

On the Great River

The Elbe floodplain was long impenetrable from both sides of the German-German border. However, rare animal and plant species survived here and the broad floodplain of the Elbe, Germany's third-largest river, remained untouched. Today this valuable natural site is one of the region's assets. Already in 1990 the Schwerin district administration founded the Elbe Valley Nature Park. With the dissolution of the GDR districts and the reinstatement of the historical state borders large parts of the Elbe floodplain now belong to the State of Brandenburg. The 533-square-kilometer area extends along the eastern bank of the Elbe from the mouth of the Havel river until shortly before the gates of Dömitz in Mecklenburg. Just under 40 inhabitants live on one square kilometer in this part of Westprignitz. That corresponds to the lowest population densities in all of Germany. Initially the Brandenburg portion of the Elbe floodplain had the status of a nature park. In March 1998 the UNESCO recognized the supra-state Elbe River Landscape Biosphere Reserve. The five federal states, Saxony-Anhalt, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein, and Brandenburg, all have a stake. Now the former nature park is the Brandenburg section of the biosphere reserve. The Elbe river landscape is a tourist attraction in north-western Brandenburg.

River Courses

In the north German lowlands the Elbe becomes a broad, little obstructed and unregulated river. The river spreads out, seeks new paths, broadens the meanders, constantly changing the landscape, to the extent that man allows.

There is no set rhythm to the behavior of the river, no con-

stants, except for dynamism and change itself. Especially typical for the Elbe are the summer floods. Since olden times these have been called »Johanni-Hochwasser« (»John the Baptist floods«). Sometimes they do not occur for years on end, only then to return with impressive magnitude. On the other hand, the winter floods are often more moderate than those of other German rivers. The yearly flood rhythm of the Elbe leaves its traces in the dike forelands. Here the gleaming sandbanks and bayous alternate. The gnarled remains of ancient alluvial forests give the landscape its special charm. The Middle Elbe is Germany's only sand-bed river. Sediment pushes itself forward with the floods. The millennia-long interplay between sedimentation, elution, desiccation, rewetting, and new sedimentation has created a richly structured mosaic of basins, depressions, bayous with varying degrees of silt deposits, and interior dunes formed by post-glacial piling like







those near Quitzöbel and Klein Schmölen (Lesser Schmölen). Within a small geographical area plants and animals can be found in the Elbe floodplain that require totally different habitats, whether extreme wet or downright aridity. The Biosphere reserve takes care of the preservation and improvement of this dynamic of the broad floodplain. In Germany's biggest dike back transfer near Lenzen 420 hectares flood area were returned to the river.

Environmentally-Sustainable Land Use

Meadows and pasturing have for centuries left their mark for centuries on the landscape of the Elbe. In spite of the incalculability and often wet feet for men and animals farmers have never wanted to do without pasturing even in the forelands.



In the Elbe-Brandenburg River Landscape Biosphere Reserve, as in all the large reserves of Brandenburg, the goal is to show that land use can be environmentally sustainable. The State of Brandenburg invests considerable financial resources in the contractual nature conservation with agriculture. In the Elbe floodplain extensive cultivation was achieved on about one-half of the available grassland areas. The administration of the biosphere reserve supports the efforts toward the sales of regional, agricultural products. Work is done together with farmers and producers in secondary occupation to present and sell the products from the Westprignitz.

Nature Watch

Whoever visits the Elbe floodplain seeks quiet, openness, and pristine beauty. But when the beauty of the landscape, intact ecological cycles, and important – because often the last – habitats for rare species are to be maintained, then one requires the intelligent and careful direction of the numerous »quiet seekers«. In the Brandenburg biosphere reserve this is accomplished by the personnel of the nature watch. Over the course of a two-year training program the men and women gain a foundational knowledge about ecosystems, conservation, biotope preservation, preservation law, historical development of the cultural landscape, tourism, and public relations work. The staff of the nature watch are equally available to visitors and locals to answer questions about the nature watch. They perform



environmental education work in schools and kindergartens and present the biosphere reserve at festivals, exhibitions, and other regional events. The supporting organization for the nature watch in Brandenburg is the foundation NaturSchutzFonds Brandenburg (Preservation Foundation of Brandenburg). Personnel from the nature watch are active in all Brandenburg large reserves and are easily identified by their uniform with the preservation owl as its symbol.

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Elbe-Brandenburg River Landscape Biosphere Reserve

für Umwelt, Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz

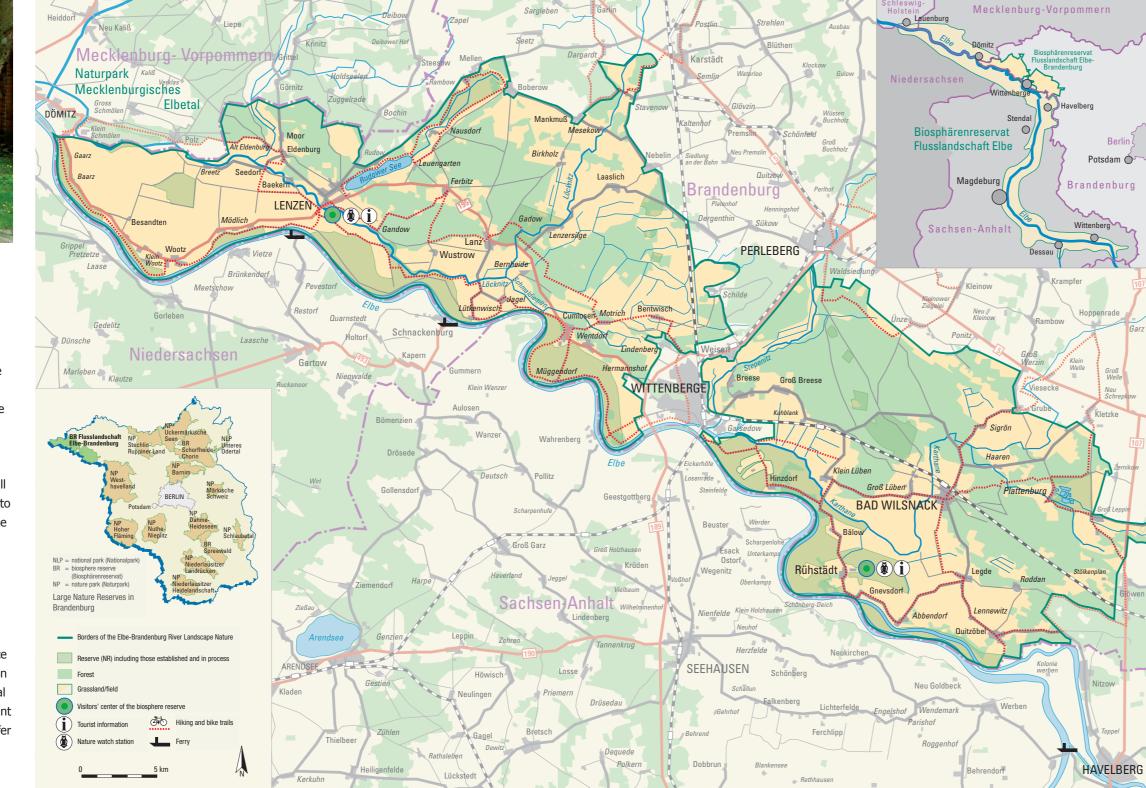
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Culture in the Cultural Landscape

Places such as Rühstädt, Bad Wilsnack, the Plattenburg (the oldest extant moated castle in northern Germany), Lanz (the hometown of the father of gymnastics, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn), or the Lenzen Castle are visited by many guests in the summer time. But there are other things to be discovered along the river. The marvelous Low German houses in the Marschhufendörfer (»row villages«) in the Lenzerwische, old cottage gardens, small village churches, in which one can still find the traces of times and generations past. Take the time to talk with the people in the villages. Come to know their sense of humor, their love of the old stories and of the river. Rühstädt is Germany's number one stork village. Over 40 breeding pairs return to this place every year. Thousands of tourists are drawn to Rühstädt during the stork season. In October 1995 eight staff members of the former nature park administration took up room in the new buildings of the preservation station on the edge of the village, which has since become a tourist magnet. Here one can see a stork exhibition of the conservation union. In the gallery of the house cultural events take place. The visitors' center is also the starting point for the numerous tours that the staff of the nature watch offer primarily in the summer months.





The exhibition "Globetrotter Adebar" of the NABU, shows all about the stork. Varying exhintions in the gallery offer news even to regular quests.



On the premises of Lenzen Castle the BUND (League for Environment and Nature Conservation) operates the European Center for Floodplain Ecology, environmental education and visitor information. The permanent exhibition »River landscape along the Green Belt« can be seen here.

"Pan cake ice"
floats on the
Elbe in winter.





Elbe-Brandenburg River Landscape Biosphere Reserve, Administration

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The scientific interest in the nearnatural river floodplain landscape and the historically accumulated cultural landscape on the river is large. Annually up to 30 scientific works are created in the biosphere