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UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND THE NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: **Curonian Spit**

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 2nd December 2000

STATE PARTY: LITHUANIA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION

CRITERIA: C (v)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Criterion (v) The Curonian Spit is an outstanding example of a landscape of sand dunes that is under constant threat from natural forces (wind and tide). After disastrous human interventions that menaced its survival the Spit was reclaimed by massive protection and stabilization works begun in the 19th century and still continuing to the present day.

Concerning natural values, the Committee noted that the Curonian Spit is an important site at the European scale and very significant within the Baltic Region as a whole. However, it was not considered to meet the criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List as a natural property.

The Committee welcomed the effective collaboration in the management planning between the two States Parties.

The Observer of Lithuania in expressing her appreciation, informed the Committee of her Government's commitment to the effective protection of this fragile environment. The Observer from the Russian Federation noted that this is the first cultural landscape from his country and a result of continuous transborder co- operation for the last two years. He hoped that a similar exercise could be envisaged with Finland for a potential World Heritage area.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

There has been human occupation on this elongated peninsula of sand dunes, 98km long and 0.4-4km wide, since prehistoric times. Throughout this period it has been menaced by natural forces of wind and tide. Its survival to the present day has been made possible only as a result of ceaseless human efforts to combat the erosion of the Spit, which are dramatically illustrated by continuing stabilization and afforestation projects.

1.b State, Province or Region: Klaipeda Region, Neringa and Klaipeda (Lithuania)
Kaliningrad Region, Zelenogradsk District (Russian Federation)

1.d Exact location: 55° 43' N, 20° 31' E

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**UNESCO –
World Heritage
Nomination**

Curonian Spit

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With the assistance of:

- Greenpeace-Russia
- State National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa”
 - National Park “Kuršių Nerija”
 - Federal Forestry Service of Russia
- Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO

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1. Identification of the property

- b) **Country** – the Curonian Spit is situated on the border of two countries – Lithuania and Russia
- c) **State, Province or Region** – Lithuania: Klaipėda region: Neringa and Klaipėda municipalities.
Russia: Kaliningrad Region, Zelenogradsk District;
- d) **Name of the Property**– "Curonian Spit";
- e) **Exact Location on a Map and the Geographical Coordinates** – "Curonian Spit" lays within the following geographic coordinates: 55°43'27 - 54°57'24 North latitude and 20°31'36 - 21°05'43 East longitude; (see map 2)
- f) **Maps and Plans** (see attachment 1)
1. Location of the Curonian Spit on the map of Europe
 2. Physical geographical map of the Curonian spit
 3. Zones of the Curonian Spit
 4. Endangered and threatened species of the Curonian Spit
 5. Cultural and natural values of the Curonian Spit;

g) **Area of the Property and of its Buffer Zone**

Total area, comprising:	33 021 ha
Land surface	16 321 ha
The Curonian Lagoon (Kuršių Marios) aquatory	4 200 ha
The Baltic Sea aquatory	12 500 ha

Buffer zone: on the Russian part - aquatory of the Baltic Sea and of the Curonian Lagoon within 1 km from the cost line (see map 3).

2. Justification for Inscription of the Nomination into the List

a) Statement of Significance

Natural significance

Curonian Spit is one of the largest accumulative forms of the Baltic relief. Its unique and inimitable significance is conditioned mainly by the position and relief:

- Due to its geographical position and orientation (Northeast to Southwest) it serves as a "directing line" for the different birds' migrations and connects the North-Eastern part of Russia, Finland and Eastern Baltic countries with the Central and Southern Europe. The Curonian lagoon shore is surrounded by reeds and rushy places, which provide refuge for the waterfowl. The main species of birds using the lagoon are ducks, grebes, coots, gulls, and little terns, a lot of birds use the region as a staging area in spring and fall. The territory was recognised an important area for migratory waterfowl - along the seashore through the Curonian Spit stretches the **East Atlantic Fly Way**. Rossitten Ornithological station, the first ornithological station in the World, has been working (birds are tagged) on the Curonian Spit since 1901;
- The dune complexes are the main relief elements. They are among the highest in Europe and are especially picturesque and attractive.
- Sandy beaches, the Baltic sea coastal dune ridge, and great dune ridge provide for natural and seminatural habitats to threatened species of animals and plants; the old forest habitats are of outstanding universal value from the scientific and conservational viewpoint;

- Relatively “young” age of the spit determines its peculiarity and its high scientific significance conditioned by unfinished and still ongoing processes of its biostructure formation.

Cultural significance

- The Curonian Spit landscape is being created not only by natural processes but also by human activities and represents the combined work of nature and that of a man. It illustrates the evolution of fisherman society and settlements over the time. Until now the Curonian Spit presents a continuing cultural landscape, which retains an active social role in contemporary society associated with the traditional way of life and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over the time, the latter integrally related to both natural forces and human activity. At the Curonian Spit one could still observe the relict (or fossil) landscape in which an evolutionary process came to an end in the past - the tribe Kursiai, which have settled on the Curonian Spit for a long time disappeared, but their ethnographic heritage still exists, as well as the former landscape of fishermen villages can be found under the sand, sandy dunes - 13 villages were covered by sand after cutting forests on the Curonian Spit.

The Spit retains the following cultural heritage items:

- sites (fishermen settlements): where works of man and nature are of outstanding universal value from the ethnocultural, historic and aesthetic viewpoint;
- monuments: architectural works, protective structures unique in their scale, which are of outstanding value from the point of view of history, art and science;
- archaeological sites, first of all, buried villages .

Special and unique significance of the Curonian Spit is expressed through vivid combination of its natural and cultural legacy. The latter is a reference not limited to material and spiritual results, but including the experience accumulated by generations of local people, which allowed for rehabilitation of previously lost natural systems of the spit and their present existence.

In this context the Curonian Spit appears as an excellent picture illustrating examples of harmonious interaction between men of the present generations and their natural environment.

b) Comparative Analysis

No more than five other spits comparable in size and other parameters to the Curonian Spit exist in the World. The Curonian Spit has no analogues among other objects of the Baltic Region and Northern Europe because of its unique orographic parameters, geomorphological characteristics and geological composition, as well as climatic peculiarity of its territory, mosaic of its landscapes and concentration of numerous species of fauna and flora on its fairly small grounds. The length of the Baltic (Visla) Spit, the closest one to the Curonian, is twice shorter than that of the Curonian. The same ratio is true for dune height comparison (35 and 68 m respectively). Another spit named Merzuezha Helska (Poland) in turn is considerably smaller in parameters than the Baltic Spit.

In the relief of the dune complexes here one can see more clearly than in the other places (Vistula Spit and other spits) zones altering in the direction of sea-gulf: beach, protective beach dune bank (avandune), coastal dune ridge, front dune deflation-accumulation plain (palve), dune massifs, near coastal palve, beach on the lagoon side. That is the reason for the differentiation of the vegetation and animals and of all the natural complexes.

The differentiation of the habitats also determined the fact, that Curonian Spit appears to be a proving ground for the tree-like plants introduction in the Baltic region. Many of those plants (more than 90 species) have become natural to the area. Here one can observe one of the highest densities of bird migration flows in spring and fall periods. At the same time the Curonian Spit represents both main groups of organisms and the ecosystems of the sandy spits of

the whole Baltic Region.

c) Authenticity / Integrity

The Curonian Spit represents a united natural complex, whose main components (forested and migrating dunes, plain and marshy forests, sea coasts) are uninterruptedly connected with each other due to their common origin, history and dynamics of their natural development. The distinctive special feature of the Spit is its extraordinary diversity and contrasts of the natural communities that exist in the immediate neighbourhood: beaches, upper and lower marshes, salty and freshwater water bodies, meadows, pine, broadleaved, black-alder woods, birch and willow rare forests, sandy dunes that cause an extreme diversity of the animal and vegetable kingdoms on a restricted area. Presently the natural processes of landscape development are still continuing on the Spit, amplified by human activity. The whole complex of the interconnected natural elements of the Spit and the whole landscape profile from the Baltic Sea shore to the shallow waters of the Curonian Lagoon, as well as adjoined water areas, is preserved in the National Park and its buffer zone. The Curonian Spit with its relatively small area (16 thousand ha) can ensure the conservation and further natural development of a representative complex of landscapes that characterise all the spits as well as all the Baltic Sea coast.

The boundaries of the natural park are entirely coincident with the natural limits of the Spit ecosystem. The latter circumstance along with presence of water body around it allows for legal integrity of the Curonian Spit and preservation of its natural and cultural valuable objects.

d) Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The Curonian Spit is nominated on the basis of the following criteria:

- **N (i) Unique Example, characterising the last Stage of the Earth Evolution with the High Dynamic of Geological and Geomorphological Processes;**

The Curonian Spit is the largest form of accumulative relief in the Baltic Sea. It presents a classical example of Quaternary period of Holocene epoch representing different stages of the Baltic Sea forming process, where geomorphic shapes and traits are still undergoing development. Its formation is related to the middle part of the Holocene, when due to the active throw of the alluviums from the seabed to the shore the huge bars were formed and afterwards transformed by along-the-shore alluvium flows. The unique dune landscape was formed later due to the wind activity. The linear dunes (among the highest in the Northern Europe – till 60 and more meters) predominate. They extend as a range over 70 km long and 0,3-1 km wide along the peninsula (photos 5 - 8).

- **N (iv) Contains the Natural Habitats, the most important and considerable for the Conservation of Biodiversity, including the Species with the Universal Value from the Scientific and Conservation Point of View;**

Due to its geographical position and its orientation from the North-east to the South-west the Curonian Spit serves as a “directing line” for the migrating birds of many species and connects the North-east of Russia, Finland and countries of Eastern Baltic Region with the Middle and Southern Europe. NP represents an extremely high density of the birds migration flow in spring and fall periods. Annually during spring and fall from 10 to 20 million migrating birds fly over this 1 km wide strip of land. The considerable part of them stops for rest and breeding. Among the passing migratory birds there are a lot of rare and threatened species, included into the Red Books of Russia, Europe and the World, including *Cygnus bewickii*, *Anser erythropus*, *Branta bernicla*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Gallinago media*, *Numenius arquata* and others. Since birds of passage concentrate in these large quantities only on the Curonian Spit, it is the most important link in the chain of the natural protected territories on the route of the White-Sea-Baltic migration way. The largest Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences studying biology,

behaviour and migration of birds is situated here.

296 species of ground vertebrates exist on the Curonian Spit. Density of hoofed animals' population is rather high. 33 fish species inhabit the waters of the Curonian Lagoon.

The existence of different phytocenoses on a small territory, including the open and free of vegetation sandy spaces, allow to study their development and formation in the process of overgrowth. The sea-side dune ecosystems typical for the Baltic and the Curonian Lagoon shores are the natural biotopes for some endemic species of the Baltic shore (*Linaria loseli*, *Cakile baltica*, *Tragopogon heterospermus*, *Anthyllus maritima*, *Eringium maritimum*) and other sand-loving species that are not found in other phytocenoses inside the continent. In the root of the Spit one of the largest population of *Lunaria redeviva* in the region exists. It is included into the Red Book of the USSR. Some species of the *Orchidaceae* family and several relic and protected species (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*, *Botrychium simplex* (at the border of its habituat area), *Hippurus vulgaris*) are noted here. *Euonymus verrucosa Scop*, *Sarothamnus scoparius*, *Hedera helix*, *Rubus chamaemorus* (see map 4 and attachments 4.1 and 4.2) grow here marking the edge of the area of their distribution.

The flora of the NP accounts for about 632 vascular plant species, which constitute part of natural and artificial forest plantations, coastal dune complexes and small-leaved forest associations.

- **N (iii) Contains the Landscapes of Exceptional Beauty and Aesthetic Importance;**

The diverse and highly differentiated dune relief of the Curonian Spit in combination with the forest greenery along with the variegated meadows of blooming grasses and boundless expanses of the Baltic Sea, that throw its foaming waves on the sandy beaches, is of great landscape value. The Curonian Spit represents unique masterpieces of nature, that are hardly comparable with anything in the Baltic Region and Northern Europe in terms of their beauty and picturesque scenery (photos 1,2).

There is a whole set of aesthetically valuable elements: overgrown dunes and unattached sandy dunes blown with the wind (with the height up to 60 m), musical noise produced by friction of sand grains in the wind, sandy beaches, woods and meadows alternating on a small area, bolls of *Gypsophila paniculata* blown by breeze, a lot of birds, etc.

Created by the sea and heavily influenced by the continent, sea and wind, the Curonian Spit really is a unique natural creation. On this narrow strip of land in the middle of the sea (the width of the spit fluctuates from 0,4 till 3,8 km) the largely diverse landscapes are connected into a profile that changes from nearly tundra to desert, reminding the Kara-Kum sands. The open sandy dunes arising up to 40-60 m against the blue mirror-like surface of the Curonian Lagoon on the one side and the storming Baltic Sea on the other side could astonish any visitor of this wonderful natural corner with its inimitable beauty (see map 5).

- **N (ii) Exhibits outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;**

The Spit, thanks to its divided relief and microrelief and the microclimatic peculiarities represents an extreme diversity of ecosystems on a small area, ranging from upper and coastal marshes, spruce, pine, broad-leaved and small-leaved forests to steppe and sandy desert.

Long time of struggle with the moving sands made the Spit a unique testing ground for the introduction of tree and bush species from the North America, Far East and the Central and Southern Europe (photos 3,4,9,10).

The Curonian Spit fulfils the following criteria if the World Cultural Heritage area:

- **C (ii) is an outstanding continuing landscape, which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over the time ((see p. 3 b) History and Development);**
- **C (iv) is an outstanding example of a type of building and landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human (fishermen) history;**
- **C (v) is an outstanding example of a traditional layout of human settlements, as well as land - use which is representative of a culture becoming vulnerable under the impact of irreversible changes.**

3. Description

a) Description of the Property

The Curonian Spit is a sandy peninsular separating the Baltic Sea and the Curonian Lagoon. It stretches as a narrow (ranging from 0.4 to 3.8 km in width) slightly concave arc for 98 km (52 km in Lithuania) from the Peninsular of Kaliningrad to the city of Klaipėda.

On the basis of the administrative-territorial division, the Southern part of the Curonian Spit is related to the Kaliningrad Region of RF, and the Northern – to Lithuania. National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” exists on the Russian territory from the 1987. On the Lithuanian part the National Park “Kuršių Nerija” was established in 1991.

Northern boundary of the Spit is the Strait of Klaipėda, in the south the Spit borders with the lands belonging to the town of Zelenogradsk, part of Kalinigrad district. The largest settlements in the Lithuanian part are Smiltyne, Pervalka, Juodkrantė, Preila and Nida; on the Russian side these are the settlements of Lesnoje, Morskoje, Rybachy and tourist hotel “Diuny”.

Administrative centre of the Lithuanian part of the Park is located in the city of Klaipėda, the Russian administrative offices are in the settlement of Rybachy. In the middle part of the Spit there is an automobile road with hard surfacing connecting Klaipėda and Zelenogradsk by ferry. The distance from the Region centre (Kaliningrad) equals to 75 km, from “Khrabrovo” airport it is about 55 km and about 35 km from the nearest railway station.

Natural - Territorial Division of the Curonian Spit

In the classification of natural landscapes of the Southeast coast of the Baltic Sea the Curonian Spit is defined as a distinct type of eolian coastal-sea landscape.

The most important value of the Curonian Spit is its unique and sensitive landscape created by interaction of sea, wind and human activity. The main features are as follows: great dune ridge with an old parabolic dunes in Juodkrantė, grey (dead) dunes in Agila-Nagliiai segment, moving dunes in Parnidis segment, the sand covered layers of old soils, as well as the blown sand plains, coastal dune ridge, specific vegetation and fauna. Important authentic cultural values include the following: ethnographic buildings of fishermen, old villas, cultural layers of old settlements covered by sand, memorial sites.

The relief forms resulted from the sea and wind activities. The unattached dunes of the Curonian Spit are moving progressively and in some sectors shift towards the lagoon with the speed of 4 m per year. Such dune movement towards the lagoon over a long period of time has caused formation of accumulative ledges stretching out far into the Lagoon. This also was the reason why the Western shore of the Curonian Lagoon became shallow.

Land cover structure of the Curonian Spit:

Total area of the Curonian Spit	16321 ha	100%
• Forests	11640 ha	71.3%
• Sandy areas	4097 ha	25.1%
• Mires	41 ha	0.25%
• Meadows and pastures	40 ha	0.25%
• Inland water bodies	40 ha	0.25%
• Agricultural lands	6 ha	0.04%
• Roads	125 ha	0.77%
• Built up areas	332 ha	2.03%

There are the following latitudinal belts of landscape types (west to east):

- marine coastline (beach and foredune ridge);
- blown sand plain (Lith. - *palvė*) with undulating relief which is overgrown either with forests or with grasses;
- blown-out dunes where the remains of the old dunes occur;
- great dune ridge (segments and forms of dunes are diverse);
- plain (*palvė*) at the lagoon coast (in some places it doesn't exist);
- the lagoon shore.

All the belts stretch from the beginning to the very end of the Curonian Spit, with the exception of blown-out remnants area, and they vary in width.

Geomorphological features

Without any doubt, the dominating element of relief is represented by a large high-dune ridge, which stretches for about 72 km and is from 250 m up to 1.2 km wide. The average height of this ridge makes 35 m, however, some dunes exceed 60 m in height. In some places the windward side of the ridge is steeply sloping down to the lagoon. The dune valleys divide the ridge into separate dune massifs, and as a rule, in front of these dune valleys the capes are formed. At present over a half of the considered ridge is covered with forests.

The parabolic dunes represent a complex morphological system of linked and partly superposed eolian forms. The front of the massifs of parabolic dunes retains a cusped character.

Geologic structure of the Spit is made up by eolian, marine and water-glacial Quaternary deposits of the contemporary and upper sections. The eolian complex composes the avant-dune, the upper layer of *palvė* and the thick layer of the dune massifs. Beneath it there is the sea generation of sands with the stringers of loam, peat, silt and so on, that are underlain by moraine and inter-moraine loam of the Valdai Glaciation. The Quaternary complex includes 3 aquifers. The uppermost is represented by ground waters contained in the eolian and upper part of marine sediments. The depth of their occurrence correlates with the relief and under the dunes constitutes dozens of meters. Under the avant-dune it is about 10-15 m and in *palvė* it is around 0-3 m. The soils of the Spit are very young and that is conditioned by relatively recent formation of the area and ongoing eolian processes. About 15 % of the spit area are characterised by excessively humid soils with sharp differences in humidification between seasons and years.

Hydrography

From the outside the Spit is washed by the Baltic Sea, from the interior side by the Curonian Lagoon. Hydrography network is represented by temporary brooks and lakes. The largest lake is Tchaika in the region of Rybachy settlement.

During the warm period of the year the sea water temperature does not differ much from the ambient air temperature. The ice regime is described by high instability. During mild winters the ice does not form or appear near the shore for several days only.

The Curonian Lagoon is a shallow lagoon, connected with the sea by the narrow Klaipėda

Strait. The depths along the shore are shallow. The average annual water temperature is +5 degrees C, in the warm period it is about +20 degrees and in some years it reaches +25 - +27 degrees C. The average perennial level of the lagoon is 12 centimetres higher than the level of the Baltic Sea. The lagoon is half-freshwater: the salt content is about 1-3% in winter and in summer – less than 0,5% (in the Baltic Sea it is about 7%). In winter the thickness of ice-cover is up to 65 centimetres.

Climate

The climate in the Curonian Spit is an intermediate between marine and continental and is characterised by frequent and intensive changeability of weather, by mild winter and moderately warm summer. The average annual air temperature is +7.0 degrees C, with the absolute minimum of -26 degrees (January) and the absolute maximum of +31 degrees C (June). The average annual precipitation is 660 mm, the maximum falls on the period from October till February. The height of the snow cover is up to 15-20 centimetres.

Over the course of a year 30 to 40 days with wind speed exceeding 15 m per second are noted. It influences the sand movements and causes a phenomenon called “drunk forest”, especially on the windward slopes and on the coastal line (photo 10). The specific arrangement of the territory determines the two-way breeze circulation in summer. That is why the reiteration of sunny weather is higher there than on the continental part. Also due to the influence of the heated high forested dunes in summer one can observe there noticeably fewer days with strong winds on the Spit, the air temperatures are higher and the relative humidity is lower as well.

Biodiversity

The biodiversity on the Curonian Spit is caused not only by relief forms and meridional elongation, but also by the soil type. Two types of soil prevail: sandy (both dry and wet) and the peat soil. There is no soil cover on moving dunes. Currently forests cover about 70% of the Spit area, these are mostly pine forests. Natural or seminatural or planted forest habitats cover the Curonian Spit.

Formation of pine and spruce forests, oak and alder woods constitute the indigenous vegetation of the Spit. Among 11547 ha of the lands covered with the forest vegetation, there are 8322 ha of pines, 207 ha of spruce, 1719 ha of birch, 832 ha of alder. 7065 ha are represented by artificial plantings (mainly pine cultures). The large areas are covered with the cultures of elder ages, which do not practically differ from the natural saplings of a green-moss type.

The oldest pine-spruce forests are situated on the Southern part of the Spit; small spots of horn beam-linden forests near Rybachy settlement represent the broad-leaved woods. On the dune ranges consisting of almost bare quicksand the vegetation is hardly developed.

The main forest creating species are **pin**es: *Pinus sylvestris* L. – the aborigine species; *Pinus mugo* Turra, *Pinus pallasiana* D. Don, *Pinus banksiana* Lamb. – introducents, and **spruce** – *Picea abies* (L.) Karst.; *Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss and *Picea sitchensis* (introducents). **Desiduous species** are *Betula pendula* Roth. and *Betula pubescens* Ehrh., *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn and *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench., *Populus tremula* L.; less abundant – *Acer platanoides* L., *Quercus robur* L., *Tilia cordata* Mill. The **shrubs** are represented by more than 20 species; there are not many **undershrubs**: *Vaccinium myrtillus* L., *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L., *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull., *Empetrum nigrum* L.

In the **grass cover** of the forests and openings there are about 200 species of plants with different systematic membership and from different ecological groups (xerophytes, mezophytes, hygrophytes, etc.).

The meadow cenosises are associated with the lagoon coast and are less expressed on the palve. The meadow flora accounts for nearly 100 species with predomination of cereals and sedges.

Aquatic vegetation (lagoon) has a belt-like pattern: a belt of reeds (*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.) followed by a belt of bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris* L.), a belt of water-lilies (*Nymphaea candida* J. Presl, *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Smith), a belt of clasping-leaved pondgrass

Potamogetonaceae (*Potamogeton perfoliatus* L., *P. compressus* L., *P. pectinatus* L.); further in the direction away from the coast there are belts of macro- and mycophytes, represented by real seaweeds.

Of interest are specific *Psammophylea* communities on the dunes and protective bank on the shore (avant-dune). *Honckenia peploides* (L.) Ehrh.) is noted in the flora of the protective bank (avant-dune). It is practically absent on the dunes of the Curonian Lagoon side.

As a matter of fact, the Curonian Spit is a proving ground for introduction of species, where more than 60 species of wood plants stand the test for survival and stability for more than one hundred years. The most stable of them are included in the selection used for practical purposes: *Pinus mugo* Turra, *Pinus banksiana* Lamb., *Pinus pallasiana* D. Don, *Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss., *Padus serotina*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*; *Larix leptolepis* Gord., *Picea sitchensis*, *Pinus rigida* Mill represent a significant interest. Experience of cultivation of the latter on the Spit requires further investigation.

Forest phytocenoses.

Data on the Curonian Spit forests:

Total area covered by forests	11203 ha
Pine forests:	8324 ha (74,3%)
• <i>pinus silvestris</i>	6018 ha (53,7%)
• <i>pinus montana</i>	2226 ha (19,9%)
• <i>other pinus</i>	80 ha (0,7%)
Birch groves	1702 ha (15,2%)
Alder groves	845 ha (7,5%)
Spruce groves	220 ha (2%)
Other	112 ha (1%)

The Spit forests can be divided into 4 groups according to the age:

- 1) the eldest forests (mainly pine-spruce with the age of more than 100 years);
- 2) plantings of mountain pine, Banks pine and Canadian spruce, as well as of local species (common pine and others) with the age of 50-70 (90) years;
- 3) young plantings of mountain pine and willow (various species) – 35-40 years;
- 4) plantings of mountain pine, common pine and willow in the age of 20-25 years.

Phytocenotic characteristics of the Curonian Spit forests is as follows: **depressions in the relief are occupied by black alder forests**; the underwood consists of *Frangula alnus* Mill., *Prunus padus* L., *Euonymus europaea* L., *Viburnum opulus* L., *Rosa canina* L.; in the grass cover there exist *Oxalis acetosella* L., ferns (*Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth, *Dryopteris dilatata* (Hoffm.) A. Gray, *D. carthusiana* (Vill.) H.P. Fuchs), *Melandrium diioicum* (L.) Coss.&Germ., etc. The species composition of the grass layer is determined by the underground water level. In the black alder forest (with admixture of ash-tree and maple) near Zelenogradsk rare species are found: *Lunaria rediviva* L., *Listera ovata* (L.) R. Br.; among shrubs -- *Daphne mezereum* L.. Alder forests cover 845 ha.

The **birch forests** occupy the area of 1702 ha (*Betula pendula* Roth, *Betula pubescens* Ehrh., hybrid among them). The birch plays considerable role in the composition of the forest cenoses of the Spit; mixed (pine-birch, birch-spruce) and pure birch forests are represented there. Underwood in these forests is not developed; more often *Sambucus nigra* L., wild roses (*Rosa canina* L., *R. majalis* Herrm) are found in underwoods. Birch mixed with black alder often grow in the depressions of relief. The grass layer of the birch forests is extremely diverse.

The largest areas (**more than 70 per cent**) are covered with **pine forests** (6018 ha - *Pinus sylvestris* L., 2226 - *Pinus mugo*, 22 - *Pinus banksiana*, 29 - *Pinus nigra*, 24 - *Pinus pallasiana*, 10 - *Pinus murrayana*.) Pine forests of an elder age are the real green moss forests.

Linkage of crowns (0,8-0,9) is the highest in these forests and grass cover is weakly developed, *Melampyrum pratense* L. usually predominates.

In the high-stand pine forests of better drained areas the moss and grass covers are poorly developed; *Pyrola chlorantha* Sw. and *Monescens uniflora* (L.) A. Gray grow in sporadic spots; *Goodyera repens* (L.) R. Br is encountered less frequently. Thinned out pine forests dominated by *Deschampsia Beauv* are present there as well.

Forest cultures of the introduced pine species cover small areas. Not many spruce forests have been preserved on the Spit: being liable to wind falls the spruce was damaged a lot during the hurricanes of 1967 and 1981.

As was shown above, among the **introduced ligneous species** *Pinus mugo* Turra is the most widely spread on the Spit. The mountain pine plantings are developed both on the flat plain (palve) and on the dune ridges. Cenosises formed by mountain pine differ considerably depending on different environmental conditions. Dense bushes form the impassable thickets; they serve as good refuges for hoofed animals, hares and birds (photos 3,4).

Canadian spruce (*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss) forms small plantings with abundant young trees; the underwood there is absent and the grass cover is either green-moss-*Oxadlidaeae*, or green-moss-*Deschampsia*.

The plantings of *Pinus pallasiana* D. Don are also small in area. These plantings are younger (20-25 years) with thickly growing stand, with thickly joined crowns. The soil cover consists of fallen pine needles (dead cover).

The area covered by dense **willows** (*Salix caprea* L., *Salix repens* L., *Salix daphnoides* Vill. And others) makes about **20 ha**. Willows are usually distributed through cultural plantings; wattle-fences used during the sand-fixing works on dunes and on the coastal bank are also the sources of willow spreading on the Spit.

Meadow, marshy and psammophilea phytocenosises.

The plant groups of non-forest type are of subordinate importance on the Spit. The upper marsh near the Spit foot is rather interesting (three species of sphagnum, *Drosera rotundifolia* L., at the edges there are *Rubus chamaemorus* L., *Ledum palustre* L., *Andromeda polifolia* L., small spots of cranberries (*Oxycoccus palustris* Pers.).

From the Spit the low meadows extend for 2-3 km along the lagoon shore. Common hygrophytes are represented here: *Caltha palustris* L., different species of sedges (*Carex acuta* L., *C. disticha* Huds., *C. rostrata* Stokes), reed (*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.) etc.

Small areas are covered by pasture meadows with *xerophilea* and *mezophylea* grasses.

Flowers and ferns account for about 700 species, lichens for more than 20, mosses for nearly 40 and mushrooms for nearly 300 species (not including the soil mycroflora).

The only habitat of *Linnaea borealis* L. in the Kaliningrad Region is situated on the Spit, as well as one of the few habitats of *Botrychium simplex* E. Hitchc. in the region; the largest population of *Lunaria rediviva* L. is found here. More than 10 species of orchids are noted here as well as some endemic species of the Baltic coast, the relics of Quaternary flora.

58 species of grass plants found on the Curonian Spit are rare and protected species; a number of species are on the verge of extinction, including: *Erica tetralise*, *Glaux maritima*, *Aira praecox*, *Juncus gerardii*, *Triglochin maritima*, *Eringium maritima*.

Animals

Animal kingdom of the Curonian Spit differs with some special traits that make it a unique one. These special features include: extremely high species variety for such a small territory and "saturation with life"; concentration of large amounts of birds in connection with the main migration way that passes there and connects Scandinavia, Baltic region and the North-eastern part of Russia with the Southern Europe and Africa. Intense succession processes in the young ecosystems of the Spit lead to rapid changes in the fauna complex, thus providing really invaluable material for the scientific research and biological monitoring.

The vertebrate fauna accounts for 338 species. 28 species among them are under the

threat of extinction in Lithuania, Russia and in the whole world. That is why they are included into the Red Books of Lithuania, Russia and IUCN (appendix 4.2).

Among the aquatic invertebrates there are many relics of Arctic and Sub-Arctic faunas remaining here since early Holocene.

Fish

The ichthyofauna of the Curonian Lagoon accounts for 42 species of fish and *Cyclostomata*. *Abramis brama*, *Osmerus eperlanus*, *Stizostedion lucioperka*, *Anguilla anguilla* prevail. *Coregonus lavaretus* came from the Baltic Sea. In the coastal seawaters almost all the spectrum of the Southern Baltic fish species is found over the course of the year.

The coastal waters of the Curonian Lagoon are the sanctuary for such rare and threatened species as *Petromyzon marinus*, *Salmo salar*, *Salmo trutta trutta*, *Alosa fallax*, *Alosa alosa*, *Silurus glanis*, *Vimba vimba* and others.

Birds

Curonian Spit is located along the way of the main bird migration routes. This fact conditions high density of birds on the Spit during spring and fall migration periods. The geographic position of the Curonian Spit, that spreads from the north-east to the south-west, makes it a unique natural "bridge" for the land species of birds, migrating along the White-Sea-Baltic way and avoiding the flight above the open sea. Annually from 10 to 20 million of migrating birds fly over the limits of the strip with the width of only about 1 km during spring and fall periods. Considerable part of them stops for rest and breeding. Among the migrants the most numerous are *Fringilla coelebs*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, *Regulus regulus*, *Spinus spinus*, *Parus major*, *Fringilla montifringilla*, *Erithacus rubecula*, *Turdus philomelos*, *Parus ater*, *Columba palumbus*. The owls and birds of prey are passing through in large quantities. The shores of the Curonian Spit and coastal areas of the aquatory are places of rest for hundreds of thousands of aquatic and sub-aquatic birds. Among the migratory birds there are a lot of rare and threatened species, included into the Red Books of Russia, Europe and the World, including *Cygnus bewickii*, *Anser erythropus*, *Branta bernicla*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Gallinago media*, *Numenius arquata* and others. Many species of migratory birds including the rare and disappearing ones form the largest part of the animal kingdom of the Curonian Spit in summer time as well. Some of them nest there periodically. A considerable part of North European populations of *Melanitta fusca*, *Clangula hyemalis*, *Somateria mollissima*, *Mergus merganser* is gathering for wintering in the Curonian Lagoon.

Since birds of passage concentrate in such large quantities only on the Curonian Spit, it is the most important link in the chain of natural protected territories on the route of the White-Sea-Baltic bird migration way.

The total ornithofauna of the Curonian Spit accounts for 251 bird species, among them 106 species are nesting permanently. The nesting fauna is typical for the Eastern Baltic Region and includes both Western European and Southern species (*Cygnus olor*, *Tadorna tadorna*, *Columba palumbus*, *Strix aluco*, *Upupa epops*, *Crex crex*, *Picus viridis*, *Lullula arborea*) as well as typical taiga species of Siberian origin (*Dryocopus martius*, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, *Parus montanus*, *Siphia parva*). Coastal beaches are nesting areas of presently rare in Europe bird species: *Charadrius hiaticula*, *Calidris alpina*, *Haematopus ostralegus*. Nesting colony of *Ardea cinerea* near the Lesnoje settlement is known for many decades (photo 12).

The Curonian Spit and Curonian Lagoon area are the largest coastal wintering site in Lithuania. Every year this area holds about 6-7% of the total Western Palearctic population of Velvet Scoter (15,000 - 20,000), significant numbers of Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks. About 3% of the total NW European population of Goosanders (about 4,000) are wintering in the Curonian Lagoon, mainly near the Curonian Spit shores. The Curonian Spit and surrounding waters are an important passage site for many migratory birds. There are breeding sites of *Tadorna tadorna*,

Haematopus ostralegus, Calidris alpina.

Mammals

The mammal fauna of the Curonian Spit accounts for 35 species. The prolonged conservation regime, the mosaic of habitats and total terrestrial insufficiency contribute to a high density of a majority of animal species and create the unique conditions for observing them. Commonly encountered species are elk *Alces alces*, European roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*, wild boar *Sus scrofa*, fox *Vulpes vulpes*, wood marten *Martes martes*, stoat *Mustela erminea*, badger *Meles meles*, *Lepus europaeus*, ordinary squirrel *Sciurus vulgaris*, beaver *Castor fiber*. The regular stops of *Lynx lynx* are marked. Among the most rare and protected species there are river otter *Lutra lutra*, grey seal *Halichoerus grypus* and mouse-baby *Micromys minutus*.

Historically the Curonian Spit fauna formed on the basis of animal migration from the neighbouring regions of the continent. The process of settlement also continues now, first of all, because penetrating the Spit is a rather difficult task for terrestrial animals, and secondly because of the development of the succession processes in the Spit ecosystems leading to radical changes in the biotopes. Presence of bird migration way and transforming human activities contribute to enrichment of the Spit fauna complex. Relatively recently *Vipera berus*, *Ondatra zibethica*, *Nyctereutes procynoides*, *Mustela vison* entered the Spit community. Beaver and wild boar were re-acclimatised.

Cultural values

The former settlements were covered by sand after cutting the forests on the Curonian Spit. Some of the buildings have been moved to other places several times. Not all places of the former settlements are known. Traditionally, because of natural (climatic, geomorphic, other) conditions settlements were established at the Curonian Lagoon coast. A specific structure of fishermen-stead was formed. 2-3 buildings (dwelling house, smoke-house, other) were located at the borders of plots. Even orientation of ethnographic houses was typical.

Settlements created on the Curonian Spit before the beginning of 19th century are typical fishermen villages - the most significant monuments of the living style and ethnographic traditions of the kursiai community, which does not exist any more in the Curonian Spit.

The 19th century is the beginning of the construction of buildings in professional manner. Lighthouses, churches, school houses, villas, hotels were constructed in a style specific to the Curonian Spit.

The settlements of the Curonian Spit are examples of adaptation of living sites to natural conditions, examples of harmony with nature.

There are 161 objects in the register of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Lithuania and 15 in that of the Russian Federation (Attachment 4).

Settlements

The biggest and the richest value of the cultural heritage of the Curonian Spit are the old fishermen's settlements. The first knowledge about the settlements of the Curonian Spit in historical resources reaches the middle of the 13th century (it is related to marches of the Livonian Order to Klaipėda). The old road connecting Königsberg with Ryga and leading through the Spit since the oldest times, which later became a carrier-highway had influence on its inhabitation and places of settlement. Post stations and those for changing horses are mentioned to have been on this road. Privileged taverns and inns were at those stations. Settlements established before the felling of the forests later were buried under the sand or their buildings were moved. Since the beginning of the 19th century the settlements in the Curonian Spit were founded only along the coast of the Curonian Lagoon, in safer places. Long and narrow homestead plots used to stretch from the Lagoon to the remote littoral road. At the end of the 19th century buildings of professional architecture started to be built in the settlements of the Spit - lighthouses, churches, school-buildings, villas which under the influence of local traditions acquired original style. Typical littoral fishermen's settlements formed until the beginning of the 20th century. Changes in the layout of buildings and architecture started finding expression after

the landscape of the spit acquired recreational significance and inhabited places became important as resort areas. Juodkrantė has already been famous as a health-resort since 1840, Nida, Preila and Pervalka were granted the rights of health-resorts in 1933. Needs of a health resort and new building materials were changing the traditional layout of buildings in fishermen's settlements and the scenery. Environment of the settlements, contiguity with the sea and the lagoon has changed (the houses used to be drawn further from the lagoon, built nearer to the littoral road). The forest surrounding the settlements was looked after following the principles applied to the park, tracks for airing were arranged, lanes to the sea laid, beaches arranged. Such settlements together with the surrounding zone create peculiar natural-cultural-recreational complexes, which witness historical adaptability of the settlements to the environment.

The settlement of Nida is four kilometres from Kaliningrad region. The settlement is linear in plan (the main street stretches along the coast of the Lagoon), it developed spontaneously. Its planned and volumetric spatial composition has virtually formed until the end of the 19th century. Some side streets, most often dead-ended, run into the main one. The character of building was determined by the landscape: extension to the west was limited by sandy dunes covered with forest, to the East - by the Lagoon. A dense network of paths and roads connects Nida with the lagoon and the sea. This formed an integral geocultural complex. Nida is the largest settlement in the Curonian Spit.

The settlement of Preila is 9 km north of Nida. The first homesteads of the settlement originated not scatteredly, but in groups, forming peculiar urban complexes. The majority of residents of Preila were fishermen, so they settled on the coast of the Lagoon, their homesteads were built nearer to the water. The main element - a street-road - runs along the western side of the settlement and separates the territory from the surrounding forest. There were no transversal practicable roads towards the Lagoon. The network of roads-streets and paths was simple and practical and remained almost unchanged until now. The country-like character of Preila is especially valuable, ethnographic singularity is maintained though buildings of the beginning of the 19th century have not remained.

Pervalka is the smallest settlement on the Curonian Spit after Alksnynė. It is situated half way between Nida and Juodkrantė (13 km away from Nida). The majority of the homesteads were founded along the Curonian Lagoon, all the homesteads are situated between the littoral road and the Lagoon. Up to the 3rd decade of the 20th century it was a fishermen's settlement with compact one-side building. During the post-Second World War period the majority of homesteads were demolished. Today Pervalka is a settlement of imitative modern architecture.

The landscape stipulated a unique planned and spatial structure of the settlement of Juodkrantė. The settlement stretched along the Lagoon on the western side of the road intervening into the valleys of dune crests and getting across the road to the eastern side. The settlement is divided into separate parts by the dune crests covered with forest. Up to 1942 Juodkrantė was the most important fishermen's settlement in the Curonian Spit and the most significant health resort in it. From the 17th up to 20th century 7 separate settlements formed in its territory, they differ in their plan structure and spatial composition, character of building and architecture rudiments of each can still be observed. At the beginning of this century all of them were united into one urban territorial complex.

The homestead of Alksnynė has been founded between the road and the Lagoon. In the 19th-20th centuries forestry functioned here. The homestead can be seen from the road well and looks like adjoining the dunes, the homestead fits well into the environment of the natural forest.

The north-eastern part of the Curonian Spit is called Smiltynė. Up to the middle of the 19th century it was not urbanised. Its history of a seaside health-resort began in the second half of the 19th century. Since 1900 navigation of ferryboats and ships started between Klaipėda and Smiltynė. During the years of the Republic of Lithuania Smiltynė became not only a famous health-resort but also an important centre of water sports. New roads and paths were laid, landing stages and beaches arranged.

All the settlements mentioned above are on the lists of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Lithuania.

Buildings

The majority of the remaining buildings in the Curonian Spit having cultural value are fishermen's houses built at the end of the 19th century - beginning of the 20th century. They were under thorough repair, were enlarged or even rebuilt in the 3rd and 4th decades of the 20th century. In the middle of the 19th century fishermen's houses were wooden, built of carving pine wall-planks, covered with thatch or reeds. There were 2-3 buildings in the homestead: a wooden house, a cattle-shed, a curing-house situated most often on the sides of the plot leaving a free space for a kitchen garden, berry shrubs, for drying fish-nets. The house was always built near the Lagoon with its butt to them; following the tradition characteristic to the littoral part of Lithuania it was a two-butt house with a spacious porch without floor in the middle where fish-nets used to be repaired. Plots were limited by willow-fences, since the end of the 19th century - most often by wooden constructions or belts of green plantation. Sometimes the plot of the homestead in a settlement was fenced by old fishnets. Littoral architecture is represented by fishermen's houses, which have a distinct ethnographic character. At the beginning of the 20th century needs of a health resort and new building materials caused the change of the traditional layout of buildings and the scenery of the settlements. Hotels, villas were built, fishermen's houses were extended and enlarged: garrets were arranged, one part of the house applied for the needs of holidaymakers, verandas built and enlarged. Many houses used to be built neglecting the traditions of the old fishermen's settlements. The houses were used to be drawn further from the Lagoon and built closer to the littoral road with their side oriented towards the lagoon and the road, walls were planked, ridged roof changed to steep roof, reed coating replaced by tiles. Outer walls most often were painted dark brown or dark blue, perforated finials, so called «žirgeliai», weather-vanes were carved using plant motifs, window rims painted white and bluish. The fisherman's homestead was fenced with wooden constructions and painted brown with white tips. A hybrid of a fisherman's house and villa appears - summer cottages. The plot of a homestead was enlarged and adjusted to summer rest. The layout of buildings in settlements changed. Representational and health resort character of the settlements was determined by timber summer cottages with their side facades to the streets, most often two-storied or with garrets and portals lifted through both stories, and huge verandas. They are decorated with traditional carved elements characteristic to the fishermen's buildings: finials, weather-vanes, shutters.

The lighthouse of Pervalka has technological, architectural and landscape value. It is a volumetric tower built on a man-made island. The island was made of large boulders and reinforced with surrounding concrete blocks. The socle part of the lighthouse is made of hewed stone, the walls - of sheet metal, a survey bridge is on the top of the tower, the roof has a shape of a dome.

The buildings of the Curonian Spit having features of the folk architecture and remaining to our days are not only active components of the cultural landscape, but also the national wealth included into the lists of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Lithuania.

There are two neogothic Evangelic Lutheran churches in Neringa (in Juodkrantė and Nida). The Evangelic Lutheran church of Juodkrantė was built in 1884-1885. It is on the way Smiltynė - Nida. The Curonian Lagoon is to the east of the road. The church is a red brick one-nave building, rectangular in plan, with narrower and lower than the nave presbytery ending in a short straight wall. Quadrangular tower nestles up to the northern side of the nave, a low sacristy is on the eastern side near the presbytery. The main facade of the church is symmetrical, vertical in composition. Three-phase tower predominates. At the bottom of the tower there is a sharp-arched portal. Sharp-arched windows and contreforts of rectangular section are placed on the side facades. The interior of the church is integral. Decorated timber ceiling and liturgical objects

- the altar, a pulpit, organs - stand out contrastively against the background of the whitewashed plaster walls.

In 1945 this Evangelic Lutheran church was closed. In 1976 a museum of miniatures was established in it. The church was returned to Lutherans in 1988. Catholics use this building together with them. In 1995 the interior of the church was repaired. Means for the repairs were received from Germany.

Evangelic Lutheran church of Nida was built in 1887-1888. It stands on the hill in the outskirts of the forest surrounded by pine trees. Cemetery is north from the church, Pamario street is to the east. A staircase leads to the church from it. The church is a one nave building of red bricks, rectangular in plan, with a narrower and lower than the nave presbytery ending in a straight wall. On the north side a quadrangular tower slightly protrudes through the volume of the nave. The main facade is symmetrical. Three-phase tower predominates in it. The tall middle phase is divided by a group of narrow bays and a little round window. The most decorative is the upper phase. The interior of the church is integral. Dark timber ceiling and a gallery surrounding the nave from three sides stand out contrastively against the background of whitewashed plastered walls. An oak altar stands in the presbytery separated by the triumphal arch, three sharp-arched stained-glass windows are on the end wall behind it. After 1960 this Evangelic Lutheran church was closed. In 1969-1988 historical museum of Neringa was functioning in it.

In 1988 the church was returned to the believers. The church is used by Catholics too. In 1991 the presbytery was painted restoring former colours, an oak altar and pulpit made as well as new desks.

Up to the middle of the 19th century the approaches of Klaipėda were not protected. In 1865 construction of a fort of Neringa was commenced at the end of the cape. Its building was finished in 1871, but during the war it was blown up. In 1969 the decision was taken to establish a sea museum in the fort. It is a fortified hexagonal building applied to a long-lasting circular defence built following the directions by Otto von Bismark, a statesman of Germany.

The fort and both neogothic Evangelic Lutheran churches are inscribed into the list of the register of cultural heritage of the Republic of Lithuania.

Other Sites and Places

Every fishermen's village in the Curonian Spit, bigger or smaller settlement had its own cemetery with gravestone monuments characteristic to residents of Neringa only - krikštai. Krikštas is one of the oldest forms of gravestone monuments in Lithuania and started to be erected since the 17th century. Those were differently profiled timber planks depicting flowers, heads of birds and horses, a man's silhouette, etc. The majority of buried people were fishermen. In places where villages were covered with sand no cemeteries survived.

All four of the remaining settlements of the Curonian Spit - Nida, Preila, Pervalka and Juodkrantė - have their old cemeteries. The biggest and the best looked after cemetery is the old cemetery of Nida. Old cemeteries of Preila and Pervalka are much smaller. There are quite a number of graves that are not looked after, krikštai have disappeared, wooden crosses are vanishing. Only a part of the old cemetery is still there in Juodkrantė where it was started to bury people again in the post-war period after the old gravestone monuments disappeared.

Two main groups of the old gravestone monuments have remained in all the cemeteries of the Curonian Spit - wooden and metal. Wooden monuments are low timber crosses and krikštai. Krikštai survived and are best preserved only in the old cemetery of Nida. In 1975 they were restored thanks to the concern and efforts of the folk master Eduardas Jonušas.

The metallic monuments are most often massive forged or cast crosses of similar style made in Lithuania or Germany and characteristic to the end of the 19th -the beginning of the 20th centuries. Porcelain (or sometimes- wooden) plates with names and dates, often with epitaph, were usually fixed onto them. Quite a number of metal monuments have artistic value.

Separate notice should be given to the cemetery of the planters of trees and shrubs on dunes where planters Gottliebas Kuvertas and his son Georgas Dovydas Kuvertas are buried.

Seeking to perpetuate their memory residents of Nida ordered a gravestone monument. This monument in the style of classicism was made in Königsberg, Germany in 1864.

All the cemeteries of the Curonian Spit have been researched, historical investigations made, projects for trimming the cemeteries prepared.

It's interesting to note that the high dunes of the Curonian Spit were used for gliding. In 1933 on the initiative and efforts of the aviation circle of Kaunas high school the first gliding school in Lithuania was established in Nida which later became a primary sport base of the world famous glider-pilots. Using the advantage of the unique natural conditions world known engineless flights were conducted here

All the old graveyards and other memorial places of the Curonian Spit are included into the Register of the Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Lithuania.

Natural resources

The main natural resources of the Curonian Spit are timber resources, natural recreational resources - forests, beaches, aquatories and aesthetic values, fish resources, and mineral resources (amber).

The timber resources are not of high quality. On the other hand, the use of timber resources is forbidden due to conservational regime. Only some sanitary or aesthetical forest felling is allowed, and some timber resources can be used for heating. Gathering of mushrooms is popular in the forests of the Curonian Spit.

Natural recreation resources (dry pine forests, wide sandy beaches, shallow sand banks, clean sea waters, as well as scenic views) of the Curonian Spit are of a very high quality and have a great potential for the development of recreational industry. However, the nature and culture heritage conservation is the first priority, and valid legislation imposes limitations on the development of recreational industry. Intensive recreational activities can be developed only in the settlements and their adjacent areas. For this purpose special recreational zones are established. Development of ecotourism has good prospects on the Curonian Spit.

Fishing in the Curonian Lagoon has long-standing traditions. Not all aquatory of the Curonian Lagoon is inside the National Park, so it is difficult to describe the real amount of fish resources in the park.

Some amber resources exist in the Curonian Spit and in the aquatory of the Curonian Lagoon. At present, amber is not excavated, and the possibilities for such an activity shall be further investigated.

In front of Nida, some 30 km off into the Baltic Sea, several oil fields have been discovered. It has been decided not to proceed with their exploitation.

b) History and Development

About 5 thousand years ago, at the beginning of the period named "Littorina" after the then-plentiful Baltic Sea mollusc, the slowly rising eastern shore of the Baltic underwent increased destructive impact of waves. The destruction of the shore was going on a bit further to the south, on the Sambia peninsula. A good deal of sand was washed away, and southwestern currents carried it northwards. The sand settled forming continuous shoals among the islands. Starting with the southern part, a prolonged belt of sandy land was forming based on a foundation of moraine islands and banks. In the course of time winds began to pull its surface into dunes. The spit elongated and grew higher. It was growing.

Beginning from the 1st Millennium BC and till the 16th Century the relief of the Curonian Spit differed from the modern one. The beach had been finished by an advanced range of white dunes with the complex of Psammophitae (sand-lovers). For the first time the moving dunes are mentioned in the Livland poetical chronicles or beginning from the second half of the 13th Century.

Gaps or so cold «gates of blowing away» divided the white dunes. The sea waves or the sand from the beach or from the dune slopes broke through them into the inner part of the Spit

depending on the weather. As the sand has been accumulated the “gates of blowing away” became closed by a new advanced deep into the Spit dune.

In cold and dry climatic phases the processes of sand accumulation prevailed, and in warm and humid phases the processes of the avant-dunes erosion prevailed. The breaching of the sea water in the most low places lead to the straight formation (the root of a spit in the area of the Lesnoje and Rybachy settlements). The short-termed breaching of the sea water into the spit were marked in 1404, 1441, 1497, 1509, 1680, 1791, 1818, 1830, 1874, 1889, 1895, 1962, 1983, 1990-91. The works for the shores strengthening with dams, made from brushwood and sacks with sand in the southern part of the spit are named beginning from the 15th Century.

The white dunes were followed by the grey dunes, protected from the wind with the better developed vegetation cover. They in turn were separated from the oldest dunes covered with forest. The depressions often had a high level of ground waters and were marshy. Over the times of mass sand movement dunes have filled in these depressions.

Thus, highly divided terrain prevailed in the spit relief. It consisted of the connecting parabolic dunes of two generations, which in some places cover each other. It looked like “large number of mountains and deep valleys”. The vegetation cover, that preserved those dunes from erosion during two thousand years, differed with a high variety beginning from the steady to drought *Psammophitae* on moving dunes to *Gigrophitae* in the reductions and *Evtrophae* on the oldest soils.

Even before the final formation of the Spit wandering people of the Middle Stone Age came to these places (about 5,000 - 6,000 thousand years ago). Traces of their later presence are found all over the Spit. The ancient population of the Spit was able to process stone, which they brought in from remote places to produce tools out of bone, to produce pottery, catch fish, and later also to trade with other lands (coins are often found).

At the first Millennium AD the representatives of the West Baltic tribes (Curonians and Prussians) inhabited the spit. Their settlements on the Spit had a seasonal character for the periods of fish stocking up or had a sacral meaning. Such a situation and the worldviews of the pagans guaranteed the development of the natural processes on the spit.

The rise in temperature in Europe during the climatic optimum (IX-X centuries) led to the rise of the sea level and to the formation of the Brockist straight in the root part of the spit. It was covered with sand only in the XII century. The suitable geographic position of the straight became, to all appearances, the main reason of the foundation of the pagan trade centre Kaup (800-1016) near it. For Europe such an archaeological monument, that lies near the spit root, is unique because it is the last non-researched large proto-urbanic complex (settlement and grave) of the Viking epoch.

In the XIII century the independent history of the West Balts was interrupted by the invasion to Prussia by the Tevton Order crusaders. The historical materials of that time testify that the Spit length in the XIII century was close to the modern one.

Gradually during the XIII century the Prussians were partly conquered and partly forced out to Lithuania. But the armed conflicts with the Balts continue up till the XV century. With the beginning of military actions the Curonian Spit receives the strategic importance as a military highway, that connects the centre of the Sambian peninsula with Lithuania. That’s why for the protection of that direction the Order builds the castles Memel in 1252, Noihauz in 1283 and Rossitten in 1372. The colonists’ settlements arise around the castles. The settling of the German migrants on the Curonian Spit is accompanied by their adaptation to the new conditions of living. That process begins at the end of the XIII century and continues in the XIV century by road building, tree cutting around the settlements for plough-lands and pastures, building of dwelling and military objects. Expansion of that activity was limited by the military position of the border territory.

The active settlement on the new territories aggravated by wars and epidemics demanded the enormous energy expenditures. To the beginning of the XV century the power of the Tevton

Order becomes weak. The activity of the military actions goes out. The quiet times on the Spit were fixed by the Peace Treaty with Lithuania in 1422. The stabilisation of the political situation makes it possible for the first colony of migrants – fishers-kursiai from Lifland to appear on the Spit and to find here refuge from the oppression of the Livonian Order. Thus the Spit population grows. In the economic activity the craft (fishery and bee-keeping) prevails. That's why the economic pressure to the natural complexes is still not large and is limited by the local needs.

At the beginning of the XVI century after the secularisation of the Order one could observe the economic and political rise of Prussia. Steady development of the industrial production, especially of glass, as well as salt-making, shipbuilding and metallurgy in the states of West Europe and in Prussia itself stipulated the good demand for wood, wood coal and potash. The depletion of those raw resources near the centres of production at that time forced the suppliers to search for new sources of raw materials. The existence of timber on the Spit together with its cheap delivery by water transport stipulated the low cost of the raw materials and good incomes.

Such a political situation and the pre-conditions, formed in the inner and outer markets led to the huge overall tree felling on the spit. The considerable part of woods was cut for local economic needs. High-standing plantings were replaced by waste grounds. The practice of burning them by bee-keepers led to complete degradation of the vegetation. Having lost the forest cover, the sands began to move under the influence of wind.

The first mentioning of sands invading the settlements is related to XVI century. At that time some areas of the Spit were blocked with sand. Till the end of the XVIII century some communities had well preserved parts of forest, later in the XIX century they disappeared everywhere except Rossitten, Nidden (Nida), Schwarzort (Juodkrantė) and an area between Krantz (Zelenogradsk) and Grentz localities (7th km of the Spit length).

In the XVI century a new process of dune formation began. First of all the sharp grains of sand, moving close to the surface, would grind the stems of the trees, removing the bark and leaving them standing white as if barefoot. Billions of sand grains rose in whirlwinds, forming sand drifts, towering like white, menacing, corniced mountains over the roofs of the small villages from the western side. Sand penetrated into the cottages, people's beds, seeped between the teeth while eating bread or fish and seemed to have penetrated into the very heart of man... For several hundred years unrestricted whirlwinds of sand droned their threatening melody. About 15 villages were unable to resist the assault of sand and are buried under 30 - 40 meter-high mountains of white sand. Others either moved to new places or escaped to other settlements, often failing to find comfort even there.

The blowing away of the sand deposits of the ancient dunes, replenished with the fresh arrivals of sand from the beach, led to the changes in relief and to the full transformation into a desert. The remains of the ancient dunes were later covered with a layer of fresh sand. By the end of the XVIII century the prevailing element of contemporary relief - longitudinal range of high dunes had been formed.

Desertification had led to almost complete loss of the gene fund of indigenous ligneous biocoenoses, which were later replaced by introduced species and ecotopes of not local common pine.

The development of the negative consequences of the sandy catastrophe and in particular a constant threat of the settlements to be covered by sand, the threat to the existence of a transit route along the spit, progressive shallowing of the ship canal and the lagoon, forced the Administration of the State Lands Management to allocate the necessary sums of money and to elaborate the measures to fix the moving sands.

The activities aimed for coping with these catastrophic consequences had two main directions:

1. The creation of the sandy protection bank that would cut off the possibility of sand progressing further into the Spit. The main works for that bank construction were begun in 1805.

The complete building of the protection bank had been finished at the end of the XIX century. Till the present time the constant work for the restoration of the wrecked by erosion plots is carried out.

2. Some time later there were begun the works for fixing the moving dunes' slopes with the small fences made from brushwood, and forest planting. Those works firstly were begun by the Memel merchantry on the North end of the Spit. In 1825 a plantation was founded in Nida, in 1843 – on palve near Rossitten, in 1877-1882 – near Rossitten and Schwarzort (Juodkrantė). In 1887-1891 forest cultures on the dune of Petschberg near Pilkoppen (Morskoje) were created. The fixing of a plot between Preil (Preila) and Pervalka took place beginning from 1897. To the end of the XIX century the area covered with forest totalled to nearly 50 per cent.

For several months since January 1945 the Curonian Spit was a zone of active war fights. As a result more than 800 ha of woods were burned. In many plots the sand movement renewed because of the destruction of the vegetation cover by fires, bombs and heavy machines.

After the Second World War the forest restoration activities began on the Spit again. The connection of separate avant-dunes into an overall protection bank played a considerable role in the development of the sandy pour of the spit. The sand arriving from the beach and its accumulation in the inner part of the spit had stopped. The sand, stopped on the beach by the protection bank is blown away by the winter storms. Thus the growth of the Spit from the seaside widthwise had stopped.

The other consequence of the overall bank creation is the formation of the asymmetrical tub-like structure of the Spit in the transverse profile. The walls of the "tub" are formed by the beach protection bank and a range of high dunes. That is why palve is a closed drainage area. In the years of extremely high humidification the low areas of palve are subject to prolonged flooding by ground waters. The largest scale of this phenomenon during this century took place in 1981-1982. At that time some plots looked like an overall stretches of open aquatories. Later the prolonged under-flooding led to death of the woods in such areas. Presently these dead woods have been naturally replaced by birch and alder woods.

Human activity always influenced the vegetation cover of the Curonian Spit. Since the Spit consists of sandy dunes, the vegetation that serves as the sand-fixing agent, has always been the necessary condition of its existence. The history of the phytomelioration on the Spit accounts for more than 200 years. In 1605 the woods covered 75 per cent of the Spit; in 1700, as a result of the cuttings, only 10 per cent of the forest covered area remained. Due to the sand-fixing works initiated in the second half of the XVIII and continued in the XIX centuries, it became possible not only to stop the destruction of the vegetation cover, but also to create the coastal bank (avant-dune) with a length of 10 km in 1830 (stretching from contemporary Zelenogradsk to Lesnoje settlement) (photo 2). In the middle of the XIX century the overall construction of this protecting coastal bank was finished. At the beginning of the XX century the Spit forest coverage already made up more than 50 per cent. Nowadays the forest cover of the Russian part of the Curonian Spit reaches 71 per cent.

The formation of the fauna complex of the Spit also continues. The migration ways of birds, that pass through the spit and species acclimatisation activity carried out by man contribute to this process. Numerous introducents (raccoon dog, American mink, squirrel-teleut, musk-rat and others) appeared in the local fauna. This way the intensive natural processes of the natural development of landscapes (the bogging of a part of territory, blowing of the sands on the dunes, replacement of animal and plant species, etc) are continuing on the Curonian Spit. That makes its natural complex sensitive to anthropogenic influence. At the same time, the Curonian Spit is an example of adaptive land - use formed as a result of the influence of dynamic natural processes.

Over the last decades the nature protection regimen of cultural and natural systems of the Spit has become more stringent: the regime of hunting (later of a landscape) reserve has been installed; the visitors' flow was limited, the volumes of wood felling were reduced; the territory improvement is being done. After the National Parks' opening since the 1987 on the Russian

side, and since 1991 on the Lithuanian, the protective measures got even larger development.

History of the Scientific Researches

At the end of XIX century the German ornithologists discovered that the Curonian Spit serves as a route of flight of a huge amount of birds and represents an extremely favourable place for the migration research. In 1901 I.Thienemann founded the first ornithological station in the world "Vogelwarte Rossitten" in Rossitten (present Rybachy). For the first time in the world the method of bird ringing was applied here on a large scale. This method was offered not long ago before that by H.Mortensen. More than 1 million of migrating birds of different species was ringed by the station before 1942. "Vogelwarte Rossitten" became the leading ornithological institution in Europe and all over the world in the field of bird migration research. Already in 1931 the German ornithologists had succeeded in preparation of the first bird migration Atlas (Schuz, Weigold, 1931).

In 1956 Ornithological (later -Biological) Station of the Zoology Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was organised in Rybachy settlement. From the moment of appearing till now the base of the Biostation activity on the Curonian Spit is constituted by the fundamental researches in the field of migrations and the mass ringing of migratory birds.

The station staff annually rings from 60 to 100 thousand birds of passage. Since 1957 more than 1,5 million birds (more than 170 species) were ringed on the Biostation. By now more than 7 thousand of distant repeated findings of rings and nearly 30 thousand of repeated catches of the birds ringed on the Curonian Spit were noted.

The Biostation also carries out the fundamental researches in the area of population ecology, demography and terrestrial behaviour of the model bird species. Practically all the European scale projects connected with the migratory bird studies foresee the participation of the biological station in Rybachy settlement.

The data of calculations made on the Curonian Spit allows to state the changes in the numbers of different species on the very large areas of the northeast of Europe. For that reason biomonitoring became one of the main directions in the research of the migrating birds on the Curonian Spit over the last years. The researches are carried out in co-operation with the staff of the "Vogelwarte Radolfzell" Ornithological Station.

c) The Format and Date of Most Recent Records of the Property

- the stock taking of forest resources as of 01.01.1998 (the characteristics and the condition of the forest fund);
- Annual reports of the National Parks (Lithuanian and Russian parts) for 1998;
- the reference materials of the park management and of the Zelenogradsk administration about the National Park visitation by the tourists in 1997;
- the reference materials about the social-economic state of the object.

d) Present State of Conservation is reflected in the following scientific publications:

1. Boldyrev V.L. Curonian Spit: the condition of its coastal zone and the questions of the coast protection. // Problems of research and nature conservation of the Curonian Spit. Kaliningrad, 1998. (Russ.)
2. Bolshakov K.V., Fedorov V.A. Ornithological research and questions of birds protection on the Curonian Spit. // Problems of research and nature conservation of the Curonian Spit. Kaliningrad, 1998. (Russ.)
3. Goushchin A.V. Flora, fauna of the coastal waters of the «Kurshskaja Kosa» National Park and the anthropogenic influence. // Problems of research and nature conservation of the Curonian Spit. Kaliningrad, 1998. (Russ.)
4. Koucheneva G.G. Level of investigation of flora and vegetation of the Curonian Spit. // Problems of research and nature conservation of the Curonian Spit. Kaliningrad, 1998. (Russ.)
5. Koulakov V.I. "Curonian Spit -the unique monument of nature and object of the cultural and

historical heritage", manuscript, 1998.

6. Maslov A.D., Matoussevich L.S. Forest pathological condition of the «Kurshskaja Kosa» National park. // Problems of research and nature conservation of the Curonian Spit. Kaliningrad, 1998. (Russ.)

The comparative data of forest resources calculation

	Russian part 1997	Lithuanian part 1998
Forest lands	70,8%	73 %
Grounds, covered with forest vegetation	67,6%	72%
Artificial plantings	37,8%	64%
Coniferous plantings	63,3%	82%
Hard-leaved plantings	0,5%	-
Grounds, uncovered with forest vegetation	2,8%	28%

Modern forms of territorial conservation and organisation include:

a) on the Lithuanian part - the National Park Administration and structural subdivisions of the park (4 forestries, 10 forest inspections).

Park protection service (49 persons):

b) On the Russian part they are represented by the National Park administration and structural subdivisions of the park (2 forestries, 8 forest inspections);

Park-protecting service (23 persons).

Presence of the most valuable sites, including:

a) Within the Lithuanian part of the Spit - 2 preserves with strict nature conservation regime; 4 landscape preserves; 6 ethnographic preserves; 10 natural memorials. Valuable cultural sites included into the catalogue of non-transportable valuables, including: 6 urban areas, 79 buildings (architectural, historical and technological valuables), 3 cemeteries (historical, ethnographic and artistic valuables);

b) On the Russian part of the Spit there are 4 preserves with strict nature protection regime, 6 natural memorials, 6 reserves.

e) Policy and Programs on Territory of the Nominated Object

The information and propaganda activity was organised using the following ways: publishing and spreading brochures, booklets, guides and calendars; through the information centres and park museum; by lecturing and organising excursions for the school-children, through the school forestry's organisation; with the help of publications and mass media (radio, TV, newspapers).

4. Management

a) Owner

On the Lithuanian side the territory and aquatory of the National Park "Kuršių Nerija" is the state property.

On the Russian side, the "Kurshskaja Kosa" National Park is the specially protected territory of Federal importance. It is the property of the Russian Federation. Lands, waters, subsurface minerals, vegetable and animal world within the grounds of the National Park are in the management authority of the National Park according to the state decision. Buildings, structures, historical, cultural and other immovable property located within the boundaries of the park are assigned to be operated by the national park as well. On behalf of the state the operation of NP is carried out by the Administration of the NP "Kurshskaja Kosa".

b) Legal Status

Legal Status– National Park. Defined by the state regulations:

The Lithuanian part: Decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania dated 23.04. 1991 Nr. I-1224 "On establishment of National Parks Dzūkija, Kuršių Nerija, Žemaitija, Historical National Park Trakai and State Strict Reserve Viešvile." Ministries of Environment and Culture, as well as Neringa and Klaipėda municipalities exercise control of the National Park in compliance with the state regulations.

The Russian part: Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR dated 06.11.1987 № 423 "On establishment of state nature national park "Kurshskaja Kosa" in Kalinin- gradskaya Oblast", with the following Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 09.10.1995 № 990, confirming the governmental decision of 1987 and defining the changes in the name of the park (excluding the words "state nature").

Federal Forestry Service of Russia, Forestry Department of Kaliningrad, Regional Nature Protection Committee, Administrative bodies of Zelenogradsk carry out control of the National Park in compliance with the regulatory documents and of its operational activities.

c) Protective Measures and means of implementing them

On the Lithuanian part:

Defined in Management Plan (Planning scheme) of the NP "Kurshskaya Kosa" and by Resolution on the NP "Kuršių Nerija", approved by the Government of Lithuania in 1994 and 1995.

Various types of protective measures and means of implementation can be observed in the NP. They can be classified as follows:

- legislative (see also other paragraphs): set the conservation policy and the main directions for protection (conservation, protection or other regimes);
- territorial planning (general, special and detailed): set the functional zones, priorities of conservation, recreation or other kind of activities on the territory; site-specific protective measures; any kind of activities can be implemented only in accordance with approved territorial planning documents;
- economic: regulate the number of visitors;
- scientific: provide background for preparation of territorial planning documents, implementation of monitoring system, concrete measures, etc.;
- concrete measures (on-going activities):
 - * implementation of forestry management plans;
 - * implementation of coasts conservation programmes;
 - * conservation, restoration, renovation, etc. of old buildings;
 - * restoration of damaged natural values;
 - * implementation of the information signs system;
 - * establishment of pedestrian trails, sightseeing places, etc. for cognitive tourism (ecotourism); etc.

To ensure implementation of natural and cultural heritage and cultural landscape conservation measures, the decision to have all the land of the Curonian Spit in the state ownership was approved by the Supreme Council (the Parliament).

On the Russian part:

Defined in the Federal Law of RF "On specially protected natural territories", 1995 (articles 5, 15, 33, 34) and by "Provision on National Park "Kurshskaya Kosa", 1993, approved by the Federal Forestry Service of Russia;

Natural Complexes and Objects Conservation on the Territory of the "Kurshskaja Kosa" National Park

1. Observance of the National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” National Park regime is secured by its protection guard, that includes:

Director of the National Park and deputy directors, higher State inspectors for NP protection (department directors, foresters, assistant-foresters), divisional State inspectors for NP protection (forest masters, hunting specialists), State inspectors for NP protection (specialists in the matters of rational nature management organisation, forest rangers and huntsmen).

2. Public inspections as well as specialised voluntary groups can be drawn into protection of the National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” territory. National Park administration and its services interact with the State bodies of water resources and fish protection, of hunting supervision and internal affairs bodies in the issues related to ensuring the protection.

3. Differentiated regime of special protection identifying the specifics of nature conservation in the individual functional zones of the National Park is established. The zones are specified as conservation zone, controlled protection zone, recreational, protective beach dune embankment, etc.

4. In compliance with article 15 of the Federal Law “On specially protected natural territories” any activity, potentially harmful for the natural complexes, vegetation and animals, historical and cultural sites and which is contradictory to the objectives of National Park, is prohibited, in particular:

- subsurface mineral mining;
- construction of automobile main roads, pipelines, power lines; construction and operation of economic and residential structures and facilities, not related to the NP functioning ;
- main and severance felling, tree tapping for turpentine gum, commercial hunting and fishing, commercial wild plant procurement, any activity potentially resulting in violation of vegetation and animal habitat conditions, etc.;

5. On the basis of the special conservation status, the State inspectors of the National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” protection have the right :

check citizens’ and functionaries’ documents for their right of staying, crossing, nature use, for carrying out economic or any other activity on the territory of the National park or its security zone;

stop any activity of citizens or functionaries that contradicts the nature protection legislation and regime of the National Park and its security zone ;

visit any enterprises, institutions and organisations, hydrotechnical installations, ships and other vehicles on the territory of the National Park and its security zone for checking up the compliance with the regulations of the nature protection legislation ;

confiscate the products and tools of illegal nature use from the offenders of the nature protection legislation, as well as the corresponding documents in the way envisaged by the current legislation;

draw up statements on the administrative violations in the field of nature protection, as well as about the protection of historical and cultural monuments within the limits of their competence , to deliver the violators to the militia or the local administrations of the settlements;

bring suites against enterprises, institutions, organisations and citizens and their associations for compensation of losses incurred by natural and historic-cultural complexes and objects of the National Park and its security zone as a result of ecological violations and according to the established procedure .

6. Members of the staff of the National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” protection service have the right to carry weapons in accordance with the Weaponry Table, registered in established way.

7. Conservation zone is subject to the most stringent control.

- ◆ Administrations of the parks (Lithuanian and Russian) and their protection services are directly responsible for protection and conservation of natural and cultural values of

the Curonian Spit;

- ◆ protection is implemented through inspections (patrols) carried out by forestry protection employees (rangers) on daily basis; overall protection of the area is exercised through a system of road patrolling;
- ◆ protection against fires is effected by anti-fire service of the parks, enabled with anti-fire chemical stations, provided with machines and equipment in accord with the existing standards

d) Agencies with Management Authority

Activities of the National Park "Kuršių Nerija" are managed by the administration of the National Park, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forest and Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. Head of the National Park administration is the Director, appointed by the Head of the Department.

Department of Forest and Protected Areas
under the Ministry of Environment
of the Republic of Lithuania
Juozapavičiaus, 9
Vilnius, LT-2600

The NP management on the Russian part of the territory is fulfilled on two levels: through the Federal administration in Moscow and through the regional one, which is a part of the federal structure.

Russian Federation
Federal Service of Forestry
Piatnitskaia St., 59/19
Moscow, 113184

Forest Administration of the Kaliningrad Region
Sovetsky prospekt, 13
Kaliningrad, 236007

e) Management Realisation Level

The NP Administration address:

Lithuanian part:
Smiltynė 18
5800 Klaipėda
Lithuania
Director: Vladas Portapas

Russian part:
Kaliningradski Region,
Zelenogradsk District,
pos. Ribachy
Lesnaia St., 7
Director: Gennady Tepliakov

f) Agreed Plans Related to the Property

On the Lithuanian part of the area:

Prior to acquisition of the National Park status, the management and development of the Curonian Spit were carried out in compliance with integrated and specialised planning documents and individual resolutions;

According to the Law on Territorial Planning, all activities in the area can be implemented after approval of the territorial planning documents. The main territorial planning document for the Curonian Spit is the Planning scheme (management plan), covering the period until the year 2005, was endorsed by the Government in 1994. This scheme is the background for preparation of special territorial planning documents, such as forestry management plan, recreational development plan, detailed plans for facilitation of the settlements in individual recreational zones and further development of infrastructure.

The following provisions are provided by the National Park management plan:

- to protect, rationally use and restore the nature and cultural heritage and landscape values, and recreational resources,
- to ensure the continuity of architectural traditions in developing settlements, and to provide for the favourable living conditions therein,
- to develop infrastructure,
- to develop recreation and traditional economic activities.

Detailed plans for management of settlements were prepared in 1993, at the same time as the planning scheme. With the exception of the detailed plan of Smiltyne, which was approved in 1994 by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, these plans have not been approved yet.

Forestry management plan was prepared and approved in 1987. A new one is in an early stage of preparation.

On the Russian part of the area:

1. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 06 11 1987 № 423 "About the establishment of the "Kurshskaja Kosa" National Park", defining its spatial limits and area, including the park properties, the differentiated protection regime (zoning) and objectives of the park.

2. The co-ordinated project materials:

- "The materials, substantiating the organisation of the "Kurshskaja Kosa" National Park" (1987),

- "The project of the National park "Kurshskaja Kosa" General Development Plan" (1989).

- "Working project of the tourist-excursion routes improvement" (1989).

Measures for conservation, control and use of the park resources and the deadlines for their implementation were set out in these projects. The stages of the area organisation, of the main objects' construction, of the territorial improvements were defined there as well. The types and volumes of the scientific researches and project works were recommended, etc.

3. The current annual production-financial plan are worked out by the park administration and established by the Federal Forestry Service of Russia. They include the concrete types, volumes and timing of measures, cost estimates and the sources of financing.

g) Sources and Levels of Finance

Lithuanian part

Financing sources	1997 Lt./US \$	1998 Lt./US \$
State Budget	900 000/225 000	1 914 000/478 500
Forest Fund	300 000/75 000	190 000/47 500
State Nature Fund	100 000/25 000	206 000/51 500
Municipal Nature Fund	20 000/5 000	16 000/4 000
International support	200 000/50 000	102 000/25 500
Funds owned by the park		184 000/46 000
Total:	1 520 000/380 000	2 612 000/653 000

The average monthly salary in the National Park in 1998 was 900 Lt./ US \$225.

Russian part

Financing sources	1997 Rbl./US \$	1998 Rbl./US \$
State budget	312 000/62 400	310 000/51 700
Funds owned by the park	868 100/173 600	1 430 000/143 000 ?
Recreation services	1 684 600/336 900	2 244 000/225 000 ?
Other (International aid)	742 900/148 600	1 341 000/134 000 ?
Total:	3 607 600/721 500	5 325 000/553 700 ?

The average monthly salary in the National Park in 1997 was 826 rub/ US \$138, in 1998 - 708 rub/ US \$ 70 (?).

Additional financing is required for repair and maintenance of the protective coastal bank; for driveway repairs and associated activities, for improvement of energy, heating and water supply; for utilisation of domestic wastes.

h) Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

The Lithuanian part:

Out of 71 employees of the NP, 26 have higher education, 10 persons have earned specialised college education. In 1998 5 persons took qualification enhancement courses, 4 employees participated in training seminars.

The Russian part:

11 from 108 members of the NP staff are of higher education and 15 received specialised college education.. In 1997 5 persons were studying without giving up their work.. 4 persons took courses of the qualification enhancement. 12 persons were educated by means of the courses of rangers and the National Park forest protection workers.

i) Visitor Facilities and Statistics

On the Lithuanian part:

Visitor facilities of the Curonian Spit are predominantly located in the settlements of Nida, Juodkrantė, Smiltynė, Preila, Pervalka. There are 80 hotels and summer houses, some restaurants, cafes, etc and most of them are concentrated in Nida. Total accommodation capacity of hotels and summer houses (by beds) amounts to 6.18 thousand persons. Local inhabitants of the Curonian Spit provide additional 3.55 thousand beds in summer time. Construction of new hotels and summer - houses is forbidden, but the old ones can be reconstructed (without visible extension) to meet the needs of visitors.

All the beaches are equipped with relevant facilities; very few forest parks are facilitated. In summer visitors spend their time on the beaches, particularly in Smiltynė area (ten years ago up to 20 thousand visitors per day, now up to 16-17 thousand visitors per day). Smiltynė area is mostly used by single day commuter visitors coming from Klaipėda.

Sea Aquarium is located in Smiltynė area and is very popular among the visitors of the Curonian Spit. The Nature Museum is located close to the Sea Aquarium.

Facilities for ecotourism have not been developed yet.

On the Russian part:

On the park territory there are 2 hotels, 24 tourist hostels, 1 ecological camp ground and the museum of the "Kurshskaja Kosa" National Park;

8 car-parking lots, 8 sightseeing grounds, 56 equipped leisure sites and picnic sites and 7 special swimming places were equipped;

4 marked recreational routes were organised.

There are 1790 places for the holidaymakers in the recreational and tourist facilities.

The numbers of organised tourists who visited the “Kurshskaja Kosa” National Park constituted:

in 1996 – 25,182 persons including 14,772 foreigners

in 1997 – 28,745 persons including 13,855 foreigners

in 1998 – 46,482 persons, including 14,494 foreigners

Together with the holiday-makers the annual number of visitors in 1997 amounted to 94,560 persons.

j) Property Management Plans

The Curonian Spit being an integral natural complex, is divided into two National parks in terms of the administrative subordination. In its Southern part there is the National Park of the Russian Federation and in the Northern - the National park of the Lithuanian Republic.

The National Parks have common objectives: protection of the natural and cultural complexes of the Curonian Spit as a whole. Any activity, that contradicts the aims and tasks of the National Parks, is prohibited on their territories.

In the National Parks Management Plans, co-ordinated with the Park Scientific Council, the following directions of activity are planned:

- widening of protection and scientific research measures
- development of organised ecological tourism along the routs and trails
- improvement of the National Park logistics
- development of the environmental education among the students and pupils
- widening of the tourist services sphere for the National park visitors

In accordance with the developed plans the following zones have been defined:

On the Lithuanian part:

Conservation zone. The conservation zone of the National Park embraces the Grobštas and Nagliai Strict Nature Reserves, Parnidis, Karvaičiai, Juodkrantė, Lapnugaris Landscape Reserves, the Senosios Ievos Hill settlements, the Juodkrantė urban reserve, the ethnocultural reserves of Naujieji Karvaičiai, the 1 and 2 zones of the Inkaras village, the Žvejai village in Juodkrantė and Senoji Preila.

The aim of strict nature reserves is to conserve the original landscape of the Curonian Spit being the unique segments of the great dune-ridge of the moving and gray dunes, blown-out remnants area and seaside blown sand plain (palvė) landscape.

The landscape reserves are aimed at preserving the original landscape of the Curonian Spit with the different fragments of the great and protective coastal dune-ridges, dunes of the contrasting seaside and lagoon side palvė, the great capes of the lagoon side.

Protection zone. The protection zone consists of Nida wellhead protection area, and Smiltynė protective zones.

Recreation zone. The recreational zone of the National Park includes the park woods of the settlements and seaside dunes and beaches.

Residential zone. The residential zone of the National Park consists of Nida, Preila, Pervalka, Juodkrantė, Alksnynė and Smiltynė settlements. The requirements of residential area have to be met by managing the present buildings and making the built-up areas denser. It is anticipated, that economic activities within the park and municipality along with natural population increase would secure sustainable development on the Spit.

Economic zone. The economic zone of the National Park includes the present public utility zones and zones provided for their expansion in the limits of Nida, Preila, Pervalka, Juodkrantė and Alksnynė settlements.

The planning principles of the environment conservation on the Russian part of the area are formed as follows:

- priority of conservation in all decisions made and measures taken;

- The precise observance of the functional zoning principle with the different regime of conservation and use of the National Park area. Five functional zones with different protection regimes are defined within the National Park area.
 - Conservation area – 45% of the park territory
 - Protective beach dune embankment is defined as a zone of special conservation. The following features have been declared nature memorials: mountain Krasnaja, lake Lebed', Lake Chaika, Mountain Shifer, heron colony, wetland Svinoe (Šventliūnio)
 - Controlled protection zone (buffer zone) - 31%.
 - Recreational zone - 15%. It consists of 4 regions: settlement Lesnoje, tourist campground “Duny”, settlements Rybachyi and Morskoje;
- The precise observance of the regime of the 1-kilometre protection zone;
- Calculation, standardisation and regulation of the recreational load in the National Park;
- Distribution of the recreational institutions, service centres and other types of constructions in the limits of the territorial reserves of the National Park settlements. Development of basic tourist infrastructure outside the NP.
- Reconstruction of the existing rest houses with the aim of minimisation of harmful waste generation and discharges from the heating systems, as well as to strive for the complete treatment of wastewater. Reduction of the holiday-makers number in the tourist hostel “Diuny” and the profile change of the hostel into the recreational institute of a family holiday hotel type. This principle is implemented through leasing agreements, which specify environmental restrains as individual items of these agreements. The limitations are compensated by taxation privileges.
- Restoration of the plots, disturbed by intensive anthropogenic activity;
- Comprehensive improvement of settlements and of the areas with regulated recreational use. Improvement of pedestrian excursion routes (ecological paths) and of the observation grounds;
- Forecast of the ecological situation in the region with the aim of preventing the projects and measures outside the National Park area, that can produce unfavourable reflection on the environmental situation on the Curonian Spit (for example, oil-extraction on the shelf in the region of the Curonian Spit).

k) Staffing levels (1998)

The Lithuanian part of the National Park:

- 71 employees, including:

- professional 18;
- technical 28;
- maintenance 25.

The Russian part of the National Park:

- 108 employees, including:

- Management staff – 18 persons;
- Forestry staff – 23 persons;
- Customer service (for visitors) – 1 person;
- Forest protection- 28 persons.

5. Property Affecting Factors

a) Development Pressures

The scale of the economic activity on the Curonian Spit actually is not large and is connected mainly with the activities of fishing Kolkhoz “Truzhennik Moria” (Kolkhoz

Administration is situated in Rybachy settlement). Fishing takes place in the Curonian Lagoon, but the main volume falls to the Baltic Sea aquatory (outside the borders of the park buffer zone) and the Atlantic.

Other able-bodied population is employed in the National Park, recreational institutions, services (trade, social and cultural institutions, health services, etc.).

Unfavourable influence on the natural complexes is produced by the recreational load often exceeding the set norms in the vicinity of recreational units and by a number of anthropogenic pollutants:

- sound pollution and pollution by emissions of fuel combustion, especially over last decades. The transit automobile road Kaliningrad-Nida-Klaipėda that divides the narrow natural-territorial complexes of the Spit is the source of contamination. In the strip of land adjacent to the road about 250 m on both sides, the lead concentration grew by 1,4-2,2 times over the period of 1990-1992. The considerable number of small animals and birds are killed under the car wheels;
- sewage, because about 80 per cent of wastewater is discharged without biologic treatment;
- the products of the hard fuel combustion, including the slag produced by primitive heating systems.

b) Environmental Pressures

The sea waters and air of the Curonian Spit are not polluted.

The oxygen conditions in the Curonian Lagoon are good; in some places excessive oxygen saturation of water is noted. The amount of dissolved pollutants (phenols, lignosulphanic acids, oil products), measured in mg/l, is negligible and remains within the limits of admissible standards.

The main portion of contamination is introduced into the Northern part of the Lagoon by Neman river. In the limits of Kaliningrad Region several small local sewage systems discharge their wastewater into the lagoon.

The dispersion conditions of harmful substances on the spit area are related to a zone with low potential of atmospheric pollution due to the climatic conditions.

Construction of dams in Kaliningrad Region changed the intensity of accumulation processes in the Curonian Spit. Smaller amount of sand is brought along the seacoast, and consecutively smaller amount of sand is accumulated on the Curonian Spit. In some segments even water erosion processes can be observed.

More than 70% of the Curonian Spit is covered by vegetation, sand brought from the Sea can not freely travel across the Curonian Spit. It means that moving dunes do not receive additional amount of sand, and due to wind erosion they become lower.

The main danger is the lack of reliable power and gas supply. That leads to growing share of hard-fuel (mainly coal) used by energy-heating installations and accordingly to increase of sulphur, nitrogen and carbon-containing substances levels in the atmosphere.

A little bit mitigating circumstance is that all the settlements and heating installations accordingly are located on the Eastern part of the Spit. That is why the harmful substances do not reach the Spit territory and are blown with the wind towards the Lagoon aquatory.

c) Natural Disasters and Preparedness

One of the most serious problems of the National Park territory is represented by the destructive impact of extremely powerful storms. Over the last 16 years 13 cases of the latter natural phenomena have been observed.

The breaching of the avant-dune, outwashing of the coastal strip, damage to the plantings are the results of the stormy winds influence. Thus during the last 35 years in Lesnoje and Morskoje settlements about 130 m of the coastal strip together with the situated there dunes have been washed out. There were cases of the total breaching of the spit territory, accompanied by

further long-term swamping conditions and unfavourable conditions for forest growth.

The main measures for preventing negative influence of the indicated disasters is the strengthening of the coastal bank (sand build-up, grass cultivation, reinforcement by artificial means, etc).

d) Visitor/Tourism Pressures

The average rated lump-sum park (Russian and Lithuanian parts) recreational capacity is 20 000 persons per day. Actually the number of visits in summer period constitutes in average over 9700 persons per day in the Lithuanian part and around 2300 persons per day in the Russian part (as a maximum).

The annual flow of the holidaymakers in 1996 was 1. 150 000 persons; in 1997 it was - 1. 500 000 persons, in 1998 – 1. 600 000 persons.

Thus the recreational load to the object as an average is less than the permissible standard; though in summer time, especially near the recreational facilities, it often considerably exceeds the permissible level. For the reduction of the pressure exerted on the environment due to the recreational use, the National Park carries out the complex of measures that includes:

- organisation of the regulated excursion service;
- creation of passes, crossings, bridges; reinforcement of the weak grounds;
- temporary prohibition for visitation of some areas because of the signs of the begun degradation of the topsoil.

Public is fully aware of the Curonian Spit status as that of a National Park. All visitors have to buy passes, which contain instructions for behaviour in the protected area and information about valuable objects and landscape complexes. Also, there are information signs posted within the territory of the park.

e) Number of Inhabitants within Property

On the Russian part there are three settlements within the National Park territory with the following population: Lesnoje settlement – 470 residents (recreational facilities – for 1,640 places); Rybachyi settlement – 905 residents (camp ground for 50 places); Morskoje settlement - 150 residents (recreational facilities for 100 places).

Population density – 4,8 persons per square kilometre.

Total able-bodied population accounts for 750 persons. In Morskoje and Rybachyi settlements part of the population employ in the military unit, situated on the Curonian Spit; nearly 150 persons are engaged in the “Truzhennik moria” kolkhoz. In Lesnoje settlement the able-bodied population work in tourist hostels, holiday homes and partially in the National Park. The largest part of the settlement population commutes to work in Zelenogradsk city.

Only several thousand people live on the Lithuanian part of the Spit. The last census took place in 1989 and in 1991. At that time, 2. 454, and 2.530 people respectively lived there (1.63 th. in Nida, 0.2 th. in Preila, 0.04 th. in Pervalka, and 0.66 in Juodkrantė). In 1994 more than 2. 600 people used to live on the Curonian Spit. Currently, the number of the National Park residents accounts for 2. 790 persons.

No activity potentially harmful for the National Park natural environment has been noted.

6. Monitoring

a) Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

The territorial monitoring is conducted on the next parameters:

- forestry stock data (simultaneous stock taking once in 5 years and annual stock taking for individual alternating parameters) allowing to see the dynamic of changes occurring:
 - forest lands (ha);
 - species composition (average formula of forest vegetation);

- artificial plantings (ha);
- grounds, uncovered with forest vegetation (ha);
- lands other than forests (haylands, pastures, wetlands, sands, buildings, etc.) (ha);
- forest age structure (years).
- monitoring of dune dynamics (area, height, vegetation cover, etc.), coast line and beach development, air quality (samples);
- taking account of ungulate numbers (density per unit of area by species);
- taking account of avifauna (migrating and nesting residents by species)
- forest pathology monitoring (numbers of entomological pests, determination of the outbreak and attenuation thresholds, etc.)
- monitoring of natural resources.

b) Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring Property

All kinds of monitoring in the Lithuanian part are taken care of by various institutions. Vilnius University monitors development of dunes, Institute of Geography monitors coastal line and beaches, Agricultural University, Laboratory of Forests Monitoring monitors forests, Institute of Physics monitors air quality (long range transboundary pollution), and the State Museum of Zoology organises monitoring of bird migration in the Curonian Spit.

Monitoring in the Russian part of the Spit:

Type of monitoring	Areas and observation points	Type of observation	Frequency, time	Number of stations	Executor (department)
Forest-pathologic	Plantings	Feromonic traps	Spring, summer		NP
Calculation of the hoofed animals	Plantings	Driving, with the use of excrement's	Winter		NP
Monitoring of avifauna	Rybachy, 23	Catching with the net	Spring, autumn	2	Biostation ZI RAN
Meteorological	Rybachy, museum	Instrumental	Constantly	2	OI RAN
Water resources	Gulf	Instrumental	Spring, summer, autumn	1	ATLANT NIRO

1. Forest pathology monitoring in the National Park has been carried out annually since 1991. The executor is the Association Ltd. STC "Lesnaia Energetika" attached to VNIILM LH, Pushkino.

The main aim of monitoring is the forecast of the forest pathology situation, of its changes as well as the determining of forest-protective measures and evaluation of their efficiency. The calculation should be made for silkworms, the complex of pine-trunk pests, the root fungi of pine and spruce. The monitoring objects are the most valuable parts of pine, spruce and birch plantings.

2. Biological station, ZIN RAN.

Conducts the monitoring of the avifauna since 1956.

The aim is the research of a role of different bird species in the regulation of number of the mass forest stand pests on the Curonian Spit of the Baltic Sea, the research of the structure and the number of the main species of nesting and migrating birds.

3. Institute of Oceanology named after Shirshov, RAN. Conducts the meteorological monitoring on the Curonian Spit.

4. ATLANT NIRO. Conducts the instrumental monitoring of the water resources of the Curonian Lagoon since 1997.

5. The NP specialists perform:

- account of the ungulates using the method of crossing of their daily traces.
- phenologic observations of the tree-brush vegetation of the Curonian Spit.

c) Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

The Curonian Spit has 40 years old traditions of integrated scientific investigations. Integrated identification of landscape regions is prepared. This allows for comparing changes in the Curonian Spit landscape caused by natural development or environmental impact during different periods of time.

The history of natural processes and human activity interaction was observed and registered during the last several hundred years. Important works on development of geomorphic features, evolution of natural communities exist.

7. Documentation

a) Photos, slides

The selection of diapositives included in the documents' package show all the main natural complexes of the "Kurshskaja Kosa" NP in different seasons of the year.

Attached authorisation – see attachment 5.

b) Copies of Property management Plans and Extracts from other Documents

Attachment 2.

2.1 Abstract from the Law of Lithuanian Republic "On Protected Areas"

2.2 Some articles from the "Law of Russian Federation about the Specially Protected Areas"

2.3 Letters of recommendation

2.4 Decrees and Resolutions

2.4.1 Decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania "On establishment of national parks Dzūkija, Kuršių Nerija, Žemaitija, historical National Park Trakai and State Strict Reserve Viešvilė";

2.4.2 Decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "On approval of planning scheme of the National Park Kuršių Nerija"

2.4.3 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "On adoption of Provision on the National Park Kuršių Nerija"

2.4.4 Decree of Council of Ministers of the RSFSR "About the foundation of a State Natural National Park "Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.4.5 Order of Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR "About the Foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.4.6 Decision of Kaliningrad Regional Council of the Peoples Deputies Executive Committee "About the Foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.4.7 Decree of Kaliningrad Forestry Department "About the Foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.4.8 Letter of Administration of Culture of the Kaliningrad Regional Executive Committee "About Conservation and Use of the Monuments of History and Culture of Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.5 The NP Regulations

2.6 NP "Kurshskaja Kosa" Management Plan

2.7 NP "Kuršių Nerija" Management Plan

c) Bibliography

In the attachment 3 there are more than 30 of the most considerable publications about the Curonian Spit largely published over the last 10 years.

d) Address where Inventory, Records and Archives are held

Russian Federation
Federal Forestry Service
Moscow, 113184
Piatnitskaia St. 59/19

Forest Administration of the
Kaliningrad Region
Kaliningrad, 236007
Sovetsky prospect, 13

NP Administration
Kaliningrad Region
Zelenogradsk District
pos. Ribachy
Lesnaia St., 7

Nature and History Museum:

Smiltyne 11
5800 Klaipeda
Lithuania
tel: (370) 6 391179

The Curonian Spit National Park Administration:

Smiltyne 18
5800 Klaipeda
Lithuania
tel: (370) 6 391109

e) Attachment 4. Lists of Plants and Animals. Description of cultural value.

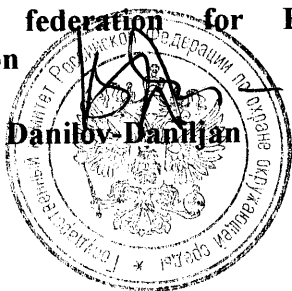
4.1 Selective list of rare, endemic and relic plants of the Curonian Spit.

4.2 List of rare and protected species of the vertebrates noted on the Curonian Spit.

On behalf of the Russian Federation:

**Chairman of the State Committee of the
Russian Federation for Environmental
Protection**

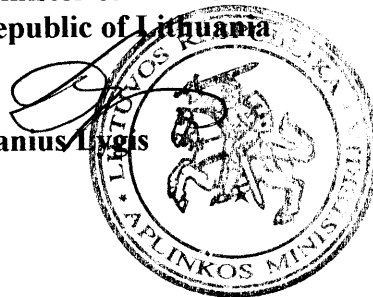
Viktor I. Danilov-Daniljan



On behalf of the Republic of Lithuania:

**Minister of Environment of the
Republic of Lithuania**

Danius Vygtis



ATTACHMENT 1

MAPS

- 1. Location of the Curonian Spit on the map of Europe**
- 2. Physical geographical map of the Curonian Spit**
- 3. Zones of the Curonian Spit**
- 4. Endangered and threatened species of the Curonian Spit**
- 5. Cultural and natural values of the Curonian Spit**

DECREES AND RESOLUTIONS

2.1 Abstract from the Law on Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania

2.2 Some articles from the “Law of Russian Federation about the Specially Protected Areas”

2.3 Letters of recommendation

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2.4.1 Decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania “On Establishment of National Parks Dzūkija, Kuršių Nerija, Žemaitija, Historical National Park Trakai and State Strict Reserve Viešvilė”;

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2.4.3 Order of Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR "About the Foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.4.4 Decision of Kaliningrad Regional Council of the Peoples Deputies Executive Committee "About the Foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.4.5 Decree of Kaliningrad Forestry Department "About the Foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.4.6 Letter of Administration of Culture of the Kaliningrad Regional Executive Committee "About Conservation and Use of the Monuments of History and Culture of Kurshskaja Kosa"

2.5 NP “Kurshskaja Kosa” Regulations

2.6 NP “Kuršių Nerija” Management Plan

LAW ON PROTECTED AREAS

OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

No 1-301 9 November 1993

Vilnius

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Aim of the Law and its application

The aim of the Law on Protected Areas is to regulate social relations in connection with protected areas.

The Law on Protected Areas shall apply to land and water areas as well as landscape features to which, owing to their value, a specific protection and use regime set by the state applies.

The registration, preservation and management of cultural landscape features shall be regulated by the laws of the Lithuanian Republic on the preservation of culture values as well as by other regulatory documents.

Article 2. Purpose of protected areas

Protected areas shall safeguard the preservation of natural and cultural heritage complexes and features, the ecological balance of the landscape, biodiversity and genetic fund, the restoration of natural resources; shall provide conditions for cognitive recreation, research and environmental status monitoring; and shall promote the preservation of natural and cultural heritage.

Article 3. Protected areas system

The protected areas system shall consist of:

Conservation areas, in which unique or characteristic natural or cultural landscape complexes, features and biodiversity are protected. In these areas, economic and recreational activities shall be either limited or prohibited with respect to the protection objectives. This category shall include strict reserves, managed reserves and protected landscape features;

strict reserves, among them small strict nature reserves, set up for the protection and investigation of natural or cultural Lithuanian landscape complexes which are valuable from the scientific point of view. Economic activities shall be prohibited there;

managed reserves, set up for the protection of natural and cultural heritage complexes, ensembles and localities valuable from the scientific and cognitive points of view. Economic and recreational activities shall be regulated and limited there;

protected landscape features: individual or compact groups of elements of natural or cultural heritage to which a specific protection regime is applied due to their scientific, historic, artistic or cognitive value.

Preservation areas, in which certain types of economic, recreational and other activities shall be limited with the aim of avoiding adverse impacts upon protected nature and culture heritage complexes and features, or avoiding negative impacts of anthropogenic origin upon the environment. Protection zones are attributed to this category.

Recuperative areas are those in which economic, recreational and other activities shall be limited and regulated for the purpose of the recuperation, increase and protection of natural resources. Protected natural resource sites shall be attributed to this category.

Integrated protected areas shall be protected integral-purpose areas in which conservation, preservation, recreation and economic zones are combined according to an integrated protection, management and use programme. State parks (both national and regional) as well as biosphere monitoring areas (biosphere reserves and biosphere grounds) shall be attributed to this category:

state parks, set up in areas valuable from the natural and cultural points of view for which an organisational structure shall be developed to implement programmes for their protection, management and use;

biosphere monitoring areas, set up for the purposes of organising global and regional ecological monitoring and nature protection experiments by applying a special protection regime provided by a scientific programme.

All protected areas of natural character as well as other ecologically important and natural or semi-natural areas which provide for general landscape stability shall be combined into a joint system of land management and ecological compensation zones by the nature frame.

Article 4. Establishment of protected areas

State strict reserves and state parks shall be established (and their status changed) by the Lithuanian Republic Seimas (Parliament); their boundaries shall be delimited and changed by the Lithuanian Republic Government of the proposal of the Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

State managed reserves, biosphere monitoring areas, small reservation areas and protected natural resource sites shall be established and their boundaries delimited and changed by the Lithuanian Republic Government on the proposal of the Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

Proposals for the establishment of state nature reserves, state parks, state strict managed nature reserves and biosphere monitoring areas shall be based upon research data or projects.

The order for the determination of protection zones and nature frame areas shall be regulated by the Lithuanian Republic Government on the proposal of the Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

Principles for the delineation of protection zones for protected features of the cultural landscape shall be determined by the Lithuanian Republic laws on the protection of cultural values and by other regulatory documents.

Protected natural landscape features shall be declared as such by the Environmental Protection Ministry.

Established state-protected areas and protected landscape features in a set order may be registered with respective international organisations on the proposal of the Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

Municipalities may establish managed nature reserves, declare landscape features to be protected at municipal level and determine protection zones of local significance upon approval by the Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

Institutions which propose the establishment of a protected area or declaration of a landscape feature for protection shall inform land owners and land users of this proposal and of the type of limitation on activity envisaged in the order established by the Lithuanian Republic Government, but no later than six months prior to the establishment of the said areas.

The establishment of protected areas shall be co-ordinated with the institution responsible for the co-ordination of the territorial planning process, State Land Tenure Service and municipalities. Any observations and claims stated shall be analysed by the institution which made the proposal, whereas decisions shall be taken by the institution establishing the protected area or the one declaring a landscape feature to be under protection.

The boundaries of protected areas shall be marked on the land cadastre maps and in the territorial planning documents. For protected areas, a state system of natural marking shall be determined, to be approved by the Lithuanian Republic Government which shall also establish the marking and supervision order.

Article 5. Types of ownership in protected areas

The land of state strict reserves, strict reserves within state parks and that of the Kurdiø Nerija National Park is state property. In other protected areas land may be owned by the state or may be private property.

The administrations of state nature reserves and national parks shall administer and use state-owned land and other assets in their ownership. Land and other real estate shall be allocated to them in the order established by the Lithuanian Republic laws.

«The order and conditions for the restitution of property rights of land and forest in protected areas shall be provided by the Lithuanian Republic Law on the Order and Conditions relating to the Restitution of Citizens Property Rights to Existing Real Estate.»

Land of state managed reserves, managed reserves within state parks and that of recreational zones as well as non-farming lands (forests, shrub thickets, waters, wetlands, sands, unused land) shall not be privatised with the exception of restituted land, real estate sites, individual farm land or garden plots belonging to members of gardeners communities stet forest land up to 5 ha in area, plots with shrubs and water inserting into farming lands or located between private land areas.

In protected areas farming lands shall be restituted in accordance with the boundaries of restituted land delineated in the preliminary and integrated land reform land management projects.

Forest or land in protected areas may be restituted, sold, leased, given only for limited-purpose use in line with the Specific Conditions for Forest and Land Use developed for the said areas and approved by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

In state reserves and state parks a site owned by property right shall not be sold, leased, mortgaged or granted in parts with the exception of cases when boundaries of neighbouring estates are being changed.

Commercial/economic enterprises and holiday homes located in protected areas shall be privatised in line with the obligatory conditions of their use adopted by laws and regulatory documents of the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Protected landscape features can be either statowned or private property. Nature monuments are state property.

Protected landscape features may be privatised only after a regime has been established for their protection and use.

The state shall have the priority right to acquire sites for sale in state parks as well as other real estate objects.

Article 6. Protected areas use and protection regulation and by-laws

Economic activities in protected areas shall be regulated and their protection and use regime established by the present Law, Lithuanian Republic laws on the protection of cultural heritage as well as other Lithuanian Republic laws, Special Land and Forest Use Conditions, and any subordinate legislation.

Limitations on a activity in protected areas shall be set in by-laws and other regulatory documents approved by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Each state strict reserve, state park, biosphere monitoring area shall have individual by-laws. Other protected areas shall have general by-laws. State managed reserves may have individual by-laws.

A protection and use regime defined in the respective by-laws of areas protected by the state shall apply to managed reserves established by municipalities, landscape objects declared to be under protection, and to protection zones of local significance.

Protected areas shall be managed as provided in laws and territorial planning documents approved in the order established by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Article 7. Rights and obligations of legal and natural persons in protected areas

Land owners and land users shall be informed of the establishment of protected areas or the declaration of a landscape feature to be protected as well as of the type of activity to be limited in an order to be established by the Lithuanian Republic Government, no later than six months prior to their establishment. When establishing protected areas, land owners and users shall be financially compensated for any limitations on activity due to the establishment of such areas in an order to be established by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Land owners and users shall have the right to appeal against the establishment of protected areas to the institution which has proposed the establishment of a protected area or the declaration of a landscape feature for protection in an order to be established by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Protected areas shall be established and natural landscape objects declared to be protected regardless of any appeals/claims by land owners and users in cases where landscape complexes or features are threatened with extinction or destruction.

In cases where protected areas are established and natural landscape objects declared to be protected regardless the appeals/claims of land owners and land users the latter shall have the right to appeal to the court for compensation for any limitations imposed on their economic activities. In court, the State shall be represented by the Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

In protected areas, land owners, land users, and any other legal and natural persons shall observe the activity limitations set forth in the present Law, in the laws of the Lithuanian Republic on cultural heritage values protection, Law on Land, Special Land and Forest Use Conditions, protected areas by-laws and any other subordinate legislation.

Privatisation services, whilst including commercial/economic companies and holiday homes located in protected areas in privatisation programmes, shall at the same time declare obligatory conditions for the use of these entities in an order to be established by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Land owners and users shall in no way hinder access to protected landscape complexes and features for purposes envisaged by law or any other regulatory documents.

Individuals permanently residing in protected areas shall not undertake activities which are contradictory to the aims and objectives of protected areas; shall have a priority right to land lease, renting of buildings, facilities for economic activities; shall have the right to compensation for the maintenance and protection of declared to be monuments exhibited farmsteads (buildings) in which they live.

In the case where limitations are imposed on the economic activities of land owners and users in protected areas they shall receive land tax exemptions and other privileges according to any appropriate orders provided by the Lithuanian Republic laws and the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Article 8. Financing

The establishment of administrative structures for state strict reserves and their activities, management programmes for purpose-specific state-protected areas and research programmes shall be financed from the state budget. The establishment of state park administrations and of structures to organise activities shall be financed from both state and municipal budgets.

Purpose-specific programmes for the management of protected areas established by municipalities shall be financed from municipal budgets.

Funds obtained from commercial/economic activities as well as other funds may be used for the management of protected areas.

Article 9. State control of the protection of protected areas

State control of the protection of protected areas is performed by the Lithuanian Republic Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

Article 10. Protected Areas Cadastre and Register

The protected Areas Cadastre shall be a composite part of the State Cadastre kept according to an order established by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

The protected Areas Register shall be a composite part of the Protected Areas Cadastre.

CHAPTER V

STATE PARKS (NATIONAL AND REGIONAL)

Article 20. The purpose of state parks

The purpose of state parks shall be to:

- preserve landscape complexes and objects valuable from the natural and cultural points of view;
- maintain the stability of natural ecosystems;
- restore destroyed and damaged natural and cultural complexes and features;
- expand research in the areas of nature and cultural heritage protection;
- advocate and support traditional lifestyles in Lithuania's regions;
- create conditions for recreation, primarily for tourism;
- promote environmentally friendly farming;
- implement other tasks included in individual by-laws of parks.

Article 21. Types of state parks

Depending upon their importance and management structure, parks shall be divided into:

national parks which shall be set up for the protection, management and regulation of use of landscape complexes and anthropogenic ecosystems of national importance which represent the specific natural and cultural characteristics of the Lithuanian Republic ethnocultural areas.

Historic national parks shall represent a specific type of national park, set up to protect cultural complexes of Lithuania's statehood centres as well as to preserve their natural environment;

regional parks, set up for the protection of landscape complexes and ecosystems of regional importance from the natural, cultural and recreational points of view, for the regulation of their recreational and economic use.

Historic regional parks represent a specific type of regional parks. They are set up for the protection of the historically most valuable regional ethnocultural complexes and their natural environment.

Article 22. The administration of national parks

The boundaries of national parks and their protection zones shall usually be made to match with those of administrative/territorial units.

National parks shall be administered by:

- joint administrations comprised of representatives of municipal and state institutions,
- state budget organisations.

Acts or actions performed by municipal councils, their executive institutions and officials violating the rights of the national park and the rights of individuals or organisations located in its territory may be

appealed against in court. Municipal councils shall also have the right to appeal to court against their any violation of their rights.

Article 23. The administration of regional parks

Regional park activities shall be organised in the following forms:

state companies of specific purpose;

units of state companies of specific purpose;

budget organisations - management boards or state inspectorates;

joint organisations comprised of representatives from municipalities and state institutions.

The form of regional parks activities, their subordination and services structure shall be set forth in individual by-laws.

Article 24. State park zones

Within the territories of state parks, conservation (strict reserves and managed reserves), protection, recreational, economic activities zones and protected landscape features may be singled out. These and other possible zones shall be delineated in the documents for the territorial planning of parks approved by the Lithuanian Republic Government.

Article 25. Determination of activities in state parks

Activities undertaken in state parks shall be of preservative, restorative, culture and educational character and shall be in line with the purpose of the park; recreation, business, construction, commercial/economic activities shall be regulated in order not to contradict the purpose of the park.

In state parks it is prohibited to open up new economic mineral quarries, mines and other mining activities, build industrial enterprises, allocate land to gardening communities and for individual summer houses, lay down transit communication lines, reshape the relief and natural elements of hydrographic systems, essentially alter the hydrological regime, destroy and change characteristic value features of historically emerged cultural landscape or of its urban and architectural elements as well as those of other protected features.

New buildings shall be constructed preserving traditional architectural forms and scale.

Activities in strict reserves, managed reserves and protection zones shall be provided for by the respective articles of the present Law, whereas their specific regulation shall be determined by the respective by-laws relating to strict reserves, managed reserves, protection zones and other regulatory documents.

In economic, recreational and other zones within state parks the following may be limited: communications equipment and laying down of communication lines; the use of land, forest, water and other real estate features, including any change of existing use; use of chemicals in agriculture, forest and water management; movement of cars and means of water transport, hunting and fishing; and the use and visiting of protected features. The character and scale of any limitation on activities shall be set out in individual by-laws of a park as well as in other regulatory documents.

Territories of state parks shall be managed as provided by legislation and territorial planning documents (park planning schemes and detailed projects developed on their basis).

In the territories of state parks, activities shall be promoted which help increase and reveal protected features and restore elements of traditional lifestyles, and elements of social, cultural and economic activities.

Article 26. Rights and obligations of state park administrations

State park administrations, in implementing the tasks of a park based upon the documents of territorial planning of parks, shall be responsible for the state of parks, shall provide proposals to the Lithuanian

Republic Government on the use of land, forests, waters, and recreational infrastructure, shall determine an order regulating visits to park territory, shall control economic (including recreational) activities of natural and legal persons in the territories of parks, and shall prosecute any violations of the state parks by-laws and territory use violations as provided by law.

CHAPTER X

LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW ON PROTECTED AREAS

Article 42. Legal liability

Legal and natural persons violating the requirements of the Lithuanian Republic Law on Protected Areas shall be held responsible as provided by the Lithuanian Republic legislation.

Article 43. Compensation for damage caused to protected areas and protected landscape objects

Legal and natural persons causing damage to protected landscape complexes and features shall be obliged to restore them, reinstate the area and pay compensation for any damage caused. The damage shall be evaluated by the court in accordance with calculations provided by the Environmental Protection Ministry or the Department of Cultural Values Protection.

The right to appeal to court for damages is held by the Environmental Protection Ministry, Department of Cultural Values Protection, Protected Areas Administration, protected landscape feature, land and forest owners and users.

Compensation for damage shall not exclude disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability.

Article 44. Compulsory acquisition of protected areas land, forest and protected features

In the event that owners of landscape values, protected areas and forests do not comply with the protected areas protection and use regime set forth in laws and other regulatory documents, at the request of the Environmental Protection Ministry or any other institution authorised by the Republic of Lithuania the relevant land can be purchased the state by compulsory order according to the real value at the moment of acquisition.

Article 45. Settling of disputes

Any disputes relating to compensation for protected areas shall be settled by the Lithuanian Republic Government, municipalities, Lithuanian Republic Environmental Protection Ministry, or other institutions authorised by the state, court or arbitration as provided in the Lithuanian Republic legislation.

Article 46. Enactment of the Law

The Law on Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania is enacted in the general order.

I proclaim hereby the present Law enacted by the Seimas of the Lithuanian Republic.

President of the Republic

Algirdas BRAZAUSKAS

ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS

The Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated March 14, 1995

Specially protected natural areas are defined as terrestrial and aquatic areas including atmospheric spaces above them, hosting natural complexes and objects presenting outstanding value for the environmental protection, science, culture, as well as for recreation and human health rehabilitation and thus are entirely or partially exempt for economic activity by virtue of the decision made by governmental bodies and are subject to regimen of special protection.

Specially protected natural areas are considered to be objects of national heritage.

National Parks (National park Kurshskaja Kosa):

Article 12.

1. National Parks are viewed to be institutions of nature protection, environmental education and scientific research, their grounds hosting natural complexes and objects of outstanding environmental, historical and aesthetic value and are intended for use in the purposes of nature protection, broadening of environmental awareness and education as well as for scientific purposes and regulated tourism.

Article 15.

1. The area of the National Park is subject to differentiated regimens of special protection accounting for its natural, cultural, historic and other peculiarities. The latter peculiarities provide grounds for functional zone subdivision including :

- a) preserved area, where any economic or recreational activity is prohibited;
- b) specially protected, where the conditions for safeguarding of the natural complexes and objects are ensured and visits to the area are strictly regulated;
- c) educational tourism area, intended for extending environmental awareness and introduction of the visitors to the interesting sites of the national park;
- d) recreational area, intended for rest and recreation;
- e) customer services area, meant for lodging, camping and other tourist service facilities, including cultural and information services;
- f) management area, where management and economic activities required for sustaining of the national park functions is taking place.

2. Any kind of activity capable of causing harm to the natural objects and complexes, wildlife flora and fauna, cultural and historic heritage and is contrary to the objectives of the National Park is forbidden within its grounds.

3. In the National Parks, located in the areas of native people's residence, allocation of traditional extensive land use sectors is allowed. These exclusively assigned tracts assume traditional land use, handicrafts and traditional folk crafts as well the related types of nature resource use upon the agreement with the National Park directorate.

Article 16.

2. The National Parks may use the following funds and financial assets at their discretion and according to the existing procedure:

a) incomes from the scientific and nature protection activities, advertising and publishing, as well as other activities non-contradictory to the purposes of the state natural preserves;

b) rental charges, payments in compensation of damage caused to natural complexes and objects, located within the grounds of the state natural preserves;

c) revenue from the sale of legitimately expropriated poaching and fishing implements and the products resulting from any illegal use of the natural resources;

d) free donations and charity contributions.

**Russian Federation
Governor of Kaliningrad Region**

2336, city of Kaliningrad, Dm. Donskoi str.1
№ __715 -1/2 dated 04 . 03 _____1999

phone (0112) 46-75-45
fax (0112)46-38-62
telex 262168 AKO RU

**Attn: Chairman of the State
Commission of the Russian Federation
on Environmental Protection
Danilov – Danilian V.I**

Dear Viktor Ivanovich!

Preparation of the Curonian Spit nomination for inscription into the World Heritage List of UNESCO carried out in cooperation with representatives of Lithuanian Republic is presently being finalized.

This work appears as a vivid example of dynamic international activity of nature protection organizations and scientific cooperation of specialists from Russia, Lithuania and other countries joint for the purposes of conservation of this unique natural and cultural object.

Victor Ivanovich, Administration of Kaliningrad Region once again confirms it's consent to nominating the National Park "Kurshskaya Kosa" for inscription into the List of UNESCO and counts on your cooperation in preparation and submission of the necessary documentation to UNESCO Commission of the Russian Federation.

We hope for our fruitful further cooperation in the area of conservation and rehabilitation of our natural environment.

Respectfully,

L. Gorbenko



РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ГУБЕРНАТОР КАЛИНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

236007, г. Калининград, ул. Дм. Донского, 1

№ 715-1/2 от " 04 " 03 1999 г.

На № _____ от " _____ " _____ 199__ г.

телефон (0112)46-75-45
телефакс (0112)46-38-62
телекс 262168 АКО RU
E-Mail: ako@ako.baltnet.ru

Председателю Государственного
комитета Российской Федерации
по охране окружающей среды
ДАНИЛОВУ-ДАНИЛЬЯНУ В.И.

Уважаемый Виктор Иванович!

В настоящее время заканчивается совместная с представителями Республики Литва подготовка документов по включению Куршской косы в список Всемирного природного наследия ЮНЕСКО.

Эта работа является ярким примером активной международной деятельности природоохранных организаций и научного сотрудничества специалистов России, Литвы и других стран в деле сохранения этого уникального культурно-природного объекта.

Администрация Калининградской области еще раз подтверждает свое согласие на номинирование национального парка «Куршская коса» в Список ЮНЕСКО и рассчитывает на Ваше, Виктор Иванович, содействие в подготовке и представлении необходимых документов в Комиссию Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО.

Надеемся на дальнейшее плодотворное сотрудничество в сфере охраны и оздоровления окружающей природной среды.

С уважением ~

Л. Горбенко

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DZŪKIJA, KURŠIŲ NERIJA, ŽEMAITIJA
NATIONAL PARKS, TRAKAI HISTORICAL NATIONAL PARK
AND VIEŠVILĖ STATE STRICT RESERVE

Seeking to preserve the most valuable landscape complexes and ethnocultural heritage of Lithuania for the people of Lithuania and future generations the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania decides:

1. Establish the foreseen National Parks and State Strict Reserves under the Complex Nature Protection Plan of the Republic of Lithuania (in accordance to the schemes provided):

- 1) Dzūkija National Park- 5500 ha;
- 2) Kuršių Nerija National Park- 19000 ha (9000 ha of the whole area is Curonian Lagoon and Baltic Sea aquatory);
- 3) Žemaitija National Park- 20000 ha;
- 4) Trakai Historical National Park- 8000 ha;
- 5) Viešvilė State Strict Reserve- 3000 ha.

2. Obligate Government of Republic of Lithuania under the proposal of Department of Environment Protection of the Republic of Lithuania and Inspection of Culture heritage:

1) No later than 1 st November 1991 confirm under the order regulations of Dzūkija National Park, Curonian Spit National Park, Žemaitija National Park, Trakai Historical National Park and Viešvilė State Strict Reserve;

2) Determine and confirm Old Trakai Historical buffer zone and Viešvilė State Strict Reserve buffer zone boundaries.

3. Entrust Government of the Republic of Lithuania:

1) no later than 1st January 1992 indicate National Parks' and state Strict Reserves' boundaries in the land-use projects;

2) no later than 1st January 1992 prepare land-allotment projects and to grant Dzūkija, Kuršių nerija, Žemaitija National Parks, Trakai Historical National Park and Viešvilė State Strict Reserve for their permanent use forest enterprises and State Water lands, which are among the boundaries of National Parks and Reserves. Other decisions concerning land hand over to the National Parks are made during land reform.

4. Give right to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania under the proposal of the Department of Environment Protection of the Republic of Lithuania change the boundaries of National Parks and Strict Reserves and their buffer zones.

5. Entrust the Environment Protection Commission of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania to be in control of the implementation of this decision.

*CHAIRMAN
OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA*

V.LANDSBERGIS

Vilnius, 23rd April 1994
Nr. I-1244

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS AUKŠČIAUSIOSIOS TARYBOS

NUTARIMAS

DĖL DZŪKIJOS, KURŠIŲ NERIJOS, ŽEMAITIJOS NACIONALINIŲ PARKŲ, TRAKŲ
ISTORINIO NACIONALINIO PARKO IR VIEŠVILĖS VALSTYBINIO REZERVATO ĮSTEIGIMO

Siekdama išsaugoti Lietuvos žmonėms ir būsimosioms kartoms vertingiausias Lietuvos kraštovaizdžio kompleksus bei etnokultūrinį paveldą, Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausioji Taryba n u t a r i a:

1. Įsteigti Lietuvos Respublikos kompleksinėje gamtos apsaugos schemeje numatytus nacionalinius parkus ir valstybinį rezervatą (pagal parengtas schemas):

- 1) Dzūkijos nacionalinį parką - 55 tūkst. ha ploto;
- 2) Kuršių nerijos nacionalinį parką - 19 tūkst. ha ploto (iš jų 9 tūkst. ha Kuršių marių ir Baltijos jūros akvatorijos);
- 3) Žemaitijos nacionalinį parką - 20 tūkst. ha ploto;
- 4) Trakų istorinį nacionalinį parką - 8 tūkst. ha ploto;
- 5) Viešvilės valstybinį rezervatą - 3 tūkst. ha ploto.

2. Įpareigoti Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybę Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos apsaugos departamento ir Kultūros paveldo inspekcijos teikimu:

1) iki 1991 m. lapkričio 1 d. patvirtinti Dzūkijos nacionalinio parko, Kuršių nerijos nacionalinio parko, Žemaitijos nacionalinio parko, Trakų istorinio nacionalinio parko ir Viešvilės valstybinio rezervato nuostatus;

2) nustatyti ir patvirtinti Senųjų Trakų istorinės apsauginės zonos ir Viešvilės valstybinio rezervato apsauginės zonos ribas.

3. Pavesti Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybei:

1) iki 1991 m. liepos 1 d. pažymėti nacionalinių parkų ir valstybinio rezervato ribas žemės naudojimo planuose;

2) iki 1992 m. sausio 1 d. parengti žemės skyrimo projektus ir suteikti Dzūkijos, Kuršių nerijos, Žemaitijos nacionaliniams parkams, Trakų istoriniam nacionaliniam parkui ir Viešvilės valstybiniam rezervatui nuolatiniam naudojimui miškų urėdijų ir Valstybinio vandenių fondo žemes, kurios įeina į nacionalinių parkų, rezervatų ribas. Kitų žemių perdavimas nacionaliniams parkams sprendžiamas žemės reformos metu.

4. Suteikti teisę Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybei Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos apsaugos departamento teikimu keisti nacionalinių parkų ir rezervatų bei jų apsauginių zonų ribas.

5. Pavesti Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos Gamtos apsaugos komisijai kontroliuoti šio nutarimo vykdymą.

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS
AUKŠČIAUSIOSIOS TARYBOS
PIRMININKAS

V.LANUSBERGIS

Vilnius, 1991 m. balandžio 23 d.
Nr. I-1244

Copy

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of the RSFSR

DECREE

From the 6th November 1987, No 423

Moscow

**About a foundation of a State Natural National Park
"Kurshskaia Kosa" in the Kaliningrad Region**

In the aim of conservation of unique natural complexes of the Kuronian Spit and their use with the educational, recreational, scientific and cultural purposes, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR DECREES:

1. To accept the proposal of the Kaliningrad Regional Executive Committee, coordinated with the State Forestry Committee of the USSR, State Planning Committee of the RSFSR, Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR, Ministry of Finances of the RSFSR, Ministry of Fishery of the USSR, Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services of the RSFSR and State Committee for Hunting ("Glavokhota") of the RSFSR about the foundation of a State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" of the Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR with a total area of 6621 ha.

To place 6270 ha of the State Forest Fund lands (Kurskij leskhoz, districts 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 of the Matrosovskoie forestry of the Primorskij mechanical leskhoz) at State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" disposal.

To include into the composition of the State Natural National park "Kurshskaia Kosa" 351 ha of the land of the fishing kolkhoz "Truzhennik Moria" of the Ministry of Fishery of the USSR without excluding them from the economic exploitation.

The fishing kolkhoz "Truzhennik Moria", whose lands are including into the composition of the State Natural National Park, carries out the economic activity, that doesn't contradict the tasks of a state natural national park.

The Kaliningrad Regional Executive Committee together with the Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR and other interested Ministries and Departments should verify the borders of the National Park.

2. Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR, State Committee for Construction of the RSFSR (Gosstroj) and Kaliningrad Regional Executive Committee with the participation of interested Ministries and Departments have to carry out in 1987-1989 the necessary organizing-technical measurements, connected with the foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa".

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR

V.Vorotnikov

File Manager of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR

I.Zarubin

Copy is correct:



С О В Е Т М И Н И С Т Р О В Р С Ф С Р

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

от 6 ноября 1987 г. № 423

г. Москва

О создании Государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" в Калининградской области

В целях сохранения уникальных природных комплексов Куршской косы и использования их в просветительных, рекреационных, научных и культурных целях Совет Министров РСФСР **ПОСТАНОВЛЯЕТ:**

1. Принять предложение Калининградского облисполкома, согласованное с Государственным комитетом СССР по лесному хозяйству, Госпланом РСФСР, Министерством лесного хозяйства РСФСР, Министерством финансов РСФСР, Министерством рыбного хозяйства СССР, Министерством жилищно-коммунального хозяйства РСФСР и Главохотой РСФСР, о создании государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" Министерства лесного хозяйства РСФСР общей площадью 6621 гектар.

Предоставить в пользование государственному природному национальному парку "Куршская коса" 6270 гектаров земель государственного лесного фонда (Курский лесхоз, кварталы 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 Матросовского лесничества Приморского мехлесхоза).

Включить в состав государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" 351 гектар земель рыболовецкого колхоза "Труженик моря" Министерства рыбного хозяйства СССР без изъятия их из хозяйственной эксплуатации.

Рыболовецкий колхоз "Труженик моря", земли которого включаются в состав государственного природного национального парка, осуществляет хозяйственную деятельность, не противоречащую задачам государственного природного национального парка.

Калининградскому облисполкому совместно с Министерством лесного хозяйства РСФСР и другими заинтересованными министерствами и ведомствами уточнить границы национального парка.

2. Министерству лесного хозяйства РСФСР, Госстрою РСФСР и Калининградскому облисполкому с участием заинтересованных министерств и ведомств осуществить в 1987-1989 годах необходимые организационно-технические мероприятия, связанные с созданием государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса".

Председатель
Совета Министров РСФСР

В.Воротников

Управляющий Делами
Совета Министров РСФСР

И.Зарубин

Копия верна:



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF THE RSFSR

ORDER

From 24.11.87 No 272

Moscow

**About the foundation of the State
National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa"
In Kaliningrad Region**

.....
Executing the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR from the 6th of November,
1987, No 423

I ORDER:

- 1. To establish the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" on a base of 6270 ha of State Forest Fund lands of the Kurskij forest farm (leskhoz) and districts 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 of the Matrosovskoie forestry of the Primorskij mechanical leskhoz of the Kaliningrad Forestry Department and 351 ha of the land of the fishing kolkhoz "Truzhennik Moria" of the Ministry of Fishery of the USSR without excluding them from the economic exploitation.
- 2. To count conservation of the unique natural complex with special ecological and aesthetic value, that is used in educational, recreational, scientific and cultural purposes, as a main task of the national park .
- 3. To place the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" under the management of the Kaliningrad Forestry Department.
- 4. Kaliningrad Forestry Department have to:
 - 4.1. Together with the Kaliningrad Executive Committee and with the participation of the interested organizations and departments:
To verify the borders of the National Park;
To elaborate and in 1987-1989 to carry out the necessary organizational-technical measurements, connected with the foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa",
 - 4.2. To elaborate and to establish during the first quarter of the 1988 the Regulations of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa". Before the establishing of the Regulations to provide the observation by all enterprises and institutions on the park territory the regime in accordance with the " Standard regulations about the Sate Natural National Parks", established by the Decree of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan) of the USSR and State Committee for science and technology (GKNT) from the 27 of April 1981 No 77/106.
 - 4.3. To foresee the elaboration in 1988-1989 of the working projects in the first place of building of the National Park and to confirm them in established order.

Vice-Minister

G.P.Lavrov

This Order should be sent to: Kaliningrad Forestry Department (4 copies), Kaliningrad Regional Executive Committee, State Forestry Committee (Gosleskhoz) of the USSR, State Planning Committee (Gosplan) of the USSR, State Planning Committee of the RSFSR, Ministry of Finances of the RSFSR, Ministry of Fishery of the USSR, Ministry of the Housing-Municipal Services of the RSFSR, State Committee for Hunting (Glavokhota) of the RSFSR, Central Machinery of the Ministry with the indices 2,3,4,5,6,7 (3 copies), 8 (2 copies), 9,10,12,20,26 (5 copies).

The Order was prepared by the Department of the forest parks and extremely valuable forests.

Prokopov 231 99 08

25.11.87 order No 6649 40 copies.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ЛЕСНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
РСФСР

П Р И К А З

от 24. II. 87 № 272

Москва

О создании государственного
природного национального парка
"Куршская коса" в Калинин-
градской области

*М. Фраевский 9. II.
17. II. 87*

В целях сохранения уникальных природных комплексов Куршской косы и использования их в просветительных, рекреационных, научных и культурных целях Совет Министров РСФСР постановлением от 6 ноября 1987 г. № 423 "О создании государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" в Калининградской области" принял предложение Калининградского облисполкома, согласованное с Государственным комитетом СССР по лесному хозяйству, Госпланом РСФСР, Министерством лесного хозяйства РСФСР, Министерством финансов РСФСР, Министерством рыбного хозяйства СССР, Министерством жилищно-коммунального хозяйства РСФСР и Главохотой РСФСР, о создании государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" Министерства лесного хозяйства РСФСР общей площадью 6621 гектар. Государственному природному национальному парку "Куршская коса" предоставлены в пользование 6270 гектаров земель государственного лесного фонда (Курский лесхоз, кварталы 144, 146, 147, 156, 157. Матросовского лесничества Приморского мехлесхоза). В состав парка "Куршская коса" включены 351 гектар земель рыболовецкого колхоза "Труженик моря" Министерства рыбного хозяйства СССР без изъятия их из хозяйственной эксплуатации.

Рыболовецкий колхоз "Труженик моря", земли которого включаются в состав государственного природного национального парка, осуществляет хозяйственную деятельность, не противоречащую задачам государственного природного национального парка.

Указанным постановлением Совет Министров РСФСР поручил Калининградскому облисполкому совместно с Министерством лесного хо-

зяйства РСФСР и другими заинтересованными министерствами и ведомствами уточнить границы национального парка.

Министерству лесного хозяйства РСФСР, Госстрою РСФСР и Калининградскому облисполкому с участием заинтересованных министерств и ведомств поручено осуществить в 1987-1989 годах необходимые организационно-технические мероприятия, связанные с созданием государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса".

Во исполнение постановления Совета Министров РСФСР от 6 ноября 1987 г. № 423

ПРИКАЗЫВАЮ:

1. Создать государственный природный национальный парк "Куршская коса" на базе 6270 гектаров земель государственного лесного фонда Курского лесхоза и кварталов I44, I46, I47, I56, I57 Матросовского лесничества Приморского мехлесхоза Калининградского управления лесного хозяйства и 351 гектара земель рыболовецкого колхоза "Труженик моря" Министерства рыбного хозяйства СССР без изъятия их из хозяйственной эксплуатации.

2. Считать главной задачей национального парка сохранение уникального природного комплекса, имеющего особую экологическую и эстетическую ценность и используемого в просветительных, рекреационных, научных и культурных целях.

3. Подчинить государственный природный национальный парк "Куршская коса" Калининградскому управлению лесного хозяйства.

4. Калининградскому управлению лесного хозяйства;

4.1. Совместно с Калининградским облисполкомом и с участием заинтересованных организаций и ведомств:

уточнить границы национального парка;

разработать и в 1987-1989 годах осуществить необходимые организационно-технические мероприятия, связанные с созданием государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса".

4.2. Разработать и утвердить в течение первого квартала 1988 года Положение о государственном природном национальном парке "Куршская коса". До утверждения Положения обеспечить соблюдение всеми предприятиями и учреждениями на территории парка режима в соответствии с "Типовым положением о государственных природных национальных парках", утвержденным постановлением Госплана СССР и ГКНТ от 27 апреля 1981 года № 77/106.

4.3. Предусмотреть разработку в 1988-1989 годах рабочих проектов первой очереди строительства национального парка и утвердить их в установленном порядке.

4.4. В годовых отчетах представлять Минлесхозу РСФСР информацию о проведении мероприятий на территории национального парка.

4.5. Трудоустроить работников Курского лесхоза, которые не могут быть использованы на работе в национальном парке.

4.6. Принять к руководству, что Гослесхоз СССР приказом от 2 июля 1975 года № 162 включил национальные парки, являющиеся юридическими лицами и находящиеся на самостоятельном балансе, в перечень предприятий системы Гослесхоза СССР, на которые распространяется действие Положения о социалистическом государственном производственном предприятии, утвержденный приказом Гослесхоза СССР от 20 декабря 1967 года № 301.

4.7. Организацию государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" провести в пределах плана по труду и лимитов, утвержденных управлением лесного хозяйства.

4.8. Внести в установленном порядке изменения в планы экономического и социального развития управления.

4.9. Представить свои предложения по изменению расчетной лесосеки по Приморскому мехлесхозу с представлением формы № 5 (приложение к Методике определения расчета пользования).

5. Планово-экономическому управлению предусмотреть в планах работ на 1988 и последующие годы выделение Калининградскому управлению лесного хозяйства необходимых средств на составление проектно-сметной документации и организацию национального парка "Куршская коса".

6. Управлению лесопарков и особо ценных лесов совместно с Планово-экономическим управлением в месячный срок подготовить ходатайство в Гослесхоз СССР по вопросу оплаты труда работников государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса".

7. Контроль за исполнением приказа возложить на заместителя министра т. Галактионова В.А.

Заместитель министра



Handwritten signature of G.P. Lavrov

Г.П. Лавров

Приказ разослать: Калининградскому управлению лесного хозяйства (4 экз.), Калининградскому облисполкому, Гослесхозу СССР, Госплану СССР, Госплану РСФСР, Минфину РСФСР, Министерству рыбного хозяйства СССР, Министерству жилищно-коммунального хозяйства РСФСР, Главохоте РСФСР, центральному аппарату Министерства по индексам: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (3 экз.); 8 (2 экз.); 9, 10, 12, 20, 26 (5 экз.).

Копия передана
3.04.95

Приказ подготовило Управление лесопарков и особо ценных лесов

Прокопов 231 99 08

25 II.87 Зак. № 0049 Тираж 40 экз.

R S F S R

**KALININGRAD REGIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

DECISSION

**From 8 January 1988 No1
Kaliningrad**

**About the foundation of the State
Natural National Park "Kurshskaia
Kosa" in Kaliningrad Region**

With the purpose of conservation of the unique natural complexes of the Kuronian Spit, of their use in educational, recreational, scientific and cultural purposes, in line of the Decree of the RSFSR Council of Ministers from the 6th of November, 1987 No 423 "About the foundation of the State Natural national Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" in the Kaliningrad Region", the Executive Committee of the Regional Council of People's Deputies DECIDES:

1. To confirm the organization-technical measurements, connected with the creation of the State Natural national Park "Kurshskaia Kosa", according to the appendix No1.
2. To confirm the Regulations about the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" according to the appendix No2.
3. To notice that the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR with the above mentioned Decree:
 - created the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" of the RSFSR Ministry of Forestry with a total area of 6621 ha;
 - placed at the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" disposal 6270 ha of the State Forest Fund lands (Kurskij forest farm (leskhoz), districts 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 of the Matrosovskoie forestry of the Primorskij mechanical leskhoz) ;
 - included into the composition of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" 351 ha of the land of the fishing kolkhoz "Truzhennik Moria" of the Ministry of Fishery of the USSR without excluding them from the economic exploitation;
 - established, that the fishing kolkhoz "Truzhennik Moria" , whose lands are including into the composition of the State Natural National Park, carries out the economic activity, that doesn't contradict the tasks of a state natural national park.
4. The Forestry Administration together with the other interested land-users have to verify the borders of the National Park.
5. To recognize the Regional Executive Committee Decision from the 11th of August 1986 No 160 "About the confirmation of the "Regulations about the Kuronian Spit" as loosed its power.

**Chairman of the Regional Executive Committee
Secretary of the Regional Executive Committee**

**J.Malinkin
L.Kokotkin**

РСФСР

КАЛИНИНГРАДСКИЙ ОБЛАСТНОЙ СОВЕТ НАРОДНЫХ ДЕПУТАТОВ
ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ

РЕШЕНИЕ

от "8 января 1988 г. № 1
г. Калининград

О создании государственного
природного национального парка
"Куршская коса" в Калининградской
области

В целях сохранения уникальных природных комплексов Куршской косы, использования их в просветительных, рекреационных, научных и культурных целях, во исполнение постановления Совета Министров РСФСР от 6 ноября 1987 года № 423 "О создании государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" в Калининградской области", исполнительный комитет областного Совета народных депутатов РЕШИЛ:

1. Утвердить организационно-технические мероприятия, связанные с созданием государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса", согласно приложению № 1.
2. Утвердить Положение о государственном природном национальном парке "Куршская коса" согласно приложению № 2.
3. Довести до сведения, что Совет Министров РСФСР вышеуказанным постановлением:
 - создал государственный природный национальный парк "Куршская коса" Министерства лесного хозяйства РСФСР общей площадью 6621 гектар;
 - предоставил в пользование государственному природному национальному парку "Куршская коса" 6270 гектаров земель государственного лесного фонда (Курский лесхоз, кварталы 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 Матросовского лесничества Приморского мехлесхоза);
 - включил в состав государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" 351 гектар земель рыболовецкого колхоза "Труженик моря" Министерства рыбного хозяйства СССР без изъятия их из хозяйственной эксплуатации;

- установил, что рыболовецкий колхоз "Труженик моря", земли которого включаются в состав государственного природного национального парка, осуществляет хозяйственную деятельность, не противоречащую задачам государственного природного национального парка.

4. Управлению лесного хозяйства совместно с другими заинтересованными землепользователями уточнить границы национального парка.

5. Признать утратившим силу решение облисполкома от 11 августа 1986 года № 160 "Об утверждении "Положения о Куршской косе".

Председатель облисполкома

Ю.Малинкин

Ю.Малинкин

Секретарь облисполкома

Л.Кокоткин

Л.Кокоткин

КОПИЯ ВЕРНА

Зинин
24.11.98г

Kaliningrad Forestry Department

ORDER

25.01.88. No 14

About the foundation of the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa"

The Order of the Kaliningrad Forestry Department from the 31.12.57 , No 275 on a base of the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR from the 26.10.57 , No 09-11-39/704 proclaimed the foundation of the Kurskij forest farm (leskhoz) in the Kuronian Spit on a base of Primorsk and Zelenogradsk forestry. The main purpose, that was stated for the Kurskij leskhoz, was to preserve the existing forest plantings and to ensure the forestation of waste grounds, gaps, clearings, as well as to conduct the works for strengthening of sands and for fixing of the moving sand-hills and the works , directed to the improvement of the sanitary condition and to territory improvement.

Celebrating the foundation of the Kurskij leskhoz it's necessary to note, that it coped with its tasks. During the period of its activity on the Kuronian Spit on waste grounds and bald sands in the unfavorable conditions there was grown nearly 1500 ha of the pine plantings and more than 2000 ha of moving sands were fixed. The forests were carried out into the proper condition. There were fulfilled the works for the improvement of the spit.

As a result of nature and man activity in the Kuronian Spit the unique natural complexes were formed. With the aim of their conservation the Council of Ministers of the USSR with its Decree from the 6th of November, 1987 No 423 created the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" of the Ministry of Forestry with the total area of 6621 ha. For National Park use there were presented 6270 ha of the State Forest Fund lands (Kurskij leskhoz and districts 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 of the Matrosovskoie forestry of the Primorskij mechanical leskhoz).

Into the park composition there were included 351 ha of the land of the fishing kolkhoz "Truzhennik Moria" without excluding them from the economic exploitation. Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR with its Order No 272 from the 24th of November, 1987 subjugated SNNP "Kurshskaia Kosa" to the Forestry Department.

Executing the Order of the Ministry of Forestry of the RSFSR from the 24th of November, 1987, No 272 and the Decision of the Regional Executive Committee from the 8th of January, 1988, No 1

I ORDER:

1. To organize on a base of Kurskij leskhoz and districts 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 of the Matrosovskoie forestry of the Primorskij mechanical leskhoz the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" .
2. To confirm the SNNP list of staff in accordance with the appendix No1.
3. To confirm the Inner Regulations of the SNNP (appendix No2).
4. Director of the SNNP "Kurshskaia Kosa" have :
 - 4.1. To order in 1988-1989 the working projects of the construction of the National Park of the first turn and to confirm them in the established order.
 - 4.2. To ensure control on the execution of the established regime on the Park territory, that was established by the Regulations about the State Natural National Park "Kurshskaia Kosa" and by Inner Regulations.

.....
Chief of the Forestry Department

.....
V.Chebotarev

Калининградское
управление лесного
хозяйства

П Р И К А З

2501.88. № 14

О создании государственного
природного национального парка
"Куршская коса"

Приказом Калининградского управления лесного хозяйства от 31.12.57. за № 275, на основании Постановления Совета Министров РСФСР от 23.03.57. и приказа Министерства сельского хозяйства РСФСР от 26.10.57. за № 09-11-39/704 на Куршской косе на базе Приморского и Зеленоградского лесничеств Приморского лесхоза был организован Курский лесхоз. Перед Курским лесхозом была поставлена главная задача - сохранить имеющиеся лесные насаждения и обеспечить облесение пустырей, прогалин, вырубок, а также вести работы по укреплению берегового вала, закреплению барханных подвижных песков. Проведение других работ, направленных на улучшение санитарного состояния и благоустройства территории.

Отмечая 30-летие образования Курского лесхоза, следует констатировать факт, что лесхоз со своими задачами справился. За период деятельности лесхоза на Куршской косе на пустырях и голых песках в неблагоприятных условиях выращено около 1500 гектаров сосновых насаждений, закреплено более 2000 гектаров подвижных песков. Леса приведены в надлежащее санитарное состояние. Выполнены значительные работы по благоустройству косы.

В результате деятельности природы и человека на Куршской косе сложились уникальные природные комплексы, в целях сохранения которых Совет Министров РСФСР постановлением от 6 ноября 1987 г. № 423 создал государственный природный национальный парк "Куршская коса" Министерства лесного хозяйства общей площадью 6621 га. В пользование национального парка представлено 6270 га земель гослесфонда (Курский лесхоз и квартала 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 Матросовского лесничества Приморского мехлесхоза).

В состав парка включены 351 га земель рыболовецкого колхоза "Труженик моря" без изъятия их из хозяйственного оборота. Минлесхоз РСФСР приказом № 272 от 24.11.87. подчинил ГЛНП "Куршская коса" управлению лесного хозяйства.

Во исполнение приказа Минлесхоза РСФСР от 24.11.87. № 272 и решения облисполкома от 8.01.88. № 1

П Р И К А З Ы В А Ю:

1. Организовать на базе Курского лесхоза и 144, 146, 147, 156, 157 кварталов Матросовского лесничества Приморского мехлесхоза государственный природный национальный парк "Куршская коса".

2. Утвердить штатное расписание ГПНП согласно приложению № 1.

3. Утвердить Правила внутреннего распорядка ГПНП (приложение № 2).

4. Директору ГПНП "Куршская коса":

4.1. Заказать в 1988-89 гг. рабочие проекты первой очереди строительства национального парка и утвердить их в установленном порядке.

4.2. Обеспечить контроль за выполнением на территории парка режима установленного Положением о государственном природном национальном парке "Куршская коса" и Правилами внутреннего распорядка.

4.3. Трудоустроить работников Курского лесхоза, которые не могут быть использованы на работе в национальном парке.

4.4. В годовых отчетах представлять управлению лесного хозяйства информацию о проведенных мероприятиях на территории национального парка.

4.5. Заказать изготовление печати, углового штампа и других штамповых оттисков в соответствии с п. 1 настоящего приказа.

4.6. В срок до 1 февраля т.г. обеспечить контрольно-пропускной пункт образцами документов на право посещения гражданам территории ГПНП и въезда автотранспорта.

5. Плановому отделу (т. Касумбековой М.М.) и гл. лесничему упрлесхоза т. Кузнецову В.А.:

5.1. Провести необходимые организационно-технические мероприятия, связанные с созданием ГПНП "Куршская коса".

5.2. Внести в установленном порядке изменения в планы экономического и социального развития.

5.3. Организацию государственного природного национального парка "Куршская коса" провести в пределах плана по труду и лимитов, численности ИТР, утвержденных управлению на 1988 год.

6. Довести до сведения, что Гослесхоз РСФСР приказом от 2.07.75. № 162 включил национальные парки, являющиеся юридическими лицами и находящиеся на самостоятельном балансе, в перечень

предприятий системы Гослесхоза СССР, на которые распространяется действие Положения о социалистическом государственном производственном предприятии, утвержденный приказом Гослесхоза СССР от 20.12.67. № 301.

7. Контроль за исполнением настоящего приказа возложить на главного лесничего управления т. Кузнецова В.А.

8. [Faint, mostly illegible text]

Начальник управления
лесного хозяйства

В. Чеботарев

В. Чеботарев

исп. Марченко т.2-37-06

RSFSR
Administration of Culture of the Kaliningrad Regional Executive Committee.
Scientific-Production Center for Protection and Use of the Monuments of
History and Culture.

236000, Kaliningrad (regional); K.Leonov Str., 18

No 154 "7" April 1993

To No 557 from 28 December 1992

To the Head of the Rybachij Administration
A.Fomitchev

Scientific-Production Center for protection and use of the monuments of history and culture informs that the objects noted in your letter:

- house where the German ornithologist I.Tinneman lived , ul.Pobedy, 34;
- house of the first Institute of Parasitology, ul.Pogranichnaia, 2;
- house of the first burgomistr of the Kuronian Spit, ul.Pobedy, 49

are included in the candidate for the state consideration lists. Besides, as the result of the conducted inventory of the objects of historic-cultural significance to those lists were included also some other houses:

- ornithological station , ul.Pobedy, 41;
- house of priest, ul. Gagarina, 1;
- church (kirhe), ul.Gagarina, 2;
- mansion, ul.Gagarina, 8;

All those objects in conformity with the article 39 of the Low of RSFSR " About conservation and use of the monuments of history and culture" from the 15 December 1978 are subject to the conservation as newly founded monuments of history and culture.

Director of the Center

A.M.Romanov

216620

Vorobieva

№
9.04.937

РСФСР
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ КАЛИНИНГРАДСКОГО ОБЛИСТА
НАУЧНО-ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЙ ЦЕНТР ПО ОХРАНЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ
ПАМЯТНИКОВ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЫ

236000, г. Калининград обл., ул. К. Леонова, 18

№ 154-7, архив 1985 г.

На № 557 от 28 декабря 1992 г.

Главе администрации
пос. Рыбачий

Фомичеву А.

*Список
до сведения и
визирования
1992*
120493

Научно-производственный центр по охране и использованию
памятников истории и культуры сообщает, что объекты, указанные
в Вашем письме:

- ✓ дом, в котором жил немецкий орнитолог И. Тиннеман, ул. Победы, 34;
 - ✓ дом первого института паразитологии, ул. Пограничная, 2;
 - ✓ дом первого бургомистра Куршской косы, ул. Победы, 49
- внесены в списки кандидатов для постановки на государственный учет. Кроме этого, в результате проведенной инвентаризации объектов историко-культурного наследия в списки кандидатов включено еще несколько зданий:
- ✓ - орнитологическая станция, ул. Победы, 41;
 - ✓ - дом священника, ул. Гагарина, 1;
 - ✓ - кирха, ул. Гагарина, 2;
 - ✓ - особняк, ул. Гагарина, 8.

Все эти объекты в соответствии со ст. 39 Закона РСФСР "Об охране и использовании памятников истории и культуры" от 15 декабря 1978г. подлежат охране, как вновь выявленные памятники истории и культуры.

Директор центра

А.М. Романов

216620
Воробьева

Regulation about the «Kurshskaja Kosa» National Park

Natural Complexes and Objects Conservation on the Territory of the “Kurshskaja Kosa” National Park

1. Observance of the National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” National Park regime is secured by its protection guard, that includes:

Director of the National Park and vice-directors, higher State inspectors for NP protection (department directors, foresters, assistant-foresters), divisional State inspectors for NP protection (forest masters, hunting specialists), State inspectors for NP protection (specialists in the matters of rational nature management organisation, forest rangers and huntsmen).

2. Public inspections as well as specialised voluntary groups can be drawn into protection of the National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” territory. National Park administration and its services interact with the State bodies of water resources and fish protection, of hunting supervision and internal affairs bodies in questions of protection ensuring.

3. The State inspectors of National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” protection have a right :
to check citizens’ and functionaries’ documents for their right for staying, crossing, nature use, for making economic or any other activity on the territory of the National park or its security zone;

to stop any activity of citizens or functionaries that contradicts the nature protection legislation and regime of National Park and its security zone ;

to visit any enterprises, institutions and organisations, hydrotechnical installations, ships and other vehicles on the territory of the National Park and its security zone for checking up the observance of the regulations of nature protection legislation ;

to confiscate the production and tools of illegal nature use from the offenders of the nature protection legislation, as well as the corresponding documents in the way, that is envisaged by the current legislation;

to draw up in the limits of their competence the statements about the administrative violations in the field of nature protection, as well as protection of historical and cultural monuments, to deliver committed persons to the militia or the local administrations in settlements;

to bring suites with compensation of losses made for natural and historic-cultural complexes and objects of the National Park and its security zone as a result of ecological violation to enterprises, institutions, organisations and citizens and their associations in as it was established.

4. Members of the staff of the National Park “Kurshskaja Kosa” protection service have a right to bring weapons in accordance with the Weaponry Table, registered in established way.

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

Заместитель руководителя
Федеральной службы лесного
хозяйства России

Б. Р. Филимонов
Б. Р. Филимонов

«25» ноября 1993 г.

ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ

о государственной природной национальной парке
"Куршская Коса"

I. Основные положения

1. Государственный природный национальный парк "Куршская Коса" создан постановлением Совета Министров РСФСР от 6 ноября 1987 года N 423 "О создании государственного природного национального парка "Куршская Коса" в Калининградской области", является природоохранительным учреждением, территория которого включает природные и историко-культурные комплексы и объекты Куршской косы, имеющие особую экологическую, историческую и эстетическую ценность и предназначена для использования в природоохранных, рекреационных, просветительских, научных и культурных целях.

В своей деятельности государственный природный национальный

3. Управление национальным парком "Куршская Коса" осуществляется Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России через Калининградское управление лесами.

Национальный парк "Куршская Коса" возглавляется директором, назначаемым Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России по представлению Калининградского управления лесами.

Директор национального парка "Куршская Коса" в соответствии с законами Российской Федерации, настоящим Положением, другими нормативными актами, приказами Рослесхоза, Калининградского управления лесами осуществляет руководство национальным парком, обеспечивает выполнение возложенных на него задач и несет полную ответственность за его деятельность.

4. В состав национального парка "Куршская Коса" входит вспомогательно-обслуживающее подразделение - музей экологии Куршской косы.

5. Отношения работника трудового коллектива и национального парка, возникающие на основе трудового договора, регулируются законодательством Российской Федерации о труде.

6. Формы, системы и размер оплаты труда работников трудового коллектива национального парка, а также другие виды их доходов устанавливаются национальным парком за счет и в пределах имеющихся у него средств.

7. Национальный парк обеспечивает социальное развитие, улучшение условий труда, обязательное социальное и медицинское страхование работников и членов их семей в соответствии с законодательством.

8. Национальный парк владеет, пользуется и распоряжается государственным имуществом, закрепленным за ним, в соответствии с законодательством.

IV. Режим национального парка и обеспечение его соблюдения

9. На территории национального парка "Куршская Коса" устанавливается дифференцированный режим ее охраны, защиты и использования. С учетом местных природных, историко-культурных и социальных особенностей в национальном парке "Куршская Коса" выделены следующие функциональные зоны:

9.1. Зона заповедного режима.

Определяющая функция этой зоны - сохранение эталонных участков всех природно-территориальных комплексов Куршской Косы, включающая местопроизрастания и обитания характерных и редких видов растений и животных.

Хозяйственная и рекреационная деятельность в заповедной зоне запрещена. Учитывая планировочные особенности Куршской косы, запрещается транзитный, без права остановки, проезд автотранспорта по шоссе Зеленоградск-Клайпеда. В виде исключения предусматривается создание обустроенных рекреационных коридоров к смотровым площадкам на дюнах.

В заповедной зоне проводятся научные исследования, биотехнические мероприятия и деятельность, необходимая для охраны территории и природной среды.

Площадь зоны 2996 га или 45% всей территории национального парка.

9.2. Зона управляемой охраны.

Составляет 2058 га (31% площади парка), призвана сохранить разнообразие природно-территориальных комплексов Куршской косы, места обитания редких видов животных и растений, оградить наиболее уязвимые комплексы от чрезмерной рекреации. Кроме того, эта зона выполняет роль буфера заповедной зоны.

Разрешается ограниченное экскурсионное посещение по специально оборудованным маршрутам (экологическим тропам).

Допускаются выборочные рубки по санитарному состоянию. Проводятся биотехнические и охранные мероприятия.

9.3. Защитный пляжевый дюнный вал.

Выделяется в особую зону как выполняющий защитную функцию, природно-антропогенное образование экстремально высокой уязвимости, требующее постоянных восстановительных работ. Допускается только транзитный проход по специальным мосткам и настилам. Проводятся работы по механическому закреплению песков, посеву трав и созданию лесных культур.

Площадь зоны - 272 га (4% площади парка).

9.4. Зона регулируемого рекреационного использования.

Основная функция - обеспечение условий для полноценного отдыха посетителей парка в природных условиях Куршской косы. Рекреационные нагрузки регулируются преимущественно планировочными средствами. По

разрешениям администрации парка может разрешаться любительское рыболовство, сбор ягод и грибов за отдельную плату. Цель лесохозяйственной деятельности - формирование насаждений, отличающихся высокими эстетическими качествами и устойчивых к рекреационному воздействию. Проводятся рубки ухода в молодняках, прореживание, выборочные санитарные рубки, уборка захлещенности, создаются защитно-декоративные посадки. Проводятся биотехнические мероприятия.

Работы по благоустройству территории включают строительство и обустройство дорожно-тропиночной сети, устройство смотровых площадок и площадок отдыха, автостоянок, установку малых архитектурных форм, обустройство пляжей и т.п.

Общая площадь зоны - 961 га (15% площади парка).

Выделяются две подзоны:

Подзона экстенсивной рекреации с преимущественным развитием маршрутно-экскурсионного и прогулочного отдыха (10% площади парка).

Подзона интенсивной рекреации (5%) призвана удовлетворить потребности посетителей парка и местных жителей в повседневном массовом отдыхе.

9.5. Зона хозяйственного использования включает две подзоны: поселки, на базе которых развивается рекреационное строительство и обслуживание посетителей (2% площади парка);

сельскохозяйственные земли, основным функциональным назначением которых является обеспечение потребностей посетителей и жителей Куршской косы в продукции сельского хозяйства (3% площади парка).

Территория зоны хозяйственного использования находится в ведении землепользователей, однако вся хозяйственная деятельность осуществляется под контролем администрации национального парка.

Для защиты природных комплексов национального парка от неблагоприятных антропогенных воздействий вдоль его границ выделяется охранная (буферная) зона шириной 1 километр.

9.6. Охранная зона национального парка "Куршская Коса" также дифференцирована по режиму охраны и использования:

- зона строгой охраны, в которой запрещена всякая хозяйственная деятельность;

- зона регулируемого использования, в которой ограничиваются типы и скорости передвижения используемых транспортных средств.

В подзоне экстенсивного использования разрешается применение только безмоторного транспорта, в подзоне интенсивного использова-

ния разрешается движение и моторных судов, но с ограничением скорости.

10. Лимиты посещения гражданами национального парка "Куршская Коса" определяются администрацией парка на основании научно обоснованных норм использования территорий в рекреационных целях, согласованных с Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России.

11. На территории национального парка "Куршская Коса" запрещается:

проведение массовых спортивных и зрелищных мероприятий;
движение и стоянка механизированных транспортных средств, прогон домашних животных вне дорог и водных путей общего назначения вне специально предусмотренных для этого мест;

строительство магистральных дорог, трубопроводов, линий электропередач и других коммуникаций, не связанных с функционированием национального парка;

рубки главного пользования, заготовка лекарственного и технического сырья, выпас и прогон скота вне специально отведенных для этого мест, нарушение условий существования животных, птиц и растений;

охота, промышленная заготовка грибов и ягод;
нагонка, натаска, а также свободный выгул собак;
засорение и замусоривание территории национального парка;
другие виды деятельности, нарушающие природные комплексы Куршской косы или влекущие за собой снижение природной, культурной и эстетической ценности.

Отстрел и отлов диких животных разрешается только в целях регулирования численности отдельных видов. Количество животных, подлежащее отстрелу и отлову, устанавливается с управлением охотничьего хозяйства области. Средства, поступающие от реализации охотничьей продукции поступают на счет национального парка для проведения биотехнических мероприятий.

✓ 12. Национальный парк может вносить в местные органы власти предложения о временном запрещении или ограничении других видов деятельности, влекущих за собой снижение экологической, научной, эстетической, культурной и рекреационной ценности территории.

13. Собственники земель, владельцы и пользователи земельных участков, включенных в границы национального парка, обязаны соблюдать все требования режима, установленного для этих территорий.

√14. Национальный парк устанавливает размеры оплаты посещения и проезд на территорию (с учетом инфляции).

15. Учитывая ограниченные возможности использования территории национального парка в целях отдыха и туризма посещение его ограничено.

Посещение национального парка "Куршская Коса" разрешается:

- по путевкам единого образца, выданных администрацией парка в расположенные на Куршской косе учреждения, базы отдыха;
- экскурсионным группам через бюро путешествий и экскурсий сроком на один день, без ночлега;
- гражданам, имеющим приглашения жителей поселков косы по решению Рыбачьего поселкового Совета;
- родителям и родственникам детей, находящимся в пионерском лагере по соответствующим справкам;
- по служебной необходимости и на работу при наличии командировочного удостоверения и визова администрации национального парка или рыбколхоза.

Местные жители должны иметь документы, удостоверяющие их местожительство.

Въезд на территорию национального парка на автотранспорте разрешается в служебных целях, а также гражданам посещающим национальный парк согласно пункта 15.

16. Лицам, прибывающим на территории государственного природного национального парка "Куршская Коса" на индивидуальном автотранспорте, необходимо иметь специальный пропуск, выданный администрацией национального парка.

17. Купание в Балтийском море и Куршском заливе разрешается на специально выделенных и оборудованных пляжах у поселков Лесное, Рыбачий, Морское, турбаз "Дюны" и "Хвойное".

18. На территории землепользователей, входящих в состав национального парка, допускаются необходимые формы хозяйственной деятельности не противоречащие основным целям и задачам национального парка.

19. Требования по вопросам благоустройства национального парка и охраны природы являются обязательными для всех землепользователей. Невыполнение этих требований влечет за собой лишние права пользователей земель национального парка.

Предприятия, учреждения, имеющие базы отдыха на Куршской косе

обязаны выполнять природоохранные мероприятия и работы по благоустройству на закрепленных за ними участках национального парка.

Предприятия и организации, чьи производственные объекты, учреждения и базы отдыха находятся на землях Рыбачьего поселкового Совета, заключают договор на аренду земли с администрацией поселкового Совета, а на землях национального парка с администрацией национального парка (после принятия положения об аренде лесных земель).

20. Соблюдение режима национального парка "Куршская Коса" обеспечивается службой его охраны, в состав которой входят:

директор национального природного парка и его заместители
старшие государственные инспектора по охране национального парка (руководители отделов, ведающие вопросами организации рационального природопользования, охраны природных комплексов и восстановления, лесничие, помощники лесничих);

участковые государственные инспектора по охране национального парка (мастера леса, охотоведы);

государственные инспектора по охране национального парка (специалисты, ведающие вопросами организации рационального природопользования, лесники и егеря).

21. К охране территории национального парка "Куршская Коса" могут привлекаться общественные инспекции, а также специализированные добровольные дружины. В вопросах обеспечения охраны администрация национального парка и ее службы взаимодействуют с государственными органами охраны водных ресурсов, рыбоохраны, охотнадзора и органами внутренних дел.

22. Государственным инспекторам по охране национального парка "Куршская Коса" предоставлено право:

требовать от граждан и должностных лиц объяснений по поводу нарушения ими режима национального парка и природоохранительного законодательства, включая охрану рыбных запасов, животного мира, водное, лесное, земельное законодательство, проверять у граждан и должностных лиц документы на право нахождения, проезда, природопользования, занятия хозяйственной и иной деятельностью на территории национального парка и его охранной зоны;

приостанавливать противоречащую природоохранительному законода-

тельству и режиму национального парка и его охранной зоны; деятельность граждан и должностных лиц;

посещать любые предприятия, учреждения и организации, гидротехнические сооружения, суда и иные транспортные средства на территории национального парка и его охранной зоны для проверки соблюдения требований природоохранительного законодательства;

изымать у нарушителей природоохранительного законодательства продукцию и орудия незаконного природопользования, а также соответствующие документы в порядке, предусмотренном действующим законодательством;

составлять в пределах своей компетенции протоколы об административных правонарушениях в области охраны окружающей природной среды, памятников истории и культуры, доставлять лиц, совершивших эти правонарушения, в милицию или в помещение местной администрации в поселках и населенных пунктах;

предъявлять в установленном порядке иски предприятиям, учреждениям, организациям, гражданам и их объединениям о возмещении ущерба, нанесенного природным и историко-культурным комплексам и объектам национального парка и его охранной зоны в результате экологических правонарушений.

23. В национальном парке осуществление мероприятий по использованию, воспроизводству, охране и защите лесов возлагается на службу его охраны. Перечень должностных лиц национального парка, отнесенных к государственной лесной охране, утверждается Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России.

24. Сотрудникам службы охраны национального парка "Куршская Коса" предоставлено право ношения огнестрельного оружия, в соответствии с Табелем вооружения, утвержденным в установленном порядке.

25. Государственным инспекторам по охране национального парка "Куршская Коса" выдается бесплатно форменное обмундирование со знаками различия и нагрудный знак установленного образца.

V. Научно-исследовательская и просветительская деятельность в национальном парке

26. Научно-исследовательская деятельность в национальном парке "Куршская Коса" направлена на разработку и внедрение научных методов сохранения биологического разнообразия, природных и историко-культурных комплексов и объектов в условиях рекреационного использования, оценку и прогноз экологической обстановки в регионе.

27. Научно-исследовательская деятельность в национальном парке "Куршская Коса" проводится:

штатными сотрудниками научного отдела по планам научно-исследовательских работ, утвержденным научно-техническим советом национального парка;

научно-исследовательскими учреждениями и высшими учебными заведениями соответствующего профиля из договорных начал по общим с национальным парком программам, согласованным с Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России.

28. Специалисты научного отдела (лаборатории) национального парка могут привлекаться к участию в государственной экологической экспертизе проектов строительства, реконструкции и расширения хозяйственных объектов, а также схем их размещения и развития в данном регионе.

29. В национальном парке для рассмотрения вопросов научной, природоохранной, рекреационной и просветительской деятельности создается научно-технический совет из числа специалистов в области охраны и рационального использования природных ресурсов, природного и культурного наследия, экологического просвещения как сотрудников национального парка, так и представителей других государственных и общественных организаций и учреждений.

Состав научно-технического совета и положение о нем утверждаются Калининградским управлением лесами.

30. Планы лесохозяйственных, биотехнических, регуляционных, рекультивационных и реставрационных работ и мероприятий на территории национального парка "Куршская Коса" в обязательном порядке рассматриваются на заседаниях научно-технического совета.

31. Просветительская деятельность национального парка "Куршская

Коса" включает выпуск буклетов, фотоальбомов, путеводителей, справочных материалов и иной печатной продукции, организацию музеев и экспозиций под открытым небом, создание и обустройство учебных экскурсионных троп и маршрутов, организацию школьных лесничеств, прохождение учебной и производственной практики студентами высших и средних общеобразовательных и специальных учебных заведений соответствующего профиля, освещение деятельности национального парка в средствах массовой информации и иные формы и методы социально-экологического воспитания, образования и пропаганды экологических знаний.

VI. Хозяйственная деятельность национального парка

32. Хозяйственная деятельность национального парка "Куршская Коса" направлена на обеспечение надлежащей охраны природных и историко-культурных объектов, выполнение мероприятий по уходу за ними и их восстановлению, а также на организацию регулируемого туризма и отдыха в природных условиях.

33. Развитие регулируемого туризма и отдыха в природных условиях осуществляется в соответствии с утвержденными Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России проектными материалами путем предоставления национальным парком "Куршская Коса" в аренду (пользование) заинтересованным юридическим лицам земельных участков, природных объектов, зданий и сооружений, в установленном законом порядке.

34. Строительство и эксплуатация гостиниц, кемпингов, турбаз, предприятий общественного питания и других объектов туристического сервиса, создание условий для отдыха граждан, их культурного и бытового обслуживания осуществляются заинтересованными государственными, кооперативными, общественными и частными предприятиями и учреждениями на условиях, определенных соответствующими договорами, заключаемыми с национальным парком "Куршская Коса".

35. В случаях отсутствия юридических лиц, заинтересованных в строительстве и эксплуатации объектов туризма и отдыха, национальный парк "Куршская Коса" может самостоятельно осуществлять эти работы за счет средств, выделяемых из бюджета, при этом доходы от эксплуатации этих объектов учитываются в сметах расходов националь-

ного парка.

36. Охотопользование на предусмотренных проектными материалами территориях национального парка "Куршская Коса" осуществляется самостоятельно или путем предоставления охотничьих угодий в арену другим охотопользователям.

VII. Правовой статус национального парка

37. Земля национального парка "Куршская Коса" предоставлена ему в пользование постановлением Совета Министров РСФСР от 06.11.1987 г. N 423, ее недра и водные пространства со всеми находящимися в его пределах ресурсами растительного и животного мира историко-культурными объектами, а также зданиями, сооружениями и другими объектами являются исключительно федеральной собственностью. Изъятие земель и других природных ресурсов национального парка запрещается.

38. Территория национального парка "Куршская Коса" учитывается при разработке территориальных комплексных схем, схем землеустройства и районной планировки. Эти проектные документы подлежат обязательному согласованию с Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России.

39. Национальный парк "Куршская Коса" является юридическим лицом, финансируется за счет средств республиканского бюджета Российской Федерации, внебюджетных источников, привлекаемых для этих целей, а также собственных средств, имеет счета, в том числе валютные, в учреждениях банков Российской Федерации и печать с изображением Государственного герба Российской Федерации и со своим наименованием.

40. По согласованию с Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России национальный парк может осуществлять внешнеэкономическую деятельность в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации. Валютная прибыль национального парка после уплаты налогов используется им самостоятельно.

41. Национальный парк "Куршская Коса" имеет право пользоваться кредитами российских и зарубежных банков и коммерческих кредитов в иностранной валюте, а также приобретать валюту на аукционах, валютных биржах, у юридических лиц и граждан в порядке, установленном

законодательством при условии покрытия этих расходов за счет собственных источников от предпринимательской деятельности.

42. Национальный парк "Куршская Коса" может участвовать в создании предприятий, в том числе с иностранным участием. деятельность которых соответствует задачам национального парка, а также выступать учредителем и участвовать в фондах, ассоциациях и иных организациях, деятельность которых способствует развитию национальных парков.

43. Национальный парк "Куршская коса" осуществляет законченный бухгалтерский учет, в установленном порядке представляет в Калининградское управление лесами, Федеральную службу лесного хозяйства России и другие предусмотренные законодательством организации квартальные и годовые бухгалтерские отчеты и балансы, а также оперативную и статистическую отчетность.

VIII. Контроль за деятельностью национального парка

44. Контроль за хозяйственной деятельностью и использованием средств, выделяемых на эти цели национальному парку "Куршская Коса", а также за соблюдением требований настоящего Положения осуществляется Калининградским управлением лесами, Федеральной службой лесного хозяйства России, а также иными государственными органами в пределах их компетенции.

45. Государственный контроль за деятельностью национального парка "Куршская Коса" осуществляется специально уполномоченными на то государственными органами.

С. В. Куршев
Самсонов
Ворожов
Ильинский

1994.12.19
1269
KURŠIŲ NERIJA
1994.12.19

**MAIN STATEMENTS OF THE PLAN SCHEME (MASTER PLAN)
OF KURŠIŲ NERIJA NATIONAL PARK**

**Approved by the Government of Lithuania Republic
Nr. 1269 in 19 december 1994**

MAIN STATEMENTS OF THE PLAN SCHEME (MASTER PLAN) OF KURŠIŲ NERIJA NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL

1. KURŠIŲ NERIJA is a unique by man nature created landscape unit, belonging to Lithuanian and European protected nature and cultural heritage values system. It was granted the national park status in 1991.
2. The Kuršių Nerija National Park (hereinafter referred to as national park) plan scheme (master plan) has been provided for the period ending in 2005 following the concept of landscape management areal scheme, formed and coordinated with the institutions concerned in 1992.
3. The area of the national park is 26.4 thousand ha.-land 9.7 thousand hectares, the Kuršių Marios water area - 4.2 thousand hectares and Baltic Sea water area - 12.5 thousand hectares.
4. The following terms are provided by the National park plan scheme (master plan) regulations:
 - 4.1 to protect, reasonably use and restore the nature, cultural heritage and landscape values and recreational resources;
 - 4.2 continue the settlement building traditions and make favorable living conditions in them;
 - 4.3 develop engineering infrastructure;
 - 4.4 develop recreational and traditional economy activities;
 - 4.5 demilitarize the area.
5. The national park is managed following Lithuanian Republic legislation, decisions of the Lithuanian Government, another standard acts and the National park Plan Scheme (master plan).

FUNCTIONAL AREAL ZONES

6. The National park territory is divided into the following functional zones according to nature and cultural values, their protection forms and usage:
 - conservation (natural reservations, landscape reservations, urban and ethnocultural reservations);
 - protectional;
 - recreational;
 - residential;
 - economical.

CONSERVATION ZONE

7. The conservation zone of the National Park - the Grobštis and Nagliai natural reservations, Parnidžio, Karvaičiai, Juodkrantė, Lapnugaris landscape reservations, the Senosios Ievos hill settlements, the urban reservations of the resort part of the settlement in Juodkrantė, the ethnocultural reservations of Naujieji Karvaičiai, the 1 and 2 zones of the Inkaras village, the Žvejų village in Juodkrantė and Senoji Preila.

8. The aim of natural reservations is to preserve the original landscape of Kuršių Nerija - the unique units of the great dunerange of the drifting and gray dunes, blown-out remnants area and seaside blown sand plain (palve) landscape.
9. The landscape reservations are aiming at preserving the original landscape of Kuršių Nerija with the different fragments of the great and the protective duneranges, dunes the difference of the seaside and lagoonside palve, the great horns of the lagoonside.
10. It is permitted to re-arrange and expand buildings, change the limits of separate land plots, build new buildings and manage the territory only following a duly prepared and confirmed detailed plan.

PROTECTIVE ZONE

11. The protective zone consists of Nida watering place and Smiltynė fortres's protective zones.

RECREATIONAL ZONE

12. The recreation zone of the National park - the parks of settlements forest and seaside dunes and recreation forests. It has been foreseen in the non-recreative program that cognitive recreation shall be developed within the whole territory of the National park with the exception of natural reservations, the aim of which - to acquaint the visitors with the natural, cultural and historical values. Water tourism shall be encouraged and sport, too. Building of new resorts in the settlements and the rest of the park territory hasn't been planned. It shall be determined by the Lithuanian Republic Government whom the military objects, situated in Juodkrantė will belong to and how they will be used. (The objects of the Russian Federation military units).

THE RESIDENTIAL ZONE

13. The residential zone of the National park consists of Nida, Preila, Pervalka, Juodkrantė, Alksnynė and Smiltynė settlements. Their territories, with the exception of Pervalka settlements shall not be increased. The residential area needs shall be met by managing the present buildings and making the construction site denser. Only natural increase of population is forecasted that shall secure the economic activities of the park and the self-government.
14. The building, reconstruction and restoration projects of dwelling houses, service and other objects should be prepared in compliance with the duly confirmed principle plans of Nida, Preila, Pervalka, Juodkrantė, Alksnynė and Smiltynė settlements and their neighborhood territories.

ECONOMICAL ZONE

15. The economical zone of the National park - the present public utilities zones and the provided zones for their expansion in the territories of Nida, Preila, Pervalka, Juodkrantė and Alksnynė settlements.

MAINTENANCE OF KURŠIŲ MARIOS AND BALTIC SEA SHORES AND FORESTS.

16. The forests are maintained in compliance with the forest maintenance organization project, prepared on the basis of the National Park Plan Scheme (master plan)
17. The Kuršių Marios and Baltic Sea shores are maintained differentially, taking into consideration the parameters of the shore change.

ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE

18. The water resources of Nida, Preila - Pervalka watering places are sufficient, though water are essential, the more effective water improvement technology should be fixed and applied. The Juodkrantė watering place is used without hydrological tests, so its maintenance resources haven't been determined. It is essential to explore and determine the underground water resources of Juodkrantė settlement, to determine the sanitary protection zone of Nida, Preila-Pervalka and Juodkrantė settlements.
19. Sewage collecting system have been installed in the settlements within the territory of the National park, but only in Preila and Pervalka the waters are purified in summer. During the other seasons the sewage of the settlements flow into the Kuršių Marios without being purified.
The rain sewage purification equipment - sand precipitators, oil catchers and filters are planned to be installed on the Kuršių Marios and Baltic Sea shores, in the public utilities zone and other places.
20. Electricity should be used for heating purposes and the present boiler-houses which must be gradually re-arranged into electrode-accumulative.
21. The electricity is supplied by two-chain 110 kw and 35 kw electric power supply line from Klaipėda District transformer substation. For better supply of electric power to the National park settlements construction of new, reconstruction of the present transformer substation and other electric power supply lines facilities are planned.
22. The roads and streets system shouldn't be modified in Kuršių Nerija. Their pavement must be improved and the crossroads of the main highway and the entrance roads to Nida, Preila and Pervalka should be reconstructed. The intensity of traffic and transport should be regulated.
23. It is essential to encourage transportation of passengers and loads by water transport. The Nida, Preila, Pervalka, Juodkrantė and Alksnynė ports and piers should be adapted for low-speed and high-speed passengers and cargo-carrying vessels, yachts, boats, water-bicycles to be moored.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK WORKS PROGRAM

The National park works program is being implemented by Klaipėda and Neringa Cities Municipalities, involved in organization of the Park's activities. The funds are provided for this purpose from the Lithuanian State Budget and the budgets of Municipalities and other sources.

**KURŠIŲ NERIJA NATIONAL PARK (KNNP)
WORKS PROGRAM**

Item No	Name of works	Customer	Completion deadline	State budget funds for 1995 (thousand of Litas)
1	2	3	4	

PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF LANDSCAPE

1.	To prepare correction of forestry project	Ministry of Forestry	1995	10,-
2.	To prepare maintenance rules of ethnocultural and urban reservation territories	Department of Monument Preservation	March 31, 1995	10,-
3.	To reinforce the lagoon banks of KNNP	Neringa and Klaipėda towns Municipalities, State management	1995-1996	
4.	To prepare the project of usage for other purposes part of the Juodkrantė seaside military center and improvement of it, to recultivate the territory of military destination	Neringa town Municipality	1996	150,-

TRANSPORT

1.	To prepare the project of water transport service of KNNP. Realization of the project	Ministry of Transport	1995 1996	65,-
2.	To prepare and realize the plan of legal, administrative and economic measures to regulate the automobile transport traffic in the territory of KNNP	Municipality	1995	65,-

1	2	3	4	5
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3.	To form the bicycle tracks system and set up bicycle rent centers following the scheme offered	Municipality	1995 - 1996	20,-
4.	To prepare the technical specifications project of a service airport and to realize it	Municipality	1996	

IMPROVEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS

1.	To prepare detailed cadastre plans of Neringa town plots	Municipality	March 31 1995	32,-
2.	To prepare the reconstruction project of the central part of Nida	Municipality	1995	200,-
3.	Detailed projects of new residential lives of Nida and Pervalka	Municipality	1995	100,-
4.	To prepare the detailed combined project of the Gintaras Lagoon zone in Juodkrantė. To start realization of it	Municipality	1995	50,-
5.	To prepare the reconstruction and construction plan of the central part of Juodkrantė with the passenger and yachts harbor	Municipality	1996	
6.	To prepare the lagoonside street widening and embankment improvement project in Juodkrantė	Municipality	1996	
7.	To prepare the detail project of the territory around Alksnynė pier improvement			

1	2	3	4	5
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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. To prepare the legal, administrative and economic measures to preserve and increase the housing recourses of Neringa	Municipality	March 31, 1995	20,-
2. To prepare the stimulation program of service referring to it as a small business	Municipality	June 31, 1995	

PUBLIC UTILITIES-ENGINEERING PROGRAM

1. Hydro-geological research of Juodkrantė and other watering places, calculation of sanitary protection zones. Construction of boroholes and water preparation equipment	Municipality Klaipėda state water supply enterprise, "ARTVA" hydro-geological enterprise	1995-1996	1300,-
2. To prepare the sanitary service supply program, to start reconstruction and construction of new sanitary items in all the settlements and their seaside zones	Klaipėda and Neringa towns municipalities	1995-1996	10,-
3. To calculate 110/10 kV transformer substations loads on 10 kV bus bar and the present total loads 110kV ETL	Municipality	March 31, 1995	300,-
4. To prepare reconstruction projects of the present boilerhouses for converting them into electrode with the heat accumulating mechanisms	Municipality	December 31, 1995	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	To install transformers (110/10kV) at the regional electricity transformer station	Municipality "Klaipėdos elektros tinklai" state enterprise	1995	
6.	Designing and construction of Nida water purification equipment	Municipality Klaipėda state water supply enterprise	1995-1997	
7.	Hydrological research of Smiltyne watering places (construction of boreholes and water preparation equipment)	Municipality of Klaipėda town	1995	250,-
8.	A detail plan of Juodkrantė Northern public utilities zone, design and construction of water purification equipment	Municipality of Klaipėda state water supply enterprise	1996	
9.	Replacement of pumps of Nida 2nd sewerage waterlifting station in Kuverto street by pums with the regulated numbers of revolutions by change of electricity frequency	Municipality Klaipėda state water supply enterprise	1996	
10.	To prepare a detailed plan of Nida Southern public utilities zone and neighboring territories	Municipality	1996	
11.	To construct new TP/04 transformer substations near Nida water purification equipments and electrode boiler-houses	Municipality "Klaipėdos elektros tinklai" state enterprise	1996	

1	2	3	4	5
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RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

1. To segment potential tourist markets, to prepare marketing and advertising program, to expand the activities of the information center	State Tourism Center, Neringa and Klaipėda towns municipalities	1995	30,-
2. Training program for service and municipality employees, improvement of skills	Neringa and Klaipėda towns municipalities, State Tourism Center, Ministry of Environment Protection	1995	50,-
3. Protect of Courish Ethnic Outdoor Museum in Pervalka	Ministry of Culture	1995	20,-
4. Project and equipment of Service Center in Smiltynė near the second ferry station on the lagoon side	Klaipėda Town Municipality	1995-1996	130,-
5. Project and contraction of the Custom House of NIA	Customs Department, Municipality	1995-1996	300,-

ATTACHMENT 3

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ATTACHMENT 4

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIST

4.1 Selective list of rare, endemic and relic plants of the Curonian Spit

4.2 List of rare and protected species of the vertebrates noted on the Curonian Spit

Attachment 4.1.

Rare plants, relicts and endemites of the Curonian Spit

Nr.	families/ species	endemites	relicts	relict- endemites	Red Data Book	
					Lithuania	Russia
	Botrychiaceae					
	<i>Botrichium lunaria</i> (L.) Sw.		+			
	<i>Botrichium matricariifolium</i> A. Br. ex Koch		+			
	<i>Botrichium multifidum</i> (S. G. Gmel.) Rupr.		+		+	
	<i>Botrichium simplex</i> E. Hitchc.		+		+	+
	Brassicaceae					
	<i>Cakile baltica</i> Jord. ex Pobed.	+				
	<i>Alyssum gmelinii</i> Jord.				+	
	<i>Lunaria rediviva</i> L.		+			
	Caprifoliaceae					
	<i>Linnaea borealis</i> L.					
	Caryophyllaceae					
	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum</i> Pers.				+	
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> L.					
	Compositae					
	<i>Tragopogon heterospermus</i> Schweigg.	+				
	Fabaceae					
	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i> L.				+	
	<i>Anthyllis maritima</i> Schweigg.	+				
	Ophioglossaceae					
	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> L.		+			
	Orchidaceae					
	<i>Corallorrhiza trifida</i> Chatel.					
	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> (Druce) Soó					
	<i>Dactylorhiza hebridensis</i> (Wilmott) Aver.					
	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> (L.) Soó					
	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> (L.) Soó					
	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i> (Hoffm. ex Bernh.) Bess.				+	
	<i>Goodiera repens</i> (L.) R. Br.				+	
	<i>Liparis loeselii</i> (L.) Rich.					+
	<i>Listera cordata</i> (L.) R. Br.				+	
	<i>Listera ovata</i> (L.) R. Br.					
	<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> (L.) Sw.					
	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i> (L.) Rich.					
	<i>Neottianthe cucullata</i> (L.) Schlechter					
	<i>Orchis morio</i> L.					+
	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i> (L.) Rich.					
	Limoniaceae					
	<i>Armeria vulgaris</i> Willd.					+
	Poaceae					
	<i>Aira praecox</i> L.				+	
	<i>Ammocalamagrostis baltica</i> (Flugge) P. Fourn.	+				
	Pyrolaceae					
	<i>Chimaphilla umbellata</i> (L.) W. Barton.					
	Scrophulariaceae					
	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.				+	

	Linaria loeselii Schweigg.	+				
	Umbelliferae					
	Eringium maritimum L.				+	
	Geraniaceae					
	Geranium lucidum L.				+	
	Linaceae					
	Radiola linoides Roth.				+	
	Lythraceae					
	Peplis portula L.				+	
	Ericaceae					
	Erica tetralix L.				+	
	Primulaceae					
	Glaux maritima L.				+	
	Gencionaceae					
	Centaurium littorale Gilmour				+	
	Rubiaceae					
	Cruciata laevipes Opiz				+	
	Menyanthaceae					
	Nymphoides peltata O.Kuntze				+	
	Juncagynaceae					
	Triglochin maritimum L.				+	
	Liliaceae					
	Alium vineale L.				+	
	Juncaceae					
	Juncus gerardii Loisel.				+	
	Cyperaceae					
	Carex brizoides L.				+	
	Carex ligerica Gay				+	
	Cyperus fuscus L.				+	
	Lycopodiaceae					
	Huperzia selago (L.)				+	

**List of rare and protected species of the fauna,
found on the territory of the Curonian Spit**

Animal species	Categories of the rarity status		
	Red Book of the Russian Federation (1997)	Red Book of the Lithuania (1992)	Red Book of the IUNP (1996)
1	2	3	4
Insecta			
Cicindela maritima Dej		II	
Polyphylla fullo		III	
Necotia lugubris		II	
Calosoma sycophanta L.		II	
Papilio machaon		III	
Maculinea teleius		II	
Theumetopoea pinivora		I	
Cuculia balsamitae		III	
Apamea lithoxylea Schiff.		IV	
Mesoligia literosa Haw.		III	
Ischnura pumilio Charp.		II	
Labidura riparia Pall.		III	
Crossocerus imitans Kohl		III	
Podalonia luffii Saunders		III	
Cyclostomata			
1. Petromyzon marinus	I	I	II
Osteichthyes			
1. Alosa fallax	IV	I	-
2. Salmo trutta trutta*	II	IV	I
3. Salmo salar		IV	
4. Abramis ballerus		O	
5. Acipenser sturio		O	
Aves			
1. Gavia arctica arctica*	II		-
2. Cygnus bewickii*	V		-
3. Anser erythropus*	II		-
4. Branta bernicla hrota	III		-
5. Tadorna tadorna		IV	
6. Mergus merganser		III	
7. Pandion haliaetus**	III		-
8. Milvus milvus**	I		-
9. Milvus migrans		II	
10. Circaetus gallicus*	II		-
11. Aquila clanga*	II		-
12. Aquila pomarina*	III		-

13. <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> *	III		-
14. <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> **	III	I	II
15. <i>Falco peregrinus</i> *	II		-
16. <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		IV	
17. <i>Crex crex</i>	-		I
18. <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> *	III		-
19. <i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> **	III		-
20. <i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> **	III		-
21. <i>Gallinago media</i> *	-		III
22. <i>Numenius arquata</i> **	II		-
23. <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> *	III		-
24. <i>Columba oenas</i>		II	
25. <i>Dendrocopos medius medius</i>	II		-
26. <i>Picus viridis</i>		III	
27. <i>Lanius excubitor excubitor</i> *	III		-
28. <i>Anthus campestris</i>		IV	
29. <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> *	IV		-
30. <i>Parus cyanus cyanus</i> **	IV		-
Mammalia			
1. <i>Halichoerus grypus macrorhynchus</i> **	I	I	-
2. <i>Micromys minutus</i>			III
3. <i>Lutra lutra</i>		IV	
4. <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>		IV	
5. <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>		IV	

Categories of the Red Books:

I. - Species under the threat of disappearing

II. - Species with the numbers that are steadily reducing

III. - Rare species (with a small number and distributed on a small territory or sporadically)

IV. - Indefinite by status (poorly studied)

V. - Reconstructing species

* - Species found on the Curonian Spit only during seasonal migrations

** - Species found during migrations and summer-fall movements with possible reproduction

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ATTACHMENT 5
AUTHORISATION

AUTHORIZATION

1. I, Gennady Teplyakov
 the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4.
2. I understand that the photograph(s) and/or slide(s) described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:
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 - b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications: a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund;
 - c) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
 - d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
 - e) exhibitions, etc.
3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.
4. The photograph(s) and/or slide(s) for which the authorization is given include: (Please describe photographs and give for each a complete caption and the year of production or, if published, of first publication. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)

30 colour slides of Curonian Spit

5. All photographs and/or slides will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.
6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.
7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.
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Rybachy
 Place

31.05.99
 date

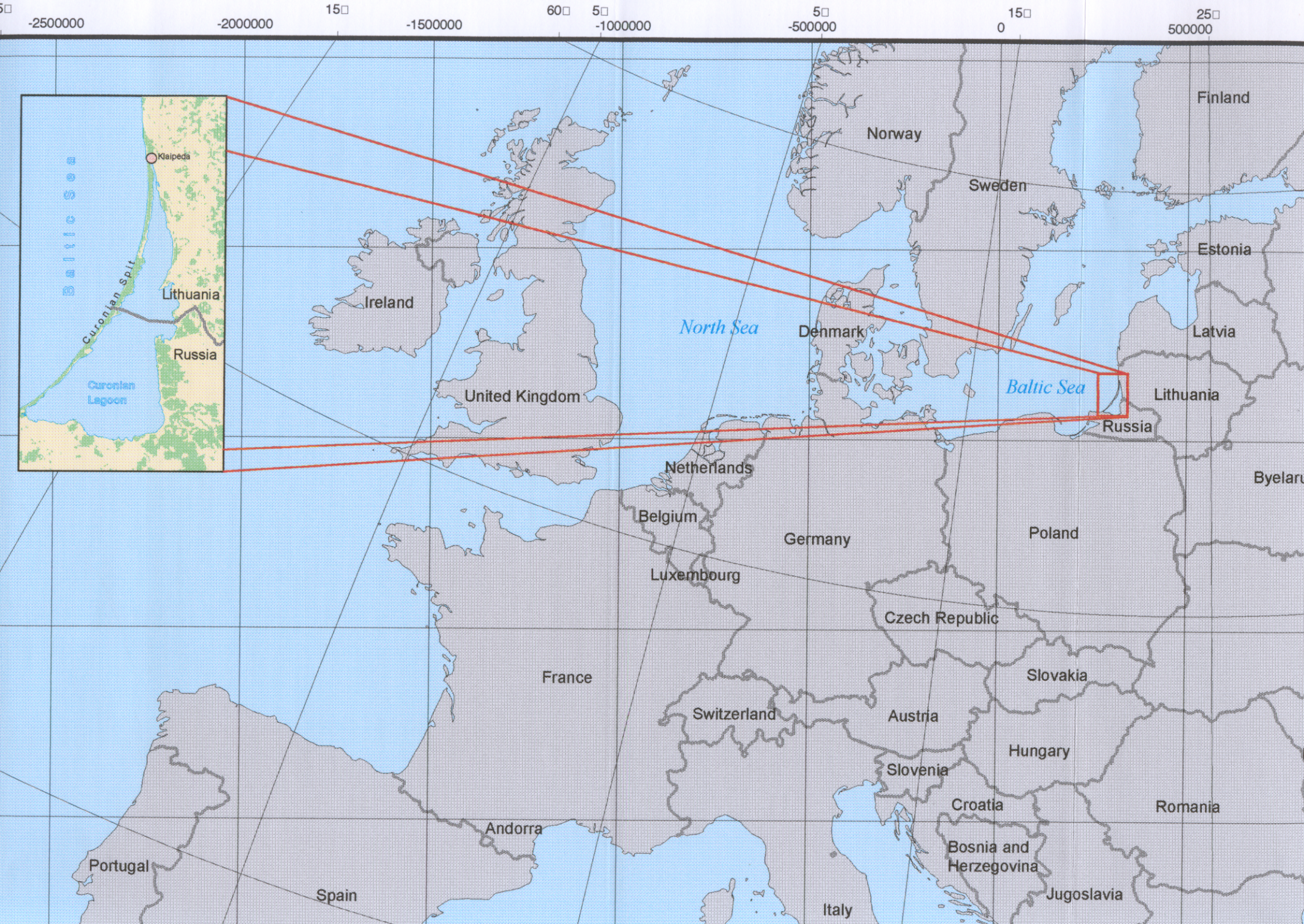
[Signature]
 Signature, title or function of the person duly authorized

ATTACHMENT 6

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Photographic documentation

- | # | Name of a slide |
|----|---|
| 1 | Lesnoje settlement. View from the bay |
| 2 | Swampy shore in the southern part of the bay |
| 3 | View of the southern part of the Spit along Zelenogradsk-Klaipeda Highway |
| 4 | Sand-containing facilities. View of Lebed Lake (Swan Lake) |
| 5 | View of Dune Krasnaja (Red Dune) |
| 6 | View of Dune Skilvit |
| 7 | Watch Tower at the Muller Peak |
| 8 | View of site burnt-out in 1995 and renewal cuttings |
| 9 | View of Lesnoje settlement |
| 10 | Sea through the young wood |
| 11 | Dune Kruglaja. View from the Rybachy settlement |
| 12 | View of the Spit from the protection embankment - dunes near the city of Zelenogradsk |
| 13 | Forest lands near Rybachy settlement |
| 14 | View of Chaika Lake (Mew Lake) and Rybachy settlement |
| 15 | Rybachy Cape and Rybachy settlement - Eastside view |
| 16 | Resting site by the road |
| 17 | White Dunes of the High Ridge. View from the bay |
| 18 | Quicksand of White Dunes |
| 19 | The Europe largest trap for bird ringing of the field installation of the ornithological station «Rybachy», Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences |
| 20 | Gray Dunes and bays |
| 21 | View of Morskoje settlement and of the bay |
| 22 | A part of the Gray Dune and of the Bay |
| 23 | Museum of the National Park «Kurshskaja Kosa». Ethnography Hall |
| 24 | Museum of the National Park «Kurshskaja Kosa». Nature Hall |
| 25 | White Dune in winter-time |
| 26 | Sea fever-weed |
| 27 | Steep slope of the White Dune |
| 28 | Sand containing on the embankment |
| 29 | White Dune slope in the Old Pilkoppen neighbourhood |





Baltic Sea

Klaipėda

Spit

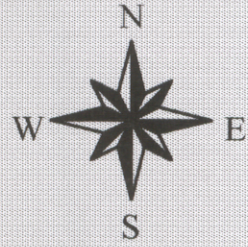
Curonian

Curonian Lagoon

Lithuania

Russia

M 1:70000





Monument to L. Reza and to Karvaičiai
Dune of Horses (1929)



Nagliai Bay

Cape Birštvynas
Cape of Horses

Monument to L. Reza and to Karvaičiai village buried in the sand
Pervalka Lighthouse (1900)
Pervalka Settlement (1836)

Pervalka
Pervalka Bay

Cape Pervalka

Karvaičiai Bay

Cape of Goats
Karvaičiai, 1797

Preila

Preila Settlement (1843)
Preila school (1907)

Little Bay of Preila
Little Cape of Preila

Big Bay of Preila

Big Cape of Preila

Bulvikis Bay

Nida Bay

Thomas Mann House
Nida
Nida Old cemetery
Amber collection
House in which G.D. Kuvert resided (1787-1828) and monument to G.D. Kuvert
Nida Settlement
Ethnographic fisherman house

Pamidis Bay

Nida, 1730
Cape Parridis
Death valley

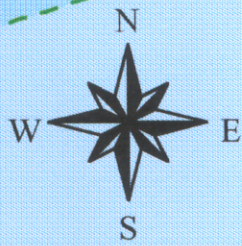
Nida, 1675

Grobštas Bay

Cape Grobštas

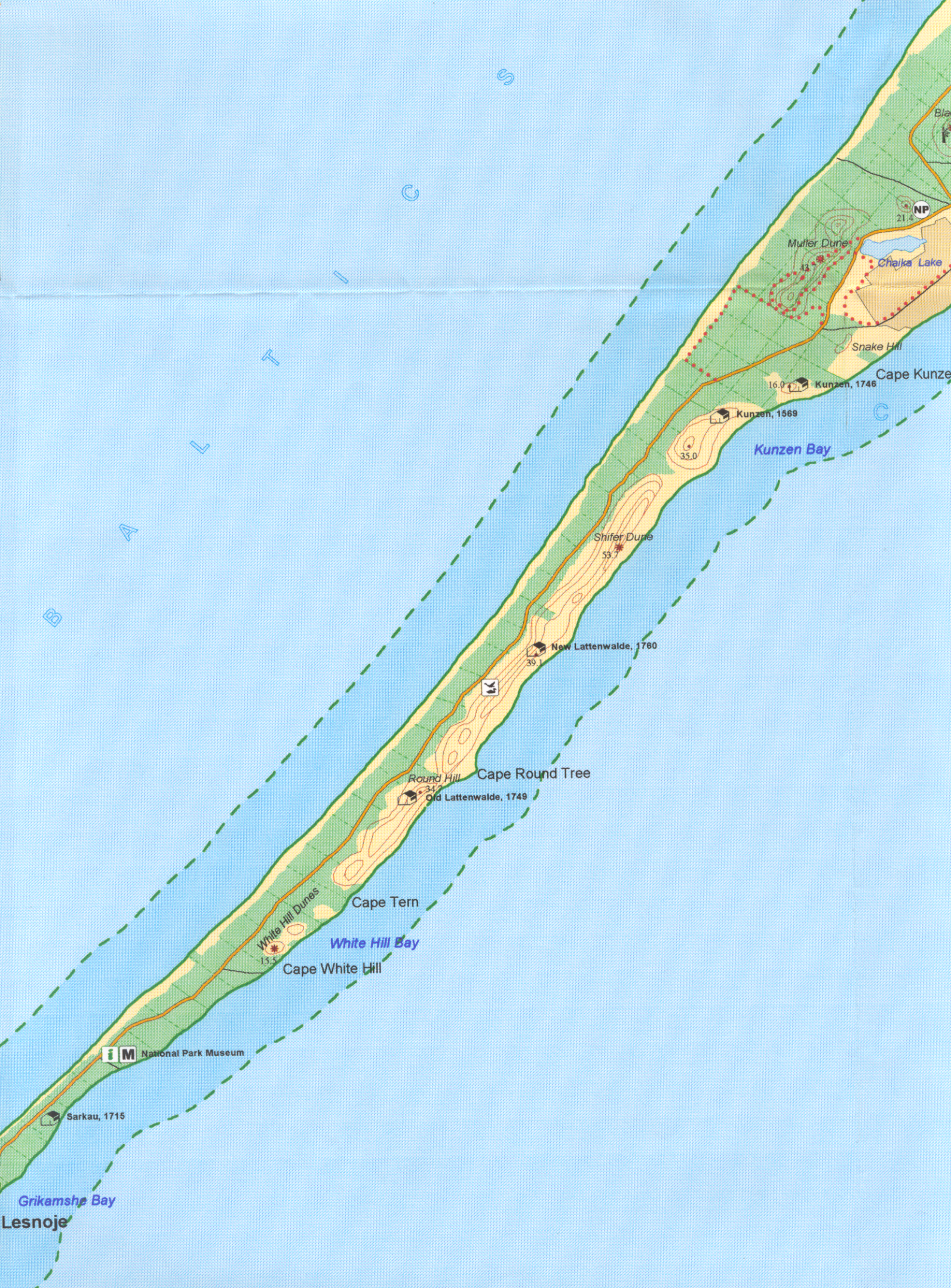
LITHUANIA
RUSSIA

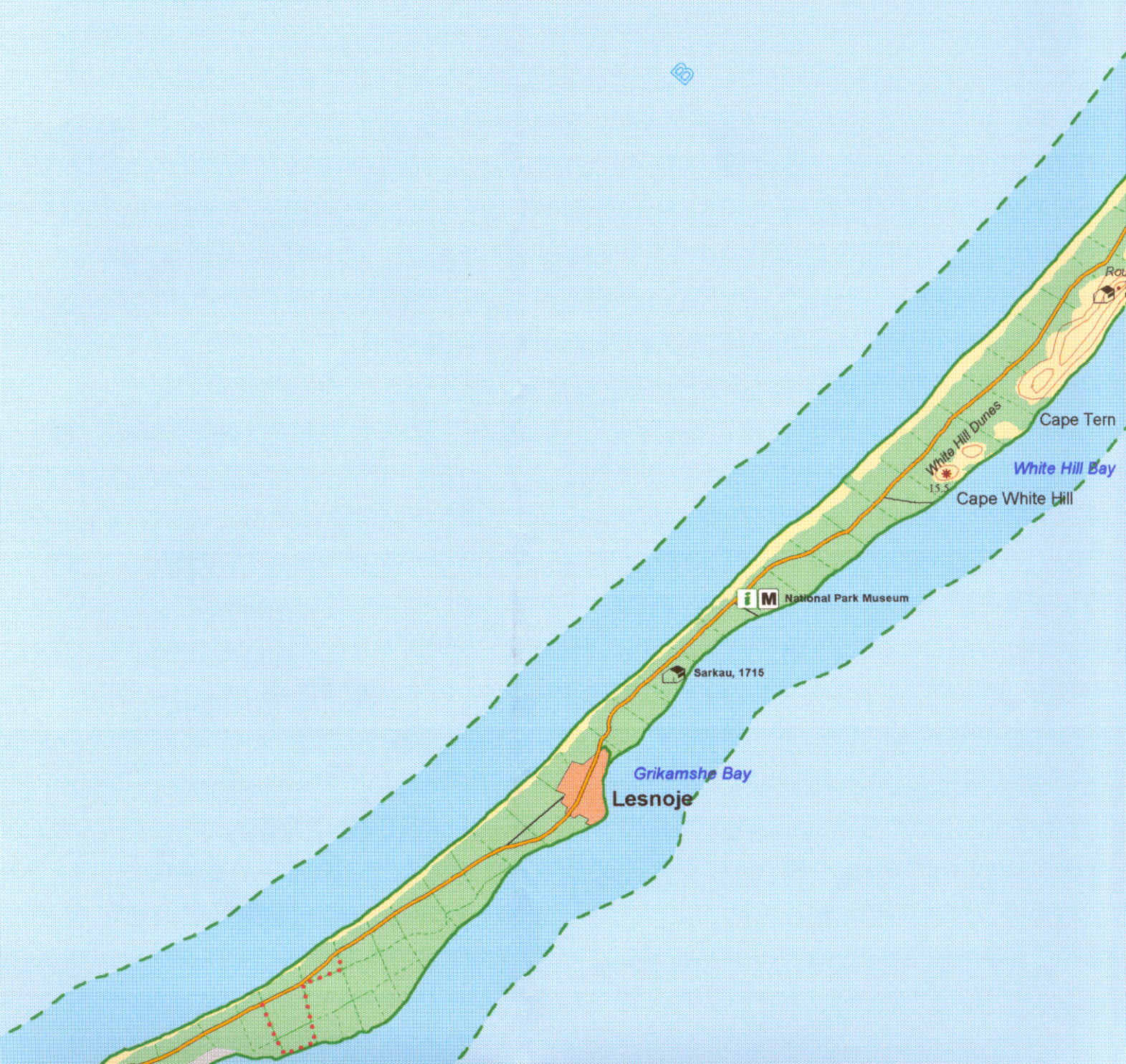
OF THE CURONIAN SPIT



LEGEND

— Boundary of the National Park





20

Rot.

Cape Tern

White Hill Bay

Cape White Hill

White Hill Dunes
15.5

i M National Park Museum

Sarkau, 1715

Grikamshe Bay

Lesnoje



Photo 1. View of the Kurshskaja Kosa from the Morskoje settlement



Photo 2. View of the advance dune (against the foreground) and the tail of the chain of high dunes between the Lesnoje and Rybachy settlements



**Photo 7. View of the Eastern Cape and of the Red Dune (51 meters high).
Specimen of unfixed moving sands**



Photo 8. The Baltic Mustard (*Carile baltica* Jord) over the dune's slope



Photo 9. A phenomenon so call “drunk forest”, as a result of strong western winds



Photo 10. Giant Thuja (*Thuja plicata*), one of the oldest trees on the Kurshskaja Kosa

Curonian Spit (Lithuania/Russia)

No 994

Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	The Curonian Spit
<i>Location</i>	Klaipeda Region, Neringa and Klaipeda (Lithuania); Kaliningrad Region, Zelenogradsk District (Russian Federation)
<i>States Party</i>	Lithuania and the Russian Federation
<i>Date</i>	23 July 1999

Justification by State Party

[**Note** This property is nominated as a *mixed site*, under the natural and the cultural criteria. This evaluation will deal solely with the cultural values, and the natural values will be covered in the IUCN evaluation.]

The landscape of the Curonian Spit has been formed not only by natural processes but also by human activities, and so it represents the combined work of nature and of man. It illustrates the evolution of a society based on fishing. Up to the present day the Curonian Spit has been a continuing cultural landscape, which “retains an active social role in contemporary society associated with the traditional way of life and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress” (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, paragraph 39.ii). At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time, the latter integrally related to both natural forces and human activity. On the Curonian Spit it is still possible to observe the relict landscape in which an evolutionary process came to an end in the past: the ethnographic heritage of the Kursiai tribe, which lived on the Spit for a long period, but have now disappeared, still exists. The earlier landscape of fishing villages is to be found beneath the sand-dunes.

The Spit retains the following items of cultural heritage:

- Fishing settlements, where the works of man and nature are of outstanding universal value from the ethnocultural, historical, and aesthetic points of view;
- Architectural works that are unique in scale and which are of outstanding value from the historical, artistic, and scientific points of view;
- Archaeological sites, most notably buried villages.

The special significance of the Curonian Spit is expressed through the vivid combination of its natural and its cultural heritage. The latter relates not simply to material and

spiritual aspects, but also to the experience accumulated by generations of local inhabitants, which has permitted the rehabilitation of natural systems of the Spit that had been lost.

Criteria ii, iv, and v

Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this nomination comprises *groups of buildings and sites*. It is also a *cultural landscape* as defined in paragraph 39 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

History and Description

History

Formation of the Curonian Spit began some 5000 years ago. Despite the continual shifting of its sand dunes, Mesolithic people whose main source of food was from the sea settled there in the 4th millennium BCE, working bone and stone brought from the mainland. In the 1st millennium CE West Baltic tribes (Curonians and Prussians) established seasonal settlements there, to collect stores of fish, and perhaps also for ritual purposes.

The temperature increase in Europe during the 9th and 10th centuries resulted in a rise of sea level and the creation of the Brockist strait at the base of the Spit. This provided the basis for the establishment of the pagan trading centre of Kaup, which flourished between c 800 and 1016. This is unique in being the last unexcavated large proto-urban settlement of the Viking period.

The invasion of Prussia by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century marked a major change in the historical development of the Spit. They were gradually driven out, but armed conflict continued in the region up to the 15th century. The Spit had great strategic importance, and in consequence the Knights built castles at Memel (1252), Nohauz (1283), and Rossitten (1372). They also settled German farmers around the castles, building roads and clearing woodland for agriculture.

The influence of the Knights ended with the peace treaty signed with Lithuania in 1422. Groups of Baltic peoples set up settlements on the Spit and the population increased. However, since their main activities were fishing and beekeeping, this had little impact on the natural environment of the Spit. The early 16th century witnessed the economic and political rise of Prussia, accompanied by intensive industrialization. Industries such as glassmaking, shipbuilding, and salt and metal production required large amounts of wood, charcoal, and potash, all of which could be obtained easily and cheaply on the Spit. Most of the woodland was felled to meet this demand. Loss of tree cover resulted in degradation of the vegetation and exposed the underlying sand to wind erosion.

In the 16th century a new process of dune formation began and settlements became buried in sand. By the early 19th century woodland only survived in a few places on the Spit, which took on the topography that has survived to the present day.

Large sums were made available by the Prussian State Land Management from the beginning of the 19th century to prevent further destabilization of the Spit. The works took the form of the construction of a protective bank of sand to prevent further ingress of dunes (a process that took most of the century) and the stabilization of dunes by means of brushwood hurdles, accompanied by reafforestation. By the end of the 19th century nearly half of the Spit had been converted to woodland thanks to these works.

The battles of January 1945 saw considerable destruction of the woodland cover from fire, bombing, and the movement of heavy vehicles. Restoration work began after World War II and has continued with success, despite some serious incursions from the sea; nowadays woodland covers more than 71% of the surface area of the Spit.

Description

The Curonian Spit is a sandy peninsula that separates the Baltic Sea and the Curonian Lagoon. It stretches in a slightly concave arc for a distance of 98km (52km in Lithuania, 46km in Russia) from the Kaliningrad peninsula to the town of Klaipeda, and it varies in width from 0.4 to 3.8km.

The largest settlements in the Lithuanian part are Smiltyne, Pervalka, Juodkrante, Preila, and Nida and in the Russian part those of Lesnoje, Morskoje, Rybachy, and the Diuny tourist hotel complex.

The dominant relief feature is a large ridge of high dunes which stretches for 72km and varies in width between 250m and 1.2km. The average height is 35m, but in places the dunes rise to more than 60m. Dune valleys divide the ridge into separate dune massifs, and capes are generally formed in front of these valleys. At the present time more than half the ridge is forested.

The most significant element of the Spit's cultural heritage is represented by the old fishing settlements. The earliest of these were buried in sand when the woodland cover was removed. Those that have survived since the beginning of the 19th century are all to be found along the coast of the Curonian Lagoon. At the end of that century more elaborate buildings – lighthouses, churches, schools, and villas – began to be erected alongside the simpler vernacular houses. This was due in part to the fact that the Spit became a recreational centre: Juodkrante became famous as a health resort as early as 1840 and Nida, Preila, and Pervalka were given official recognition in this category in 1933.

In the centre, Nida, the largest settlement on the Spit, has a linear plan based on a single main street that runs parallel to the Lagoon and which developed spontaneously in the 19th century. Small streets, mostly dead-ends, join the main street at intervals and it is connected to the Lagoon by a network of paths.

The first fishermen's houses in Preila, 9km to the north of Nida, were built in clusters, and they were linked by a single main road. A little further north is the small settlement of Pervalka. The compact single-storeyed fishermen's houses that had survived from the early 19th century were destroyed during World War II and have been replaced by uninspiring modern buildings.

The topography of dune valleys and wooded crests imposed a special character on Juodkrante, 13km north of Nida. From the 17th century to the 20th century it was composed of

seven separate settlements, each slightly different in layout and architecture. They were united as a single urban unit at the beginning of the 20th century. Until 1942 it was the most important fishing settlement and health resort on the Spit, but this distinction was lost as a result of wartime destruction.

The most northerly part of the Spit is known as Smiltyne. It was not settled until the mid 19th century, when a health resort was created. It is the point where ferries from Klaipeda on the Lithuanian mainland arrive on the Spit.

The surviving buildings on the Spit of cultural significance are the houses of fishermen built during the 19th century. In their original form they were built of wood and thatched with reeds. A homestead consisted of two or three buildings: a dwelling house, a cattle shed, and a smoke house for curing fish. These were located to one side of the long narrow plot, leaving space for a kitchen garden and for drying nets. The houses were constructed at right-angles to the street.

The development of the Spit for recreational purposes in the 20th century saw many changes. The fishermen's houses were enlarged and new houses were built, in styles that had no reference to the traditional architecture. Summer cottages were built, usually two-storeyed and with their long sides to the street. As a result, the appearance of the settlements was radically altered.

Other buildings are the sturdy lighthouse at Pervalka and the Neo-Gothic Evangelical Lutheran churches at Juodkrante and Nida, both built in the 1880s.

The cemeteries of Nida, Preila, Pervalka, and Juodkrante are of interest. Of special significance are the characteristic grave markers known as *krikštai*. These are timber planks decorated with flowers, horses' and birds' heads, human silhouettes, and other motifs. These only survive in the Nida cemetery.

Management and Protection

Legal status

The entire Curonian Spit is protected in the form of two National Parks. The Lithuanian part is the National Park "Kuršių Nerija," created by Decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania No I-1224 of 23 April 1991. The Russian part is the National Park "Kurshskaya Kosa," created by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR No 423 of 6 November 1987, as amended in 1995.

The protective measures in the management plan for the Lithuanian Park make special provision for protection and conservation of the cultural heritage and cultural landscape. That for the Russian Park invokes the Federal Law "On specially protected natural territories," which forbids and activity which is potentially harmful for, *inter alia*, historical and cultural sites.

Management

Both National Parks are state property.

The Lithuanian Park is managed by its own administration, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forest and Protected Areas of the Ministry of Environment. There is a territorial management plan for the Curonian Spit covering the period to 2005, approved in 1994 by the Lithuanian Government. This forms the basis for a series of detailed

plans relating to forestry management, recreational development, settlement improvement, and infrastructure development. The specific management plan for the “Kuršių Nerija” National Park includes provisions for the protection, rational use, and restoration of the cultural heritage and landscape and for ensuring the continuity of architectural traditions in developing settlements.

Management of the Russian Park takes place at two levels. Overall responsibility is with the Federal Forestry Service, which works through the Forest Administration of the Kaliningrad Region. The General Development Plan of the “Kurshskaya Kosa” National Park of 1989 sets out measures for conservation, control, and use of the Park, as well as scientific research projects. The information in the nomination dossier does not indicate whether it makes specific reference to the cultural aspects of the Park.

Both Parks have clearly defined zones. The zoning categories are:

- Strict Nature Reserves;
- Limited access zones;
- Recreation zones;
- Settlements;
- Agricultural zones.

They are also surrounded by buffer zones (in the Baltic and the Curonian Lagoon) that vary in width from 500m to 2km.

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

Conservation in both parts of the Curonian Spit appears to have concentrated on its natural qualities since the end of World War II. These have, however, ensured that the overall landscape values have been protected and enhanced, which are significant when the property is considered as a cultural landscape. There appears to be only belated recognition on the part of the Lithuanian authorities of the cultural value of the heritage properties on that part of the Spit.

Authenticity

In landscape terms, the Curonian Spit has high value. It is an example of a special landform that is subject to changes owing to natural phenomena resulting from climate variations and from human interventions. The latter have been both catastrophic, as in the case of the drastic deforestation in the 16th century, and beneficial, as demonstrated by the creation of artificial barriers in the 19th century against further incursions by the sea. It is undoubtedly a continuing organic landscape, as defined in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

A joint ICOMOS/IUCN mission visited the Curonian Spit in May 2000.

ICOMOS comments

In the opinion of ICOMOS the Curonian Spit qualifies for inscription on the World Heritage List under the cultural criteria. However, it is essential that the management plans for the two components of the nominated property should be harmonized and integrated before it can be inscribed. It is especially important that there should be an effective joint tourism management plan. To ensure the proper management of the entire Spit, a joint consultative commission should be set up, operating in the same way as the Franco-Spanish commission for the Mont Perdu World Heritage site.

Recommendation

At the meeting of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee in Paris in June 2000, this nomination was referred back to the two States Parties, requesting them to take active steps to create the collaborative mechanisms proposed by ICOMOS. At the time this evaluation was prepared for printing this information had not been received.

In the event of the information being made available before the extraordinary meeting of the Bureau in November 2000 and found to conform with these requirements, ICOMOS recommends that this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *critterion v*:

Criterion v The Curonian Spit is an outstanding example of a landscape of sand dunes that is under constant threat from natural forces (wind and tide). After disastrous human interventions that menaced its survival the Spit was reclaimed by massive protection and stabilization works begun in the 19th century and still continuing to the present day.

ICOMOS, September 2000

Isthme de Courlande (Lituanie/Russie)

No 994

Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	L'isthme de Courlande
<i>Lieu</i>	Région de Klaïpeda, Néringa et Klaïpeda (Lituanie); Région de Kaliningrad, district de Zelenogradsk (Fédération de Russie)
<i>États partie</i>	Lituanie et Fédération de Russie
<i>Date</i>	23 juillet 1999

Justification émanant de l'État partie

[**Note** Ce bien est proposé pour inscription en tant que *site mixte*, en vertu de critères naturels et culturels. Cette évaluation ne portera que sur les valeurs culturelles, les naturelles faisant l'objet de l'évaluation de l'UICN.]

Le paysage de l'isthme de Courlande est le fruit de processus naturels, mais aussi d'activités humaines, et représente donc l'œuvre combinée de la nature et de l'homme. Il illustre l'évolution d'une société reposant sur la pêche. L'isthme de Courlande demeure à ce jour un paysage culturel vivant, qui « conserve un rôle social actif dans la société contemporaine étroitement associé au mode de vie traditionnel et dans lequel le processus évolutif continue » (*Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, paragraphe 39.ii). Dans le même temps, il présente d'importantes preuves matérielles de son évolution au fil du temps, étroitement associée aux forces naturelles et à l'activité humaine. Sur l'isthme de Courlande, il reste possible d'observer le paysage relique témoin de la fin, jadis, d'un processus évolutif. Le patrimoine ethnographique de la tribu Kursiai, qui vécut pendant longtemps sur l'isthme mais qui s'est aujourd'hui éteinte, existe toujours. L'ancien paysage de villages de pêcheurs se trouve sous les dunes de sable.

L'isthme conserve les éléments suivants de son patrimoine culturel :

- Les peuplements de pêcheurs, où les œuvres de l'homme et de la nature sont d'une valeur universelle exceptionnelle, tant du point de vue ethnoculturel qu'historique et esthétique.
- Les œuvres architecturales, uniques par leurs dimensions et leur valeur historique, artistique et scientifique exceptionnelle.

- Les sites archéologiques, notamment les villages enterrés.

La signification particulière de l'isthme de Courlande s'exprime par la combinaison vivante de son patrimoine naturel et culturel. Ce dernier n'est pas simplement lié à des aspects matériels et spirituels, mais aussi à l'expérience accumulée par des générations d'habitants du cru, qui a permis la réhabilitation des systèmes naturels de l'isthme qui avaient été perdus.

Critères ii, iv et v

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble* et de *sites*. Le bien est également un *paysage culturel*, tel que défini au paragraphe 39 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

Histoire et description

Histoire

La formation de l'isthme de Courlande a commencé il y a quelques 5000 ans. En dépit des déplacements continus des dunes de sable, des peuples du Mésolithique, pour qui la mer était la principale source de nourriture, s'installèrent à cet endroit au IV^e millénaire avant notre ère, travaillant l'os et la pierre en provenance de l'intérieur des terres. Au I^{er} millénaire de notre ère, les tribus baltiques de l'ouest (tribus de Courlande et Prussiens) y établirent des campements saisonniers, pour constituer des réserves de poissons, et peut-être également à des fins rituelles.

Aux IX^e et X^e siècles, l'augmentation de la température en Europe entraîna la montée du niveau de la mer et la création du détroit de Brockist à la base de l'isthme. C'est de là que naquit le centre marchand païen de Kaup, qui s'épanouit entre l'an 800, environ, et 1016. Ce site est unique en ce qu'il est le dernier grand peuplement proto-urbain non fouillé de la période viking.

L'invasion de la Prusse par les chevaliers teutoniques au XIII^e siècle marqua un changement majeur dans l'évolution historique de l'isthme. Ils furent progressivement chassés, mais des conflits armés persistèrent dans la région jusqu'au XV^e siècle. L'isthme était d'une grande importance stratégique, et les chevaliers construisirent donc des châteaux à Memel (1252), à Noihauz (1283) et Rossiten (1372). Ils installèrent en outre des fermiers allemands autour des châteaux, construisant des routes et déboisant pour consacrer des terres à l'agriculture.

L'influence des chevaliers prit fin avec le traité de paix signé avec la Lituanie en 1422. Des groupes de peuples baltes établirent des peuplements sur l'isthme et la population augmenta. Toutefois, la pêche et l'apiculture étant leurs principales activités, cela n'eut que peu d'impact sur l'environnement naturel de l'isthme. Le début du XVI^e siècle fut le témoin de l'essor économique et politique de la Prusse, accompagné d'une industrialisation intensive. Ces industries, telles la fabrication du verre, la construction navale, la

production de sel et de métal, nécessitaient d'énormes quantités de bois, de charbon et de potasse, toutes denrées que l'isthme pouvait fournir en grandes quantités et à moindre coût. Les bois furent dans leur majorité abattus pour satisfaire cette demande. De cette déforestation résulta une dégradation de la végétation, le sable sous-jacent devenant en outre vulnérable à l'érosion par le vent.

Au XVI^e siècle, un nouveau processus de formation de dunes commença, et les peuplements furent enfouis dans le sable. Au début du XIX^e siècle, il ne restait que quelques étendues boisées sur l'isthme situées sur la topographie qui subsiste à ce jour.

Dès le début du XIX^e siècle, l'État prussien, par l'intermédiaire de son département de Gestion des Sols, mit d'importantes sommes à disposition afin d'empêcher la poursuite de la dégradation de l'isthme. Les travaux ont impliqué la construction d'une rive de sable protectrice, pour empêcher la formation de dunes supplémentaires (un processus qui a pris la majeure partie du siècle) et la stabilisation des dunes existantes au moyen de haies de broussailles, accompagnées d'un reboisement. À la fin du XIX^e siècle, la moitié ou presque de l'isthme avait été convertie en bois grâce à ces travaux.

Les batailles de janvier 1945 ont entraîné une destruction considérable des bois par le feu, les bombardements et les mouvements de véhicules lourds. Les travaux de restauration ont commencé après la Seconde Guerre mondiale et se sont poursuivis avec succès, en dépit d'avancées de la mer ; aujourd'hui, les bois couvrent plus de 71 % de la superficie de l'isthme.

Description

L'isthme de Courlande est une péninsule sablonneuse qui sépare la mer Baltique de la baie de Courlande. Il s'étend en arc légèrement concave, sur une distance de 98 km (dont 52 en Lituanie et 46 en Russie) de la péninsule de Kaliningrad jusqu'à Klaipėda, et sa largeur varie entre 0,4 et 3,8 km.

Les plus grands peuplements dans la partie lituanienne sont Smiltyne, Pervalka, Juodkrante, Preila et Nida et, dans la partie russe, Lesnoje, Morskoje, Rybachy et le complexe hôtelier de Diuny.

La caractéristique dominante du relief est une importante crête de dunes élevées, qui s'étend sur 72 km et varie en largeur entre 250 mètres et 1,2 km. La hauteur moyenne est de 35 m mais, à certains endroits, les dunes dépassent 60 m de haut. Des vallées de dunes divisent la crête en massifs distincts, avec, en règle générale, des promontoires devant ces vallées. Actuellement, plus de la moitié de cette crête est boisée.

L'élément le plus significatif du patrimoine culturel de l'isthme sont les anciens peuplements de pêcheurs. Les plus anciens furent enfouis dans le sable au moment de la déforestation. On trouve ceux qui ont survécu depuis le début du XIX^e siècle tout le long de la côte de la baie de Courlande. À la fin de ce siècle, des édifices plus élaborés - phares, églises, écoles et villas - commencèrent à apparaître aux côtés des maisons vernaculaires, plus simples. La raison réside en partie dans la nouvelle vocation de loisirs de

l'isthme : Juodkrante devint en effet une célèbre station de cure climatique dès 1840, tandis que Nida, Preila et Pervalka étaient officiellement reconnues comme telles en 1933.

Au centre, Nida, le plus grand peuplement de l'isthme, présente un plan linéaire, reposant sur une seule artère principale parallèle à la baie, apparue spontanément au XIX^e siècle. De petites rues, en majorité des impasses, rejoignent la grand-rue à intervalles réguliers ; un réseau de chemins assure la connexion à la baie.

Les premières maisons de pêcheurs de Preila, à 9 km au nord de Nida, étaient construites par petits groupes, et étaient reliées par une seule grand-route. Un peu plus au nord, on trouve le petit village de Pervalka. Cet ensemble compact de maisons de pêcheurs de plain-pied qui subsistaient depuis le début du XIX^e siècle a été détruit pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale et remplacé par de médiocres bâtiments modernes.

La topographie des vallées de dunes et des crêtes boisées conférerait un caractère particulier à Juodkrante, à 13 km au nord de Nida. Du XVII^e siècle au XX^e siècle, elle se composait de sept peuplements distincts, tous légèrement différents dans leur schéma et leur architecture. C'est au début du XX^e siècle qu'ils devinrent une seule et même entité urbaine. Jusqu'en 1942, c'était le plus important village de pêcheurs et station de cure climatique de l'isthme, mais la guerre, avec son cortège de destructions, mit un terme à cet état de fait.

La partie la plus au nord de l'isthme est connue sous le nom de Smiltyne. Elle ne fut peuplée qu'au milieu du XIX^e siècle, avec la création d'une station de cure climatique. C'est là que les ferries en provenance de Klaipėda, en Lituanie continentale, arrivent sur l'isthme.

Sur l'isthme, les bâtiments qui subsistent et qui sont dotés d'une valeur culturelle sont les maisons des pêcheurs construites au XIX^e siècle. Sous leur forme originale, c'étaient des constructions en bois aux toits de roseaux. Chaque demeure comptait deux ou trois édifices : la maison proprement dite, une étable et un fumoir pour le poisson. Tous étaient placés du même côté d'une longue et étroite bande de terrain, laissant ainsi la place à un jardin potager et à un espace où sécher les filets. Les maisons étaient perpendiculaires à la rue.

La transformation de l'isthme en lieu de villégiature, au XX^e siècle, apporta de nombreux changements. Les maisons des pêcheurs furent agrandies et de nouvelles demeures furent construites, dans des styles sans rapport aucun avec l'architecture traditionnelle. On construisit des résidences d'été, s'élevant généralement sur deux niveaux et parallèles à la rue, ce qui induisit une altération radicale de l'aspect des peuplements.

Autres édifices, le phare de Pervalka et les églises évangéliques luthériennes de Juodkrante et Nida, toutes deux construites dans les années 1880.

Les cimetières de Nida, Preila, Pervalka et Juodkrante sont intéressants. Les stèles funéraires caractéristiques connues sous le nom de *krikštai* sont tout particulièrement remarquables. Il s'agit de planches de bois décorées de fleurs, de têtes de chevaux et d'oiseaux, de silhouettes

humaines et d'autres motifs. On ne les trouve plus que dans le cimetière de Nida.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

Tout l'isthme de Courlande est protégé, car il est constitué de deux parcs nationaux. La partie lituanienne représente le parc national « Kuršių Nerija », créé par décision du Conseil suprême de la république de Lituanie n° I-1224 du 23 avril 1991. Quant à la partie russe, elle compose le parc national « Kurshskaya Kosa », créé par résolution du conseil des ministres de la République socialiste fédérative soviétique de Russie n°423 du 6 novembre 1987, amendée en 1995.

Les mesures de protection que stipule le plan de gestion du parc lituanien prévoient des réglementations spécifiques pour la protection et la conservation du patrimoine et du paysage culturel. Quant au plan du parc russe, il invoque la loi fédérale « sur les territoires naturels faisant l'objet d'une protection spéciale » qui interdit les activités potentiellement préjudiciables aux sites historiques et culturels, entre autres.

Gestion

Les deux parcs nationaux sont propriété de leur État respectif.

Le parc lituanien est géré par sa propre administration, sous la juridiction du service des Forêts et des Espaces protégés du ministère de l'Environnement. En 1994, le gouvernement lituanien a approuvé un plan de gestion territorial de l'isthme de Courlande, allant jusqu'à 2005. Sur celui-ci reposent une série de plans détaillés relatifs à la gestion des forêts, au développement des loisirs, à l'amélioration des peuplements et au développement d'une infrastructure. Le plan de gestion portant spécifiquement sur le parc national « Kuršių Nerija » inclut des dispositions concernant la protection, l'usage rationnel et la restauration du patrimoine et du paysage culturel, ainsi que la continuité des traditions architecturales dans les peuplements en développement.

La gestion du parc russe, pour sa part, est sur deux niveaux. La responsabilité globale incombe à l'office Fédéral des Forêts, par l'intermédiaire de l'administration des Forêts de la région de Kaliningrad. Le plan de développement général du parc national de « Kurshskaya Kosa », datant de 1989, énonce des mesures de conservation, de contrôle et d'utilisation du parc, ainsi que des projets de recherche scientifique. Les informations que donne le dossier de proposition d'inscription n'indiquent pas s'il fait spécifiquement référence aux aspects culturels du parc.

Les deux parcs se divisent en zones clairement définies, dans les catégories suivantes :

- Réserves naturelles
- Zones d'accès limité
- Zones de loisirs
- Peuplements
- Zones agricoles

Ils sont également entourés de zones tampon (dans la Baltique et la baie de Courlande) qui varient en largeur entre 500 m et 2 km.

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

La conservation, d'un côté comme de l'autre de l'isthme de Courlande, semble s'être concentrée sur ses qualités naturelles depuis la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Ces mesures ont cependant assuré la protection et l'amélioration de la valeur globale du paysage, significative quand le bien est envisagé dans la perspective du paysage culturel. Les autorités lituaniennes semblent n'avoir reconnu que tardivement la valeur culturelle du bien de leur côté de l'isthme.

Authenticité

Pour ce qui est du paysage, l'isthme de Courlande possède une valeur élevée. C'est un exemple de terrain soumis aux changements provoqués par des phénomènes naturels issus des variations climatiques et des interventions humaines. Ces dernières ont été à la fois catastrophiques, comme c'est le cas pour la déforestation drastique du XVIe siècle, et bénéfiques, comme le démontrent les barrières artificielles dressées au XIXe siècle contre les avancées de la mer. Le bien est indiscutablement un paysage vivant, tel que défini au paragraphe 39 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

Évaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission conjointe ICOMOS/UICN a visité l'isthme de Courlande en mai 2000.

Observations de l'ICOMOS

Selon l'ICOMOS l'isthme de Courlande a les qualités requises pour une inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des critères culturels. Néanmoins, il est indispensable que les plans de gestion pour les deux composants du bien proposé pour inscription soient harmonisés et intégrés avant qu'il puisse être inscrit. Il est important en particulier qu'il dispose d'un plan de gestion du tourisme conjoint et efficace. Afin d'assurer la bonne gestion de l'isthme dans son ensemble, une commission de consultation conjointe devrait être mise sur place qui fonctionnerait de manière analogue à la commission franco-espagnole pour le site du patrimoine mondial du Mont-Perdu.

Recommandation

À la réunion du Bureau du Comité du patrimoine mondial à Paris en juin 2000, cette proposition d'inscription a été renvoyée aux deux États parties en demandant qu'ils entreprennent des actions pour créer les mécanismes de collaboration proposés par l'ICOMOS. Au moment où cette évaluation était préparée pour l'impression, cette information n'était pas arrivée.

Si cette information est disponible avant la session extraordinaire du Bureau en novembre 2000 et si elle répond à ces demandes, l'ICOMOS recommande que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base du *critère v* :

Critère v L'isthme de Courlande est un exemple exceptionnel de paysage de dunes de sable qui est sous la menace constante des forces naturelles (vents et marées). Après des interventions humaines désastreuses qui ont menacé sa survie, l'isthme a été reconquis grâce à une protection intense et aux travaux de stabilisation qui ont commencé au XIXe siècle et continuent à ce jour.

ICOMOS, septembre 2000