My ranger tip:

“My favourite pastime is paddling with the canoe on the River Havel. The tranquility is wonderful. There is much to discover above and under water. Start at the village of Kratzeburg and paddle towards the villages of Blankenförde or Userin. You can find the up-to-date flyer on water routes with a map and information about accommodation on our website.”

Support us!

This flyer was financed by the **Friends of the Müritz-National Park** (Förderverein Müritz-Nationalpark e.V.).

Please donate using the following bank details:
IBAN: DE84 1505 0100 0640 1206 79
BIC: NOLADE21WRN (Müritz-Sparkasse)

Or become a member! Find out more information at: www.foerderverein-mueritz-nationalpark.de
Let nature be nature
Nature is in constant change. In national parks nature is not designed according to human standards.

Nature has time to develop according to its own standards.
Our role is to observe and admire, after all, processes are taking place here which we override in other parts of our world. National parks are part of our heritage and an opportunity for our future.

Müritz-National Park
Spacious woodlands, sparkling lakes and wonderful bogs create the stage for sea eagle, cranes and red deer. The Müritz-National Park conserves these original landscapes, that have something wild awaken our respect for nature.

Young and old woodlands
The Müritz-National Park has a size of 322 square kilometres and is the largest German national park on land. The larger area, with Lake Müritz at its eastern boundary is characterised by pine woodlands and large bogs. In the smaller area around the village of Serrahn remarkable ancient Woodlands have survived the times.

Becoming a woodland wilderness
The western part of the national park is characterized by wide-ranging pine woodlands. Most of them were planted only 200 years ago for forestry purposes. These woodlands are young. Now they are developing into an undisturbed woodland wilderness.

The empire of the beech trees
Around the village of Serrahn, ancient beech woodlands have survived changeable times. They are home for numerous animals, plants and fungi. The ancient woodland is very valuable in our intensively used landscape, a treasure trove for biological diversity.

Information for discoverers
Following the tracks of the fish hunters
A ranger or nature guide will accompany you on guided walks to watch sea eagles, ospreys and co. Starting points are the National Park Information Centres in Federow and Boek. Please bring your binoculars!

A woodland of this world
The ancient beech woodlands became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2011. Together with for further beech woodland areas in Germany and Primeval Beech Forests of The Carpathians and other Regions of Europe these last remains of the worldwide unique woodlands are protected.

Habitats in the Müritz-National Park

322 km² is equivalent to 45,000 football pitches

72% woodlands
13% lakes
8% bogs
7% Meadows, pastures and fields
Water worlds

From the largest lake in Northern Germany, the Müritz, to a small woodland lake, every water has its own character. The world underwater is hidden to us under the sparkling surface. The inhabitants have a secret and also fascinating existence. There are spiders, that live in air bubbles. Carnivorous plants are on the hunt for tiny water fleas. You can find water scorpions, back swimmers and freshwater jellyfish. There are two waterside hiking routes in the national park. You are allowed to use your canoe between the villages of Kratzeburg and Zwenzow or between the localities of Bock and Mirow. Due to permission of motorized boats, tranquillity and unique nature experiences are guaranteed.

Bogs full of secrets

Numerous bogs are dotted around the landscape like eyes. There are places full of secrets, where their equally mysterious inhabitants live. Different types of dragonflies hover around visitors on the boardwalks. Grass snakes are taking energy from the sun. Sticky leaves of the carnivorous sundew capture small insects. Bogs are a habitat and the protector of our climate. Many drained bogs in the Müritz-National Park have been restored. Standing water conserves matter. Dead plant material does not decay, but stores carbon as peat. The largest bogs are along the Eastern shore of Lake Müritz. You can experience and explore smaller bogs on boardwalks near the Wienpietsch lakes South of Waren or in the village Serrahn East of the town of Neustrelitz.
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Information for discoverers

The spring of the river Havel

The last ice age left a large terminal moraine in the North of the national park. This range of hills is the watershed between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The spring of the river Havel is near the village of Ankershagen. The Havel then flows towards Berlin and into the river Elbe. On the trail “Oranges Reh”(orange roe deer), you can walk around the spring area of the river Havel. This is a hilly landscape of lakes and woodlands. For the young Heinrich Schliemann, this landscape was his inspiration to become an archaeologist. The museum in Ankershagen is designated to Schliemann.

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You will find accommodation, regional products or award-winning nature experience offers with our national park partners. Find more information at www.mueritz-nationalpark-partner.de

The Müritz is a nature discovery centre with Germany’s largest freshwater aquarium for native fish. It is located in the town of Waren (Müritz) and we highly recommend it for a visit. More information at www.mueritz.de

This nature park is located immediately to the East of the Müritz National Park. More information at www.naturpark-feldberger-seenlandschaft.de or www.feldberger-seenlandschaft.de