

**Stezka  
korunami  
stromů**  
Krkonoše



# FROM THE ROOTS TO THE TREETOPS

*For the youngest*



The Krkonoše Mountains National Park Administration



is making an effort to grow “nice” forests . There is

such a “nice” forest  around the Footpath through

the treetops of the Krkonoše Mountains . It

comprises various tree species – spruce , fir , beech 

and maple . You will see the smallest seedlings ,

full-grown , but also aged trees that are already dry.

Dead trees  are very important because they provide

nutrients  for the other trees that are still growing.

Arthropods  must release the nutrients  in

order for them to be able to utilize them. Without them, the

nutrients  would remain hidden in the dead wood 

just like a goody in a locked refrigerator. When too much

deadwood is taken out of the forest, little nutrients remain

in the forest and the growth of the live trees  is poor.

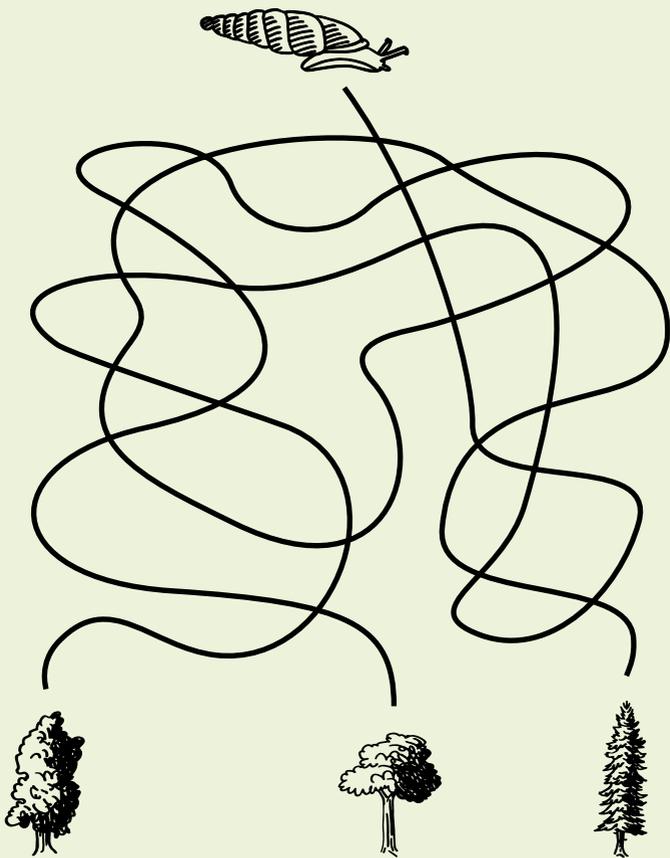
How much nutrients are in the forest, why the small snail *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica* climbs up the trees and you never see it coming down, how bitter the gentian is, where the biggest Krkonoše glacier passed or why the dwarf has a peaked cap is something that you will learn in the programmes of the Krkonoše Mountains National Park Administration.



And one more thing, we are capable of showing you sixty deer at a distance of six metres.

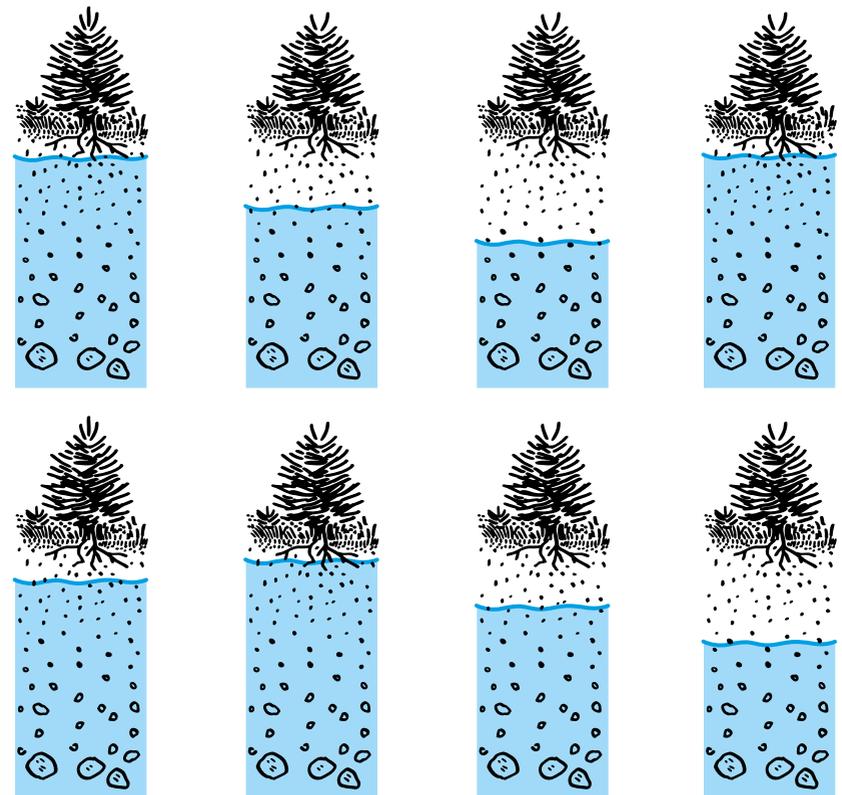
The small *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*  climbs only on trees in the Krkonoše National Park and its vicinity and nowhere else in the world.

 Which tree  shall the *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*  climb in the picture?



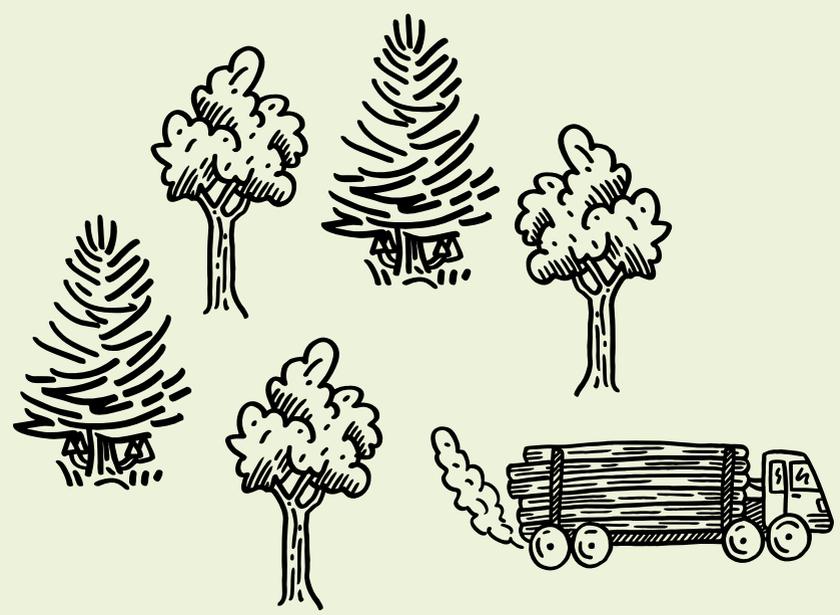
The spruce trees  have roots just below ground level and it is for this reason that they do well in the mountains. The soil is shallow here and the ground water is easily accessible to them. Elsewhere it suffers thirst because the water lies deep.

 Circle the spruce trees , which shall be thirsty.



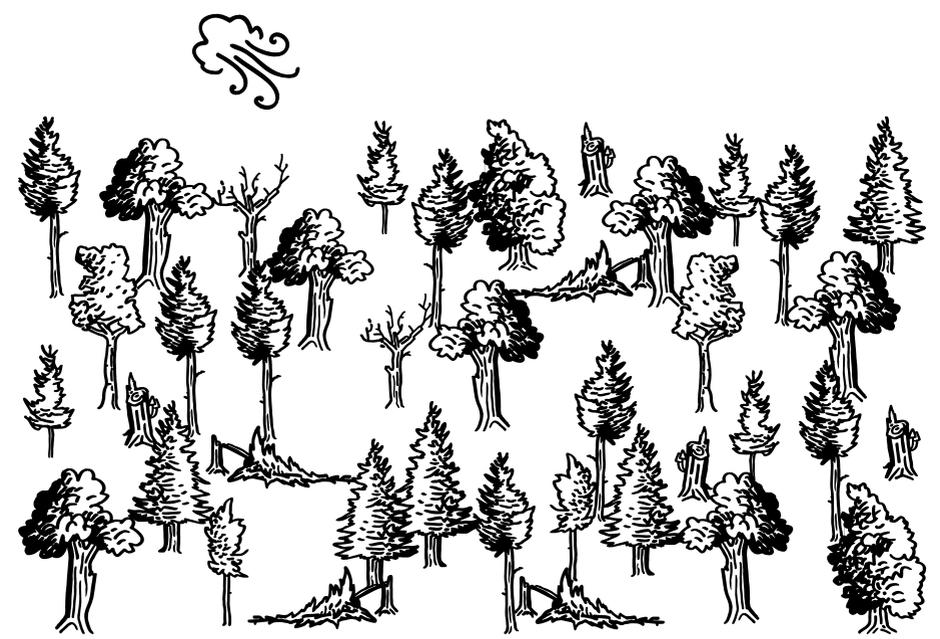
Wood  can be harvested also in the “nice” forest . But not too much of it should be taken out of the forest because it contains nutrients  for the live trees . These would then grow poorly.

 **How many trees can you fell  and take out of the “nice” forest  so that two big trees  remain?**

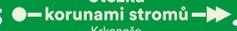


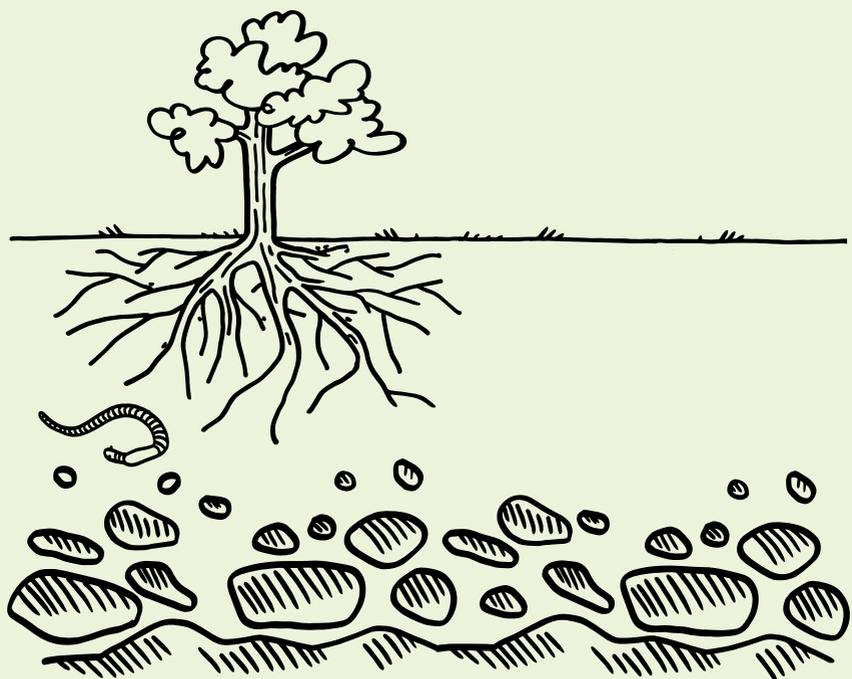
The “nice” forest  is dense and the wind  poorly blows through it. It is barred by trees  of various sizes, which seem to grow haphazardly at first glance. This reduces the wind speed because it is not so easy for the wind to break the “nice” forest .

 **Find the shortest path of the wind  through the “nice” forest .**



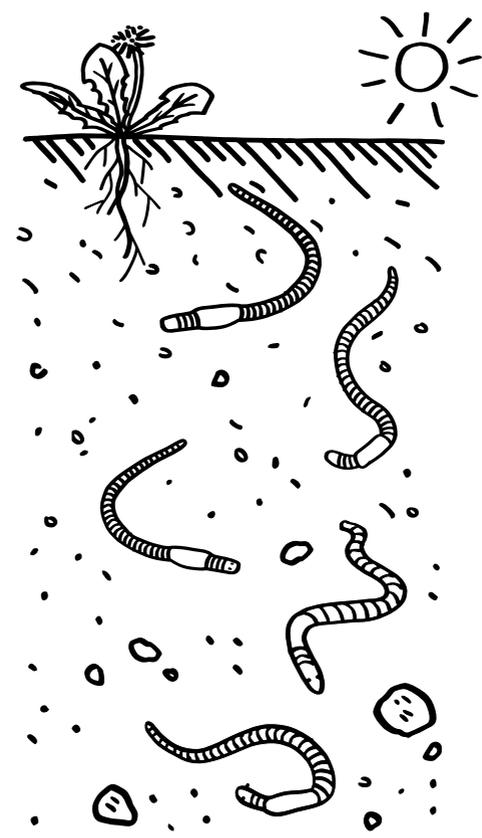
Perhaps you already know that there are various trees  in the “nice” forest , from tiny seedlings  to the biggest trees . Not even dead wood  from which the arthropods  release the nutrients  should be missing from the forest.

 Draw your “nice” forest . It could be similar to the one around the Footpath through the treetops of the Krkonoše Mountains .   
Stezka  
 ●— korunami stromů —>.  
 Krkonoše



The earthworm species  living in the soil close to the surface are more colourful and darker than those that live deep. The first ones sometimes climb to the surface and the colour protects them against the sun.

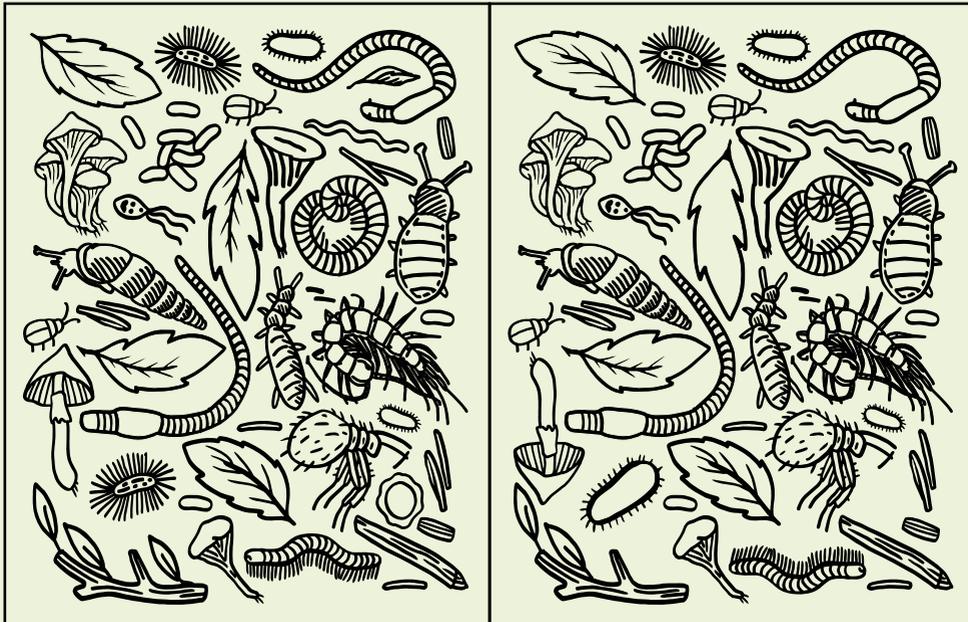
 Colour the earthworms  in the picture correctly.



There are lots of mushrooms , plants  and animals  in the “nice” forest in the Krkonoše National Park . But no forest  is the same, not even the one in which it grows, crawls or runs.



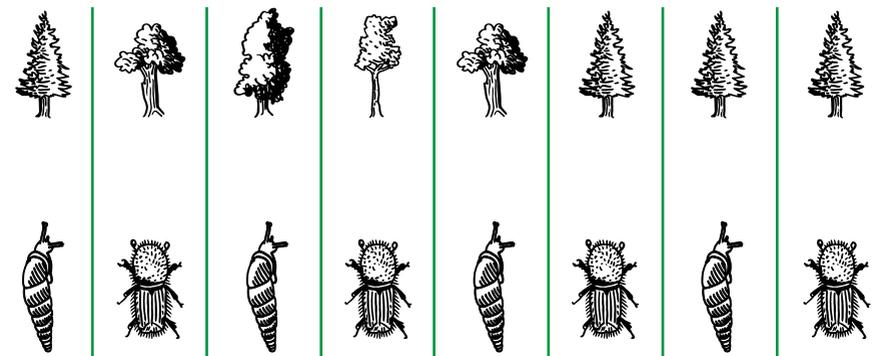
**Find eight differences between the two pictures.**



The tiny *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*  climbs only deciduous trees  in the Krkonoše National Park and its surroundings. So far, nobody has seen it climb a spruce  or fir tree . The bark beetle  on the other hand attacks spruces  and is not interested in deciduous trees  at all.



**Find the correct the correct two lines in which the *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*  crawls only to the deciduous trees  and the bark beetle  only to the spruce trees .**



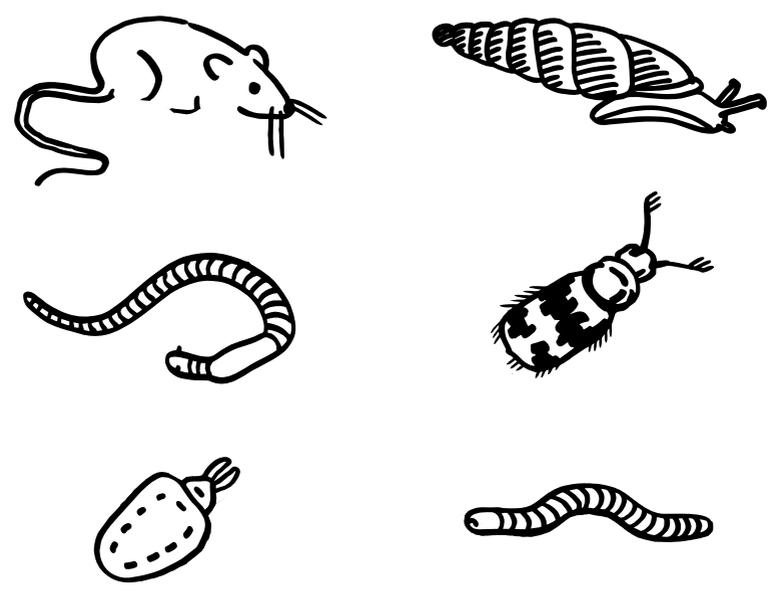
Various tree species grow in the “nice” forest  around the Footpath through the treetops of the Krkonoše Mountains – beech , spruce , fir  and others. When a small bark beetle  flies into such a forest, it can kill all the spruce trees . But quite a lot of trees  will still remain in such a forest.

 **Cross out all the big spruce trees  and take a look at what has remained in the forest.**



A lot of variegated animals, which have varying numbers of legs live in the “nice” forest  in the Krkonoše National Park. The earthworm , for instance, does not have any legs, *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*  has one leg, the vole  has four, beetles have six , spiders and mites  have eight and millipedes  up to one hundred and fifty legs.

 **Add the correct number of legs to each animal.**



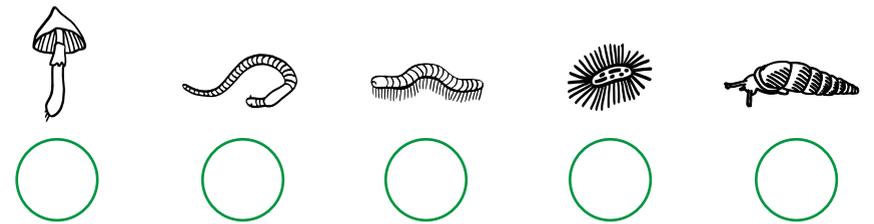
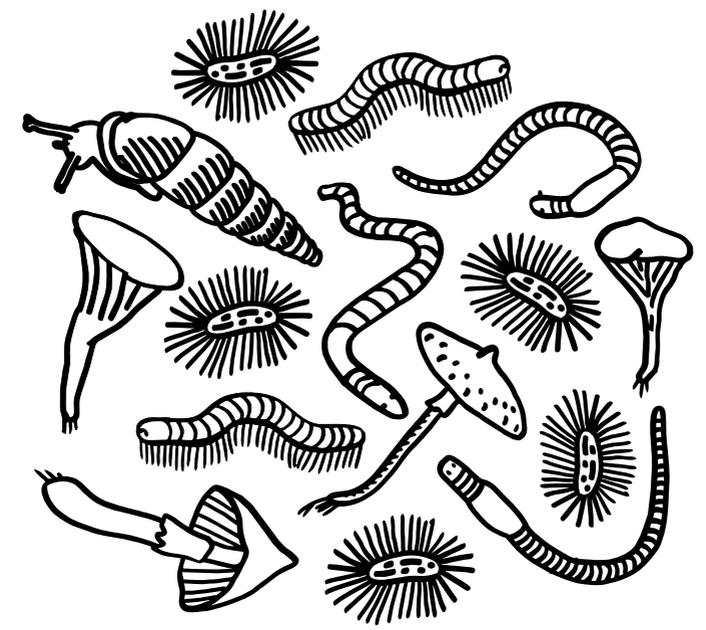
Soil arthropods  live just below the surface where there are a lot of dead plant and animal residues , and around the roots. But the arthropods  are missing from the picture.

 **Add them to the right positions in the picture.**  
**You can also add an earthworm .**



A lot of different arthropods  and fungi  live in the soil. Some are many while others are fewer.

 **Arrange the arthropod groups  from those that occur in smallest numbers to the ones with the largest numbers.**



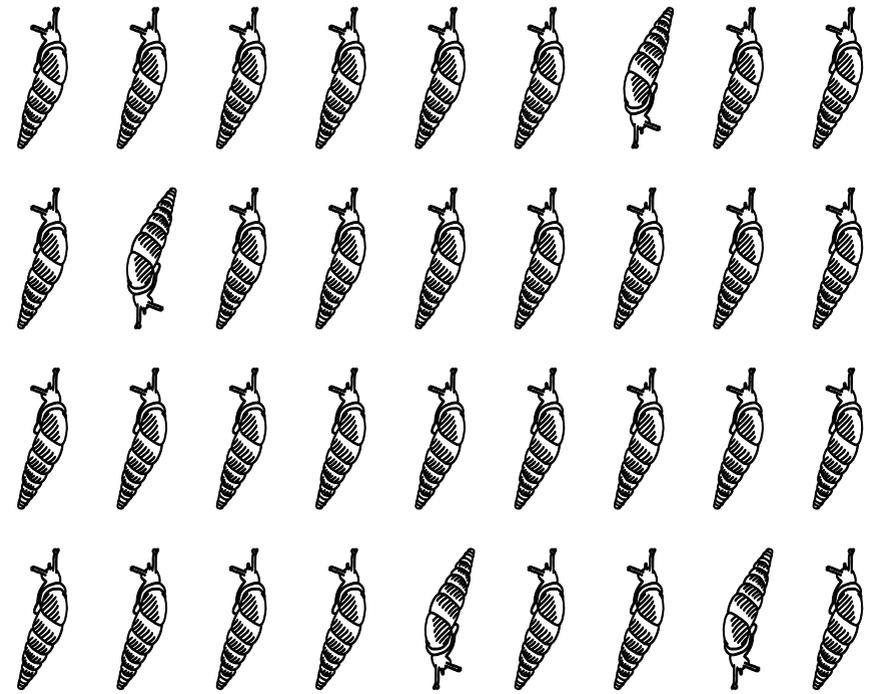
The „nice“ forest  has enough and just the right amount of everything.

 Enter the missing pictures in the pictorial Sudoku.

The *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*  hides many secrets. Perhaps you will never see it climbing down the trees . Perhaps the painter did not know this and painted several of them the other way round.

 How many *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*  are incorrectly drawn?







## From the roots to the treetops – For the youngest

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