch or intentionally kill wild animals or remove from one place to another a killed or captured animal or to destroy or remove eggs, spawn or nest;

to erect a building or permanent dwelling, to cultivate ground or graze livestock;

to take dogs with one;

to use a motor-driven vehicle or motor-boat;

to land with aircraft.

paragraph 3

Without prejudice from the regulations in paragraph 2 it shall be permissible,

to use, for temporary needs, dry branches to make a fire or to arrange a shelter;

to pick berries for immediate consumption;

to kill animals where this is in defence against attack on person or property;

to graze saddle or pack animals needed for a journey within the boundaries of the National Park;

to take with one during the period 1st January-30th April a draught-dog, provided it is kept constantly under direct supervision.

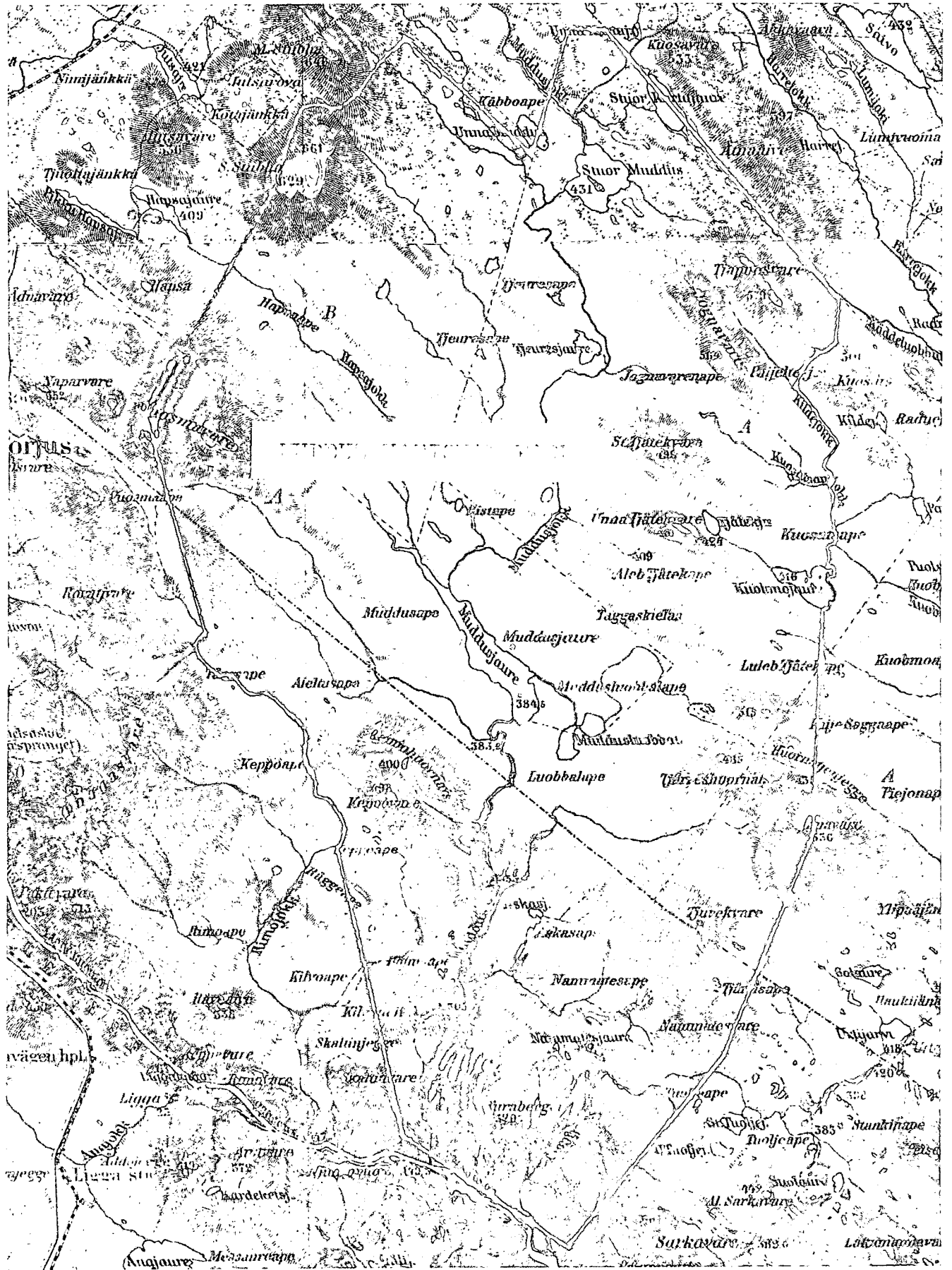
paragraph 4

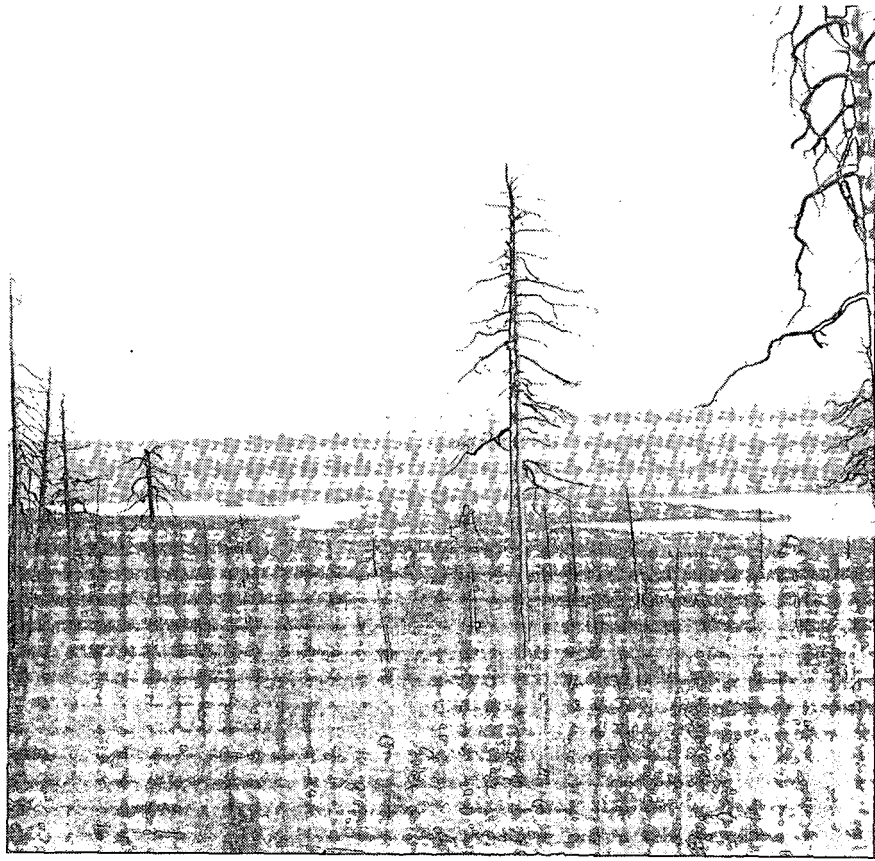
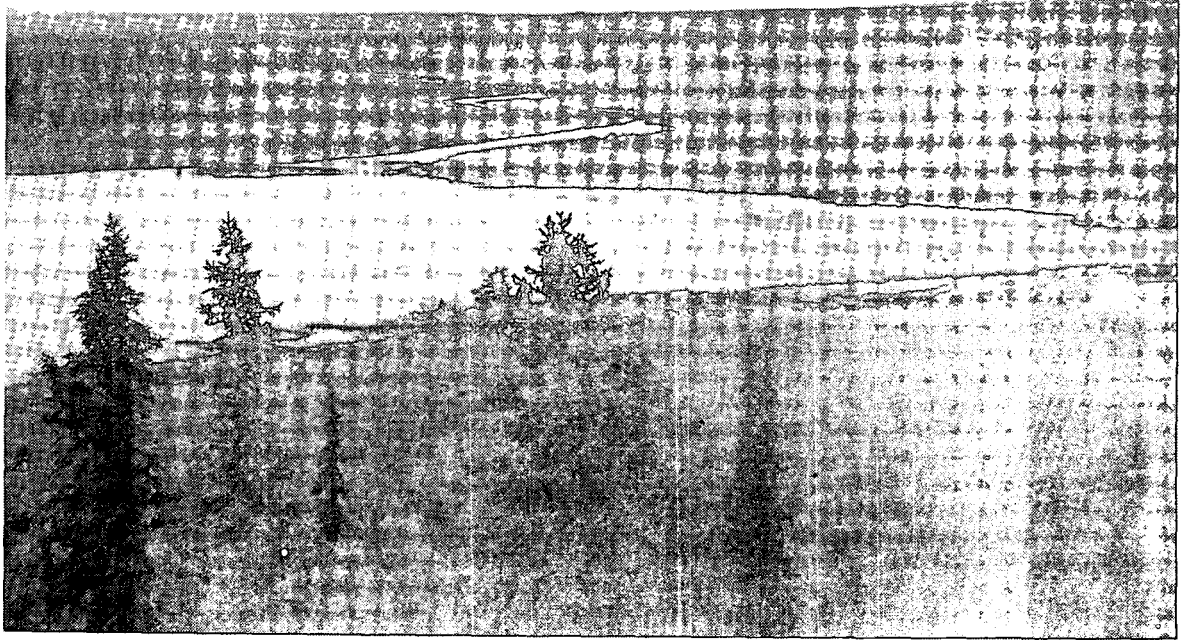
Concerning the obligation for the National Board of Crown Forests and Lands to issue regulations for the National Park and concerning the Board's right to allow exceptions from prohibitions communicated in these regulations or in the statutory requirements, rules are laid down in the proclamation of 30th December 1952 (No.821) with more detailed regulations regarding the application of the Nature Protection Act.

These regulations enter into force on 1st January 1961.

(f) Bibliography

1. A booklet about Muddus National Park.
2. Arnberg, T. etc. Muddus.
3. List of different scientific publications.





Protected Landscapes:

SAREK and PADJELANTA
NATIONAL PARKS

(a) Type of landscapes

Sarek and Padjelanta National Parks - together the most representative mountain region in Sweden (398,000 hectares), from the high mountain area in Sarek to the mountain plain with the large lakes Virihaure and Vastenjaure in Padjelanta.

(b) Characteristics and justification for conservation

1. Sarek, area 194,000 hectares (480,000 acres), appropriated as a National Park in 1909. Sarek is regarded as the most representative high mountain region in Sweden with mighty mountains, deep valleys, wide plateaux, jagged peaks and large glaciers and has an interesting flora and fauna.
2. Padjelanta, area 204,000 hectares (510,000 acres) appropriated as a National Park 1962. Padjelanta is a wide mountain plain situated round the lakes Virihaure and Vastenjaure. It is one of the most valuable botanical regions of alpine Sweden. Like Sarek, Padjelanta is the haunt of many large wild animals, and also has a rich bird life.

(c) Description of geographical position, and/or sketch or tracing on map

This area is situated in Lappland in Northern Sweden, see the map (Naturskyddskartan, scale 1:1.750.000), points 4 Sarek and 16 Padjelanta and the map at 1/200.000.

(d) Photographs - 2

1. Near Lake Perikjaure, Sarek National Park.
2. The Deltaland of Laddejokk and Lake Vastenjaure, Padjelanta National Park.

(e) Conservation measures taken so far

The area is administered by the National Board of Crown Forests and Lands (Kungl. Domänstyrelsen, Stockholm) in consultation with the National Nature Conservancy Board (Statens Naturvårdsnämnd, Solna 1). They are supervised by the Regional Forestry Officer for Pärälvens revir, at Jokkmokk. Three wardens are in service for the two parks together.

Government regulations for Sarek National Park, given at the Royal Palace, 28th October 1960

In accordance with paragraph 3 of the Nature Protection Act of 21st November 1952 (No.688), the Government has thought fit to lay down the following regulations for Sarek National Park in the Province of Norrbotten (North Bothnia).

paragraph 1

Sarek National Park, which has been created with the aim of preserving a pronounced high mountain landscape in its natural state, shall be cared for and administered in conformity with this aim.

paragraph 2

Within the boundaries of the National Park, with the exceptions emerging from paragraph 3 here below and paragraph 4 of the Nature Protection Act it shall be forbidden,

to destroy or damage the surface of the ground or fixed natural object or to remove minerals;

to fell or damage growing or dead trees or bushes or remove other plants or parts of plants;

to fish without a special permit;

to hunt, catch or intentionally kill wild animals or remove from one place to another a killed or captured animal or to destroy or remove eggs, spawn or nest;

to erect a building or permanent dwelling, to cultivate ground or graze livestock;

to take dogs with one;

to use a motor-driven vehicle or motor-boat;

to land with aircraft.

paragraph 3

Without prejudice from the regulations in paragraph 2 it shall be permissible,

to use, for temporary needs, dry branches to make a fire or to arrange a shelter;

to pick berries for immediate consumption;

to kill animals where this is in defence against attack on person or property;

to graze saddle or pack animals needed for a journey within the boundaries of the National Park;

to take with one during the period 1st January-30th April a draught-dog, provided it is kept constantly under direct supervision.

paragraph 4

Concerning the obligation for the National Board of Crown Forests and Lands to issue regulations for the National Park and concerning the Board's right to allow exceptions from prohibitions communicated in these regulations or in the statutory requirements, rules are laid down in the proclamation of 30th December 1952 (No. 821) with more detailed regulations regarding the application of the Nature Conservancy Act.

These regulations enter into force on 1st January 1961.

Government regulations for Padjelanta National
Park given at the Royal Palace, 19th December 1963

In accordance with paragraph 3 of the Nature Protection Act of 21st November 1952 (No.688), the Government has thought fit to lay down the following regulations for Padjelanta National Park in the province of Norrbotten (North Bothnia).

paragraph 1

Padjelanta National Park, which has been created for the purpose of preserving in its natural state a mountain landscape rich in lakes and extensive heaths, is, with special allowance for the economic pursuits of the Lapps to be cared for and administered in conformity with this aim.

paragraph 2

Within the boundaries of the National Park, with the exceptions emerging from paragraph 4 here below and paragraph 4 of the Nature Protection Act, it shall be forbidden,

to destroy or damage the surface of the ground or fixed natural object or to remove minerals;

to fell or damage growing or dead trees or bushes or remove other plants or parts of plants;

to fish without a special permit;

to hunt, catch or intentionally kill wild animals or remove from one place to another a killed or captured animal or to damage or remove eggs, spawn or nest;

to erect a building or permanent dwelling, to cultivate ground or graze livestock;

to take dogs with one.

paragraph 3

Within the boundaries of the National Park it shall further be forbidden to use a motor-driven vehicle or motor-boat or to land with aircraft except where this is done on business for the Lapp Administration or for a Lapp belonging to any of the Lapp villages Sirkas, Jakkakaska, Tuorpons, Luokta-Mavas, Serri or Udtja, or on police business or business having to do with sick-care or rescue.

paragraph 4

Without prejudice from the regulations in paragraph 2 it shall be permissible firstly,

to use, for temporary needs, dry branches to make a fire or to arrange a shelter;

to pick berries for immediate consumption;

to kill animals where this is in defence against attack on person or property;

to graze saddle or pack animals needed for a journey within the boundaries of the National Park;

to take with one during the period 1st January-30th April a draught-dog, provided it is kept constantly under direct supervision;

secondly for a Lapp belonging to any of the Lapp villages Sirkas, Jakkakaska or Tuorpons,

to hunt elk, with the proviso that the regulations otherwise applicable for hunting will be observed;

to hunt bears or lynx in accordance with what is laid down in paragraph 17, subsection 1, (1) 3rd paragraph of the hunting regulations;

to use dogs in connection with hunting.

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(1) For defence of property.

paragraph 5

Concerning the obligation for the National Board of Crown Forests and Lands to issue regulations for the National Park and concerning the Board's right to allow exceptions from prohibitions communicated in these regulations or in the statutory requirements, rules are laid down in the proclamation of 30th December 1952 (No. 821) with more detailed regulations regarding the application of the Nature Protection Act.

These regulations enter into force on 1st March 1964.

(f) Bibliography

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