

Additional material

Ecological character

As most of the mires have no common name we decided to give them only a number. Their size is listed in table 1.

Table 1: The mires of Pass Thurn

<i>Number/Name</i>	<i>Size ha</i>	<i>Communities</i>
<i>Mire 01</i>	<i>0,931</i>	<i>04, 06, 07, 09</i>
<i>Mire 02</i>	<i>2,531</i>	<i>04, 05, 06, 07, 09</i>
<i>Mire 03</i>	<i>2,134</i>	<i>02, 03, 06</i>
<i>Mire 04</i>	<i>3,322</i>	<i>02, 05, 06</i>
<i>Mire 05</i>	<i>3,013</i>	<i>06, 08, 11, 13</i>
<i>Mire 06</i>	<i>2,747</i>	<i>02, 03, 04, 06, 07, 11</i>
<i>Mire 07</i>	<i>3,659</i>	<i>04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 11, 12</i>
<i>Mire 08</i>	<i>1,678</i>	<i>02, 05, 06</i>
<i>Mire 09</i>	<i>1,493</i>	<i>06, 09, 12</i>
<i>Mire 10 Bärenfilz</i>	<i>0,839</i>	<i>02</i>
<i>Mire 11</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>03, 04, 05, 06, 09</i>
<i>Mire 12</i>	<i>0,431</i>	<i>05, 06</i>
<i>Mire 13 Wasenmoos</i>	<i>15,737</i>	<i>01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14</i>
<i>Total mire area</i>	<i>39,855</i>	

Plant communities listed in table 1:

- 01 Amblystegio-Caricetum diandrae (Drepanocladus-Lesser Tussock Sedge Community)
- 02 Caricetum davallianae (Davall Sedge Community)
- 03 Campylio-Caricetum dioicae (Campylium-Dioecious Sedge Community)
- 04 Menyantho-Sphagnetum teretis (Bogbean-Peatmoss Community)
- 05 Caricetum nigrae (Common Sedge Community)
- 06 Caricetum rostratae (Bottle Sedge Community)
- 07 Caricetum limosae (Bog Sedge Community)
- 08 Sphagno tenelli-Rhynchosporium albae (Peatmoss White Beak-sedge Community)
- 09 Sphagnetum magellanici (Peatmoss Community)
- 10 Eriophoro angustifolii-Nardetum (Cotton Grass- Community)
- 11 Pino mugo-Sphagnetum magellanici (Mountain Pine-Peatmoss Community)
- 12 Sphagnum fallax Community
- 13 Eriophorum vaginatum-Sphagnum fallax Community
- 14 Sphagno girgensohnii-Pinetum sylvestris (Peatmoss-Pine Community, marginal forest)

Social and cultural values

The Pass Thurn was only used for forestry, grazing and hunting except for one site, which was a peat cut to deliver peat for fuel and, more important, as litter for the farms in the valley. The use of peat from very remote sites is an important fact to understand the intensity of timber use during the 18th and 19th century. Almost all forests have been overused during this period and could only recreate due to a very strict forestry law since the end of the 19th century. But the forests have not been used for timber production only, they also were important resources for litter and the young twigs even have been used to feed the cattle in winter. After the railway has been built in the second half of the 19th century the growing of crops have been given up, because of the cheap access to cereals, and stock farming was intensified. Of course, this increased the need for litter and, as straw was no longer available, peat was the cheapest alternative.

The use of the site as pasture is a very old right of the farmers of the valley and therefore they do not like to give up these rights. The only possibility is to either buy these rights (almost impossible) or to offer them alternative areas (sometimes more possible).