



Bieszczady National ParkThe wild kingdom of lynx





Bieszczady National Park

The southernmost protected corner of Poland is the Bieszczady National Park. It covers the highest part of the Bieszczady Mountains, with charming montane meadows. The high-mountain vegetation present here, characteristic of the Eastern Carpathians, has no equivalent in any other Polish mountains. Also, the upper limit of the forest, shaped by crooked beeches, has no equivalent. On the montane meadows, we can meet beds of rowan trees and green alder but there is no mountain pine here. The Bieszczady forests, dominated by beech forest turning reddish in autumn, seem to be wild, but in fact the Bieszczady Mountains are full of traces of the past human presence. These areas used to be densely populated in the past. Today, the relics of abandoned villages are used by wild animals. e.g. bears, which are willing to use the fruit of wild apple trees, and their population in the

Bieszczady Mountains is the most numerous one in the country. The largest mammals of Europe, European bison, were reintroduced here in the 60s of the 20th century. Currently, it is the only place in Poland where bears and European bison have a chance to meet, although they rarely "get in each other's way".





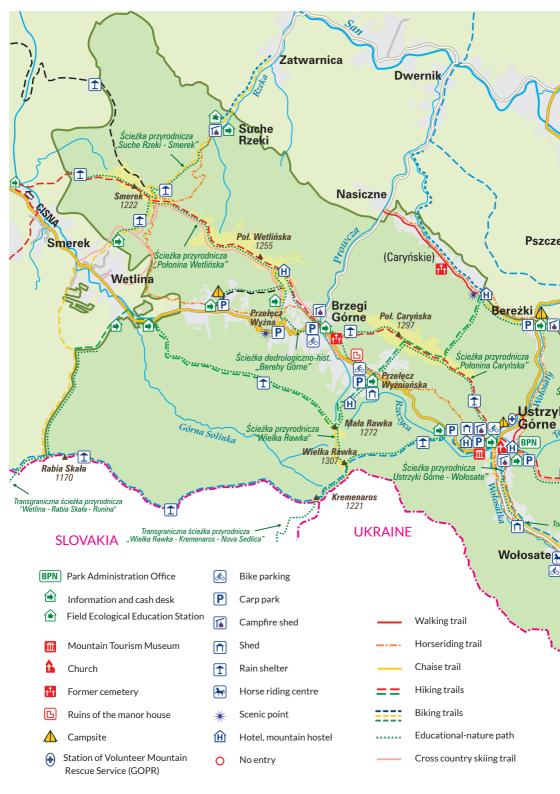
Our logo

The Carpathian population of lynx is the most numerous one in Poland (about 90 - 100 individuals), that is why this predator has become a symbol of the Bieszczady National Park.

Lynx find ideal living conditions here: forests and river valleys provide them with a shelter and a food base. The basis of the lynx's diet are roe deer and deer calves, they also hunt smaller animals such as birds or bares.

The threat to these felids is the development of transport and tourist infrastructure, as well as the culling of the main source of the diet, i.e. roe deer. The species has been placed in the Red List of Endangered Species for the Carpathians. It has been covered by strict species protection and monitoring of the Mammal Research Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Białowieża.









What is worth visiting?



Ecological Education Centre and BdNP Museum of Natural History

- 🔘 ul. Bełska 7, 38-700 Ustrzyki Dolne
- (\) From 15.11 to 15.04

Tue-Sat: 08.00-16.00

From 16.04 to 14.11

Tue-Sat: 09.00-17.00

From July to August

Sun: 09.00-14.00

(i) +48 13 461 10 91

PLN 8/PLN 5

Guide's service mandatory for organised groups up to 25 persons - PLN 35



Field Ecological Education Station in Wołosateand educational garden

Exclusive of 1 and 6, Easter, Corpus Christi, 15 August, 1 and 11 November and 25 and 26 December.

- Wołosate 7, 38-713 Lutowiska
- The subject and date of activities should be agreed with the Ecological Education Unit
- (i) +48 13 461 10 91
- @ edukacja@bdpn.pl



Field Ecological Education Station in Suche Rzeki

- Suche Rzeki k. Zatwarnicy, 38-713 Lutowiska
- () The subject and date of activities should be agreed with the Ecological Education Unit
- (i) +48 13 461 10 91
- @ edukacja@bdpn.pl



BdNP Tourist Information and Education Centre in Lutowiska

Q Lutowiska 2. 38-713 Lutowiska

(i) +48 13 461 03 50

- Non-Fri: 07.30-15.30

Tourist Information Point and Educational Room at the parking lot in Wołosate

Wołosate (BdNP parking lot)

(i) +48 13 461 03 50

(In the tourist season

Tue-Sat: 14.00-17.00



Hucul Horse Conservation Stud in Wołosate

(i) +48 72 475 00 31

@ zhkh@bdpn.pl

Horse riding centre in Tarnawa Niżna

(i) +48 12 312 05 78 Reservations must be agreed in person or by phone



Prices, phone numbers and opening hours of the individual facilities may change. Prior to visiting, please check their up-to-date status on the Park's website.

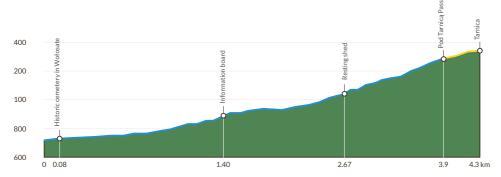


Wołosate - Tarnica tourist trail









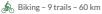
If we want to learn the richness of the Bieszczadv Mountains and their history better, it is worth taking a walk along the Wołosate-Tarnica path. The path leads along the blue trail to Przełęcz Pod Tarnica (Pod Tarnica Pass) and then along the yellow trail to the highest peak of the Polish Bieszczady Mountains - Tarnica, 1,346 m above sea level. At the beginning of the route, tourists can find traces of history: old tombstones, a restored well and the remains of an earthen cellar being the remnants and relic of the former residents of the village. In the territory of former fields and pastures, there are mowed or grazed multispecies meadows and the forest that has grown as a result of secondary succession. Then, up to

the upper border of the forest, the beech forest dominates. A mid-forest clearing with a shelter provides wanderers with conditions for taking a rest. The montane meadow is primarily grassy alpine vegetation and groups of blueberries as well as rare high-mountain and East Carpathian plants. On the way from the pass to the peak, we can admire alpine grasslands and high-mountain groups of crowberries, and Tarnica itself provides unforgettable views, including the highest peak of the Bieszczady Mountains - Pikuj (1406 m above sea level). located on the Ukrainian side. The walk takes about 2.5 hours one-way, the return - about 1.5 hours.

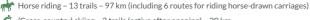
Tourist trails:



Hiking - 24 trails - 147 km (including 4 walking paths), in winter, made available for skiing walks







(Cross-country) skiing – 3 trails (active after opening) – 20 km

Educational paths:

13 trails - 132 km and 2 footbridges for wheelchair users (Educational Garden in Wołosate and "Tarnawa" Peat Bog





Bieszczadzki Park Narodowy



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National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management













