Wrocław has carried out innovative, effective and complex instruction about the environment for children and young people in Lower Silesia. The Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks in the landscape of the Szprotawa river valley has increased environmental awareness in the local community. The Szprotawa river valley has an important role in maintaining biodiversity. The area served by the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks and the school in the village of Wysoka from traditional coal-based to biomass-focused energy systems.

1. Conservation of a bird refuge along the edge of the Szprotawa river valley
2. Modernization of the heating system in the landscapes of the Szprotawa valley
3. Introduction of long-term strategies to prevent marginalization of the local ethnic Gypsy population.
4. Harvest of biomass for heating fuel.
5. Raising the groundwater level in the protected areas to provide effective fire protection.
7. Conservation of polders as a form of land consolidation
8. Re-establishment of breeding grounds for wetland birds by removing buildings and earthworks on the abandoned military base.
11. Interruption of succession by willow trees in the Przemkowski Landscape Park.
12. Grazing to preserve open low peat bogs.

The area has been subject to nature conservation activities since 1999, when a system of irrigation and drainage canals was built in the Szprotawa valley, which worsened hydrological conditions from a nature conservation standpoint. Wetland bird species became extinct in areas of the area of natural grasslands at the Szymonowice, which are now used as a breeding ground. Among the species encountered are Sparganium erectum, Potamogeton perfoliatus, and Hydrocharis morsus-ranae, which are important for the conservation of plant communities of Molinion and Arrhenatherion elatioris. In the fish ponds, species diversity and abundance of bird species is often higher than in natural ponds. 220 species listed in Appendix 1 of the Bird Directive, and 8 species listed in the Statute on Nature Conservation are conserved in the area.

Since 1950, the area has been subject to nature conservation activities and has been converted into pastures. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds. Even though these ponds were man-made, their flora is similar to that of eutrophic ponds of natural wetlands. Commercial fish farming keeps these ponds in a uniform state of development, so that some wetland bird species become extinct in areas of the area of natural grasslands. In about 1930, the fish ponds were expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands.

The Przemkowski Landscape Park was established in 1990, and the hydrological conditions have been improved by encouraging grazing by cattle, sheep and horses as part of the eco-agricultural programs implemented. In 1925, the area around Przemków was already the site of a large Soviet airbase. In the middle of the 20th century, the airbase was converted into the Szprotawa river valley, which was a major place for the protection of bird species. Among the species encountered are Ardea cinerea, Phalacrocorax carbo, and four species of grebes: Podiceps grisegena, Podiceps cristatus, Podiceps auritus, and Podiceps nigricollis. The population of the grey heron in the Przemkowski Landscape Park is subject to most forms of nature conservation, in spite of the fact that it was the site of a large Soviet airbase. In around 1880, the wetland areas to the north of the airbase were utilized by the Przemkowski Landscape Park and the school in the village of Wysoka from traditional coal-based to biomass-focused energy systems.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a new system of irrigation and drainage canals was built in the Szprotawa valley, which worsened hydrological conditions from a nature conservation standpoint. Wetland bird species became extinct in areas of the area of natural grasslands. In about 1930, the fish ponds were expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands. In the 1960s, the system of fish ponds was expanded to 912 fish ponds, which is 9 times the area of the area of natural grasslands.
less abundant, and some practically disappeared, including *Tringa totanus*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Anas clypeata* and *Anas querquedula*. The numbers of *Lymnaea stagnalis* decreased radically, and after 1993, *Numenius arquata* was no longer observed in the area.

In 1992, the Soviets handed over the Northern Air Base to the Polish government. The base covered 3,100 hectares, and was situated in the former voivodeships of Legnica and Zielona Góra.

In 1993, the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area was established on part of the land belonging to the Voivodeship of Legnica. In 1997, the Przemkowski Landscape Park was established, and incorporated both the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area and the Przemkowski Ponds Bird Sanctuary. In 2004, these areas became part of the European Ecological Network Natura 2002 as the Przemkowski Ponds Special Protection Area (PLB 020003).

Following the establishment of the park, meadows and pasture land were returned to agricultural use. The water level was improved by rebuilding and expanding the system of sluices to slow down the flow of surface water in the area.

Presently, the park, with its wetlands and bogs, represents the largest well-preserved fragment of lower river valley floodplain in Lower Silesia. Eco-agricultural and educational programs have been implemented, as has active conservation of the habitats of many species, including wetland birds.

All projects carried out in the park are intended to integrate agricultural policies with nature and landscape conservation policies, and to expand implementation of the integrated policies among the institutions involved, as well as the local population.

In 2008, the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks carried out a series of projects in the area, including rural road improvements and installation of new culvert abutments along rural roads. This makes it possible to maintain an optimal ground water level and control the flow of flood water in the polders.

The nature and landscape conservation programs implemented by the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks are innovative because they involve the local Gypsy population in the conservation work. This minority is threatened by social marginalization, and recently also by intolerance and discrimination in several countries of the European Union.

Since 2002, activities carried out in the park include harvesting hay and reeds as biomass from the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area. This is one of the strategies for protecting valuable wetland areas. Without regular mowing, the wetlands in the park would lose their unique natural value.

New culverts and sluices have been installed in Polder No. 1 in the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area as part of the project "Retention of excess flood water in the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area". An 850-meter-long educational boardwalk has also been erected in the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area.

In 2003, Polder No. 2 was opened to grazing by horses to halt natural plant community succession and to keep the wetlands open. Willow saplings were also removed from the polder to preserve the sedge grassland communities growing there.

Removal of the saplings and reeds from the Przemkowski Ponds Special Protection Area and, at the same time, from the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area had the following effects:

1. **Protection of biodiversity in wetlands ecosystems by actively conserving wetland and aquatic habitats.**
2. **Harvest of biomass as a sustainable energy source.**

The activities carried out during the project lasted over a period of many years. The nature conservation goals required constant maintenance practices to increase the wetland bird populations in the special protection area. The social goals also required sustained work every year to activate the local Gypsy population.

The number of tourists visiting the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area increased by more than 10% for the following reasons:

1. **Increased access to areas that had been previously off-limits to birdwatchers and nature lovers.**
2. **Project "Re-establishing biodiversity in the Przemkowski Wetlands Ecological Area of the Przemkowski Landscape Park: Polder No. 1 and Polder No. 2".**

An automatic pumping station had been installed to drain part of the Przemkowski wetlands. This resulted in a significant loss of groundwater resources from the wetlands. The water was expelled into the Szprotawa River and was used to maintain water levels in the local fish ponds, which were administered by the Agency for Agricultural Real Estate of the National Treasury. The wetlands dried out and underwent eutrophication. These deleterious hydrotechnical effects were reversed by installing and reinforcing two culvert abutments in the area of Polders No. 1 and 2.

In order to effectively execute the activities included in the eco-agricultural program, the Lower Silesian Association of Landscape Parks joined a new program in 2009 called "Purchasing farm equipment for mowing and ecological heating". The program was designed to monitor work on active conservation carried out at the same time as biomass was being harvested as a renewable energy source.

The project was carried out as part of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship’s Regional Operating Program for Lower Silesia, and titled "Restoration of degraded post-military areas in the Przemkowski Landscape Park for nature-related purposes and pro-ecological activity". The program for 2007 to 2013 listed among its priorities "The environment and ecological security", which included "Restoration of degraded areas". The project was co-funded by the European Union’s European Fund for Regional Development.

As part of this project, the post-soviet military bunkers were completely refitted to serve as the largest documented hibernation site for bats in the Lower Silesian Woodlands.