A Project at the Bavarian Lake District

The „Biotopverbund“ area is situated north of the Chiemsee Lake in Upper Bavaria stretching across some 10.000 hectares between the two districts Rosenheim and Traunstein.
The main aim of this long-term conservation project is the creation of an ecological corridor between two nature reserves: the „Eggstätt Hemhof Lake District“ and the „Seeon Lakes“.

Ecological Education & Nature Tours

Guided nature tours for schools and small groups can be organized. Contact the project-coordinator via e-Mail: **biotopverbund@eiszeitseen.de** !

A new website has been created as well as information material about the conservation project. Furthermore, an education and training programme for „bog guides“ is in development at the Chiemsee area (find out more on the website **www.alpen-moorallianz.eu**).

Main aim for 2010 / 2011 is the conception and implementation of a **new visitor management** across the „Biotopverbund“ area. New information signs will provide knowledge about the conservation project, for local people and also for guests and visitors.
The sustainable co-existence of humans and nature will provide a solution in the long run ...

Discover a unique landscape on the website www.eiszeitseen.de

Discover a unique landscape !

Biotopverbund

Eggstätt Hemhof Lake District and Seeon Lakes

... created by the glaciers of the ice-age
... characterized by lakes, wetlands and bogs
... carefully maintained by manpower

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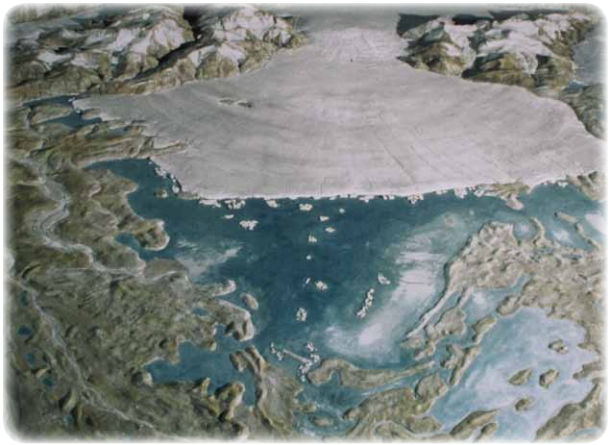
Ice Decay Landscape - Kame & Kettle

This unique landscape with dozens of lakes, wetlands and bogs originates from huge glaciers of the ice-age, which were running from the alp mountains far into the plains. By the end of the latest glacial epoche more than 10.000 years ago, these gigantic streams of ice were eventually melting ...



As a consequence, huge ice blocks were isolated from the main glacier. Melting water streams covered the ice blocks with mud and stones again. In some cases, these burried ice blocks remained in the soil for several hundred years.
When the climate became so warm that the ice blocks in the soil were finally melting, hollows and holes - the so-called „**kettle holes**" - emerged. This is the reason why the area is called „**ice decay landscape**".

After the ice-ages, the hollows filled with water and became the origin for lakes, wetlands and bogs.

Precious ecological niches evolved in the course of time, inhabited by specialized and endangered life forms like various Orchid species, the Siberian iris, the shy Snipe or the Greater White-faced Darter Dragonfly, to mention just a few ...

Hot spot of Bavarian Biodiversity

From the conservation point of view, the area is highly important due to its stunning biodiversity:

„Biotopverbund" offers a multitude of special habitats to a wide range of species, like shimmering dragonflies, amphibians, water and ground breeding birds or even endangered fresh-water mussels.

Conservation & Landscape Management

Only by long-term conservation and landscape management, these treasures of biodiversity can be protected and preserved for future generations.

Team spirit for successful conservation
In close contact with landowners, farmers and hunters, management plans and programs have been developed. Compensation payments are applied for mowing devices and the difficult management of fens and meadows. With huge amounts of physical and technical energy, farmers are working against bush encroachment and the degradation of precious wetlands and bogs.

Thus, many natural sites in the „Biotopverbund" area could be improved due to the conservation activities of visionary and enthusiastic people.

The measures were supported by the „Bavarian Conservation Fund" from 1999 until 2008, when the project officially ended. In order to continue the story, the two districts Rosenheim and Traunstein decided to employ a new project-coordinator in 2009.

The main objective is now to intensify the field of ecological education, information and visitor management in the „Biotopverbund" area.