

Annual report for the year 2020 European Diploma

State: Deutschland (Germany)

Name of the area: Nationalpark Bayerischer Wald (Bavarian Forest National Park)

Year and number of years since the award or renewal of the European Diploma of Protected Areas:
2011/3

Central authority concerned:

Name: Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz
(Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection)

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1. Conditions: List here all conditions which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the conditions have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the conditions. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

No conditions attached

2. Recommendations: List here all recommendations which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the recommendations have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the recommendations. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

1. secure on a long-term basis the current policy of non-intervention in large areas of the park and continue the corresponding scientific monitoring;

The policy of large-scale non-intervention in the processes of nature with the goal "Leave nature to nature" and the ongoing monitoring of biodiversity and various environmental parameters have been secured on a long-term basis by the statutory regulations covering the Bayerischer Wald National Park and are being consistently implemented by the National Park Administration. No changes!

2. pursue consequently a non-intervention policy for 75% of the forests in the older part of the park and progressively implement this policy in the newer part, thus working toward the agreed objective of achieving the same proportion throughout the national park by 2027;

On 22.12.2019 with Decision 1 of the Municipal National Park Committee, the natural area without intervention in the extension area of the National Park was enlarged by 869 hectares. It thus covers 17,516 hectares (72.3%) of the total national park, of which 7,839 hectares (73.4%) in the extension area. With this step, the National Park Administration is consistently pursuing the mandate to continuously extend the area of the nature zone in a uniform manner by 2027 with the aim of developing 75 % of the National Park as a non-intervention zone. No changes!

3. continue targeted interventions to control the bark beetle development outside of the park, but limiting it strictly to the buffer zone (or "bark beetle management" zone);

Targeted measures to control and combat bark beetle development on the periphery of the National Park, as well as collaboration conducted in a spirit of trust with the authorities entrusted with management of the state forest and care of private woodlands in the vicinity, have reliably prevented infestations from spreading to neighbouring private woodlands. No changes! Since 2016 standardised bark beetle monitoring has been carried out in the woodlands along the borders of the National Park. The results provide the basis for a coordinated approach in forest protection measures along the borders inside and outside of the National Park. No changes!

4. pursue and develop the dialogue with local communities; develop synergies with the Bayerischer Wald Nature Park and assess together the potential for the re-establishment of the Biosphere Reserve in accordance with the Sevilla Strategy;

Dialogue with the National Park local communities and associations could be further intensified and cooperation in the field of tourism development was further enhanced.

There currently lacks the political will to reactivate the biosphere reserve protection category. No changes!

5. pursue the collaboration with the Šumava National Park (Czech Republic) and develop further synergies; work towards a joint document "Vision for the Bohemian Forest" including all the protected areas adjacent to, or included in, both national parks as an umbrella document leading to a co-ordinated management and zoning system. Secure together a large joint core zone on both sides of the border;

The collaboration with the Šumava National Park that was resumed in a spirit of trust early in 2014 has been consistently implemented and further enhanced. This is demonstrated by the following examples:

- The employment of a permanent member of staff responsible for German-Czech cooperation, on the basis of 50 % for the Bayerischer Wald National Park and 50 % for the Šumava National Park

- Permanent employment of two bilingual staff in the Ranger Service from April 2019 in order to improve the visitor information and cross-border surveillance.
- Participation of the National Park managers at the re-evaluation meeting regarding the EUROPARC transboundary park certificate for BF NP
- meetings of the National Park Scientific Advisory Boards were cancelled in 2020 due to the corona outbreak and postponed to 2021
- TransParcNet Meeting organised by the Federation EUROPARC, was cancelled in 2020 due to the corona outbreak and postponed to 2021
- 13.07.2019: Day of the parks with joint presentation of a joint wall calendar with motto "boundless wilderness" for 2021
- Meetings of the management teams of both National Parks including the discussion of joint plans and projects were cancelled in 2020 due to the corona outbreak and postponed to 2021
- Joint implementation of Interreg projects on both sides of the border
 - Construction of an adventure area for the joint natural and cultural heritage – "Forest Workshop" in the Hans Eisenmann-Haus visitors' centre (07.2017 – 06.2020)
 - Cross-border mapping of the forest ecosystems – path leading up to joint management in the Bavarian Forest and Šumava National Parks (01.01.2017 – 31.12.2019)
 - New paths for a trans-border red deer management system in times of climate change (01.10.2017 – 30.09.2020)
 - LIFE for mires (01.08.2018 – 31.12.2024)
 - Flora des Böhmerwaldes/of the Bohemian Forests (01.01.2019 – 31.12.2021)

6. maintain the public transportation "Igelbus" network, secure its financial sustainability and possibly develop it across the border in co-operation with Šumava National Park.

The continued operation of the "Igelbus" local public transport service is secured by a mixed financing system with participation of the holiday guests via a share of the visitor's tax, the national park communities, the county district and the State of Bavaria. Timetables are coordinated with the local public transport system on the Czech side (green Šumava busses). Enhanced coordination and a further extension of the scope of the local public transport service timetable on the Bavarian side is currently being worked on. No changes!

3. Site Management: List here any changes to the European Diploma holding site management, in relation to both terrestrial and aquatic environments (as appropriate), and in relation to staff and finances, since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

- Strong increase of bark beetle infestation in the border area and in the development zones. After relatively low bark beetle activity in the previous four years, beetle infestation in the national park increased sharply in line with the nationwide trend. In the 2019 season, for example, about 85,000 m of spruce logs had to be removed from the forest in the buffer zone and in the development zones of the national park. Additional 5.000 m of spruce logs were felled, debarked and then remained as deadwood in the forest ecosystem.
- App Collector for ArcGIS. To use with the help of a smartphone. To collect information in the field, a "Collector for GIS" app was developed and made available to the field staff. Data recorded offline can be uploaded over the internet and made available to all users (group participants). This can also be accessed from the computer where the recorded data can be further used or processed. No changes!
- Establishment of new position for digital visitor management. Recently, more and more frequent offenses by visitors, such as:
 - Leaving marked trails in the natural zone by hikers and cyclists
 - Unauthorized driving on closed paths in the National Park
 - Prohibited drone flights over the National Park area
 - Publication of prohibited hiking and mountain bike routes on Internet portals
 To counteract this, on January 1st the National Park Administration created a new position for digital visitor management. No changes!

4. Boundaries: Give details of any changes to the boundaries of the European Diploma holding site since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. If there are any changes, please

attach an appropriate map to this report. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

No changes

5. Other information: List here any other information about the European Diploma holding site which you consider should be provided to the Council of Europe.

Following a decision by the Council of Europe, a special appraisal of the plans to set up a wind farm in the vicinity of the National Park was carried out by an independent expert in February 2015. The result was then presented at the meeting of the Group of Specialists in the Council of Europe in Strasbourg and forwarded to the Office of the Berne Convention with one condition and five recommendations.

In the meantime, two of the local communities that are affected by the wind turbine plans have instigated resolutions by the municipal parliaments, to the effect that the wind power plans were not to be further pursued. The Bavarian State Forests, as owners of part of the potential sites for wind turbines, and "Münchner Stadtwerke", as potential principal investor, have publicly stated that they will no longer provide the areas for wind farms or will discontinue such plans until further notice. Irrespective of this, the town of Zwiesel is still taking court action against regional plans to establish the priority area 42 for wind power. No changes!

The National Park Administration had its 50th anniversary in 2020. Therefore...

- ... the Bavarian State plan to enlarge the Bavarian Forest National Park by around 600 hectare. That means, that the Bavarian Forest will become the largest Forest National Park in Germany. The announcement was made by Markus Söder (Prime Minister of Bavaria) at October 7th, the 50th anniversary of the National Park founding.
- ... many events were planned. Most of them couldn't take place because of the Corona virus. The main event, a large "Fest der Region" is rescheduled for June 2021 – 18th – 20th. Other things were changed to online events.
- ... a print magazine and an webpage were published.
- ... was a film produced. "Der Wilde Wald" should be in the cinemas around May 2021.
- ... a lot more than usual media representatives went to the National Park to report about its nature.
- ... the National Park communicate a lot about the last 50 years, for example on Social Media.

The following sections of the form should only be filled in if your area is in the year before a renewal of its European Diploma for Protected Areas, i.e. year 4 after the award of the European Diploma or year 9 after its renewal.

6. Natural heritage (general abiotic description: geomorphology, geology and hydrogeology, habitats, flora, fauna, landscape) – State of conservation

- 6.1. Environment: changes or deterioration in the environment, of natural or anthropic origin, accidental or permanent, actual or anticipated

The area of the Bavarian Forest belongs to the largest and oldest mountain ranges in Central Europe with relics of mountain plains situated mostly above 1.200 m a.s.l. The Bavarian Forest mountain range reaches altitudes of 1.453 m a.s.l. (Mt Rachel), which has a central geomorphological position with respect to the main European river basins, forming a part of the continental divide between the Black Sea and the North Sea. The present topographical relief of the Bavarian Forest Mts. is the result of the intensive processes of tropical weathering that took place before the cycles of denudation. During the Pleistocene cryogenic and glacial processes prevailed.

Due to its altitude, the Bavarian Forest region is part of the Central European mountain forest biome. 98% of the park area is woodland. The climate is wet and cool, with 5 to 7 months of snow cover. In addition to high altitude spruce forests, there are marshland spruce forests on peaty soils in the shallow depressions where the cold air collects. Lake Rachel is surrounded by areas resembling virgin forest. Abandoned mountain pastures and treeless raised bogs are further significant features.

From the very North West to the South East the border range of the Bavarian Forest and the Sumava National Parks is extending on 37 km, reaching altitudes of 1.300 - 1.453 m a.s.l. with large upland peneplains on the Czech side. In the central part we find one of the oldest relics of the palaeorelief in Europe. Various glacial relief forms including glacial cirques with lakes (Rachel lake on Bavarian side, three on Czech side), moraines, screes etc. occur on the central plateau and frontier mountain ridges.

- 6.2. Flora and vegetation: changes in the plant population and in the vegetational cover; presumed causes

On account of the acid sub-soil, the flora is not rich; it comprises 425 native species, including *Carex limosa* and *C. paupercula*, which are both endangered species in the Federal Republic of Germany. Additionally the NP harbours all currently known distribution of *Botrychium multifidum* in Germany. Furthermore the NP is home to all six species of *Diphasiastrum* occurring throughout Central Europe. Other typical but rare species include *Gentiana pannonica*, *Scheuchzeria palustris*, *Listera cordata*, *Swertia perennis* and *Drosera anglica*.

- 6.3. Fauna: changes in the sedentary or migratory populations; congregating, egg-laying and breeding grounds

Eurasian otter, Eurasian wolf, Eurasian lynx, European beaver, Hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*), Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*), Black stork, seven woodpecker species, the successfully reintroduced Ural owl and sizeable populations of pygmy owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*), Peregrine falcon. Sixteen species of saproxylic beetles and the endemic beetle *Carabus mentriesi pacholei*. Other typical species include cervids as Red deer and roe deer. Moose is a guest temporarily crossing the national border from Sumava.

7. Cultural heritage and socio-economic context

7.1. Cultural heritage

The Bohemian forest has only been inhabited since the 18th century. It is on the golden road from Passau to Bohemia (used for the salt trade, for example). Timber was originally floated downriver and later transported by forest railway.

7.1.1. Changes concerning cultural heritage

Ancient rights permitted farmers in previous times (until around 1960) to graze their cattle in the state forests which were declared National Park from 1970. The so-called "Schachten", abandoned mountain pastures with mighty beech and maple trees, today form valuable SAC-habitats. Within the frame of an EU funded LIFE-project in 2014 the National Park authority started to graze one of these ancient mountain pastures with an endangered cattle breed again. As a result of positive experiences the project has been extended in 2018 to another "Schachten".

7.2. Socio-economic context

The National Park has a strong effect on the touristic sector in the destination Bayerischer Wald as it forms the main touristic attraction. A public transport system of buses and trains helps tourists to move environmentally friendly during their stay. With the local guest card GUTi tourists can use the buses and trains nearly for free, they only pay a small allocation via the visitor's tax. Tourist service providers have the chance to become a National Park Partner. They have to fulfill certain criteria concerning service and environmental standards and have to take part in seminars and excursions about the National Park.

7.2.1. Changes concerning the socio-economic context

No changes concerning the national park itself, but changes in Tourism and therefore concerning the added value by tourism in the area caused by the COVID-19-pandemic. The government reacted with lockdowns and prohibition of overnight-tourism for several weeks/month and closed restaurants. That led to a decrease of overnight tourism and added value.

8. Education and scientific interest

8.1. Visitors – Information policy

According to the guidelines of the IUCN promoting education is a primary objective of National parks. In 2017 Bavarian forest National park reached about 38.000 participants of various ages in a broad range of educational programs. These programs as well as objectives, audience and organization are described in a comprehensive educational conception, which was developed in 2015 and based on a previous evaluation. Focal points of education are imparting the relevance of National parks for the preservation of biological diversity, enabling primary nature experiences and broaching issues of environmental ethics.

8.1.2. Frequentation by visitors and behavior (number, distribution in time and space)

Although there was a decrease in overnight tourism caused by the COVID-19-pandemic, the number of visitors in the national park increased. More daily visitors visited the protected area and the local inhabitants spent more time visiting the national park. That led to an increase in recreational use and to different patterns of activity in the park, but these effects have to be analyzed more detailed in the future.

8.1.3. Special visits in 2020 (distinguished persons, groups, etc.)

Date	Visitor
13.01.2020	New year reception with State Minister for Environment and Consumer Protection (StMoEaCP) Mr Torsten Glauber
18.02.2020	State Minister for Economic Affairs, Regional Development and Energy Hubert Aiwanger
22.05.2020	State Minister for Environment and Consumer Protection Torsten Glauber
27.05.2020	Exkursion with the Administrative Chief of the StMoEaCP Dr. Detsch
26./27.6.20	Film shooting with the State Minister for Environment and Consumer Protection Torsten Glauber
30.06.2020	Exkursion with the Administrative Chief of the StMoEaCP Dr. Barth
03.07.2020	Official presentation of the joint wall kalendar 2022 „boundless wild“ by Dr. Franz Leibl and Mgr. Pavel Hubený, directors of the Bavarian Forest and Sumava national parks
15.07.2020	Member of the European Parliament Manfred Weber
15.07.2020	Meeting of the bavarian district mayors
20.07.2020	Chair of the ecology committee of the Bavarian Parliament Mrs Rosi Steinhuber
04.08.2020	Member of the German Federal Parliament Mrs Hagl-Kehl
2./3.9.20	Verifiers for the Transboundary Certificate Mr Leo Reyrink and Mr Michael Hosek
05.10.2020	Member of the German Federal Parliament Mr Erndl
10./11.09.20	Saxon State Minister for Environment and Forestry Wolfram Günther
24.09.2020	Meeting of the heads of the Bavarian forest districts (BaySF)
07.10.2020	Bavarian Prime Minister Markus Söder and StMoEaCP Torsten Glauber
15./16.10.20	Mr. Alexander Bonde, Secretary General Foundation Environment (DBU)
15./16.10.20	Mr. Christof Schenck, CEO Frankfurt Zoological Society

8.2. Scientific research

8.2.1. Current or completed research (observation, experimentation, etc.; identification or inventory of the species listed in the appendices to the Bern Convention, etc.)

- Regular Monitoring reports

- on the joint transboundary lynx monitoring using photo traps from 2009,
- on the joint transboundary monitoring of ural owles using voice fakes
- on the joint transboundary monitoring of capercaillies by genetic analyzing of fecal samples which were collected during the winter seasons 2010/2012 and 2016/2017 and
- on the joint monitoring of the hydrological chemistry of the glacial lakes in Bavarian Forest and Sumava National Parks by Prof. Vrba, University of Budejovice

- Joint implementation of Interreg- and LIFE projects on both sides of the border
 - Project Silva Gabreta – Monitoring of mountain ecosystems (1.1.2015 – 30.09.2015)
 - Project Silva Gabreta – cross-border monitoring of biodiversity and water resources, (01.04.2016

- 31.03.2019)
- Project Funga of the Bohemian Forest – Funga without borders (01.01. 2017 – 31.12.2019)
- Project Flora of the Bohemian Forests (01.01.2019 – 31.12.2021)
- Project Socio-economic monitoring in the Bavarian Forest and Šumava National Parks (01.01.2017 – 31.12.2019)
- Cross-border mapping of the forest ecosystems – path leading up to joint management in the Bavarian Forest and Šumava National Parks (01.01.2017 – 31.12.2019)
- New paths for a trans-border red deer management system in times of climate change (01.10.2017 – 30.09.2020)
- Project LIFE for mires (01.08.2018 – 31.12.2024) with the aim to restoring peatland habitats

8.2.2. Scientific publications 2019

- Abdullah H, Skidmore AK, Darvishzadeh R, Marco H: **Sentinel-2 accurately maps green-attack stage of European spruce bark beetle (*Ips typographus*, L.) compared with Landsat-8**. *Remote Sensing in Ecology and Conservation* 2019, **5**(1):87-106.
1. Andrew C, Buntgen U, Egli S, Senn-Irlet B, Grytnes JA, Heilmann-Clausen J, Boddy L, Bassler C, Gange AC, Heegaard E *et al*: **Open-source data reveal how collections-based fungal diversity is sensitive to global change**. *Applications in Plant Sciences* 2019, **7**(3).
 2. Bae S, Levick SR, Heidrich L, Magdon P, Leutner BF, Wöllauer S, Serebryanyk A, Nauss T, Krzystek P, Gossner MM *et al*: **Radar vision in the mapping of forest biodiversity from space**. *Nature communications* 2019, **10**(1):1-10.
 3. Biedermann PHW, Müller J, Gregoire JC, Gruppe A, Hagge J, Hammerbacher A, Hofstetter RW, Kandasamy D, Kolarik M, Kostovcik M *et al*: **Bark Beetle Population Dynamics in the Anthropocene: Challenges and Solutions**. *Trends Ecol Evol* 2019, **34**(10):914-924.
 4. Boutsoukis C, Manakos I, Heurich M, Delopoulos A: **Canopy Height Estimation from Single Multispectral 2D Airborne Imagery Using Texture Analysis and Machine Learning in Structurally Rich Temperate Forests**. *Remote Sensing* 2019, **11**(23):29.
 5. Dawson SK, Boddy L, Halbwachs H, Bässler C, Andrew C, Crowther TW, Heilmann-Clausen J, Norden J, Ovaskainen O, Jonsson M: **Handbook for the measurement of macrofungal functional traits: A start with basidiomycete wood fungi**. *Functional Ecology* 2019, **33**(3):372-387.
 6. Frank E, Bonke R, Drees N, Heurich M, Martlbauer E, Gareis M: **Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) shedding in a wild roe deer population**. *Vet Microbiol* 2019, **239**:8.
 7. Friess N, Muller JC, Aramendi P, Bässler C, Brandle M, Bouget C, Brin A, Bussler H, Georgiev KB, Gil R *et al*: **Arthropod communities in fungal fruitbodies are weakly structured by climate and biogeography across European beech forests**. *Diversity and Distributions* 2019, **25**(5):783-796.
 8. Hagge J, Abrego N, Bässler C, Bouget C, Brin A, Brustel H, Christensen M, Gossner MM, Heilmann-Clausen J, Horak A *et al*: **Congruent patterns of functional diversity in saproxylic beetles and fungi across European beech forests**. *Journal of Biogeography* 2019, **46**(5):1054-1065.
 9. Hagge J, Bässler C, Gruppe A, Hoppe B, Kellner H, Krah FS, Müller J, Seibold S, Stengel E, Thorn S: **Bark coverage shifts assembly processes of microbial decomposer communities in dead wood**. *Proc R Soc B-Biol Sci* 2019, **286**(1912):9.
 10. Hagge J, Leibl F, Müller J, Plechinger M, Soutinho JG, Thorn S: **Reconciling pest control, nature conservation, and recreation in coniferous forests**. *Conservation Letters* 2019, **12**(2):8.
 11. Hagge J, Leibl F, Müller J, Plechinger M, Thorn S: **Streifenförmige Entrindung bekämpft Buchdrucker in bereits befallenen Fichten**. *ANLiegen Natur* 2019, **41**(1):6.
 12. Hagge J, Muller J, Bässler C, Biebl SS, Brandl R, Drexler M, Gruppe A, Hotes S, Hothorn T, Langhammer P *et al*: **Deadwood retention in forests lowers short-term browsing pressure on silver fir saplings by overabundant deer**. *Forest Ecology and Management* 2019, **451**:7.
 13. Krah FS, Buntgen U, Schaefer H, Müller J, Andrew C, Boddy L, Diez J, Egli S, Freckleton R, Gange AC *et al*:

European mushroom assemblages are darker in cold climates. *Nature Communications* 2019, **10**:11.

14. Leonhardt S, Hoppe B, Stengel E, Noll L, Moll J, Bässler C, Dahl A, Buscot F, Hofrichter M, Kellner H: **Molecular fungal community and its decomposition activity in sapwood and heartwood of 13 temperate European tree species.** *Plos One* 2019, **14**(2).
15. Milotic T, Baltzinger C, Eichberg C, Eycott AE, Heurich M, Müller J, Noriega JA, Menendez R, Stadler J, Adam R *et al*: **Functionally richer communities improve ecosystem functioning: Dung removal and secondary seed dispersal by dung beetles in the Western Palaearctic.** *Journal of Biogeography* 2019, **46**(1):70-82.
16. Müller J, Noss RF, Thorn S, Bässler C, Leverkus AB, Lindenmayer D: **Increasing disturbance demands new policies to conserve intact forest.** *Conservation Letters* 2019, **12**(1):7.
17. Olou BA, Yorou NS, Striegel M, Bässler C, Krah FS: **Effects of macroclimate and resource on the diversity of tropical wood-inhabiting fungi.** *Forest Ecology and Management* 2019, **436**:79-87.
18. Penone C, Allan E, Soliveres S, Felipe-Lucia MR, Gossner MM, Seibold S, Simons NK, Schall P, van der Plas F, Manning P, Müller J *et al*: **Specialisation and diversity of multiple trophic groups are promoted by different forest features.** *Ecology Letters* 2019, **22**(1):170-180.
19. Richter T, Jestädt K, Leitz R, Linner J, Müller J, Hagge J: **Quartiernutzung der Mopsfledermaus (*Barbastella barbastellus*) im Nationalpark Bayerischer Wald und eine Evaluation von Erfassungsmethoden.** *Nyctalus* 2019, **19**(3):270-284.
20. Roth N, Doerfler I, Bässler C, Blaschke M, Bussler H, Gossner MM, Heideroth A, Thorn S, Weisser WW, Müller J: **Decadal effects of landscape-wide enrichment of dead wood on saproxylic organisms in beech forests of different historic management intensity.** *Diversity and Distributions* 2019, **25**(3):430-441.
21. Sandstrom J, Bernes C, Junninen K, Lohmus A, Macdonald E, Müller J, Jonsson BG: **Impacts of dead wood manipulation on the biodiversity of temperate and boreal forests. A systematic review.** *Journal of Applied Ecology* 2019, **56**(7):1770-1781.
22. Schmid L, Bässler C, Schaefer H, Krah FS: **A test of camera surveys to study fungus-animal interactions.** *Mycoscience* 2019, **60**(5):287-292.
23. Seibold S, Müller J, Baldrian P, Cadotte MW, Stursova M, Biedermann PHW, Krah FS, Bässler C: **Fungi associated with beetles dispersing from dead wood - Let's take the beetle bus!** *Fungal Ecology* 2019, **39**:100-108.
24. Senf C, Müller J, Seidl R: **Post-disturbance recovery of forest cover and tree height differ with management in Central Europe.** *Landscape Ecology* 2019, **34**(12):2837-2850.
25. Thorn S, Müller J, Leverkus AB: **Preventing European forest diebacks.** *Science* 2019, **365**(6460):1388-1388.
26. van der Knaap WO, van Leeuwen JFN, Fahse L, Szidat S, Studer T, Baumann J, Heurich M, Tinner W: **Vegetation and disturbance history of the Bavarian Forest National Park, Germany.** *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany* 2019:1-19.

9. Site description (vulnerability, protection status, ownership, documentation)

- 9.1. Changes in legislation or regulations: No Changes
- 9.2. Changes in ownership title (conversion to public property, rentals, etc.): Four plots (enclaves) with together 4,5 hectares of woodland and open grassland were converted to state property
- 9.3. Extension or transfer, new uses (for example, conversion into total reserve): No change

10. Site management (management plans, budget and personnel)

Please see chapter 3. Site management

11. Influence of the award of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

Advantages:

- Respecting international standards of nature protection (e.g. transboundary responsibility for transboundary roaming species)
- Bavarian Forest and Sumava national parks are more and more perceived as key player in the field of improving the mutual understanding of people and among nations
- Transfer of know-how – exchange of experiences and best practise – transfer of techniques (debarking of trees which were infested by bark beetles) and arguments, developing of common monitoring's method