


THE FOREST IS ALIVE

Maintaining and improving habitats, guaranteeing and promoting diversity: That is the essence of our actions. We are not favouring a spatial separation of economic and ecological forest functions. The forest should be open to everyone.

Forest management, hikers looking for some contemplation, hunters, deer, hermit beetles, collared flycatchers and black woodpeckers get on well in the same area – provided that certain rules regulate the diversity, of course.

A woman with light brown hair, wearing a grey zip-up jacket over a red and white plaid shirt, stands in a forest. The background is filled with green evergreen trees and some fallen brown leaves on the ground. The lighting is soft and natural, suggesting a sunny day.

“The work in the forest fascinates
me time and time again.
Particularly the certainty that you’re
protecting nature every day.”

LISA WEISS,
MITTELESCHENBACH DISTRICT RANGER,
FOREST DISTRICT ALLERSBERG

PROTECT AND UTILISE

Biodiversity comes first! We have committed ourselves to a strict nature conservation code: Enough deadwood in the forest, strict regulations for the protection of species, preserving springs – we maintain and create conditions that promote diversity. The forest is a habitat worth protecting and a space of real multifunctionality that can be managed in a gentle, close-to-nature and sustainable way. That way we achieve outstanding ecological effects with an integrative model. Using the forest sustainably means: Protecting nature.



It used to be that dead tree trunks were removed from the forest. Today we know: deadwood improves among other things the trees' absorption of nutrients. As an ecosystem, the forest provides its own fertiliser.

Rare visitors? A thing of the past.
These plants and animals are some
of our many good indicators of successful
nature and species protection.



BLACK STORK

More timid than the white stork, lives in the forest and has resettled in the Bavarian forests as there are enough ponds, clearings and old, spreading tree crowns for it here.



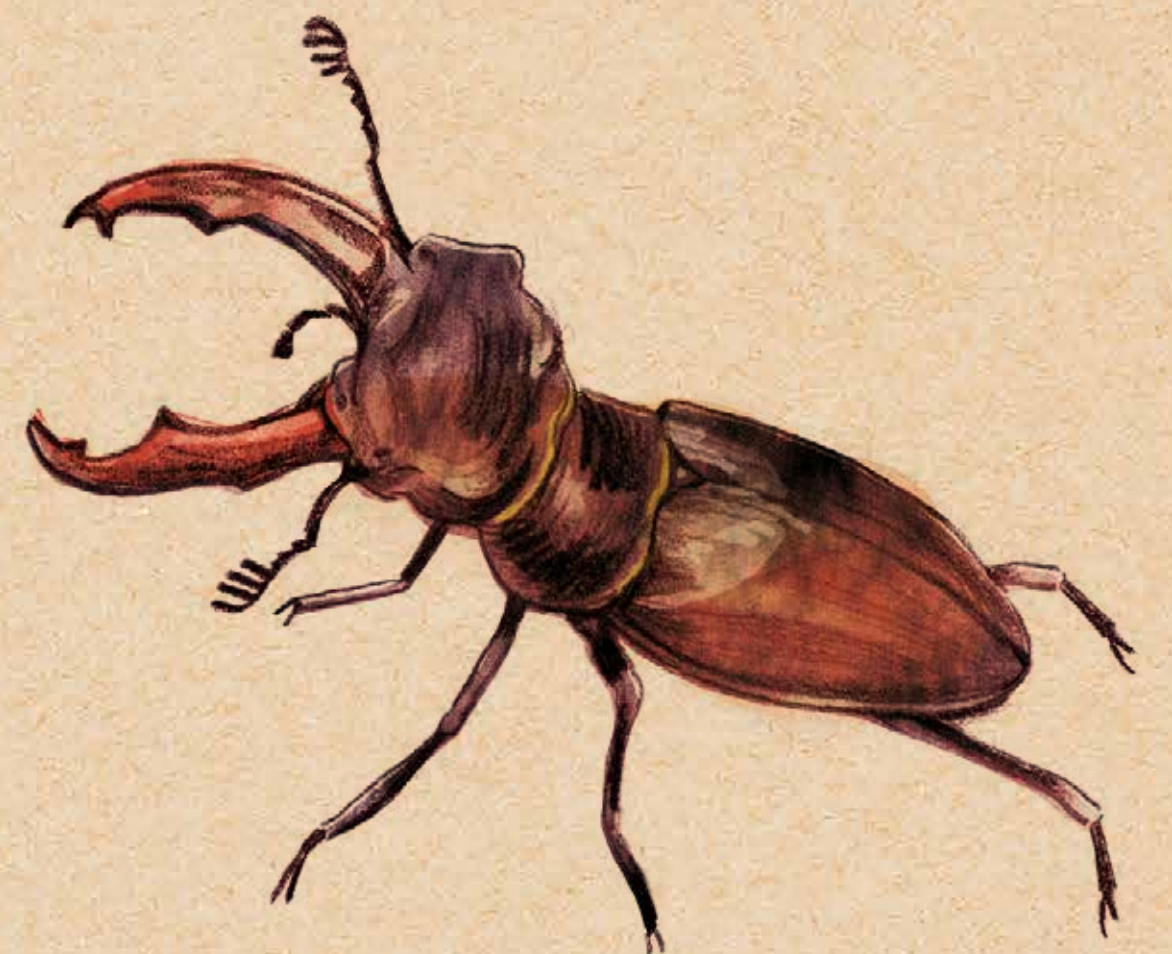
GREEN BROOM MOSS

Grows on the bark of old deciduous trees; the tips of the shoots are spread by the wind or animals.



COMMON REDSTART

Lives primarily in gardens with fruit trees – but also finds ideal conditions in oak forests that are not too dense.



STAG BEETLE

Can live for up to eight years, loves oak forests, needs deadwood, is flourishing again superbly overall.



BARBASTELLE BAT

Lives in the summer with its entire family in cracks in bark that has become detached from dead tree trunks.



BEARD LICHEN

Effective as an indicator of high air quality; likes living on old larches and oaks best.



WILD CAT

Was thought for a long time to have become extinct, but is now at home throughout Bavaria again, primarily in large forest areas.



RUSTY CLICK BEETLE

Places its larvae in rotten cavities of deciduous trees; is still rare, but is one of the oldest species of beetle in our forests.



CORAL TOOTH FUNGUS

A sign of the forest being in absolute harmony with nature: Deemed to be very discerning; prefers to settle on deadwood.



MIDDLE-SPOTTED WOODPECKER

Relies on rotten wood for its breeding burrow, such as that in old oaks.

“The species diversity is a concrete indicator of unspoilt nature. Wherever the Gammarus fossarum can be seen in lakes and rivers, the water quality is good.”

KLAUS KALISCHKO,
BENEDIKTBEUREN FOREST RANGER,
FOREST DISTRICT BAD TÖLZ



Every ocean springs from a source.
The source of the Lainbach at
Benediktbeuren is especially
picturesque before it flows into
the Loisach and then into the
Isar further downstream.



600

A tree dies – thousands of organisms gain a new habitat.

**Woodpeckers, bees or beetles need deadwood –
and 600 species of macrofungi can be involved in the
decomposition of an old tree trunk.**

In older forests with a natural composition of tree species – such as beech and oak stands with an average age of around 140 years – the aim is to maintain an average of ten habitat trees and up to 40 m³ of deadwood per hectare.






Floodplain forests are biotopes with their own special dynamics. The floodplains provide habitat for specialised tree species and rare plant and animal species – including sundew and bladderwort, both carnivorous species.

The forest floor is pure biodiversity – an extremely fertile conglomeration of living communities between lichens, old needles, leaves and mosses which have made themselves at home everywhere for millions of years, where other organisms capitulated a long time ago because of the dampness and the darkness.



A man with short dark hair and a serious expression is looking slightly to his left. He is wearing a brown, multi-pocketed jacket with a high collar and dark leather patches on the elbows. A pair of black binoculars is hanging from his neck. He is also wearing light-colored trousers. The background is a solid, muted teal color.

“Woodpeckers are
masters of social
housing construction.”

AXEL REICHERT,
NORTH BAVARIA
NATURE PROTECTION
SPECIALIST



Black woodpeckers grow to a height of up to 60 cm and leave living holes behind: One woodpecker's nest is used as a habitat by over 60 other species.