

Additional material

Ecosystem services

Hydrological values:

It is an important catchment area for the water supply of the surrounding. Restrictions for cattle grazing and the stop of forestry should have an influence on the quality of water especially as to bacteriological parameters.

Social and cultural values:

The greatest part of the area has been influenced mainly by forest activities over the last 500 years. Spruce (*Picea abies*) has been an important tree species as energy source for the iron industry and as building material. As to the management goals of the national park nowadays about 88% of the total area is shown to be wilderness zone. That means that any economic use of the area is strictly prohibited – there is no forestry, no agricultural activity, no mining, no hunting or fishing. Tourism activities have been poor before the establishment of the national park but will be more important in future.

The pastures of the montane or subalpine zone of the area have been reduced to a small amount within the last 100 years and comprise about 1.500 hectares in the national park. They represent a typical part of the cultural identity of the region and therefore are maintained also in the national park within a management zone.

There are no permanent settlements within the boundaries of the national park

Current recreation and tourism:

Parts of the national park are used for tourism activities. By different means of visitor management a negative effect on ecosystems or species should be avoided. The actual number of visitors is estimated to be about 150.000. The most common use of the area is by hiking, but there also exist some biking trails and horse trails.