Additional material

Ecological character

The different mire sites with their hydrological characteristics are listed in table 1.

Table 1: The mires of Nassköhr

number	size ha	name	mire types
1	*8,786*	*Zerbenwiese Bog*	*bog*
2	*0,653*	*Zerbenloch*	*terrestrialisation mire, spring fen, percolating mire and transitional mire*
3	*2,228*	*Capellarowiese*	*spring fen, percolating mire, bog*
4	*4,936*	*Torfstichmoor*	*percolating mire, transitional mire, bog*
5	*1,594*	*Durchfallmoos*	*spring fen, percolating mire, transitional mire, bog*
6	*0,660*	*Zerbenwiese W*	*spring fen, flush mire*
7	*0,196*	*Torfstichmoor N Fen*	*spring fen, flush mire*
8	*1,694*	*Zerbenwiese NE*	*flood plain mire, spring fen, bog*
9	*1,165*	*Klobenwandmoos*	*spring fen, flush mire*
10	*0,591*	*Jagdhausbodenmoor*	*spring fen, flush mire*
11	*0,488*	*Moor am Draxlerkogel*	*bog*
12	*1,510*	*Kerpensteinermoos Bog*	*bog*
13	*0,370*	*Kerpensteinermoos S Fen*	*flush mire*
14	*0,787*	*Kerpensteinermoos*	*spring fen*
15	*0,427*	*Kerpensteinermoos N Fen*	*spring fen*
16	*0,011*	*Grünmaiß*	*spring fen*
17	*0,488*	*Haselbodenmoor Fen*	*spring fen*
18	*1,044*	*Haselbodenmoor*	*bog*
19	*0,393*	*Kleine Schnittlauchwiese*	*percolating mire*
20	*2,058*	*Große Schnittlauchwiese*	*spring fen, flush mire*
21	*1,407*	*Buchaiblmoos*	*bog*
total	***31,486***		

Depending on bedrock and hydrology the vegetation of the mires is as diverse. The typical plant communities in the different mire types are:

terrestrialisation mires - Caricetum limosae (Bog Sedge Community) and Caricetum rostratae (Bottle Sedge Community)

flood plain mires - Caricetum paniculatae (Greater Tussock Sedge Community), Angelico-Cirsietum palustris (Wild Angelica-Marsh Thistle Community) and Angelico-Cirsietum oleracei (Wild Angelica-Cabbage Thistle Community)

spring fens - Caricetum paniculatae, Angelico-Cirsietum palustris and Angelico-Cirsietum oleracei

flush mires - Caricetum paniculatae, Caricetum rostratae, Caricetum nigrae (Common Sedge Community) and Caricetum davallianae (Davall Sedge Community),

percolating mires - Caricetum davallianae, Campylio-Caricetum dioicae (Campylium-Dioecious Sedge Community) and Menyantho-Sphagnetum teretis (Bogbean-Peatmoss Community),

transitional mires - Drepanoclado-Trichophoretum cespitosi (Drepanocladus-Deergrass Community), Caricetum limosae, Eriophoro vaginati-Trichophoretum cespitosi (Harestail Cotton-grass-Deergrass Community) and Sphagnetum magellanici (Magellan's Peatmoss Community)

bogs - Eriophoro vaginati-Trichophoretum cespitosi, Sphagnetum magellanici and Pino mugo-Sphagnetum magellanici (Mountain Pine-Magellan's Peatmoss Community).

Ecosystem services

Hydrological services
Retention of precipitation especially after thunderstorms or heavy rainfall. Groundwater recharge and improvement in the limestone massif.

Social and cultural services
The Nassköhr was only used for forestry, grazing and hunting except for one site which was a peat cut to deliver fuel for the iron production in the neighbouring "Iron Ore Region". After 1860 the peat cutting ceased, because the transport was very complicated and became too expensive. Nevertheless, 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, except for the hunting areas of the royal family of Habsburg, have been overused during this period and could only recover due to a very strict forestry law implaced since the end of the 19th century. The use of the site as pasture is a very old right of the farmers of the valley and therefore they are reluctant to give up these rights. The only possibilities are either to buy these rights (almost impossible) or to offer them alternative areas (ongoing at the moment).

Current recreation and tourism
Hiking (no information about frequency available)