



Effects of climate change in the Swiss National Park

Mitigate or accept?

Rudolf (Ruedi) Haller, Director of the Swiss National Park

A photograph of a mountain goat standing on a rocky peak. The goat is small and positioned near the top center of the frame. The mountain is rugged and dark, with some lighter rock faces visible. The sky is a deep, clear blue. A teal-colored rectangular box is overlaid on the bottom left corner of the image, containing white text.

Effects
Mitigate?
Accept?



A satellite night view of Europe, showing city lights as bright yellow and orange spots against a dark blue background. Labels for several major cities are overlaid on the image in white text within semi-transparent teal boxes. A teal arrow points from the label 'Zürich' down to the label 'Schweizerischer Nationalpark'.

Paris

München

Wien

Zürich

Schweizerischer Nationalpark

Lyon

Ljubljana

Milano



Creation	1914
Size (in ha)	17'032
Lowest Point	1374 m
Highest Peak	3173 m
Protection status	IUCN 1A (Natural processes for research)
Ownership	4 municipalities
Residents	0
Trail Network	100 km
Visitors (Hikers)	150'000
Management	ngo (Foundation)
Team	55 (2025, incl. part-time and seasonals)
Annual budget	aprox. 5.4 Mio CHF

Nature protection



Research



Communication





Rewilding

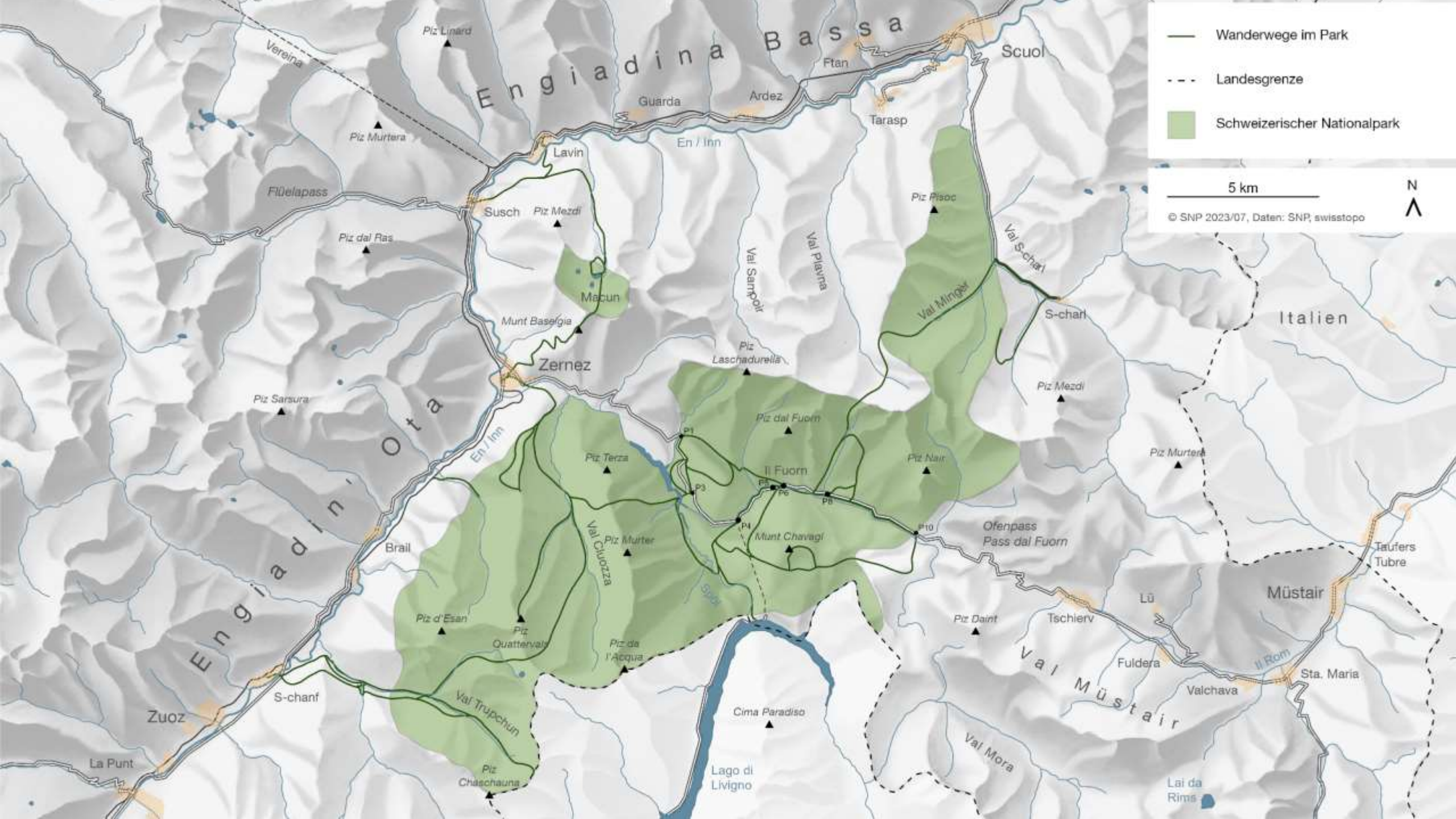
1914

The vision 1914

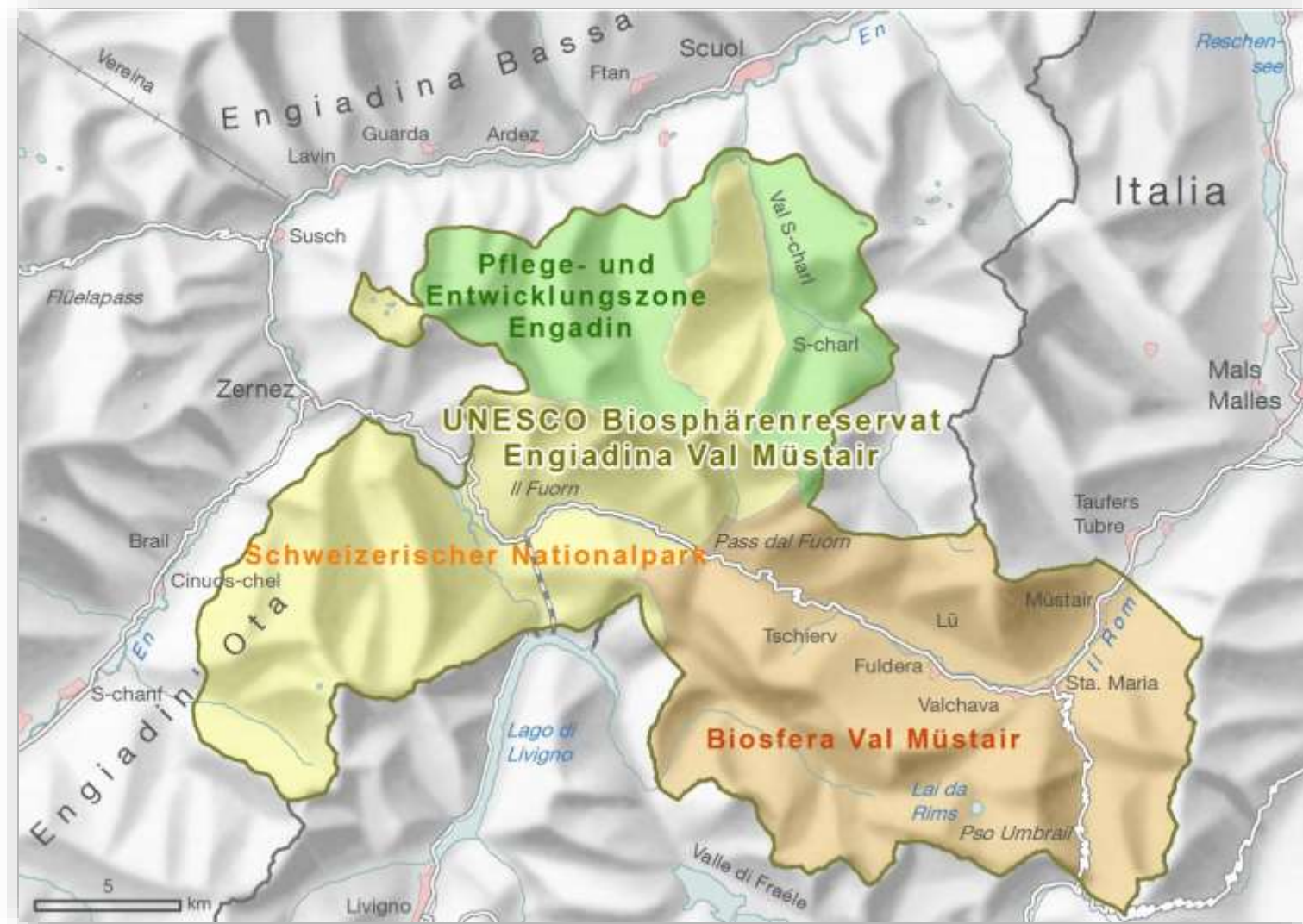


"All previous changes of the original state over centuries - the long term effects of the hunters, fishermen, foresters, agriculturists, shepherds and mowers [...] - will disappear over time and the old original community of life will be restored. A great wilderness experiment will be performed there."

(Schröter 1920)



The biosphere reserve Engiadina Val Müstair



Ergebnisse der wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen des schweizerischen Nationalparks
Herausgegeben von der Kommission der Schweizerischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft
zur wissenschaftlichen Erforschung des Nationalparks

Résultats des recherches scientifiques entreprises au Parc National suisse
Publiés par la commission de la Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles pour les études
scientifiques au Parc National

Band VI (Neue Folge)

39.

ÜBER DIE OBERSTEN GRENZEN PFLANZLICHEN LEBENS IM GIPFELBEREICH DES SCHWEIZERISCHEN NATIONALPARKS

Mit 7 Abbildungen

1958

Von

J. BRAUN-BLANQUET
(Comm. de la S.I.G.M.A. No 142)

Zu den vordringlichsten Aufgaben, die sich uns zu Beginn der Erforschung des schweizerischen Nationalparks stellten, gehörte auch die Aufnahme des gesamten Pflanzen- und Tierbestandes; der Höhenverbreitung der Organismen sollte dabei besondere Beachtung geschenkt werden.

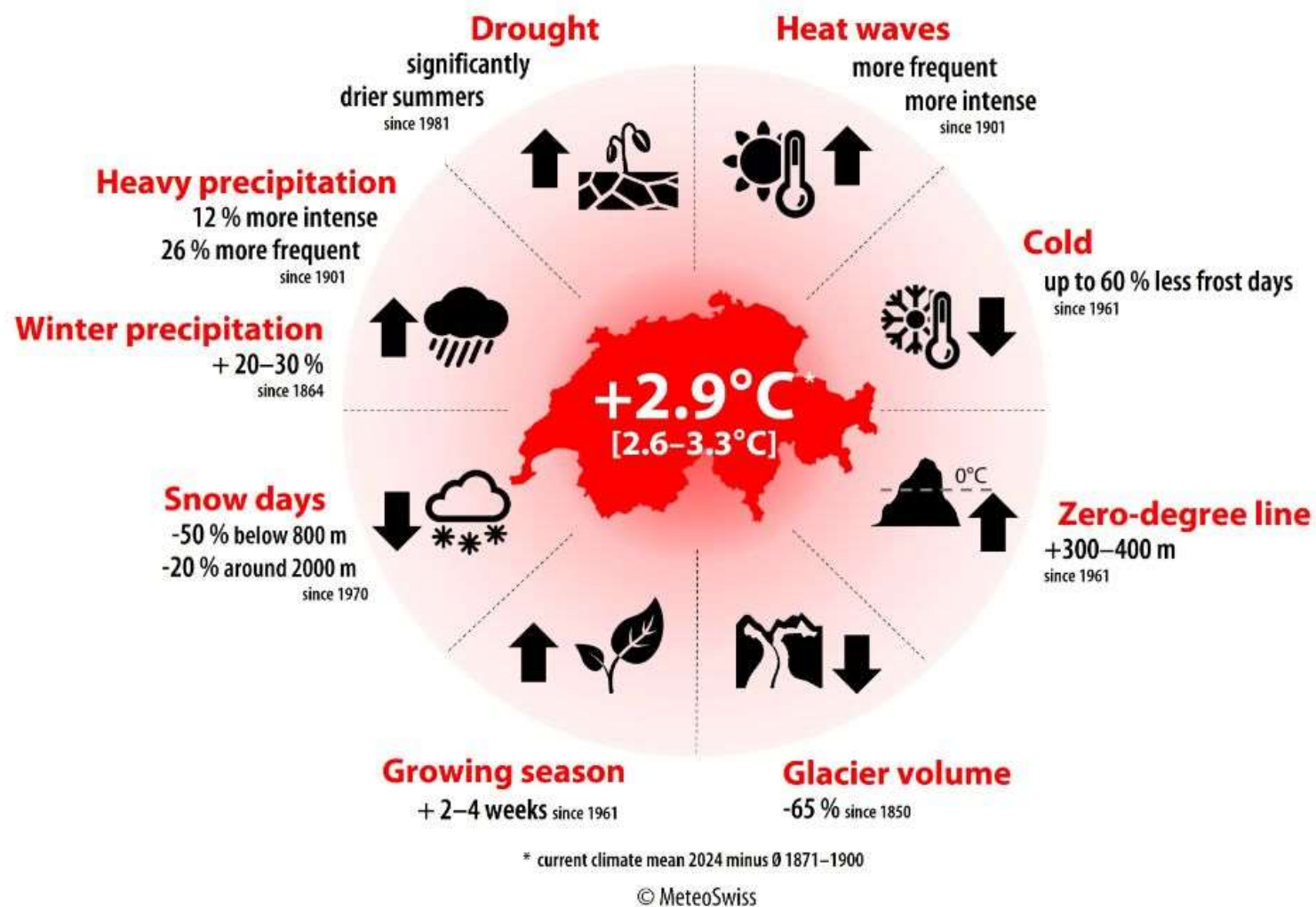
Die möglichst genaue Fixierung der Höhengrenzen von Pflanzen und Tieren gestattet nicht nur einen Einblick in die wenig bekannten Lebensmöglichkeiten im Bereich der Hochgipfel; sie schafft auch eine Grundlage, die erlaubt, das Auf und Ab der Lebewesen im Zeitenverlauf zu verfolgen und damit Standorts-, vor allem aber Klimaänderungen einschätzen zu helfen.



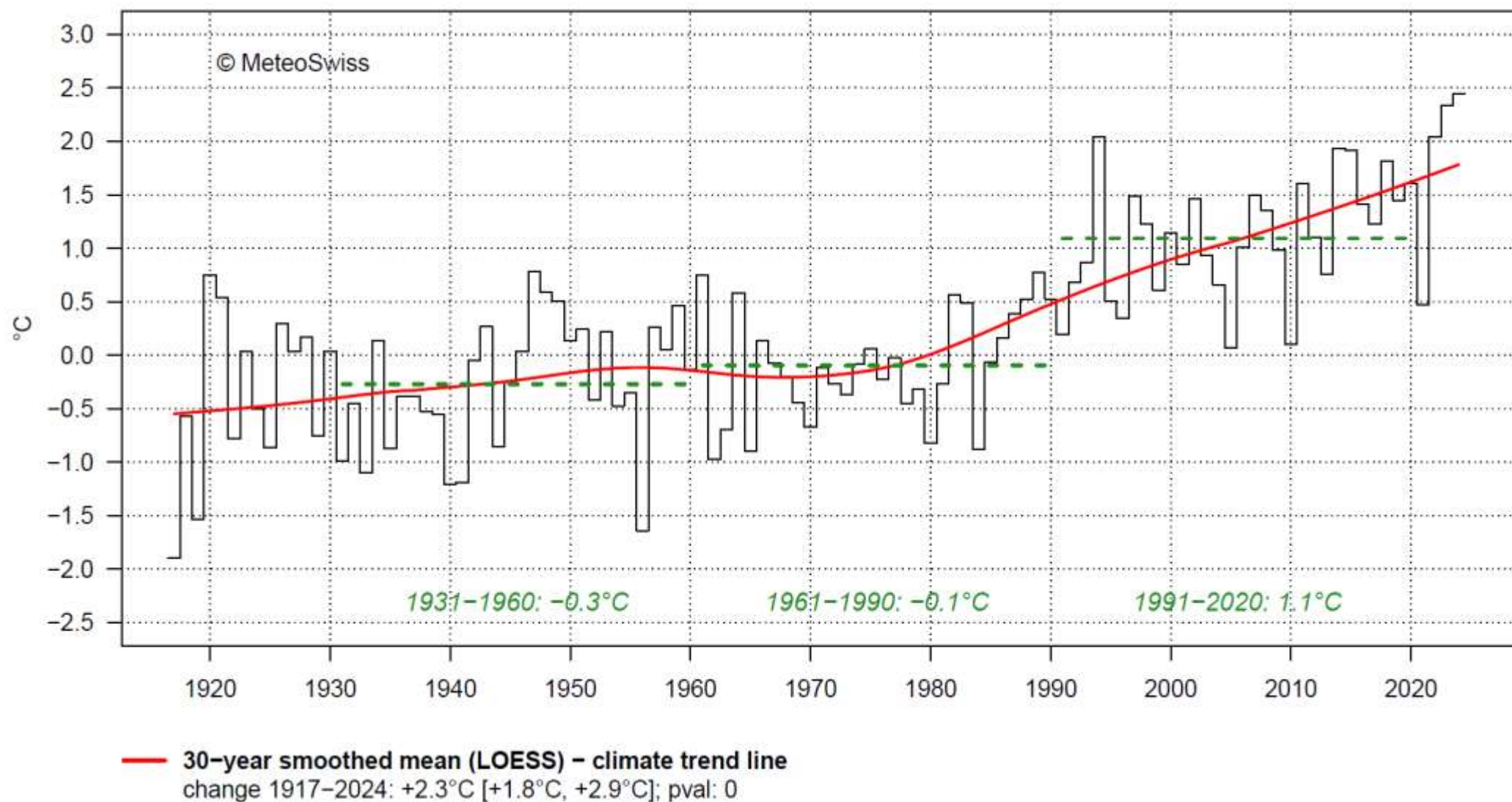


Effects

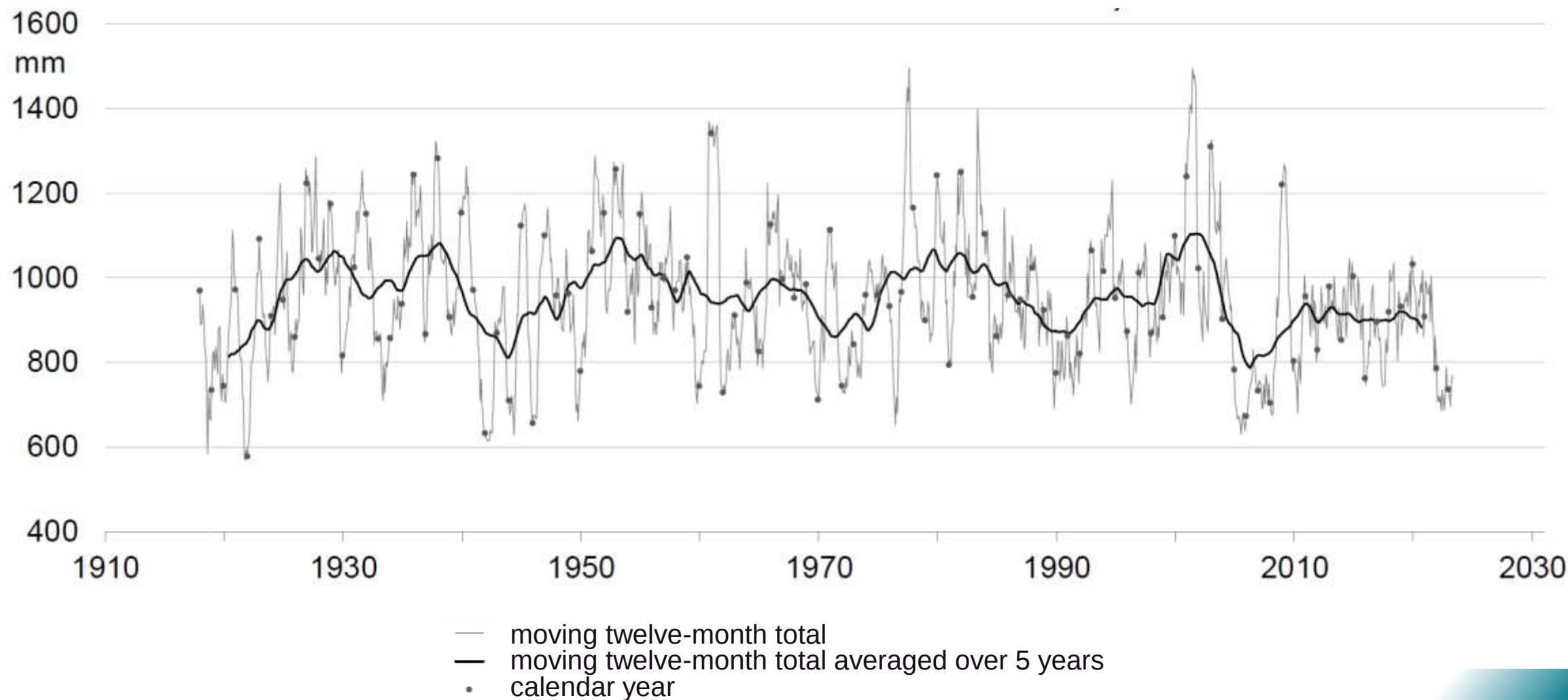
Climate change in Switzerland 2024 compared Ø 1871 - 1900



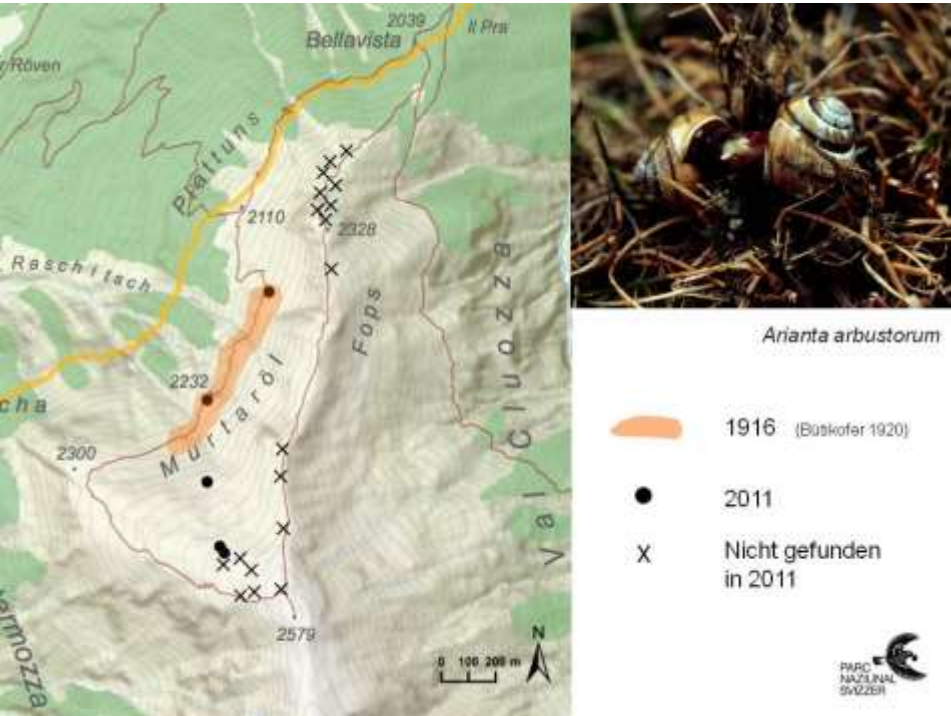
Annual temperature Buffalora (Swiss National Park) 1917–2024



Annual precipitation Buffalora (Swiss National Park) 1917–2023



Cops snail (*Arianta arbustorum*) 1916/17 and 2011/12

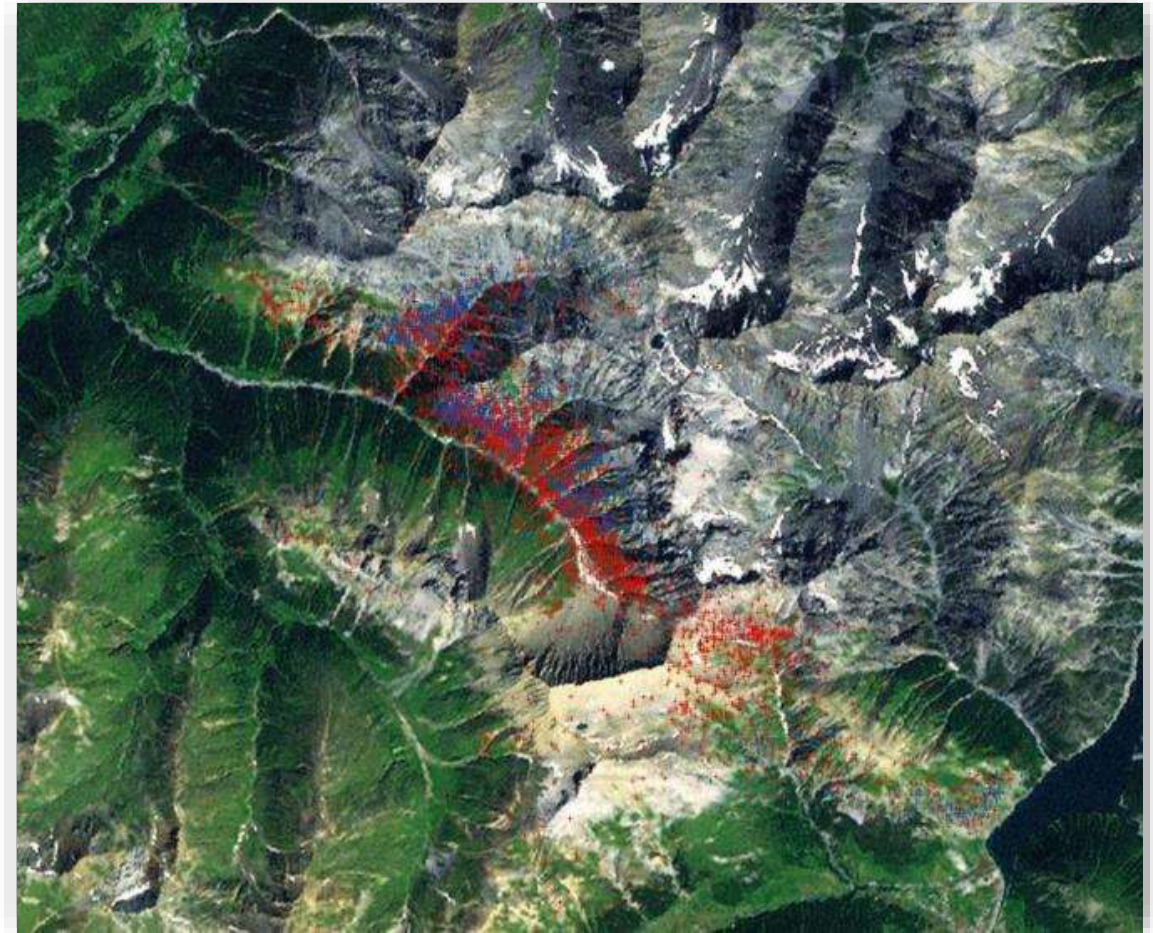
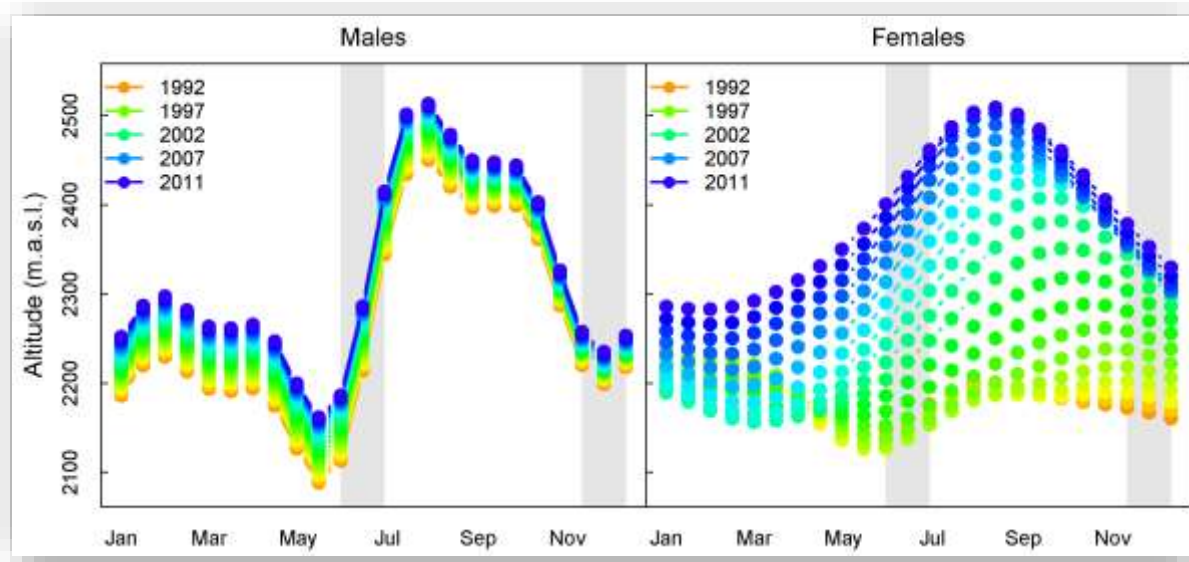


Mountain slope	Aspect	Inclination (°)	Upper elevational limit (m a.s.l.)	
			1916–1917	2011–2012
1. Val Trupchun	NE	38.3	2400	2521
2. Val Müschauns I	NNW	34.4	2200	2353
3. Val Müschauns II	NW	39.5	2400	2462*
4. Val Tantermozza	NNW	10.9	1850	1962
5. Murtaröl	N	23.2	2300	2464
6. Val dal Botsch	S	25.9	2660*	2665*
7. Pass dal Fuorn	ESE	4.8	1650	1874
8. Vallatscha d’Astras	SSE	28.6	2400	2626
9. Fora da l’Aua	S	30.0	2400	2650

*Farther upslope dispersal hindered by geographical barrier (rock wall). a.s.l., above sea level.

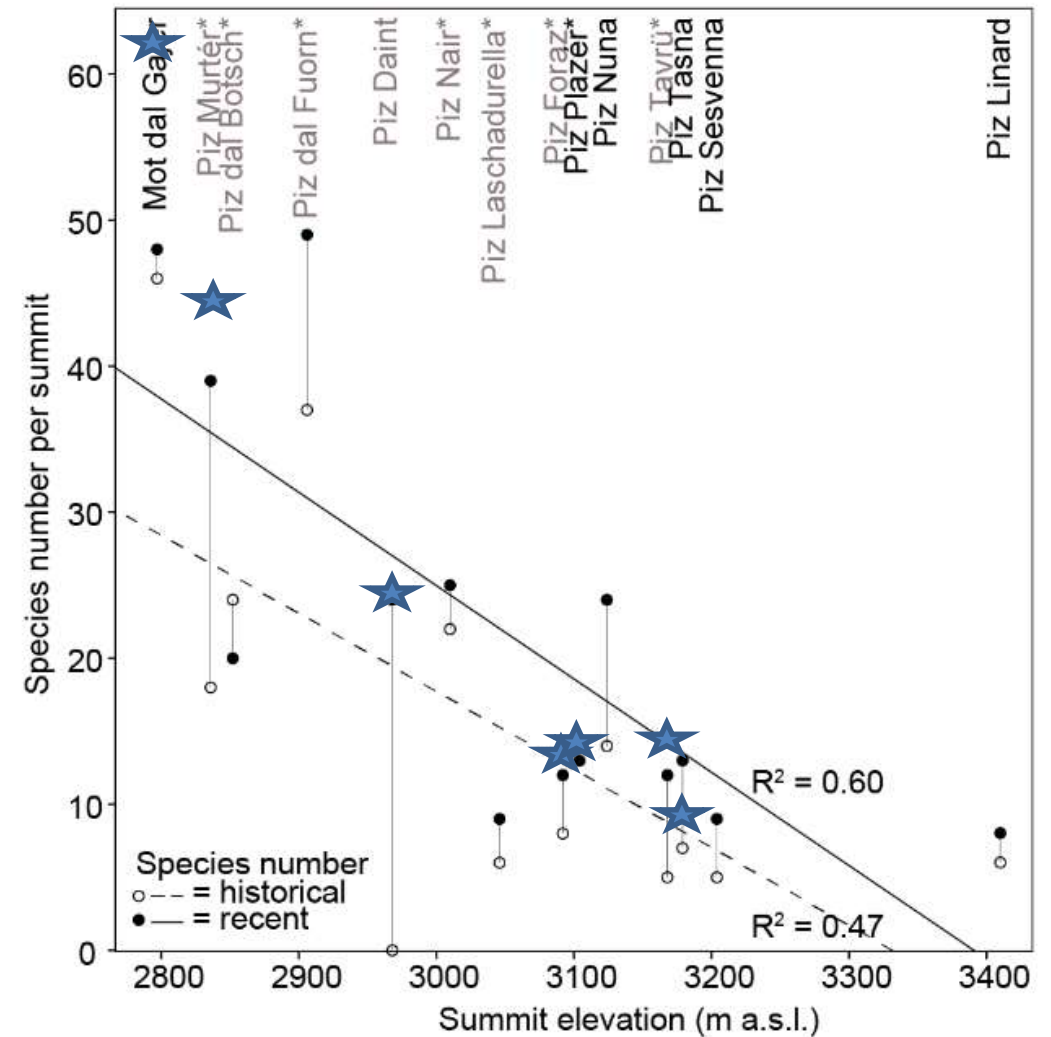
Baur & Baur 2013; Canadian Journal of Forest Research

The altitude distribution of ibex over the last 32 years



Hervindal et al., 2013

Development of the number of species over the last 100 years

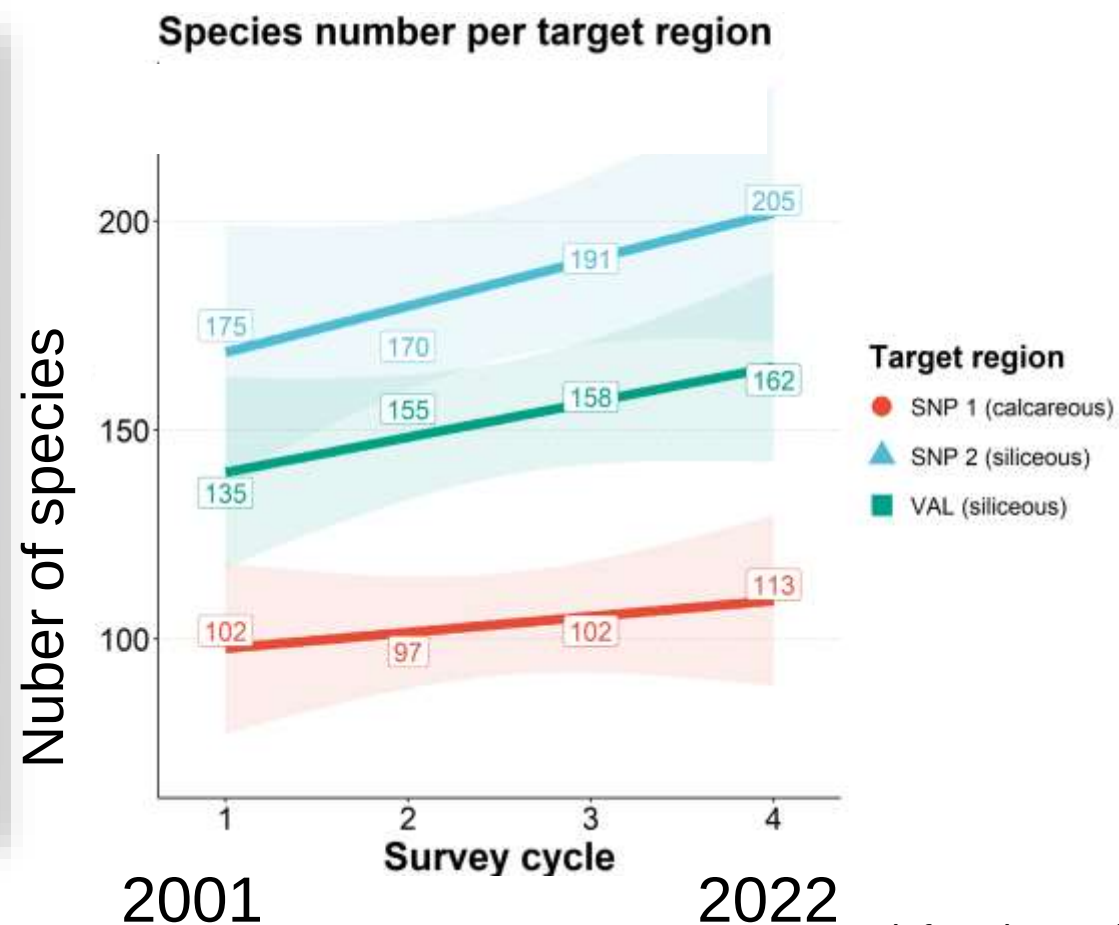


Wipf & Rixen, 2017; Symp. Protected Areas, Salzburg

Increase in species (all 4 peaks / region)



Papaver alpinum subsp. *rhaeticum*



Wipf et al. unpubl

Winner in occurrence – subalpine species

Artname	Erste Aufn.	Aufn. 2022	Differenz	
Leontodon hispidus	17	27	10	Milchkraut
Ranunculus montanus Willd.	8	17	9	Berg-Hahnenfuss
Botrychium lunaria (L.) Sw.	9	17	8	Mondraute
Carex parviflora Host	5	13	8	Kl. Trauersegge
Hieracium glaciale A.Reyn.	5	13	8	



Loser in occurrence

Artname	Erste Aufn.	Aufn. 2022	Differenz	
<i>Androsace alpina</i>	3	0	-3	Alpen Mannsschild
<i>Saxifraga androsacea</i>	3	0	-3	Mannsschild-Steinbrech
<i>Silene exscapa</i>	10	6	-4	Si-Polsternelke
<i>Cerastium cerastoides</i>	4	0	-4	3-griffliges Hornkraut
<i>Gentiana brachyphylla</i>	16	11	-5	Kurzblättr. Enzian
<i>Gentiana bavarica</i>	9	2	-7	Bayrischer Enzian
<i>Oreochloa disticha</i>	21	13	-8	2-zeiliges Kopfgras

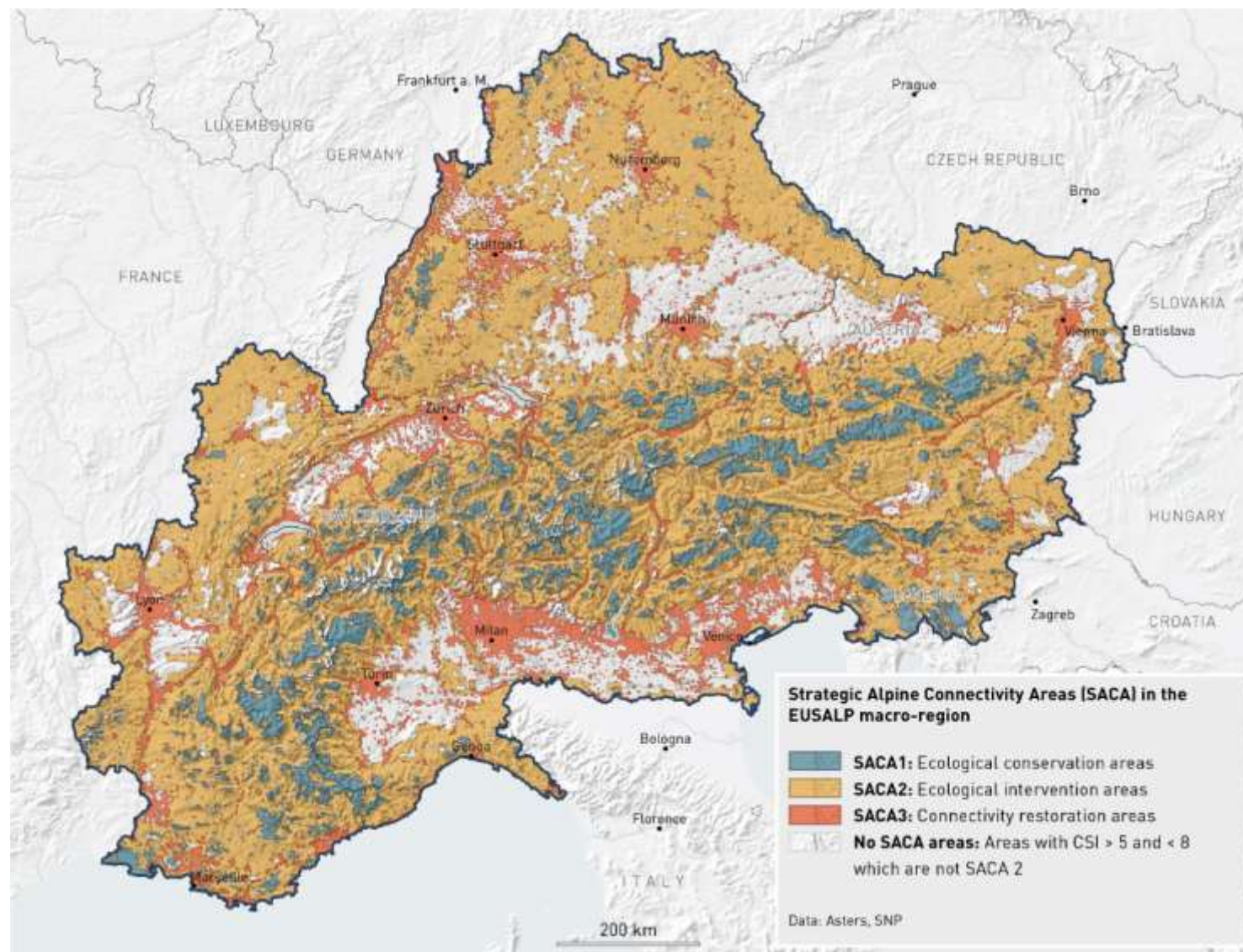


An aerial photograph of a mountain valley. The foreground shows a steep, rocky slope on the left and a forest of yellow trees in the center. A river flows through the valley floor. In the background, there are more mountains with snow-capped peaks under a clear blue sky.

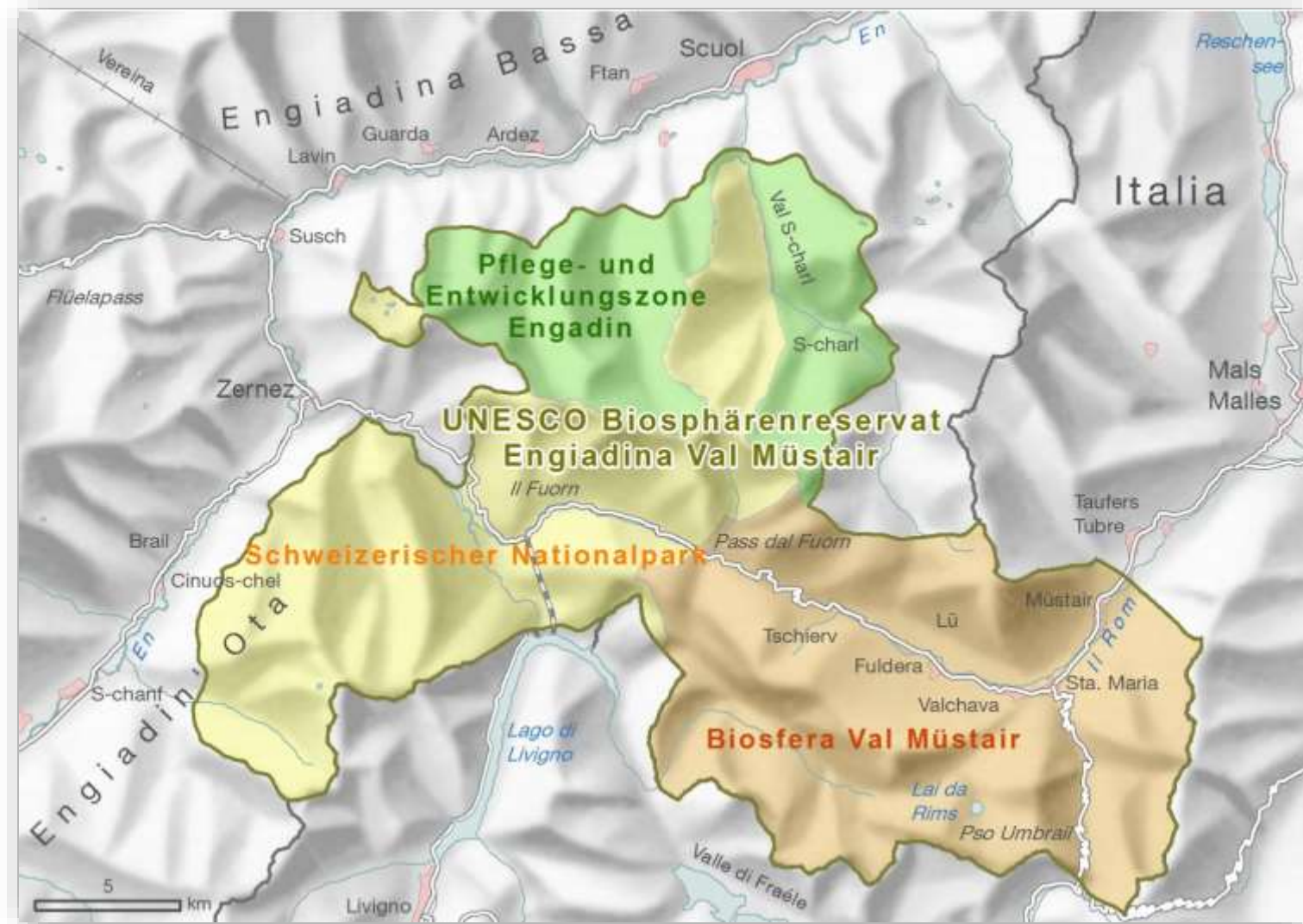
Mitigate?



Ecological connectivity – green infrastructure in the Alps



The biosphere reserve Engiadina Val Müstair



Restoration of a bog in the buffer zone of the UNESCO biosphere reserve



Maintenance of a bog in the buffer zone of the UNESCO biosphere reserve



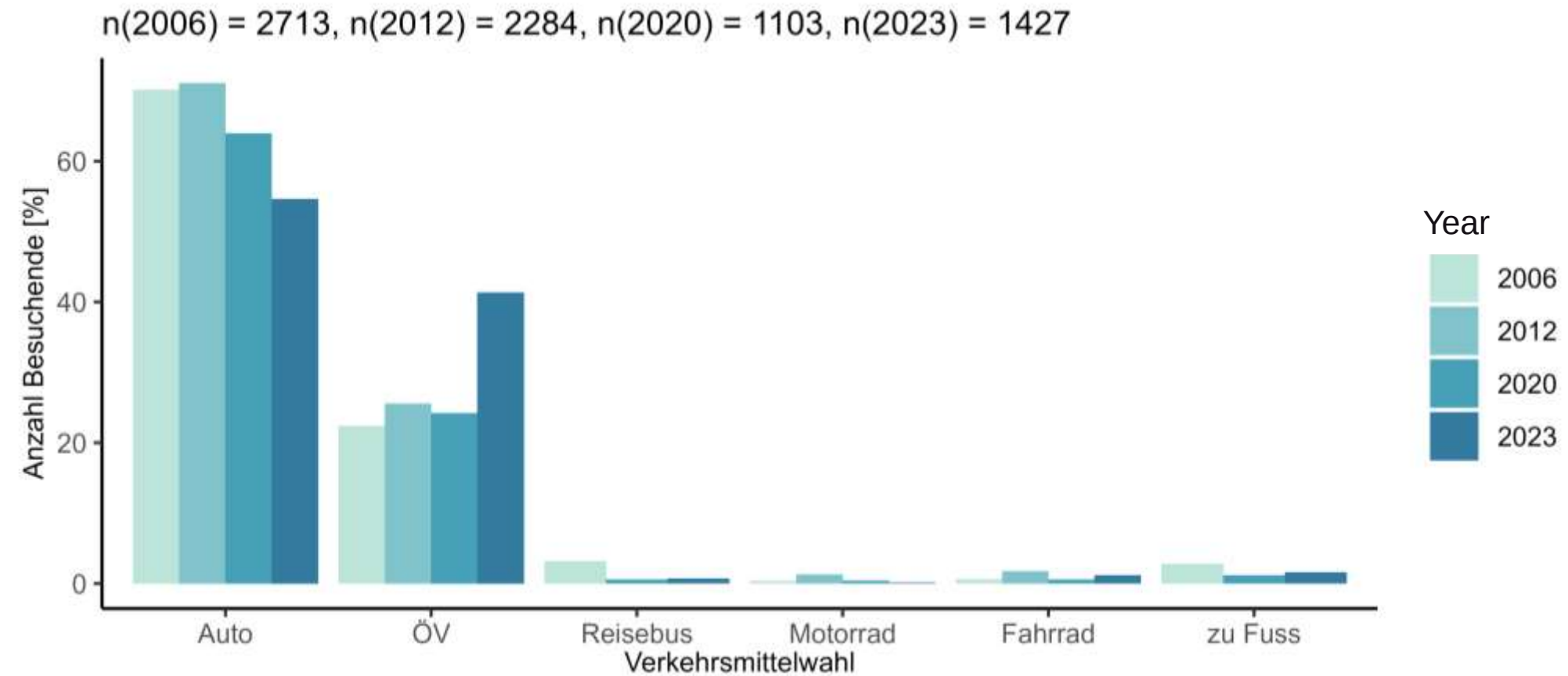


Accept?

Promotion of travel by public transport

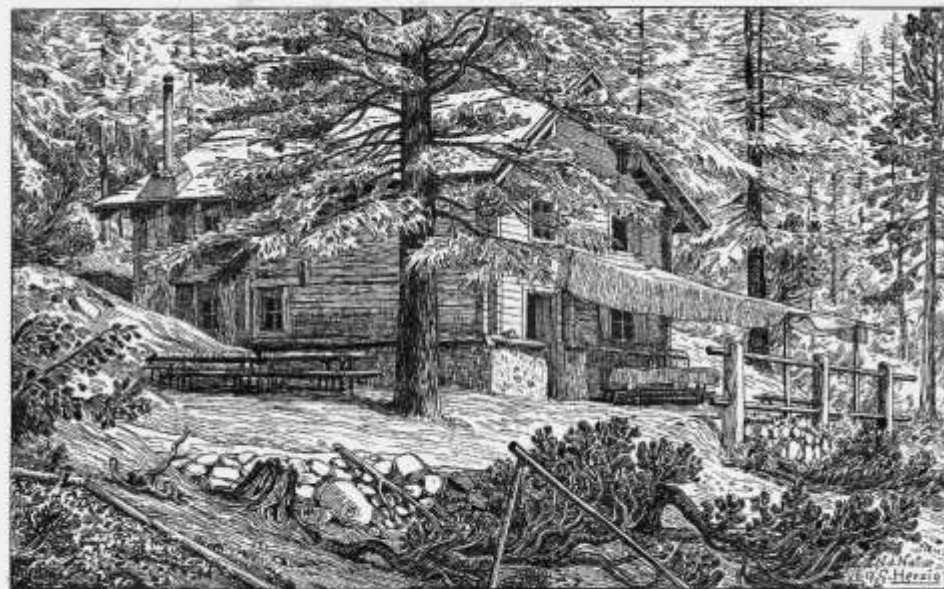


Increasing use of public transport



Gattiker et al.2024, unpubl.

Chamanna Cluozza: Best visited hut in the Swiss Alps 2024



Der Schweizer Nationalpark, Blockhaus Val Cluozza

Val Cluozza, Blockhaus.

1917



2024

Fridge on the way



Does sustainability pay off? - Syrup versus soft drink

	Selling price	Cost of goods	Flight	Revenue
Soft drink 5 dl PET disposable bottle (least effort)	5.50	1.45	0.50	3.55
Soft drink 5 dl open (from 1.5 litre PET disposable bottle)	5.50	0.80	0.50	4.20
Syrup 5 dl open (regional or homemade, often organic)	6.00	0.35	0.05	5.60

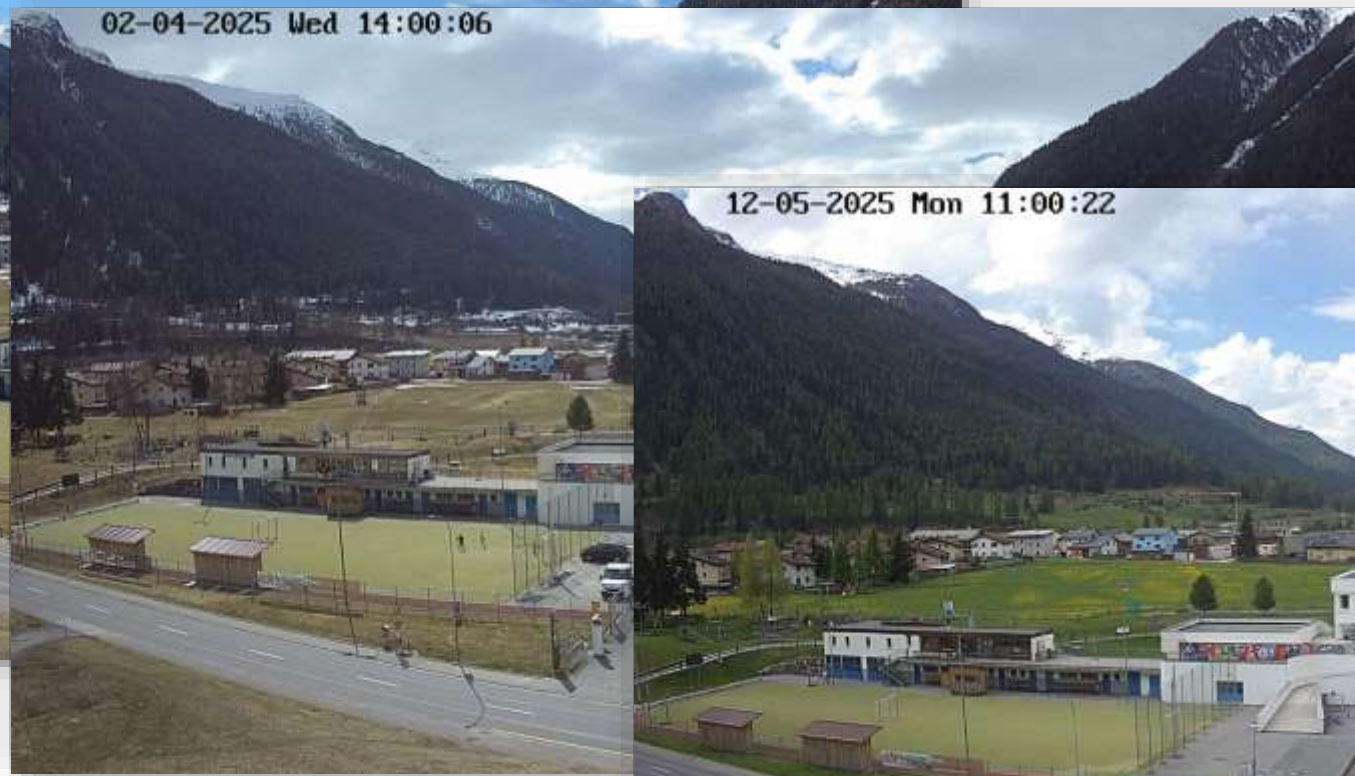
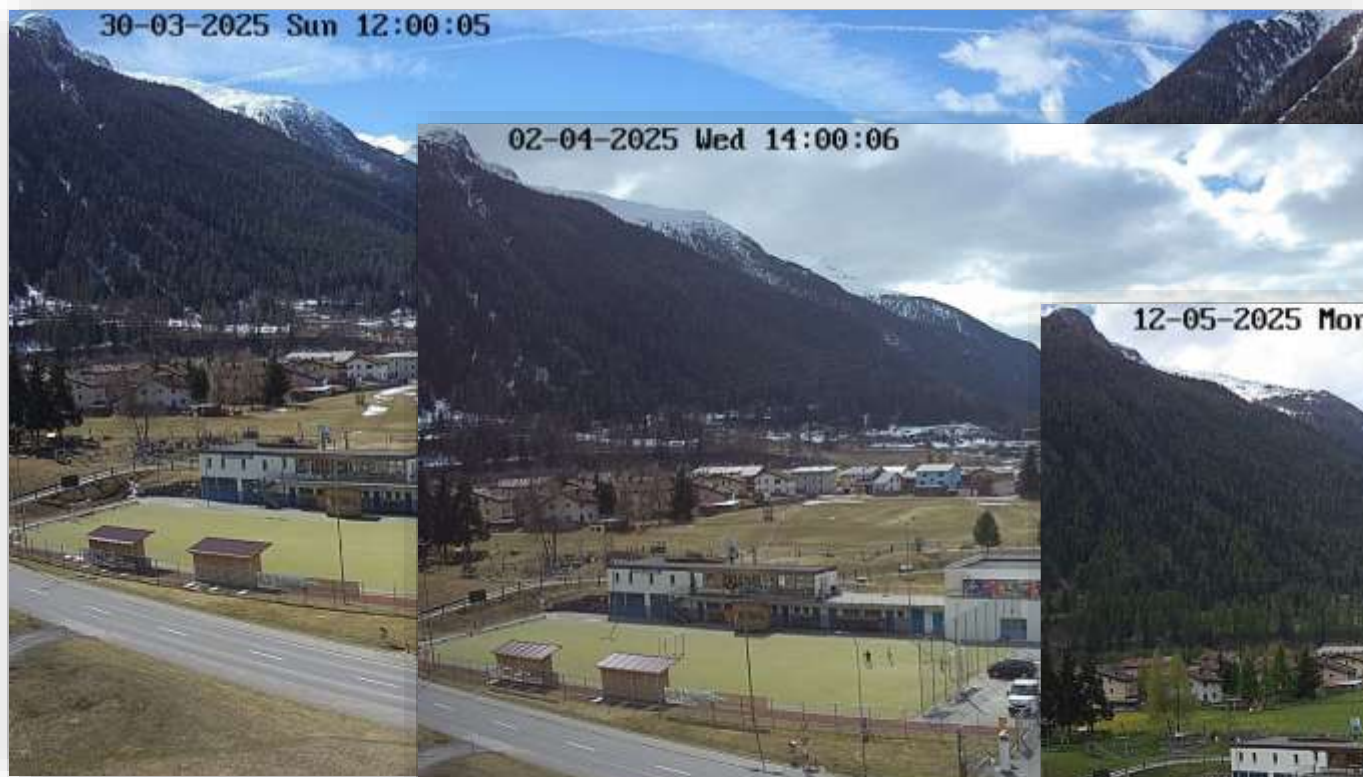


Effects

- Approximately 4'000 kg carried to the hut, mainly fresh products
- 8 helicpoter flights saved in one season
- Low storage space requirements
- No PET waste
- No need to carry drinks
- Varied range of drinks
- 'Let's try the other varieties...' Guests often drink more



Restoration of the area around the visitor center



Restoration of the area around the visitor center



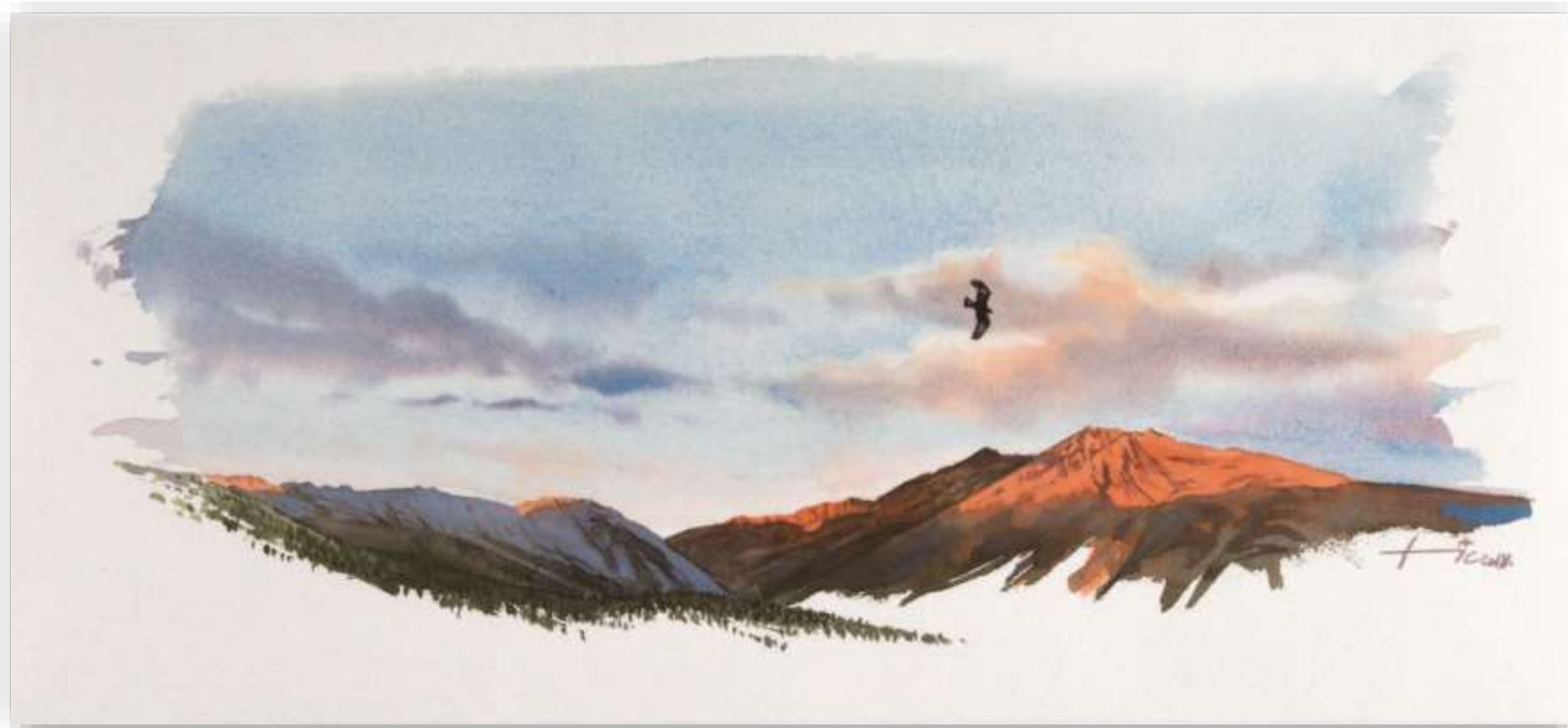
Conclusion

As a IUCN category 1a protected area, the SNP is limited in terms of climate mitigation measures in the area.

In this context, the SNP serves as a comparative laboratory for the surrounding area.



Conclusion



In addition, we can support the region in implementing measures to mitigate climate change.

Conclusion

There are no limits to our ability to set an example, show people the consequences of climate change in nature and encourage them to use resources sustainably.



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