

Bialowieza forest



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Bialowieza Forest History

The Bialowieza Forest is the last virgin forest in Europe, the surface of the original forest remains. It is located on both sides of the border between Poland and Belarus both separated by a fence which unfortunately alters the nature of these forests, and prevents the free movement of large animals, also the movement of tourists. The forest is named for being located near the Polish town of Białowieża. He was a former hunting ground, but this activity is currently prohibited because the species are protected. Bialowieza National Park is an area of outstanding ecological wealth, declared a World Heritage Site, he is visited by scientists around the world .

The Bialowieza Forest is the last natural forest on the plains of Europe, a real gem of the continent. Several fragments of the Bialowieza Forest, where the continuity of generations of hard living world unceasingly for thousands of years, kept its original features. The forest features a natural multi-storey structure and species, and its rich biodiversity.



The most valuable parts of the forest are protected in the Białowieża National Park. While the forest it self is closed to visitors, there is plenty to see and do nearby, from knowing the approved zones and enjoy the forest that is outside the protected area. It is also an ideal place to visit with children who enjoy visiting a bison reserve and the Museum of Natural History.

Another place to visit is the Zoo Bison Reserve, is open daily. Offers the opportunity to see bison, wolves, deer and also the "TARP", a small horse Polish original. The other is the Natural History Museum Bialowieza Park can see the wooden pavilions which have now been converted into units of the park. The Museum is impressive, from the tower you can see beautiful views of the forest. Documentary films that bring us into the world of animals. It is open every day between April and October and from November, Tuesday through Sunday.



The Bialowieza forest I get by several natural disasters and a war without any damage.

If you managed to protect and keep intact since the last Ice Age is because human population was very close in ancient times. Until after the Middle Ages were not many people there, and no roads were opened inside until several centuries ago and the few routes that cross continue the course of rivers.

But what kept him healthy was that the Polish kings limited the access of people to the forest because they considered their private hunting ground. In those days, was established real hunting lodge, now resort near Białowieża population. Even people of that city were released from feudal taxes and services for them to do the rangers.

When the Russians conquered Poland, the forest is opened to everyone, and its wildlife suffered greatly. But in 1801 he returned to limited hunting, and again led farmers to make the interior of forest guards.

In World War I suffered greatly at the hands of the Germans, who cut down many trees to build railroads. In 1919 he caught the last free bison living in Poland.



Today fauna and flora of the Białowieża forest is contained and recovered, almost like in the past.

Fauna and Flora:

Bialowieza Forest is a unique and large tracts of ancient forests, typical of the plains of Central Europe. The average age of forest Bialowieza Forest is over 100 years, some forest areas have age of 250-350 years.

In Forest registered more than one thousand giant trees (King-oak and other 400-600 years old oaks). There is a great variety of trees, the most comuns are beeches, ash-trees, oaks, lindens and hornbeams.

Bialowieza Forest on the number of species of plants and animals is unparalleled in Europe. Here grow 958 species of vascular spore and seed plants, 260 species of mosses, more than 290 species of lichens and 570 species of fungi. Also the herbaceous plants and arbustivas abound, with dozens of species of ferns, for example.

In the fauna of Bialowieza Forest, there are 59 species of mammals, 227 species of birds, 7 species of reptiles, 11 species of amphibians, 24 species of fish and more than 11,000 invertebrates. Inhabits the world's largest population of bison. Of the large herbivores found here deer, wild boar, roe deer and elk, predators of the wolf, fox, lynx, badger, marten, otter and others.

In Forest preserved the unique invertebrate community – residents dead and rotten wood, trutovyh mushrooms, upland and lowland bogs.

Flora and fauna are a large number of rare plant species (fir, oak cliff, astrantsiya big bell lilielistny), animals (bison, lynx, badger) and birds (white-tailed eagle, serpent eagle, black stork, eagle owl, tawny owl, bearded, horned owl sparrow, white-backed woodpecker, three-toed woodpecker, roller, Aquatic Warbler and many others) in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus.

Paginas web

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