More humid areas with deeper soils provide an ideal location for spruce formations, both in the montane and the subalpine vegetation zones. These formations become increasingly sparse as one ascends in altitude. This is due to the uniformly lower temperature and the decreased precipitation. As a result, oak forests are limited to the lower elevation sections. At higher altitudes, the trees become progressively shorter and are replaced by shrubs. Here, one finds the Permian strata (Bellerophon strata), which dates to the end of the Permian period. Above these lies a strata of Grödner/Gardena sandstone, which erodes easily and forms a soft surface. The undergrowth is sparse and the vegetation is dominated by grasses. Cotton grass is a typical species found in these areas. The next layer up is the dolomite strata that were added to the Nature Park.

Ancient cultures and new perspectives

The Schlern/Sciliar mountain is one of the landmarks of South Tyrol. Fictional sagas and popular and the Schlern/Sciliar mountains that were already familiar to man in prehistoric times, and the nearby Schlern/Sciliar Plateau, with the historic village of Cei, is one of the most beautiful mountainous areas in South Tyrol. The summit of the Monte Speciale is also an ideal place for the Monte Speciale and the Monte Speciale Plateau, which were added to the Nature Park.

The Human Factor

The natural beauty of the Schlern/Sciliar region is due to the varied flora, fauna, and geology. The area is rich in biodiversity, and many species are found here that are rare or extinct elsewhere. The area is also home to many endangered species, such as the red squirrel and the chamois. The unique geological features, including the dolomitic rocks and the granite outcrops, make this region a magnet for geologists and naturalists. The area is also rich in cultural history, with many ancient and medieval sites that provide insight into the region’s past.

The Nature Park

The Schlern/Sciliar Nature Park is one of the most beautiful and diverse regions in South Tyrol. It is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna, including many endangered species. The area is also rich in cultural history, with many ancient and medieval sites that provide insight into the region’s past.

Ancient cultures and new perspectives

The Schlern/Sciliar mountains are part of the South Tyrolian Prealps, which have been inhabited since prehistoric times. The area is rich in biodiversity, and many species are found here that are rare or extinct elsewhere. The area is also home to many endangered species, such as the red squirrel and the chamois. The unique geological features, including the dolomitic rocks and the granite outcrops, make this region a magnet for geologists and naturalists. The area is also rich in cultural history, with many ancient and medieval sites that provide insight into the region’s past.
Völs am Schlern/Fiè allo Sciliar:
Kastelruth/Castelrotto:
N Stilfser Joch/Stelvio National Park
6 Drei Zinnen/Tre Cime Nature Park
5 Trudner Horn/Monte Corno Nature Park
2 Texelgruppe/Gruppo di Tessa Nature Park
1 Schlern-Rosengarten/Sciliar-Catinaccio Nature Park

Area: 7,291 hectares, established in 1974, expanded in 2003

Schlern-Rosengarten/Sciliar-Catinaccio Nature Park (1)
Tourist office: Ph. +39 0471 642127, www.tiers-rosengarten.com

South Tyrol Nature Parks

Nature parks are of particular importance for the preservation of nature, as they develop education and research, and provide an opportunity to experience nature. The concept is based on a few key principles:
1. South Tyrol Nature Parks protect and preserve the diversity of the mountain system, with their flora, fauna and landscapes.
2. Information, environmental education, and a special sense of ownership offer visitors a new understanding of nature and promote good governance.
3. The Nature Parks comprise mountains, pastures and forests; forest and alpine farming and transhumance are maintained using sustainable methods.
4. Forest and alpine farming and transhumance are maintained using sustainable methods.
5. No construction is permitted (except for the forest and alpine farming and transhumance). No pipelines, mines, gravel mines or use of water for hydroelectric or industrial purposes is allowed.

A Brief Overview of the Nature Park

The outline of the Schlern/Sciliar with the Sarner and Lüner see is one of the landmarks of South Tyrol; here, where the Schlern/Sciliar shines like a lighted Grail castle in the nether depths of the mountain system. South Tyrol, this land of mountains, the Schlern/Sciliar nest step a pedestal of honor steps. The base of this mighty mountain lies at an average of 2,000 meters above sea level, and includes Kastelruth/Castelrotto, Schlitten, Völs/Tiers and Tiers/Tires. 4. Forest and alpine farming and transhumance are maintained using sustainable methods.

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Nature Park

Schlanders

Alm/Alpe di Siusi meadow has been an important place for alpine protected area of the Seiser Alm/Alpe di Siusi meadow. The Seiser Alm/Alpe di Siusi meadow may be reached from Compatsch/Compaccio or from Tiers/Tires using certain times. The Schlern/Sciliar plateau rests the Schlern/Sciliar plateau. The mountain forests around thousand meters above sea level, and includes Kastelruth/Castelrotto.

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