



Environment and Climate  
Regional Accession Network

ECRAN

Workshop on protected area management  
and development of tourism infrastructure

## Case study – application of the IUCN categories

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## Swiss National Park

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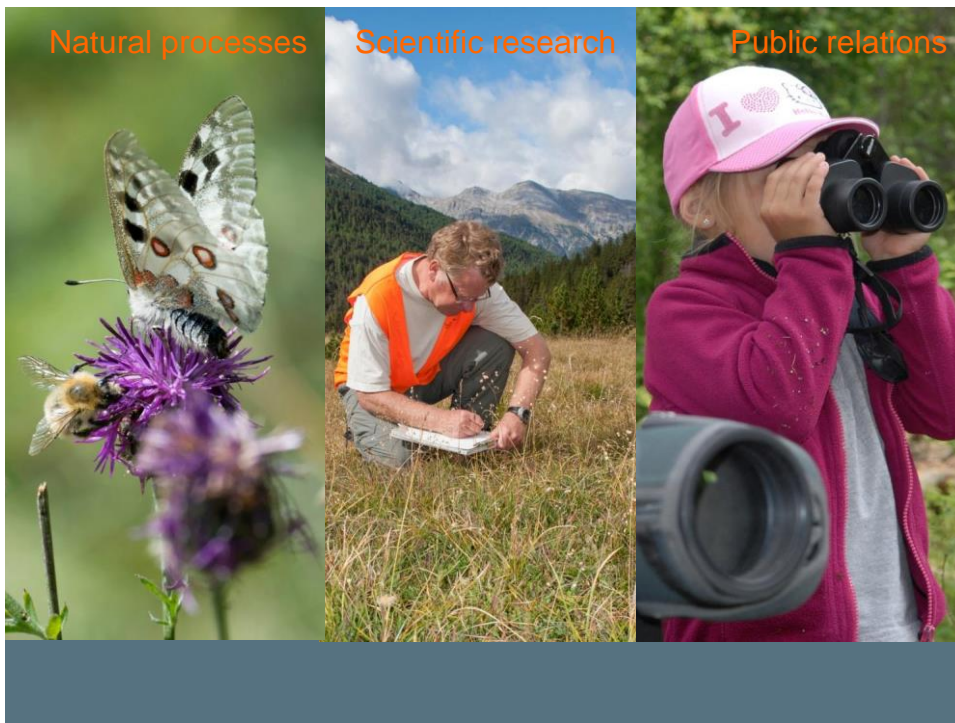
parc  
nazional  
svizzer

*100 Jahre echt wild*



The pioneers 1914





## Federal Act on the Swiss National Park in the Canton of Graubünden, 1980

### Act 1

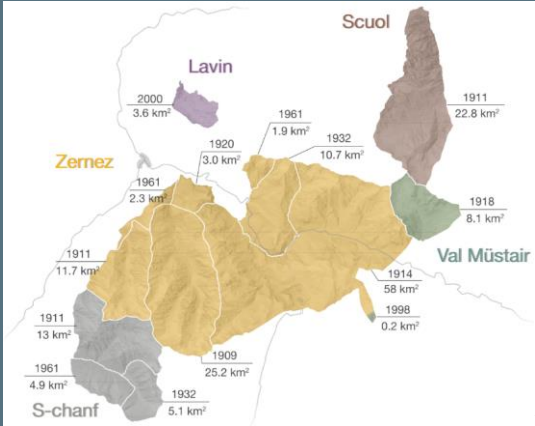
The Swiss National Park in the Engadin and Münstertal in the Canton of Graubünden is a reserve where nature is protected against any human intrusions and in particular where all flora and fauna is allowed to **develop naturally**. Intrusions shall be permitted only if they directly serve the upkeep of the Park.

The National Park shall be **open to the general public** to the extent permitted by the Park Regulations.

The Park shall be the subject of continuous **scientific research**.



The spatial development and characteristics



Water	0.59%
Marsh	0.01%
Agriculture	0.00%
Grass, shrub	17.09%
Immature soil	50.82%
Forest	31.40%
Supply and disposal	0.01%
Settlement and transport	0.08%

The scars of the nature



## The constitutional goals



Conservation of natural processes



Research



Information

Year of creation	1914
Surface (in ha)	17'032
Ownership	5 communities
Lowest point	1368 m
Highest point	3173 m
Trails	80 km
Population	0
Visitors per year	150'000
.. In the visitor center	35'000
Administration	Foundation
Employees	45

The home of 2199 identified species....

Strictly protected

It is forbidden to leave the marked hiking trails  
It is forbidden to carry around natural objects, animals, wood or stone  
Dogs are not allowed even on a leash  
All winter sport, cycling and flying machines are prohibited  
Swimming in lakes and streams is prohibited  
It is forbidden to make fire  
Camping is not allowed, not even in tents along the road  
The natural environment should not be changed

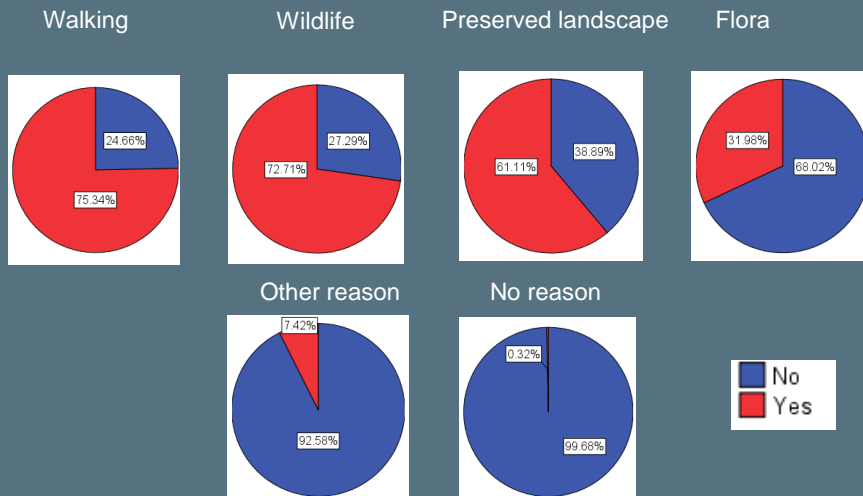
How can we integrate people?



Hunde mitführen / Présence des chiens	6	(3)
Wege verlassen / Abandon du chemin pédestre	4	(4)
Mountainbiking / Vélo tout terrain	3	(0)
Campieren und Biwakieren / Camping et bivouac	1	(2)
Feuer machen / Feu	3	(1)
Wurzeln und Beeren sammeln / Ramassage de racines et de baies	1	(1)
Grenzverletzung Jagd / Violation de la frontière de chasse	0	(0)



## Why do people come to the national park?



## What offers the National Park it's guests?

Undisturbed nature  
 Unexpected encounters  
 Overnight stay in the wilderness  
 Guided excursions  
 Offers for schools  
 An app for everyone  
 Stories for young and old  
 A visitor center



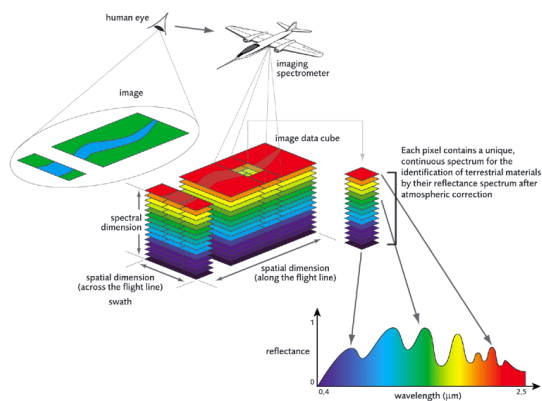
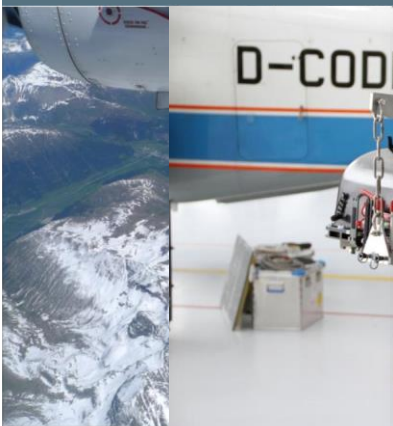


## What offers the National Park it's guests?

Undisturbed nature  
 Unexpected encounters  
 Overnight stay in the wilderness  
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 Offers for schools  
 An app for everyone  
 Stories for young and old  
 A visitor center  
 Installations to current issues  
 Answers where the questions arise  
 Carefree encounters



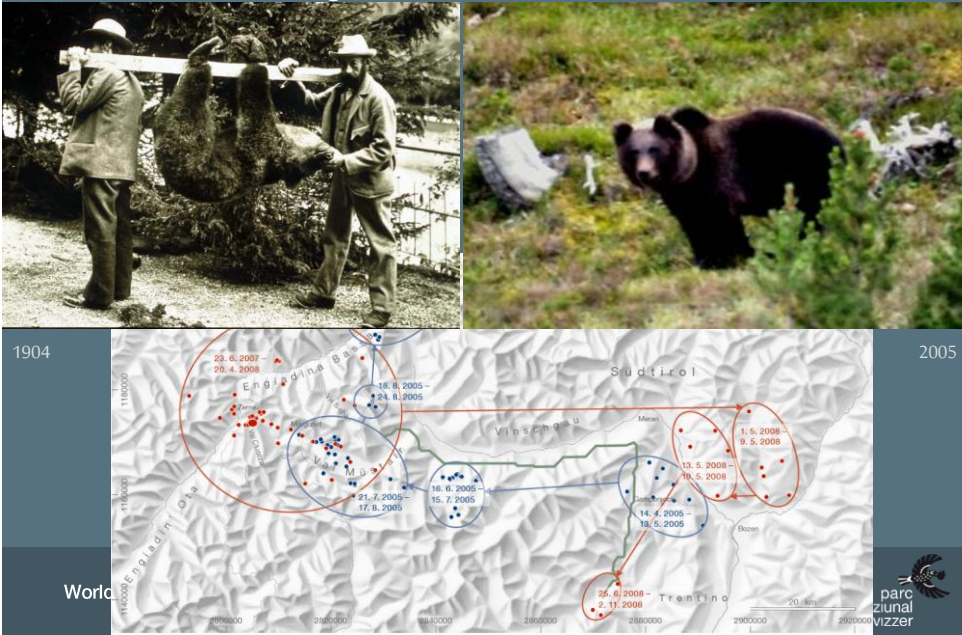
## Measuring and modelling the environment







Awareness rising for nature



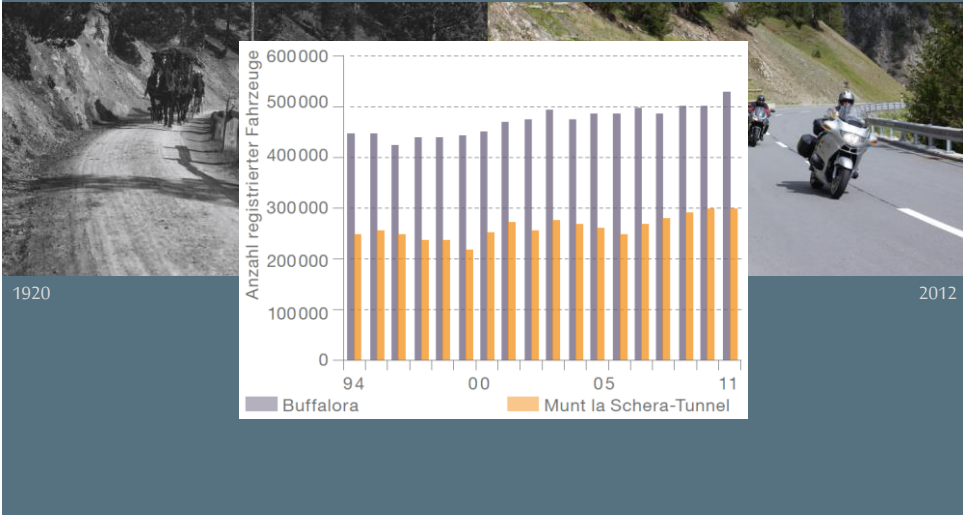
Touristic revenue of the Swiss National Park

Gebiet, Methode	Gesamt	Hotellerie	Para- hotellerie	Tagesgäste
Untersuchungsgebiet				
Knaus	23'502'192	12'566'774	10'059'441	875'977
Küpfer	23'169'539	12'953'811	10'106'898	818'887

The tourists visiting the Swiss National Park each summer generate an annual revenue of 19.7 million CHF per year and sustain more than 200 jobs in the area.

Biosfera				
Knaus	3'774'859	2'603'117	1'078'839	92'903
Küpfer	4'793'272	2'949'345	1'661'995	181'932
effektiv*	5'201'848			

Backlashes in the national park history



## Backlashes



## The returnees



Meile et al. 2003



David Jenny

