



FOR ANIMAL WATCHERS

Welcome to Slītere!



In the Slītere National Park, except for restricted areas, you may walk freely through it to look for plants, animals and landscapes, to pick mushrooms and berries, to go swimming (except at Kolkasrags, where it is dangerous), to get a suntan, to ride a bike or a boat. While doing it, let's respect the nature values!

ANIMALS IN THE SLĪTERE



Guides

Vilnis Skuja (mag. biol.), who has been an ornithologist since 1980. He spent many years studying the raven. Later he focused on mammals, amphibians and reptiles, and he is one of Latvia's most experienced natural researchers. He leads tours through the Slītere National Park. Ring +371 29365230.

Andris Ratkevičs is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry at the Latvian Agricultural University and has worked as a forest ranger in the forests around Ance in the Ventspils District since 1985. He has also served as a guide at the Slītere National Park and offers animal-watching trips into the park for small groups.



Raccoon pups, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*

The Slītere National Park (established in 1999 as a strict nature reserve) is known, with good reason, as an open-air museum which shows the historical development of the Baltic Sea. Nowadays evidence of geological events is seen in the Blue Hills of Slītere, which stand 20 to 30 metres high above what was the shore of the Baltic lake of ice 10,000 years ago. The Stiebrī hills were former 8,000 or 9,000 years ago, while the Littorina Sea formed Europe's largest set of dune ramparts and damp hollows between those ramparts. This occurred between 4,000 and 7,000 years ago. The gentle climate of Northern Kurzeme is the reason why so many rare plants are found in the park – some 860 in all including Common Yew (*Taxus baccata*) and Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix* var. *baltica*). Of certain value in the preservation of these treasures was the Soviet military machine, which has left behind army bases and other military objects in the area. The presence of the military meant that the area of what is now the Slītere National Park remained largely undisturbed for 50 years. The park includes one of the most popular tourist destinations in Latvia – the Cape of Kolka, which is visited by more than 50,000 travellers each year. During the spring migration of birds, tens of thousands of birds fly over the cape within one hour. Along the shore of the Baltic Sea is the so-called Livonian coast, which stretches from Kolka to Sikrags and Oviši. Fishing villages and other cultural objects established by the world's smallest ethnic minority, the Livonians, can be found here. Tourists will enjoy interesting four nature trails, bicycling routes, viewing tower, and the Šlītere lighthouse which is open for visitors.

ANIMALS IN THE SLĪTERE NATIONAL PARK: A SPECIAL TERRITORY

The geographic location and diversity of biotopes of the Slītere National Park ensure a wealth of mammals. If you learn to be quiet and careful while looking at the lives and habits of forest denizens, you have every opportunity to hear hooting owls, rooting bucks and howling wolves. You may smell a raccoon dog, run into a doe with her fawns, watch a beaver building a home, or spot a group of stags swimming in a lake during the foggy morning. Most of the more than 40 species of mammals in the Slītere National Park are shy and hard to spot. The afforested nature of the territory ensures diversity of fauna, but it also makes it more difficult to spot animals. True opportunities to espy a mammal really relate to open areas.

ANIMAL-WATCHING

Animal-watching at the Slītere National Park is only possible in the presence of a guide, and only for small groups of one to five people (the park asks that children under the age of 15 not be brought along). The process involves sitting around in special towers for several hours, which is why such tours are offered only when the temperature is above 0°C. You must bring water-resistant and comfortable shoes, warm and "quiet" apparel (it doesn't crinkle or make other noise, and it is not in a noisy colour). You will be walking around 2 km. Bring binoculars, a camera, snacks and non-alcoholic beverages. You must apply for an animal-watching tour at least two weeks in advance. Contact "Lauku Ceļotājs" on +371-6761-7600, or write to lauku@celotajs.lv.



A squirrel, *Sciurus vulgaris*

TOURIST SERVICES

- Accommodations:**
- Jaunklāvi in Sikrags, 29469614
 - Jaunlidumi in Lapmežciems, 29467556
 - Upeskalni in Mazirbe, 29259510
 - Mazirbes Kalēji, 63248374, 29213412
 - Dzintariņi in Mazirbe, 26173009
 - Jauntilmači in Košrags, 29412974,
 - Pitagi in Košrags, 29372728, www.pitagi.lv
 - Krūmiņi in Saunags, 29452512
 - Purvziēdi in Vaide, 63200179, 29395624
 - Uši in Kolka, 63276507, 29475692, www.kolka.info
- Tenting grounds in Melnsils, 28605606

- Resting place** in Kolkasrags, Melnsils
Shopping in Dundaga, Mazirbe, Kolka, Melnsils, Vidāle
Dining: Dundaga, Kolka (only during the season)
Information: www.talsurajons.lv 63224165;
www.kolkasrags.lv 29149105;
www.ziemeļkurzeme.lv 63232293, 29444395;
www.countryholidays.lv 67617600;
www.livones.lv

Emergency assistance: Ring 112



A common dormouse, *Muscardinus avellanarius*

The Slītere National Park features several other hikes, as well as bike, water and auto routes. Look for a list of routes on www.countryholidays.lv and for markings out in nature.



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ANIMALS IN THE SLĪTERE NATIONAL PARK

Mammals in the Slītere National Park begin with the forest shrew, which weighs only 10 grams and is constantly running around looking for something to eat, and end with the world's largest stag, the Eurasian elk, which weighs in at around 300 kg. The shrew eats insects and uses echo-location of the type that bats use when they go out hunting for butterflies after dark. The most common types of bats in the park are the long-eared bat and the Northern bat. Rodents are the most common type of mammal in the park – field mice, voles and water rats are everywhere. The nests of the yellow-necked mouse have been found to contain as much as half a kilogram of hazelnuts. The Northern birch mouse is uncommon in most of Latvia, but not so in the Slītere National Park, where it's protected. Up in the blue hills of the SNP, one can spot an endangered, fluffy and mouse-sized animal – the fat dormouse, which lives in families, nests in the branches of bushes, and hibernates during the winter. The swamps and forests of the national park are home to large predators, including wolves and lynx. A brown bear was spotted in the park two years ago. There's enough food for smaller predators, too – the European pine marten, the weasel and the polecat. The otter and mink hunt for fish in trout streams. Seals do the same in the sea. Hoofed animals include wild board, deer and bucks. The Eurasian elk feels right at home in swampy forests and areas of burned forest.

OBSERVABLE SPECIES OVER THE COURSE OF THE YEAR

Here we refer to animals only in terms of the recommended time to look for them (April-September).

A thick dark line means that you are more or less guaranteed a luck at the animal, while a broken line means that you'll have to be lucky to spot one.

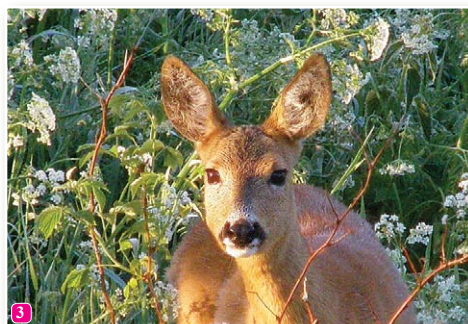
| Species | Place to spot | Month | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Apr | Mai | Jūn | Jūl | Aug | Sep |
| 1 Beaver | Flowing water | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 Wild board | Fields, meadows | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 European roe deer | Fields, meadows | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 Eurasian elk | Open areas in forests | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 Fox | Fields, meadows | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 Red deer | Fields, meadows | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 Wolf | Fields, meadows | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 Lynx | Edges of forests | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 Eurasian badger | Fields, meadows | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 European pine marten | Edges of forests | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 Otter | Flowing water | — | — | — | — | — | — |



The beaver (*Castor fiber*) lives throughout the Slītere National Park and actively transforms its environment. The animal can be seen and heard from a distance of just a few metres.



The wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) is one of the more common large mammals in the park. During the spring it feeds out in the open and can be easily spotted.



The European roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) is the smallest deer in Latvia, and it is hunted by the lynx and the wolf in the Slītere National Park.



The Eurasian elk (*Alces alces*) is the largest stag in the world. The SNP with its swamps and forests, is tailor-made for this giant. The Eurasian elk can sometimes be seen at roadsides.



The fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) can be seen hunting mice in fields and meadows during the spring. The fox has outstanding smell, hearing and vision.



The red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) represents the largest population of deer in the SNP. During mating season, you can hear the bulls roaring and battling it out with their horns. That is something which every nature lover will remember for all time.



The wolf (*Canis lupus*) is very seldom seen, because it is a secretive animal – you'll find wolf excrement far more often in the Slītere National Park than the animal itself. Wolves love to hunt wild board.



The lynx (*Lynx lynx*) is a very cautious animal – the only wild feline in Latvia. It is a myth that the lynx jumps on people from tree branches – it hunts on the ground.



The Eurasian badger (*Meles meles*) is akin to the stoat and the ermine. Most of the year the badger comes out only at the night, but in early summer, when its young are waiting for their parents in the cave, they sometimes appear during the daytime, too.



The European pine marten (*Martes martes*) mates during the summer and can be seen during the day. Female martens are lighter than males, and they are more likely to be spotted up at the top of trees.



The otter (*Lutra lutra*) finds food in trout streams. During the summer it is a 24/7 animal.



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