

05.06. Nature Reserves and Landscape Reserves (Edition 2003)

Overview

Endangerment of Natural Habitats

The conditions of life for **wild plant and animal species** have clearly worsened since the middle of the last century, especially in urban areas. About half of the wild plants and animal species previously attested in Berlin are today extinct, threatened by extinction, or endangered. This development provides cause for concern, since, due to the complex relationship between plants and animals and their biocenoses, individual gaps as a rule mean the loss of several species.

The most important **causes for species decline** are the destruction of the natural habitats and the changes in the conditions of life. As a consequence of the utilization of areas for development, soil impermeability, etc. habitats have been and are being destroyed or fragmented so greatly that they no longer offer undisturbed refuge for sensitive species. Furthermore, the entry of harmful materials from industry, trade, transportation systems and households leads to considerable impairment of the natural foundations of life. In Berlin, this has become apparent through major impoverishment of moss and lichen flora and damage to forest areas. In Berlin in 2003 the **damage to forests** remain stable with 25% visible damages, compared to the region on a higher level. 22% of the forest area displayed no visible damage symptoms (Stage 0), 53% showed slight damage (Stage 1). In Brandenburg damage to forests remained unchanged for about the past 8 years. Since 1999 the **significant damages** has been rising constant for 4 % to current **11 %**. Half of the forest area remains, also for 2003, without visible damages. The drop in medium tree-top thinning with 15 % is relative low, but tendential rising (cf. Forest Condition Report 2003).

Bank reinforcement, intensive leisure and water-sport use as well as nutrient pollution affect water and shoreline biotopes negatively. In the Havel, the reed-beds have receded by approx. 80% since 1959, which has been accompanied by the loss of habitats for numerous species. Drops in the groundwater tables as a consequence of the drinking water production constitutes a grave problem. Formerly species-rich moist meadows show clear steppe formation and overuse symptoms. Mires such as the *Teufelsbruch* (Devil's Swamp) and the Greater Rohrpfuhl dry up; the mire vegetation is driven back by shrub formation. A large part of water requirements was covered by wells in the forests. Groundwater-dependent forest lands in some cases displayed considerable drought damage. The rare and very endangered swamp and riparian forests were especially affected. Because of the steep decline in water consumption and reduced groundwater discharge quantities since 1990, the groundwater levels have been rising again, especially in the southeastern part of Berlin - by several meters near producing wells (cf. Map 02.11, 2001 Edition).

History of State Nature Conservation

The beginning of **conservation legislation in Germany** was marked by the establishment of the "State Office for Natural Monument Care" in Danzig (Gdansk), in 1906. This first state conservation facility was transferred to Berlin in 1911. In 1935, the Reich Conservation Law came into effect as the legal basis for conservation and landscape care. On this basis, the "State Office for Nature Monument Care" was transformed in 1936 to the "Reich Office for Conservation".

The essential goals of the Reich Conservation Law consisted in the preservation of plants and non-game animals, of natural monuments and their surroundings, as well as of nature protection areas and other landscape elements in free nature which were to be protected because of their rarity, beauty, uniqueness and their scientific, regional-cultural, forestry or hunting significance.

Immediately after the end of World War II, conservation played only a very subordinate role. Only after the elementary needs of life were ensured and everyday life was normalized could conservation activities develop again. Due to the division of Germany, different social systems emerged, which was also reflected in conservation legislation.

In the **Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin**, the "Reich Office for Conservation" was continued after the war as the "Central Office for Conservation and Landscape Care" and incorporated in 1953 in the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry (BML) as the "Federal Institute for Conservation and Landscape Care". In 1962, it was merged with the "Federal Institute for Vegetation Mapping" to form the "Federal Institute for Botany, Conservation and Landscape Care." In 1976, it was renamed the "Federal Research Facility for Conservation and Landscape Ecology" (BFANL), and in 1986 transferred from the BML to the newly-created Federal Ministry for the Environment, Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, set up in 1993, unites the BFANL and the species-protection sections of the Federal Office for Food and Forestry. In the Federal Republic, the Federal Conservation Law (BNatSchG) superseded the Reich Conservation Law in 1976. In 1979, the Berlin Conservation Law (NatSchGBln) was passed in West Berlin, which, based on the Federal Conservation Law, established the state-level legal provisions for conservation. It was completed in 1982 with the ordinance for the protection of the tree population in Berlin (Tree Protection Ordinance - BaumSchVo), and was finally amended again on July 10th 1999.

In the **German Democratic Republic** (GDR/ East Germany), the Conservation Law - "Law for the Conservation and Care of Domestic Nature" - constituted the legal basis for conservation after 1954. The Rural Culture Law (LKG) - "Law on the Planned Formation of Socialist Rural Culture in the GDR" - with its first implementation ordinance (Conservation Ordinance) replaced the Conservation Law in 1970. The Tree Protection Ordinance of the GDR took effect in 1981. In 1989, the first implementation ordinance to the LKG in its new form - "Protection and Care of the Plant and Animal Kingdoms and Landscape Beauty" (Conservation Ordinance of 1989) - replaced the Conservation Ordinance of 1970. In East Germany, there were 8 classes of protected areas and objects, of which the following were applicable to East Berlin: Nature Protection Areas (NSG), Landscape Protection Areas (LSG), Large-Scale Natural Monuments (FND), Natural Monuments (ND) and Protected Parks.

During the preparatory phase of the union of the two German states, stipulations for the development of a German Environmental Union were incorporated in Art. 16 of the Treaty on the Creation of a Currency, Economic and Social Union between West and East Germany. With the Environmental Framework Law of East Germany, which took effect on July 1st 1990, East Germany undertook the obligation to adopt West German environmental law almost completely. At the last meeting of the East German cabinet in September 1990, 10% of the area of the new federal states was proclaimed as protected areas. These included the national parks Hither-Pomeranian Bodden Landscape, the Jasmund, the Müritz National Park, the High Harz, the Saxon Schweiz, and the Schorfheide-Chorin Biosphere Reserve and the Nature Park Märkische Schweiz. Under Art. 9 of the Unification Agreement, which specified the agreements met between the two countries on the accession of East Germany to the Federal Republic, some stipulations in the Environmental Law providing guidelines for conservation were to be continued temporarily as state law. The temporary safeguards under Art. 6 §5 for the preservation of protected areas were retained, and existing protection stipulations were implemented under Art. 6 §8.

Nature Conservation in Berlin

In **Berlin**, the stipulations of Art. 9 of the Unification Agreement on the continuation of East German law as Berlin state law were, with a few exceptions, obviated as a result of the Law on the Standardization of Berlin State Law. In 1990, with the union of the two city halves, the Berlin Conservation Law (NatSchGBln) of 1979 became applicable to all of Berlin. The existing protected-status provisions in East Berlin were eliminated de facto with the standardization of Berlin state law. Attempts by the administration to close this legal gap by means of stipulations under Art. 19 of the Unification Agreement, according to which the continued validity of single directives, but not of laws or ordinances, would have been possible, or to temporarily maintain the protection ordinances on the basis of the Reich Conservation Law by decree of a transitional stipulation under §52 of the NatSchGBln, were unsuccessful.

The examination of protected areas existing in East Berlin up to 1990 – more than 810 protected areas and objects covering approximately one quarter of the former urban area - yielded a multitude of problems:

- frequently, very different areas were summed up in a protected-status implementation decision, which did not meet the individual requirements of the specific areas;
- due to uncoordinated decisions "double" or even "triple protection procedures" were undertaken in some cases;
- doubts arose on one hand regarding the formal legality of decisions, and on the other, in cases in which an area did not fulfill the requirements of the protection class specified;

- various protection classes under former East German law had no analogy, either in the Federal Conservation Law or in the Berlin Conservation Law, which could have caused areas to be carried over into a "legal limbo" status;
- often, legally prescribed landscape care plans were lacking for LSG areas;
- precise maps of protected border areas were often unclear, frequently the maps were lacking;
- some decisions had only insufficient prohibition provisions, or none at all (cf. Both-Kreiter et al. 1992).

In a so-called "rescue program", the Berlin Department of Urban Development and Environmental Protection (SenStadtUm) in 1992 issued three umbrella ordinances, by which it temporarily safeguarded 32 areas (covering 52 former protected areas altogether) for two to a maximum of four years. In the beginning of January 1994 the temporary safeguards, which included a prohibition of modifications of the areas, were extended by one year. The greater part of these areas was established as an NSG in 1995. The areas not temporarily safeguarded, amounting altogether to 85% of the protected areas in East Berlin as of 1990, were predominantly areas which have been covered by other legal protection provisions since 1990. The bulk of these areas falls under the State Forestry Law, which essentially prevents changes in utilization. Further areas are protected under the Water Supply Law, the Berlin Water Law, the Tree Protection Ordinance, the Park Law or the Cemetery Law.

Protected Areas under the Berlin Conservation Law

Under the **Berlin Conservation Law** (NatSchGBIn), the content and process of the certification of protected areas are regulated in §§18 through 26. The following protected area types are described:

Nature Protection Areas (NSGs; §19) are legally established areas in which nature is strictly protected in whole or in individual parts. The protection extends particularly to areas which are of considerable significance for the conservation of biocenoses or habitats of wild plant or animal species, for scientific, cultural, natural-historic or regional reasons, because of their rarity, diversity, particular uniqueness or outstanding beauty. All acts are forbidden which may lead to the destruction, damage or change of a protected area or its elements, or to an enduring disturbance counter to the protection goal.

Landscape Protection Areas (LSGs; §20) are legally established areas which are especially protected for the conservation or restoration of the productive power of the ecosystem, or the utilization ability of natural products, because of the diversity, uniqueness or beauty of the landscape appearance, or because of their particular significance for recreation. They deserve conservation and protection in the public interest, and should therefore be protected from any impairment which could change the character of the area or contradict the protection goal. Overdevelopment, unregulated waste dumping, removal of vegetation stock and other actions and impairments are to be avoided. Development adjusted to the natural changes and regulated agriculture, forestry and fishing use may be pursued.

Natural Monuments (§21) are legally established single creations of nature, whose protection is necessary for the conservation of biocenoses or habitats for certain plant and animal species, because of their scientific, cultural, natural-historic or regional significance or because of their rarity, uniqueness and beauty. Areas worthy of protection up to a size of 5 ha can also be proclaimed as natural monuments (large-scale natural monuments). Natural monuments include, among other things, old or rare trees or groups of trees, geological formations, springs, glacial boulders, bogs, and spawning and nesting areas. The removal of a natural monument, or any act which leads to the destruction, damage, change or enduring disturbance of a natural monument and its protected environment, is forbidden.

Protected Landscape Elements (GLB; §22) are legally established parts of nature and the landscape for which particular protection is necessary in order to ensure the productive power of the ecosystem, to restore, structure or care for the appearance of the locality or landscape, to protect against injurious influences (e.g., noise prevention, air-quality improvement), or because of their significance for recreation. This involves such areas as parks, reed-beds, tree-rows and hedges. In addition, they promote the restoration and care of the landscape, and provide protection against damaging environmental effects.

Nature Parks (§22a) were incorporated under the law due to the change in the NatSchGBIn of March 30th 1994. Accordingly, large areas on the border with Brandenburg can be proclaimed Nature Parks by the supreme conservation authority, if they consist for the most part of LSGs and NSGs, and are especially suitable for environmentally appropriate recreation. These areas are to be developed and cared for only jointly with Brandenburg.

In 1990, **§30a** was adopted into the Berlin Conservation Law on the basis of §20c of the BNatSchG. Under §30a NatSchGBIn, the following **biotopes** are legally protected:

1. mires, swamps, reed-beds, wet meadows rich in sedge and rushes, fontinal areas, near-natural and non-reinforced creek and river segments, silting areas of standing bodies of water;
2. open inland dunes and dwarf-shrub heaths;
3. swamp and riparian forests;
4. pine-oak forests, oak-beech forests and oak-hornbeam forests;
5. rough meadows, moist and fresh meadows;
6. gravel, sand and marl quarries.

These biotopes may not be destroyed or damaged. However, exceptions are possible if compensatory or substitute measures are taken. The mere existence of these biotopes is sufficient justification for their special protection.

Process for the Certification of Protection Areas

Information on the procedure for the certification of protected areas can be found in the section Conservation in Berlin (only in German).

Landscape Planning

Landscape Planning (§§3-13) integrates conservation and landscape care into the overall urban zoning plan. Under the NatSchGBIn, landscape planning is divided into two levels. For the first level, the Berlin Department of Urban Development and Environmental Protection compiles a Landscape Program (LaPro). In October 1990, the formulation decision for the first LaPro for all of Berlin was adopted. The LaPro, including the species protection program, is composed of the four sub-plans: Ecosystem/ environmental protection, landscape appearance, biotope and species protection, and recreation and open-space use; it was passed on June 23rd 1994 by the Berlin State House of Representatives. The LaPro aims at new certification and expansion of the NSGs to 3%, and of LSGs and GLBs to 20% of the municipal area. At the second level of landscape planning, landscape plans, which are generally legally binding, are compiled by the boroughs for certain parts of Berlin.

Nature Conservation in Brandenburg

Section 4 – Protection Certifications – explains the various protection classes: **National Parks, Nature Protection Areas, Landscape Protection Areas, Natural Monuments, Protected Landscape Elements** and **Nature Parks**. The formulation of the protection classes corresponds essentially to that of the NatSchGBIn. In addition, large, comprehensive landscapes with a rich natural endowment and which constitute important examples of landscape-compatible agricultural use of broad, more than regional significance, and which are certified as NSGs or LSGs, can, in Brandenburg, be proclaimed as **Biosphere Reserves** (§ 25). In the State of Brandenburg national parks are certified by law; NSGs, LSGs, NDs and GLBs by legal ordinances, and biosphere reserves and nature parks by decree of the supreme conservation authority (§ 19). For NSGs and LSGs, the minister responsible for conservation and landscape care is responsible for protected-area certifications. He can transfer this authority to the subordinate conservation authority, if the area concerned is limited to that jurisdiction. The certification of GLBs and NDs is incumbent on the subordinate conservation authority. If the area of the GLB extends into several counties, the ministry is likewise responsible.

Temporary safeguarding of areas which are to be placed under protection under §§ 20-24 applies for up to three years in Brandenburg. It can be extended for one year, in accordance with certain preconditions. Thus, for Brandenburg and Berlin, a maximum period of temporary safeguarding of four years applies up to protected status implementation. During this period, a change prohibition applies in the areas concerned.

In Brandenburg, the process of **protected status implementation** (§ 28) begins with the public posting (citizen participation) of the regulation drafts and corresponding maps (for a month). After examination of the objections and/or suggestions submitted, and transmission of the results to the persons affected, the regulations for the protected areas are drafted. For the enforcement of these regulations, operational guidelines for NSGs and NDs, and care plans for LSGs, are established within three years.

Section 5 of the Brandenburg Conservation Law defines the legally protected parts of nature and the landscape. The **Biotopes** protected under **§32** largely correspond, except for some specific extensions (e.g. small bodies of water, orchard meadows, gathering-stone heaps, salt-licks), to the biotope protected under § 30a of the Berlin Conservation Law. Further specifications are contained in §§31, 33, 34 and 35 concerning the protection of tree-lined avenues and nest sites, nesting and breeding areas, and habitats.

Section 2 of the BbgNatSchG regulates **Landscape Planning**. The supreme conservation authority is to set up a Landscape Program for the entire state. Landscape framework plans are compiled chiefly by the subordinate conservation authorities for parts of the state, and landscape and green-space regulatory plans by the responsible communities for the local area. If the contents of the landscape plans are not considered in other planning, the state of Brandenburg requires that this be justify. Under the law, landscape plans are to be prepared with priority given to permanent landscape changes or damage (mining), for recreational and shoreline areas or for the safeguarding of green and open spaces. In the landscape plan, suggestions can be submitted for the protected status certification of certain areas and for further conservation measures of the subordinate conservation authority.

For further information about nature conservation in Brandenburg see [LUA Brandenburg](#) and [Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umweltschutz und Raumordnung \(MLUR\)](#).

Statistical Base and Methodology

For **Berlin**, the delimitations of the established protected areas were adopted from the maps contained in the ordinances, and digitalized on the basis of the 1:50,000 digital map of the City and Environment Information System (ISU-50, as of 2001). The delimitations of the 1994 version were updated with the help of the digital map of protected areas, of Working Group I E 1, Landscape Planning (as of 2000). The areas in processing or newly established were ascertained by Working Group I E 2 (protected-area certification under the conservation laws) of the Senate Department of Urban Development (as of Dec. 2003), and digitalized using analogous documentation. It is important to note that map ISU-50 is a generalized overview representation for the map-scale level 1:50,000, and provides no precise site information. For precise lot-related delimitations, the official maps enclosed with the Protection Ordinance must be consulted.

Superimposition with other, precise map bases is not possible.

The information on the size of the protected areas in the respective tables corresponds to that in the official list of the Conservation Book as per §26 Berlin Conservation Law. The total area figure stated in the text for each protected-area category has been determined by means of area calculation of the very precise digitalized single areas, and may differ slightly from the area size stated in the Conservation Book.

The data bases for the State of **Brandenburg** (as of Dec. 2000) were provided by the Brandenburg State Environmental Agency (LUA), Dept. of Conservation, N3, Protected Area Register.

The protected areas have been adopted in analogous form from the conservation authorities responsible for the respective protected-area certification. The protected areas are represented on the cartographic basis of the Official Topographical Cartographical Information System (ATKIS), at a scale of 1:50,000.

As the large scale indicates, all protected-area delimitations represented serve to provide an overview, and are not legally binding. If legally binding details are required, please additionally consult the cartographic basis mentioned in the accompanying Protection Order.

In Berlin: Maps are generally 1:4000 for older ordinances and 1:5000 for newer ones;

In Brandenburg prior to 1991: generally, topographical maps are of a scale of 1:25,000 (nature protection areas) and 1:50,000 (landscape protection areas), as of 1991; as a rule, they are land-register maps.

Current informations on the state of landscape planning in the area surrounding Berlin under [Brandenburg LUA N3](#).

Map Description

Berlin

Nature Protection Areas

There are currently 35 **nature protection areas (NSGs)** in **Berlin**, which occupy 2.1% of the municipal area (1,879,5 hectares, as of Dec. 2003). A major share of the Berlin NSGs are in the middle of wooded areas certified as landscape protection areas (LSGs). The nature protection areas in the former West Berlin include e.g. the "Ruhleben Creek Meadow," the "Bäkewiese" terrain, or the "Teufelsbruch [devil's swamp] and ancillary mires" and the "Greater and Lesser Rohrpfuhl" in the Spandau Forest. The Havel islands Imchen and Peacock Island (*Pfaueninsel*), which has been protected since 1941, are also protected areas. In the eastern boroughs, the "Karow Ponds," the "Bog Meadows on Tegel Creek" and the "Faule Lake" were certified as NSGs in 1994. In 1995 another eight areas were added, followed in 1999 by the Schöneberg South Terrain, and in 2002 by the Gatow Windmill Hill, the Marzahn Unkenpfuhle (toad ponds), the Bogen Lakes and the Lietzen Ditch Depression and in 2003 the former Airport Johannisthal.

A main focus of protected-area certification is in Köpenick. This area includes the largest nature protection areas in Berlin, the nature protection areas "Krumme Laake/Pelzlaake," "Gosen Meadows and Seddin Lake (Northeastern part)" and the "Wilhelmshagen-Woltersdorf Dunes." These three areas total almost 900 hectares – over 50% of the overall NSG area.

Tab.2: Nature Protection Areas in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)			
No.	Protected area name	Size in ha	Protected area status
NSG-1	Lichterfelde Castle Park	2,5	established since 1986
NSG-2	Greater & Lesserr Rohrpfuhl	30,5	established since 1988
NSG-3	Imchen Island, near Kladow	4,8	established since 1988
NSG-4	Peacock Island	88,3	established since 1941
NSG-5	Ruhleben Creek Meadow	11,8	established since 1959
NSG-6	Great Fenn	6,4	established since 1986
NSG-7	Bars Lake and Pech Lake	34,7	established since 1986
NSG-8	Ziegeleigraben/Albtalweg	1,5	established since 1960
NSG-9	Grunewald Lake (southern part)	9,6	established since 1988
NSG-10	Postfenn	14,6	established since 1986
NSG-11	Bäke Meadow	6,0	established since 1988
NSG-12	Teufelsbruch and assoc. mires	48,1	established since 1987
NSG-13	Sand pits in Section 86 of the Grunewald	13,4	established since 1992
NSG-14	Teufelsfenn	13,1	established since 1986
NSG-15	Langes Luch	15,0	established since 1987
NSG-16	Hundekehlefenn	10,0	established since 1987
NSG-17	Riemeisterfenn	7,5	established since 1987
NSG-18	Murellen Gorge and Schanze Forest	28,4	established since 1993
NSG-19	Mittelbruch	31,3	established since 1997
NSG-20	Fauler See (Lake)	24,3	established since 1994
NSG-21	Karow Ponds	127,1	established since 1994
NSG-22	Calcareous tuff terrain at Tegel Creek	75,6	established since 1994
NSG-23	Bog meadows at Tegel Creek	55,8	established since 1995
NSG-24	Idehorst	5,2	established since 1995
NSG-25	Gosen meadows and Seddin Lake (northeastern part)	402,0	established since 1995
NSG-26	Wartenberg/Falkenberg Luch	26,5	established since 1995
NSG-27	Malchow Flood Plain	22,3	established since 1995
NSG-28	Wilhelmshagen-Woltersdorf Dunes	178,5	established since 1995
NSG-29	Krumme Laake/Pelzlaake	329,3	established since 1995
NSG-30	Falkenberg sewage fields	84,8	established since 1995
NSG-31	Schöneberg southern terrain	3,2	established since 1999
NSG-32	Bogen Lakes/ Lietzen Ditch depression	132,2	established since 2002
NSG-33	Gatow Windmill Hill	5,1	established since 2001
NSG-34	Marzahn Unkenpfuhl (pond)	3,4	established since 2001
NSG-35	Former Johannisthal Airfield	26,4	established since 2003

Tab. 2: Nature protection areas in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)

The last mires still existing in Berlin are remainders of the original vegetation. These include mires in the Grunewald Forest, which are certified as NSGs, such as the "Bars Lake and Pech Lake," the "Teufelsfenn," the "Postfenn," the "Riemeisterfenn" and the "Hundekehlefenn." A typical area is the "Bars Lake and Pech Lake" NSG. Pech Lake emerged at the end of the Vistula glaciation and is located in a valley in the western Grunewald forest. The northern offshoot area has undergone mire formation; the rest of its area is water. The Pech Lake, still classified as nutrient-poor as recently as 50 years ago, developed into a more nutrient-rich site by the middle of the '80's, in the area of the nearby quaking meadows. Associated with this development was the impoverishment of the herbaceous layer in the forest area, which was displaced in the northern part by the black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). The primary cause for the vegetation changes in the Grunewald mires is the strong lowering of the groundwater level due to drinking-water discharge, so that many mires no longer have any groundwater connection. Despite the many negative changes, Pech Lake is one of the last mesotrophic lakes in Berlin. In the "Bars Lake and Pech Lake" NSG, a multitude of rare and endangered plant species occur. Floral particularities of this area include the mud-sedge (*Carex limosa*) and the white-beak sedge (*Rhynchospora alba*). In addition to the rare plant species, there also exist numerous animal species which are adjusted to the specific conditions. The area provides a habitat for such remarkable species as the water spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), the raft spider (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*) and the ground beetle *Pterostichus aterrimus*. Bars Lake is the most

important spawning body of water for the pointed-nose frog (*Rana arvalis*) and the common toad (*Bufo bufo*) in West Berlin (cf. SenStadtUm 1991).

Landscape Protection Areas

The total area of the 48 Berlin **landscape protection areas**, which mainly consist of woods, is 10,916 hectares, or 12.2% of the municipal area (cf. Tab. 3) (as of Dec. 2003). They are located primarily at the edge of Berlin, and in the western part of the city extend from the wooded area of Frohnau in the far north through the Tegel Forest, the Spandau Forest (Eiskeller), the Jungfernheide (heath), the fields around Gatow/ Kladow and the Grunewald forest to the Düppel Forest in the southwest of the city. "Tegel Creek" in the north of Berlin is a particularly valuable LSG, as it is a largely unchanneled creek which, with its moist meadows has been preserved in its landscape context, and provides sanctuary to a very large number of animal and plant species. Currently, the eastern part of the city has seven established nature protection areas: the "Kaulsdorf Lakes", the "Erpe Valley", the "New Meadows" (*Neue Wiesen*), the "Falkensee Krug Meadows", the "Müggel-Spree Meadows", the "Plänterwald" forest and the "Buch Forest" and the former Johannisthal Airfield.

Additional areas are in the certification process, including the valuable inner-city biotopes on the former Johannisthal airfield or the Hönnow ponds. A certification process is planned for the large forested areas "Königsheide", "Wuhlheide" (heaths) and "Kölln Heath" located in the borough of Köpenick.

Tab. 3: Landscape Protection Areas in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)			
No.	Protected area name	Size in ha	Protected area status
LSG-1	Pichelswerder	29,4	established since 1937
LSG-2A	Tegel Forest (northern part)	702,4	established since 1985
LSG-2B	Tegel Forest (southern part)	734,5	established since 1990
LSG-2C	Islands in Tegel Lake	58,5	established since 1960
LSG-3	Zehlendorf Community Woods	7,6	established since 1952
LSG-4	Bird Sanctuary at Wildmeisterdamm in Rudow	3,2	established since 1952
LSG-5	Weinmeisterhöhe	5,6	established since 1953
LSG-6	Rehberge Volkspark	70,5	established since 1953
LSG-7	Faule Spree	13,0	established since 1953
LSG-8	Schöneberg southern terrain	12,9	established since 1999
LSG-9	Lichterfelde-South	4,1	established since 1954
LSG-10	Tegel Creek	249,1	established since 1990
LSG-11	Grimnitz Lake	7,2	established since 1955
LSG-12	Havel bank north of Gatow	11,9	established since 1957
LSG-13	Nachtbucht (bay)	12,8	established since 1958
LSG-14	Eule Estate	6,7	established since 1958
LSG-15	Spandau Citadelle	11,9	established since 1959
LSG-16	Frohnau Woods	114,4	established since 1959
LSG-17	Spandau Forest	1203,6	established since 1990
LSG-18	Woods east of Kirchhainer Damm	18,5	established since 1960
LSG-19	Woods at the Oskar-Helene-Heim	3,7	established since 1960
LSG-20	Old Düppel Estate	11,8	established since 1960
LSG-21	Pool area on Britzer Strasse	3,6	established since 1960
LSG-22	Meadowlands at Borussenstrasse	4,3	established since 1960
LSG-23	Rehwiese and Nikolas Lake	25,6	established since 1960
LSG-24	Tiefwerder Meadows	66,9	established since 1960
LSG-25	Krummes Fenn	1,6	established since 1960
LSG-26	Zinger Meadows	11,6	established since 1998
LSG-27	Airport Lake	99,0	established since 1990
LSG-28	Jungfernheide (heath)	265,2	established since 1990
LSG-29	Gatow / Kladow Fields	266,6	established since 1992
LSG-30	Rötheputz (pool)	3,0	established since 1962
LSG-31	Woods at Königsgraben	11,5	established since 1962
LSG-32	Jungfernheide Volkspark & Siemensstadt Woods	120,7	established since 1962
LSG-33	Düppel Forest	1244,0	established since 1961
LSG-34	Heinrich-Laehr-Park	23,6	established since 1963
LSG-35	Gatow, Kladow and Groß-Glienicke	600,0	established since 1963
LSG-36	Eiskeller	52,3	established since 1986
LSG-37	Heiligensee (lake)	43,1	established since 1969
LSG-38	Grunewald (forest)	3063,0	established since 1963
LSG-39	Karolinenhöhe sewage fields	220,3	established since 1987
LSG-40	Lübars Fields	112,2	established since 1989
LSG-41	Kaulsdorf Lakes	93,4	established since 1994
LSG-42	Neue Wiesen ("new meadows")	76,5	established since 1995
LSG-43	Erpe Valley	45,8	established since 1995
LSG-44	Falkenberg Krug Meadows	42,0	established since 1995
LSG-45	Müggel-Spree Meadows	128,6	established since 1996
LSG-46	Plänterwald	89,6	established since 1998
LSG-47	Buch	869,3	established since 2002
LSG-48	Former Johannisthal Airfield	39,1	established since 2003
LSG-49	Blankenfelde	approx. 973,0	in process since 2001
LSG-50	Hönow Meres	approx. 55,0	in process since 2001
LSG-51	Wuhlheide (heath)	approx. 430,0	planned
LSG-52	Königsheide (heath)	approx. 107,0	planned
LSG-53	Köllnische Heide (heath)	approx. 90,0	planned

Tab. 3: Landscape Protection Areas in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)

Protected Landscape Elements

The previously existing **protected landscape elements** (GLB) in the western part of the city, "Hallesche Strasse/ Möckernstrasse Park" in Kreuzberg and "Birkenhaag" in Lichtenfelde, have been augmented since 1994 by 16 newly established areas in the eastern part of the city, including the "Buchholz Krug Pool," the "Hansastraße Pond," the "Margaretenhöhe Luch," and a number of islands in the Spree and Dahme rivers, such as the island of Werderchen established in 2000, or the islands of Seddinwall and Little Seddinwall. At present, one area is in certification process. The 21 established GLBs occupy an area of 34.6 hectares, or 0.04% of the municipal area (cf. Tab. 4) (as of Dec. 2003).

In East Berlin, most of the protected landscape elements were formerly large-scale natural monuments – as was the case, too, of the GLB "Karow Pond Hill," established in 1994, which was placed under protection for the first time in 1980 as an FND of major herpetological significance. It is a wetland of 0.5 ha in size, with an open water area, the water level of which depends greatly on the volume of precipitation. The "Karow Pond Hill" lies amid allotment gardens and farmland. The available open spaces in the environment will be greatly limited in the future by extensive building of residential projects. It is a valuable amphibian spawning area in which the pointed-nose frog (*Rana arvalis*), the common frog, the common newt, the common toad and the spade-footed toad live. More rarely encountered are the green toad and bullfrog. There are a number of protected aquatic plant species there as well, including the water crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*), the blossoms of which cover the entire water surface in the spring.

Tab. 4: Protected Landscape Components in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)			
No.	Protected area name	Size in ha	Protected area status
GLB-1	Tree Protection Ordinance		established since 1982
GLB-2	Hallesche Strasse/Möckernstrasse Park	0,7	established since 1987
GLB-3	Birkenhaag	5,0	established since 1993
GLB-4	Brake Altglienicke	3,5	established since 1994
GLB-5	Karow Pond Hill	0,5	established since 1994
GLB-6	Krugpfuhl Buchholz	1,8	established since 1994
GLB-7	Luch at Margaretenhöhe	2,5	established since 1994
GLB-8	Margaretenhöhe-North Grove	0,5	established since 1994
GLB-9	Rohrpfuhl Mahlsdorf	0,7	established since 1994
GLB-10	Wet Meadow at Bachrain	2,3	established since 1994
GLB-11	Hansastraße Pond	4,5	established since 1994
GLB-12	Meadows at Rübland Ditch	1,6	established since 1994
GLB-13	Weidengrund	2,8	established since 1994
GLB-14	Old Malchow Ditch	1,6	established since 1995
GLB-15	Weidenwall Island	0,2	established since 1995
GLB-16	Zeuthener Wall Island	0,2	established since 1998
GLB-17	Kratzbruch and Liebesinsel ("love island")	0,8	established since 1999
GLB-18	Bullenbruch Island	0,4	established since 2000
GLB-19	Werderchen (island)	0,3	established since 2000
GLB-20	Seddinwall and Little Seddinwall Islands	3,4	established since 2002
GLB-21	Lesser Rohrwall	1,3	established since 2002

Tab. 4: Protected Landscape Elements in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)

Natural Monuments

There are currently (Dec.2003) 682 established Natural Monuments or Area Natural Monuments on 0,03 % of the area of the state with the size of 27,2 ha.

The natural monuments in Berlin are for the most part old, rare or valuable trees or clusters of trees (primarily linden and oak), with the largest number in the Boroughs of **Spandau and Neukölln**. One is the presumably oldest living natural monument in Berlin, the over 800-year-old black oak (*Quercus petraea*) known as "fat Marie," which has been under protected status since 1939. The relatively frequent ice-age boulders are another type of single creation of nature which has natural monument status. The 604 trees and 63 ice-age boulders have been certified as natural monuments by a 2002

collective ordinance for single objects. Moreover, Berlin has so-called large-scale natural monument, which may not exceed 5 hectares. Often, these are pools (*Pfuhle*), a characteristic landscape element of Berlin representing remnants of formerly numerous small bodies of water, which provide habitats for many plants and animals and contribute to biotope networking. In the borough of Neukölln there are particularly many pools under natural monument protected status, including the "Roetepfuhl," "Klarpfuhl," "Lolopfuhl," "Krugpfuhl" and "Papenpfuhl." In 2002, the pools Kattenpfuhl, Krummer Katzenpfuhl, Priesterpfuhl, Eichenpfuhl and Kienpfuhl, and the Wedding Dune were certified by a collective ordinance.

Tab. 5: Natural Monuments in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)			
No.	Protected area name	Size in hectares	Protected area status
FND-1	Center strip, Potsdamer Strasse / Potsdamer Chaussee	3,8	established since 1982
FND-2	Bumpfuhl	3,1	established since 1985
FND-3	Eiskeller meadow	1,8	established since 1985
FND-4	Center strip, Berliner Strasse	1,6	established since 1986
FND-5	Roedernallee	1,0	established since 1987
FND-6	Hüllenpfuhl	4,3	established since 1988
FND-7	Britz Pond	0,2	established since 1988
ND-1	Ordinance for the Protection of Natural Monuments (single objects)	Trees, boulders	since 1993, 4. ÄVO 2001
ND-2	Papenpfuhl	0,1	established since 1990
ND-3	Krugpfuhl	0,2	established since 1990
ND-4	Roetepfuhl	2,3	established since 1990
ND-5	Klarpfuhl	1,8	established since 1990
ND-7	Gr. & Les. Rohrfuhl	1,4	established since 1992
ND-8	Lolopfuhl	0,9	established since 1992
ND-9 (a-e)	Collective ordinance for the Kattenpfuhl, Krummer Katzenpfuhl, Priesterpfuhl, Eichenpfuhl, Kienpfuhl	4,1	established since 2002
ND 10	Wedding Dune	0,5	established since 2002

Tab. 5: Natural monuments in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)

The total of 14 natural monuments identified with Roman numerals (e.g. "ND-III-10 Wedding Dune," which were still listed in the Table in the 1995 Edition, do not at present have any legal status, due to the 3rd Berlin Law to Consolidate the Land Law). These are areas which were established prior to 1976 on the basis of legal provisions not carried over into new Berlin state law. Five of these areas, the Kattenpfuhl, the Krumme Katzenpfuhl, the Priesterpfuhl, the Kienpfuhl and the Eichenpfuhl were established as a natural monument under a collective ordinance in 2002; the Wedding Dune was established as a single natural monument.

Landscape Plans

Landscape plans concretize the development goals and measures of the Landscape Program in terms of the fulfillment of conservation goals. The landscape plans in Berlin primarily serve to address the following tasks:

- Safeguarding and development of landscape areas for local recreation at the outskirts, in the transition area to the Brandenburg farmland;
- Safeguarding, improvement and installation of inner-city green and open areas as well as green connections;
- Recultivation and development of water-characterized landscape elements and spaces;
- Greening of high-density settlement areas.

There are currently 17 established **landscape plans** in Berlin:

Tab. 6: Established Landscape Plans in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)				
No.	Name	Size in ha	Establishment	
XX-L-4	Airport Lake	101,0	June 30, 1990	(GVBl. p.1297)
XX-L-5	Hermisdorf Clay Quarry	12,3	January 1, 1996	(GVBl. p.66)
XX-L-7	Heiligensee, South Field	38,0	April 19, 1997	(GVBl. p. 288)
XX-L-6	Heiligensee, North Field	51,8	April 19, 1997	(GVBl. p. 288)
XIII-L-2	Kirchhainer Damm	18,8	December 18, 2000	(GVBl. p. 563)
IX-L-1/1A	Grunewald Lakes	125,1	March 16, 1991	(GVBl. p.58)
XII-L-3	Gärtnerstrasse/ Kaulbachstrasse	1,8	September 15, 1993	(GVBl. p.390)
XIV-L-4	St. James Cemetery II (Jakobi-Friedh.)	7,9	May 15, 1993	(GVBl. p.219)
VII-L-5	Charlottenburg Inner City (BFF)	62,0	December 12, 2000	(GVBl. p. 527)
XII-L-5	Former Ostpreussendamm Tree Nursery	3,3	December 11, 2000	(GVBl. p. 559)
V-L-2	Frankfurter Allee-South (BFF)	167,5	March 9, 1999	(GVBl. p. 92)
XIII-L-1	Schichauweg	67,6	November 1, 1995	(GVBl.p.760)
II-L-10	Moabit (BFF)	395,2	March 27, 1997	(GVBl. p. 266)
II-L-11	Tiergarten South (BFF)	103,7	February 2, 2002	(GVBL. p.141)
X-L-1a	Düppel	32,0	January13, 2003	(GVBL. p. 17)
XII-L-4	Old-Lankwitz	1,9	August 8, 2002	(GVBL. p.263)
XIII-L-3	Tempelhof Nord (BFF)	274,0	30.10.2001	(GVBl. p. 578)

Tab. 6: Established Landscape Plans in Berlin (as of Dec. 2003)

They legally stipulate protective, care and developmental measures for nature and the landscape. The spectrum of measures of the established Landscape Plans (L-Plan) ranges from the requirement for construction measures, e.g. for the recreation of the population (example: Airport Lake) through mandatory upkeep and follow-up-planting of vegetation (example: St. James' Cemetery [*St.-Jakobi-Friedhof*]), to the safeguarding of landscape relief structures (example: Grunewald Lakes).

The Berlin Conservation Law as amended in 1994 stipulates a new legal regulation on landscape planning procedures which requires a distinction between the following:

- a landscape plan of local significance at the borough level (§10);
- a landscape plan of major interest to all of Berlin (§10a);
- a landscape plan of extraordinary municipal political significance (§10b).

The procedures for the preparation of landscape plans are largely identical with those for development plans.

Landscape planning stipulations can be implemented by either of two ways: on the one hand, as an independent administrative act (e.g. the planting of a screening hedge at the transition to farmland); and on the other, as a measure in the context of an approval procedure (e.g. the renaturalization of a shore area during new construction on a lot). The latter is fundamentally more frequent and already can be regarded, even in the procedure, as the decisive instrument of the implementation of the goals. Further information can be found in the (Manual of Landscape Planning).

Hundred and thirty landscape plans are currently in process, covering 11% of the municipal area, of which 29 are under the amended Berlin Conservation Law (Administrative Reform Law of July 28th 1994).

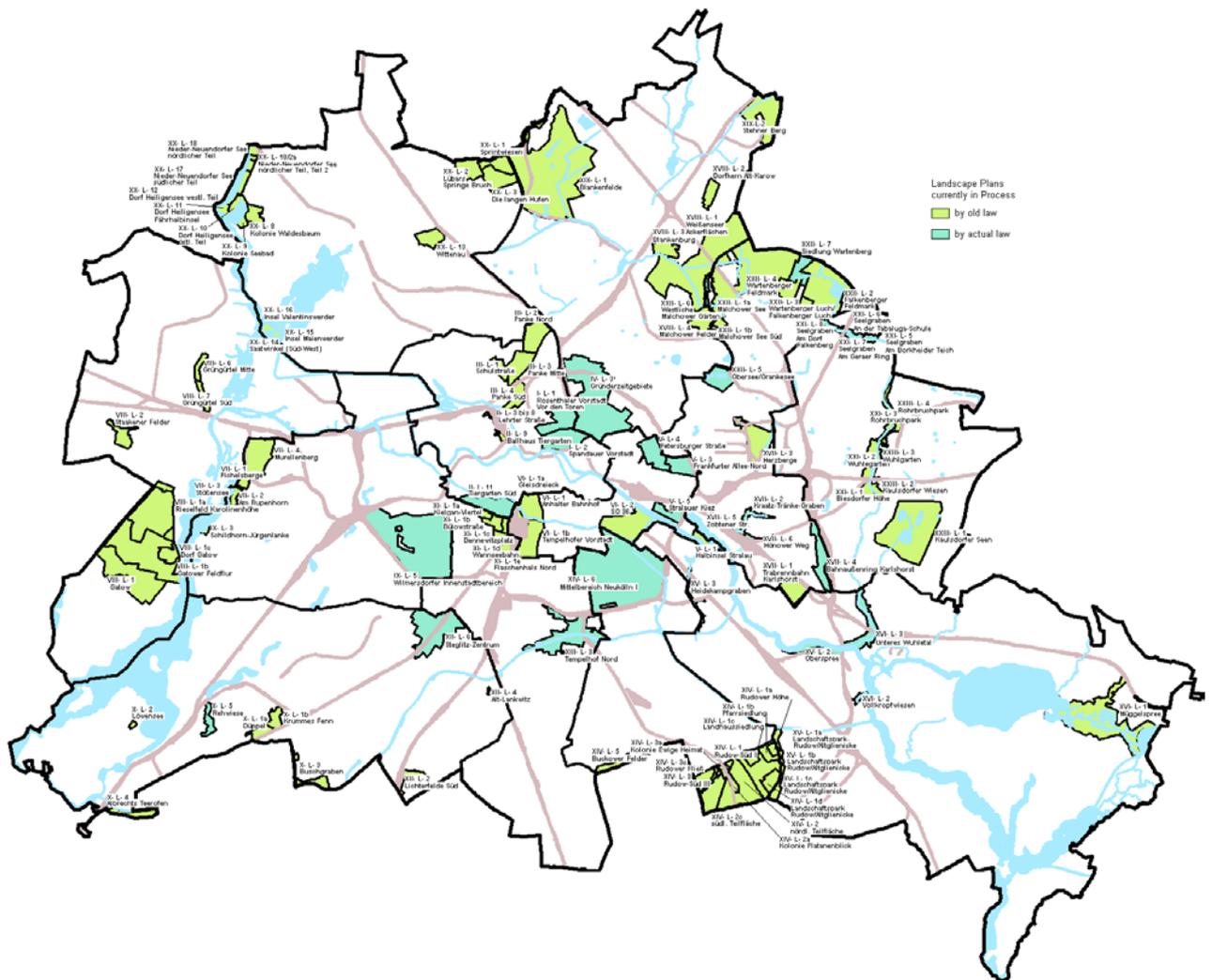


Fig. 2: General map of the landscape plans in process (as of March 2002)

FFH Areas (NATURA 2000)

Information about the FFH areas (NATURA 2000) can be found in the section "[Conservation in Berlin](#)" (only in german).

Brandenburg

Brandenburg is rich in particularly protection-worthy landscapes and habitats. The protection-worthiness of these areas is provided by their naturalness, the occurrence in them of associations of, and/or habitats for wild and rare animal and plant species, or their variety and rareness, and their excellent beauty and special uniqueness.

Protected-area certification is carried out for the preservation and development of these features, in cases of acute or potential endangerment, and generally for the preservation and restoration of the ecosystem. A Protected Area Land Register lists the protected areas with details on, among other things, their size, the state of their inventory, the drafting of management guidelines, and date of certification. Many nature and landscape protection areas have been combined to form large protected areas (one national park, three biosphere reserves, and ten nature parks). Former military training areas are especially significant for the protection of areas.

The protected area system of the state Brandenburg created prior to 1990 contained a relatively small part of areas worthy of nature and landscape protection. A large number of temporary safeguarding measures, primarily in 1990, led to a partial elimination of this imbalance in areas which had until then contained only small shares of protected. Many protected areas contain landscapes, habitats and

associations as well as populations of species endangered by intensification of land use, urban sprawl and fragmentation.

Nature and Landscape Protection Areas

In **Brandenburg**, **6.0% of the land area is certified as NSGs** and **32.5% as LSGs** (as of Sep. 2003). More informations under [Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umweltschutz und Raumordnung \(MLUR\)](#).

In the part of Brandenburg shown, there are **18 certified NSGs** and **11 certified LSGs**. The oldest, the "Sacrow Lake and Königswald" NSG and the "Erpe Valley" LSG, were already certified as protected areas in 1938. Within the last few years, the protected-area certification of numerous areas was started in Brandenburg. At present **13 NSGs and 3 LSGs near Berlin are being processed for protected-area certification** (cf. Tab. 8 and Tab. 9).

Tab. 8: Brandenburg Nature Protection Areas in the Area Surrounding Berlin (as of Dec. 2000)

No.	Protected area name	Effective as of	Size in ha
NSG-393	Tegel Creek Valley	in process	472,9
NSG-394	Toter See (lake)	in process	88,2
NSG-372	Faule Wiesen (meadows) near Bernau	June 1, 1997	38,0
NSG-293	Schönerlinden Ponds	June 26, 1997	53,7
NSG-293	Schönerlinden Ponds	June 26, 1997	42,0
NSG-293	Schönerlinden Ponds	June 26, 1997	42,0
NSG-126	Röntgental Scenic Area	May 16, 1990	24,9
NSG-297	Weesow Luch	February 13, 1998	15,2
NSG-297	Weesow Luch	February 13, 1998	34,3
NSG-297	Weesow Luch	February 13, 1998	8,1
NSG-297	Weesow Luch	February 13, 1998	15,2
NSG-297	Weesow Luch	February 13, 1998	8,1
NSG-301	Kindel Lake-Springluch	in process	32,5
NSG-429	Schwimmhafen Meadows	February 02, 1996	38,5
NSG-241	Langes Elsen Creek and Wegendor mill stream	March 01, 1993	252,0
NSG-240	Fredersdorf mill stream	in process	608,5
NSG-244	Wiesengrund	in process	124,4
NSG-243	Upper Zoche	in process	85,9
NSG-242	Neuenhagen mill stream	in process	29,0
NSG-239	Erpe Valley	in process	319,2
NSG-279	Döberitz Heath	December 17, 1997	3416,4
NSG-381	Seeburg Fenn - Sümpelfichten	in process	579,2
NSG-381	Seeburg Fenn - Sümpelfichten	in process	80,4
NSG-381	Seeburg Fenn - Sümpelfichten	in process	579,2
NSG-013	Sacrow Lake and Königswald (woods)	March 22, 1941	801,8
NSG-329	Stahnsdorf Canal Meadows	in process	23,3
NSG-406	Bäke Valley	October 10, 1995	13,5
NSG-046	Wernsdorf Lake	Oktober 19, 1967	120,0
NSG-252	Waltersdorf Flood Ditch Meadows	April 3, 1998	288,2
NSG-004	Torfbusch	No data	47,5
NSG-454	Glasow Creek Depression	in process	91,5
NSG-399	Höllengrund - Pulverberg	June 28, 1995	15,2

Tab. 8: Nature protection areas in Brandenburg in the area surrounding Berlin (as of Dec. 2000)

Tab. 9: Brandenburg Landscape Protection Areas in the Area Surrounding Berlin (as of Dec. 2000)			
No.	Protected area name	Effective as of	Size in ha
LSG-032	West Barnim	August 8, 1998	16741,0
LSG-036	Nauen - Brieselang and Krämer	February 20, 1998	23207,9
LSG-109	Stolpe	February 20, 1998	2786,3
LSG-099	Lowland system of Fredersdorf mill stream and its receiving bodies	in process	978,4
LSG-002	Lowland system of Neuenhagen mill stream and its receiving bodies	in process	1787,7
LSG-102	Southeast Lower Barnim Meres	in process	1022,8
LSG-107	Königswald with Havel Lakes and Seeburg Farmland	January 8, 1999	9933,2
LSG-002	Erpe Valley	October 22, 1938	241,2
LSG-024	Grünau - Grünheide Forest and Lake Area	Januar 12, 1965	22572,9
LSG-038	Potsdam Forest and Havel Lake Area	June 9, 1998	19416,3
LSG-003	Parforce Heath	December 11, 1997	2332,7
LSG-105	Diedersdorf Heath and Grossbeeren Ditch	April 7, 1998	5496,4
LSG-010	Nuthe Valley - Beelitz Outwash	March 12, 1999	41682,1
LSG-008	Pechpfuhl ("pitch pool") near Siethen	March 14, 1958	14,4

Tab. 9: Landscape protection areas in Brandenburg in the area surrounding Berlin (as of Dec. 2000)

Some areas, like the future "Eichwerder Bog Meadows" NSG and the "Nauen-Brieselang-Krämer" LSG, border directly on protected areas in Berlin ("Tegel Creek" / "Bog Meadows on Tegel Creek," or "Eiskeller"/ "Spandau Forest"). They constitute a biotope complex between Berlin and its surrounding countryside. Another step toward the linking of Berlin and Brandenburg is the planned certification of a common nature park. The Barnim Nature Park would incorporate both established and future NSGs and LSGs in both states. These would include the "Buch Forest" and the "Karow Ponds" in Berlin and the "Schönerlinden Ponds" and parts of the "West Barnim and Tegel Creek" LSG in Brandenburg.

The former military training areas offer a variety of habitats for endangered species of plants and animals in Brandenburg. Here, extensive heath and dune landscapes of national significance have formed. The sandy open landscapes and sandy heaths on Brandenburg military training areas occupy approx. 1.4% of the state area, and the calluna heaths approx. 0.4% (cf. Beutler 1993).

FFH Areas

As in Berlin, the areas in the Brandenburg countryside surrounding Berlin which have been reported to the EU under the Flora-Fauna-Habitat Guideline criteria are predominantly within existing or pending landscape or nature protection areas. Among the few exceptions are the three areas located to the northeast of Berlin at Börnicke. The largest coherent FFH area near Berlin is on the **Döberitz military training grounds**. In 1991, large areas of this terrain were temporarily safeguarded, and in 1997 they were established as the "Döberitz Heath" NSG, with an area of roughly 3,416 hectares. The approx. 95 years of constant exclusively military use of the area (the first military exercises were held there in 1713) caused repeated fires, and hence the nutrient impoverishment of large areas. As a result, and also due to a lack of forestry management, various secession stages were able to emerge on the military training area over the past decades. In these geomorphologically richly structured areas, a great variety of networked habitats, including open country, dry lawn, heathland, moist and fresh meadows, mires, alder swamps, various pre-forest stages and relatively young mixed-forest stands, primarily of oak and birch (on sandy soil, also pine) have developed. To date, 601 species of plant and 124 nesting-bird species (e.g. bekassine, kingfisher, hoopoe, night-jar) have been attested on the military training area (approx. ¼ of them Red List species). The Döberitz military training grounds is to become a large-scale federal conservation project in the context of a support program of the Federal Research Institute for Conservation and Landscape Ecology for the establishment and safeguarding of protection-worthy natural and landscape elements of national significance (cf. Schoknecht 1993).

Tab. 10: Areas of Brandenburg near Berlin Reported under the FFH Guideline (as of Dec. 2000)

No.	Protected area name	Size in ha
211	Tegel Creek Valley	462,9
398	Börnicke	571,4
413	Muhrgraben (ditch) with Teufelsbruch	694,0
212	Eichwerder Mire Meadows	118,8
335	Langes Elsen Creek and Wegendorf mill stream	211,3
348	Fredersdorf mill stream, Breites Luch and Krummes Luch	723,3
537	Falkensee Kuhlaake	169,7
438	Wiesengrund	82,7
115	Döberitz Heath	2790,9
29	Sacrow Lake and Königswald (woods)	801,8
51	Wernsdorf Lake	119,9
483	Glasow Creek Depression	51,3
489	Genshagen Busch	282,5

Tab. 10: Areas of Brandenburg near Berlin reported under the FFH Guideline (as of Dec. 2000)

The information on area refer to the total area of all partial areas reported under this designation. The cut-off of areas by the map frame was not taken into account. The data legend of the map give the area sizes of the individual areas.

Current informations on FFH-areas in Brandenburg under [Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umweltschutz und Raumordnung \(MLUR\)](#).

Landscape Plans

Unlike Berlin, landscape plans in Brandenburg have no independent legal status. Their establishment requires no council decisions in the municipalities. The substantive findings in the landscape plans are integrated into the regional land-use or development plans, and are subject to judgment based on balancing interests. In areas without land-use and development plans, the findings of landscape plans are also independently valid. In all of **Brandenburg**, 192 **landscape plans** were in process as of Dec. 2001, 112 landscape plans were available as drafts, and 271 had been completed. Complete landscape plans already exist for the following areas bordering Berlin: "Falkensee Town," "Schönwalde," "Woltersdorf/Erkner," "Neu Zittau," "Niederlehme," "Zeuten," "Eichwalde," "Mahlow/Osdorf/Grossbeeren," "Teltow," "Potsdam" and "Seeburg." The state of processing of the landscape plans in the area surrounding Berlin is shown in Table 11.

Tab. 11: State of Process of Brandenburg Landscape Plans in the Area Surrounding Berlin (as of Aug. 2001)

Landscape plan	In process	Draft	Established
Wernsdorf, Wassmannsdorf	X		
Dallgow, Döberitz, Bötzow, Henningsdorf		X	
Schildow, Birkenwerder, Hohenneuendorf		X	
Glienecke / Nordbahn, Schönerlinde		X	
Schönwalde, Panke Valley		X	
Ahrensfelde / Blumberg		X	
Hönow, Hoppegarten, Neuenhagen		X	
Münchehofe, Schöneiche, Gosen		X	
Woltersdorf, Schönefeld, Gross Ziethen		X	
Klein Machnow, Stahnsdorf, Grossglienecke		X	
Woltersdorf, Neuzittau, Niederlehme			X
Zeuten, Eichwalde, Potsdam			X
Mahlow / Osdorf / Grossbeeren			X
Seeburg			X

Tab. 11: State of Processing of Brandenburg Landscape Plans in the Area Surrounding Berlin (as of Aug. 2001)

The current state of landscape plan borders limits and other information can be found under Landesumweltamt (LUA).

Literature

- [1] **Auhagen, A., Platen, R., Sukopp, H. 1991:**
Rote Listen der gefährdeten Pflanzen und Tiere in Berlin, in: Landschaftsentwicklung und Umweltforschung, Schriftenreihe des Fachbereichs Landschaftsentwicklung der TU Berlin, Sonderheft 6 Berlin.
- [2] **Berliner Forsten, Landesforstamt, Ref. Waldökologie und Naturschutz 1994:**
Pressemitteilung zu den Ergebnissen der Waldzustandserhebung Berlin.
- [3] **Beutler, H. 1993:**
Verbreitung, Ausdehnung und Entstehung der rezenten Heiden in Brandenburg, in Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in: Brandenburg Heft 4, Potsdam.
- [4] **Böcker, R., Grenzius, R., Linder, W., Schacht, N. 1991:**
Monitoring für die Naturschutzgebiete von Berlin, Sonderdruck aus Natur und Landschaft 66, Nr. 9, Verlag W. Kohlhammer GmbH, Stuttgart.
- [5] **Both-Kreiter, Th., Degen, G., Ludwig, I., Scharmann, A. 1992:**
Wenn Juristen den Naturschutz regeln..., in: Grünstift, Heft 2/1992, Stiftung Naturschutz Berlin (Hrsg.), Berlin.
- [6] **Grosser, K.H., Hille, M., Mansik, K.-H. 1989:**
Zur Neufassung der Naturschutzverordnung, in: Naturschutzarbeit in Berlin und Brandenburg Heft 3, Potsdam.
- [7] **Grosser, K.H. 1991:**
Naturschutz in Brandenburg 1945 bis 1990 Ein Rückblick im Zeitgeschehen, in: Naturschutzarbeit in Berlin und Brandenburg, Jahrgang 26 (1990/91), Institut für Landschaftsforschung und Naturschutz Halle (Saale), Arbeitsgruppe Potsdam (Hrsg.).
- [8] **Hemeier und Steinlein 1995:**
Definitionen und Beschreibungen der nach § 30a des Berliner Naturschutzgesetzes geschützten Biotope, im Auftrag der Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umweltschutz Berlin, Berlin.
- [9] **Hübler, K.-H. 1993:**
Eine ökologische Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung für die fünf neuen Bundesländer und Berlin - Versuch einer ersten Bilanz, in: Naturschutz in den neuen Bundesländern, Eberhard Blottner Verlag, Taunusstein.
- [10] **Landesumweltamt Brandenburg 1992:**
Berichte aus der Arbeit 1992, Teil 2: Immissionsschutz, Strahlenschutz, Naturschutz, Potsdam.
- [11] **MELFBr (Ministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten des Landes Brandenburg), Abt. Forstwirtschaft (Hrsg.) 1995:**
Pressepapier zur Waldschadenserhebung 1995.
- [12] **PLANTAGE, Büro für Landschaftsgestaltung (Keyl, R., Müller, A., Mössinger, I., Wieneke, A.) 1993:**
Wertvolle Flächen für Flora und Fauna, im Auftrag der Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umweltschutz Berlin, Berlin.
- [13] **Schoknecht, T. 1993:**
Die Naturschutzgebiete (NSG) Ferbitzer Bruch und Döberitzer Heide auf dem Truppenübungsplatz Döberitz; Natur und Naturschutz auf den Truppenübungsplätzen Brandenburgs, Folge 2, in: Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in Brandenburg Heft 1, Potsdam.
- [14] **SenStadtUm (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umweltschutz Berlin) (Hrsg.) 1991:**
Vom Kulturwald zum Naturwald, Landschaftspflegekonzept Grunewald, Arbeitsmaterialien der Berliner Forsten 1, Berlin.
- [15] **SenStadtUm (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umweltschutz Berlin) (Hrsg.) 1992:**
Schreiben an das Abgeordnetenhaus von Berlin; Drucksache 12/650 und 12/1211, Berlin.

- [16] **SenStadtUm (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umweltschutz Berlin) (Hrsg.) 1993:**
Landschaftsprogramm, Artenschutzprogramm, Begründung und Erläuterung, Entwurf, Stand Dezember 1993, Berlin.
- [17] **Wagner, M. (1991):**
Gebietsschutz in Berlin (West) in: Naturschutzarbeit in Berlin und Brandenburg, Jahrgang 26 (1990/91), Institut für Landschaftsforschung und Naturschutz Halle (Saale), Arbeitsgruppe Potsdam (Hrsg.).
- [18] **Zimmermann, F. 1994a:**
Biotopkartierung Brandenburg - Kartierungsanleitung, Landesumweltamt Brandenburg, Potsdam.
- [19] **Zimmermann, F. 1994b:**
Biotopkartierung Brandenburg - Erfassungsstand und Umsetzung, in Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in Brandenburg Heft 2, Potsdam.

Laws and Ordinances

- [20] **EG-Vogelschutzrichtlinie:**
Richtlinie 79/409/EGW des Rates vom 2. April 1979 zur Erhaltung der wild lebenden Vogelarten. (ABl. EG Nr. L 103 vom 25.4.1979 S. 1) zuletzt geändert durch Richtlinie 97/49 EG der Kommission vom 29.7.1997 (ABl. EG Nr. L 223 vom 13.8.1997 S. 8)
- [21] **Fauna-Flora-Habitat-Richtlinie (FFH-Richtlinie):**
Richtlinie 92/43/EWG des Rates vom 21. Mai 1992 zur Erhaltung der natürlichen Lebensräume sowie der wild lebenden Tiere und Pflanzen (ABl. EG Nr. L 206/7 vom 22.7.1992) geändert durch Richtlinie 97/62/EG des Rates vom 27.10.1997 (ABl. EG Nr. L 305/42)
- [22] **Drittes Berliner Gesetz zur Bereinigung des Landesrechts (3.Rechtsbereinigungsgesetz) vom 12.10.1976,**
GVBL 1976.
- [23] **Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für das Land Brandenburg 1992:**
Teil 1 - Gesetze, 3. Jahrgang, Nummer 13.
- [24] **Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege von Berlin (Berliner Naturschutzgesetz - NatSchGBln)**
Vom 30. Januar 1979 in der Fassung vom 10. Juli 1999
§§ 9 bis 12 Berliner Naturschutzgesetz (NatSchG Bln) vom 30. Januar 1979 (GVBl. S. 183) in der Fassung, die bis zum 24. Juli 1994 galt, in Verbindung mit **Artikel XI Abs. 2 des Verwaltungsreformgesetzes** vom 19. Juli 1994 (GVBl. S. 241)

Maps

- [25] **Landesumweltamt Brandenburg (Hrsg.):**
Karten zu den Schutzgebietsverordnungen, verschiedene Jahre, Potsdam.
- [26] **SenStadt (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung Berlin) (Hrsg.):**
Karten zu den Schutzgebietsverordnungen, verschiedene Jahre, Berlin.