Introduction:
The meadows in the Krkonoše Mts (Krkonoše SCI), the Krkonoše Mts National Park and its Buffer Zone include the following Natura 2000 habitats: 9218 – Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe), 6510 – Lowland hay meadows and 6520 – Mountain hay meadows. The specific-species composition is the result of a unique combination of plants from alpine zones and lowlands, influenced by the history of colonisation and farming of the mountains. Nowadays, extensive agricultural management plays the main role in the favourable conservation status of the meadows. Grassland habitats are often exposed to inappropriate management, leading to deterioration of their quality.

The results of the mapping show the predominance of traditional forms of agricultural abandonment by traditional farmers after the Second World War.

The unsuitable management primarily involved its absence (50%) and mulching (27%). The worse situation was detected in the eastern and central part of the Krkonoše Mts., probably as a prolonged consequence of absence (50%) and mulching (27%). The worse situation was detected in the eastern and central part of the Krkonoše Mts., probably as a prolonged consequence of abandonment by traditional farmers after the Second World War.

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Targets:
1. To identify the types of management on meadows on the territory of the Krkonoše SCI.
2. To evaluate the suitability of management for preserving or improving condition of meadows.
3. To evaluate the agricultural subsidies (CAP) as tools for improving or maintaining the quality of meadows.

Results:
The results of the mapping show the predominance of traditional forms of agricultural management – mowing and pasture, or a combination of both. On the other hand, there was no management, or completely unsuitable way of active agricultural management, on more than 20% of the monitored areas.

Conclusion:
Unsuitable agricultural management was identified on more than 20 % of the meadows area in the Krkonoše SCI. The most unsuitable forms of management (e.g. mulching), or the complete absence of management (abandonment of meadows), occurred more frequently on unsubsidised meadows.

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Concerning the quality of the agricultural management, the stimulating effect of the agricultural subsidies is partly lost. E.g. on the highest quality meadows, the pasture is carried out in an inferior way than on the unsubsidised plots. This is probably one of the reasons why similar amounts of the highest quality meadows occur on subsidised and unsubsidised plots.