

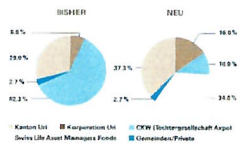


„Uri ist mit einer jährlichen Stromproduktion von rund 1500 Gigawattstunden zwar kein Gigant in Sachen Wasserkraft, aber doch nicht zu unterschätzen. Vor allem aber liegen zahlreiche Wasserkraftwerke im Gotthardkanton, die wegen ihrer Lage an der Gotthardstrecke für die gesamte Schweiz von grosser Bedeutung sind. Dazu gehört die sogenannte Reuss-Kaskade, bestehend aus den Kraftwerken Göschenen, Wassen und Amsteg. Nicht zuletzt um bei der Neuvergabe der Konzessionen dieser und anderer Kraftwerke in der Pole-Position zu sein, haben der Kanton Uri und die Korporation Uri nun die Aktienmehrheit am Elektrizitätswerk Altdorf Energie Uri (EWA) zurückgekauft. Bisher befand sich das Unternehmen zu 62 Prozent im Besitz des Stromversorgers CKW, einer Tochtergesellschaft der Axpo.“

Aschwanden, Erich: Uri setzt sich im Kampf um die Wasserkraft am Gotthard durch, in: NZZ, 06.06.2023

Energie

Mehrheitsbeteiligung an EWA-energie Uri AG Nach 118 Jahren befindet sich die Aktienmehrheit der EWA-energie Uri AG erneut in urnerischer Hand. Gemeinsam haben der Kanton Uri und die Korporation Uri einen Anteil von 52,3 % an der Unternehmensanteile. Damit konnte der Energie-Rat erfolgreich sein Auftrag des Kantonsparlamentes umsetzen, der die Aktienmehrheit (bisher 40 %) um ein Fünftel von der EWA-energie Uri AG zurückgekauft hat. Das Konzept einer EWA-energie Uri AG durch den Kanton Uri und die Korporation Uri ist sicher, dass eine gut etablierte und erprobte Firma in einem handfesten Besitz. Diese Mehrheitsbeteiligung ermöglicht zudem eine wesentliche, gezielte und gezielte Kontrolle in den Bereichen Kapitalstruktur, Planung, Investition und Betrieb in Uri. Dadurch können wichtige Anpassungen in der Unternehmensstruktur und weiteren geschaffen werden. Die Mehrheitsbeteiligung der öffentlichen Hand eröffnet zudem Chancen für koordinierte und integrierte Lösungen, die zukunftsorientiert und vorteilhaft sind. Kooperationen mit dem Kanton Uri sind seit 2023 der Bereich der Wasserversorgung. Das Aktienpaket der EWA-energie Uri AG setzt sich wie folgt zusammen:



Auszug aus dem Jahresbericht der Korporation Uri von 2023

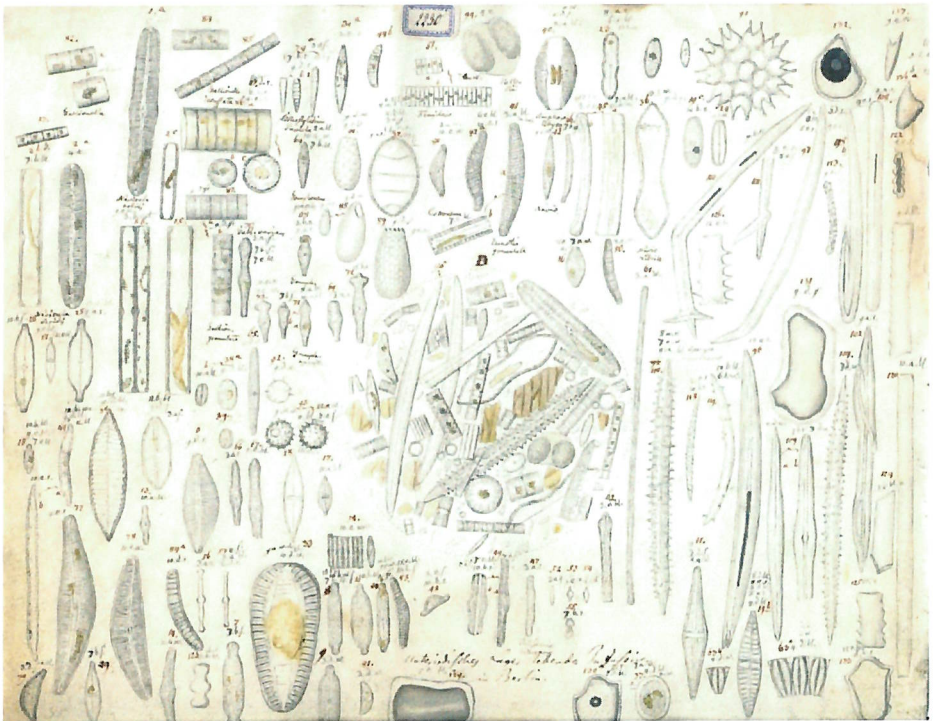
Axpo operates hydroelectric power plants that partially rely on agricultural land and water sources. The impact on water management and resources for alpine farming leads to conflicts over water usage. This raises questions about the balance between energy production, the preservation of traditional forms of agriculture, and environmental conservation

Grünerle



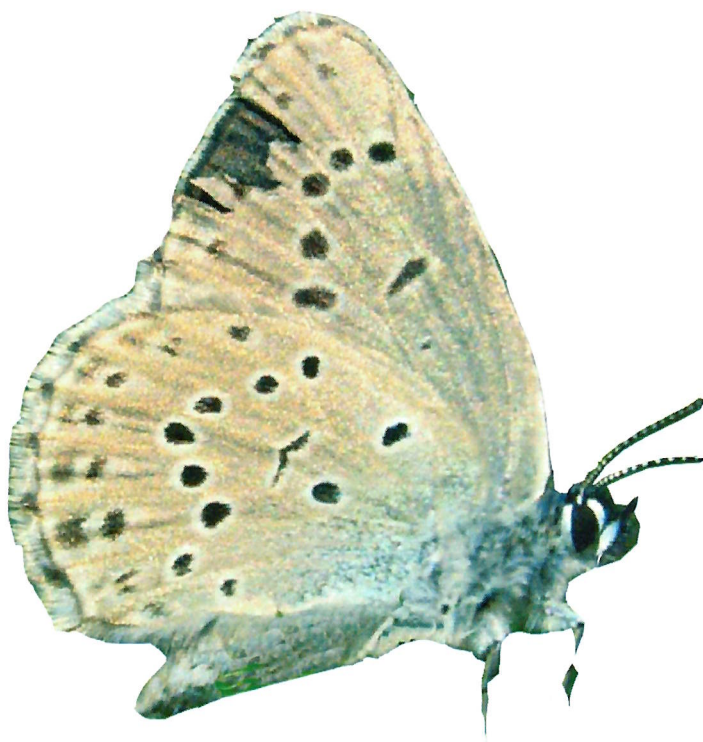
The Swiss term 'Vergandung'[1] refers to the scrub encroachment of cultivated landscapes. Green alder is a pioneer plant that is the first to colonise areas free of vegetation. It is a native invasive species that spreads quickly in optimal locations.

soil (as living organism)



C.G. Ehrenberg, Zeichenblatt Nr. 2230: „Unterirdisches Lager lebender Infusorien“, Mikropaläontologische Sammlung des Naturkundemuseums Berlin

Enzianbläuling

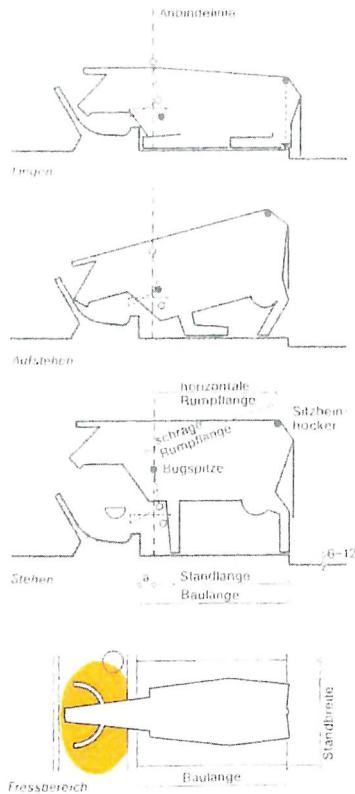


The caterpillars of the gentian blue butterfly first eat gentians and are later fed by ants. This complicated rhythm of life is still possible on wild hay meadows.

cow as landscape gardener



cow as producer



Left Is this how we see a cow?
(Illustration: Fischer, Hilty, Stuber: *Bauen in der Landwirtschaft*, 1976)

cow as „hybrid“



Hybrid (Bruno Latour): In Latour's thinking, hybrids are combinations of „nature“ and „culture“, i.e. of human and non-human actors. Humans and non-human entities always act together, and they influence each other.

Cows are not just 'nature', they are domesticated, bred and subject to human care, feeding and monitoring. Their behaviour and their role in the alpine ecosystem are strongly influenced by human intervention and cultural traditions. At the same time, the cows also act as non-human actors who interact with the environment and whose behaviour (e.g. grazing patterns) has an impact on the landscape.

cow as *companion species*



Together, the alpine farmer and his animals create a shared world characterised by work, care and dependence. This relationship is not purely utilitarian, but is also characterised by mutual respect and a deep understanding of the needs of the other species.

In alpine farming, cows, sheep or goats can be seen as ‘companion species’ that work and live together with the alpine farmer. These animals not only have an economic function, but also a social and emotional relationship with humans. The alpine farmer is dependent on his animals, and at the same time the animals characterise his life, his rituals and his identity as a farmer.

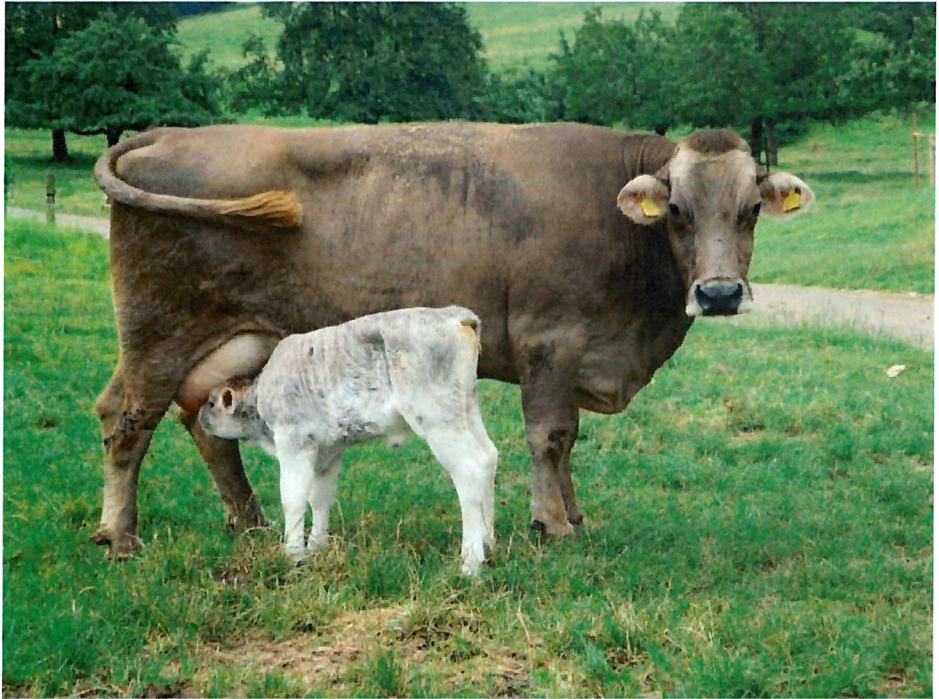
wolf



cow as image



mutterkuh



Sheep



Zusammentreiben der Schafe auf der Schaf- und Rinderhuti, Alpen.

424



Einpfirchen der Schafe auf Alpen nach Mariä Himmelfahrt, 15. August.

425

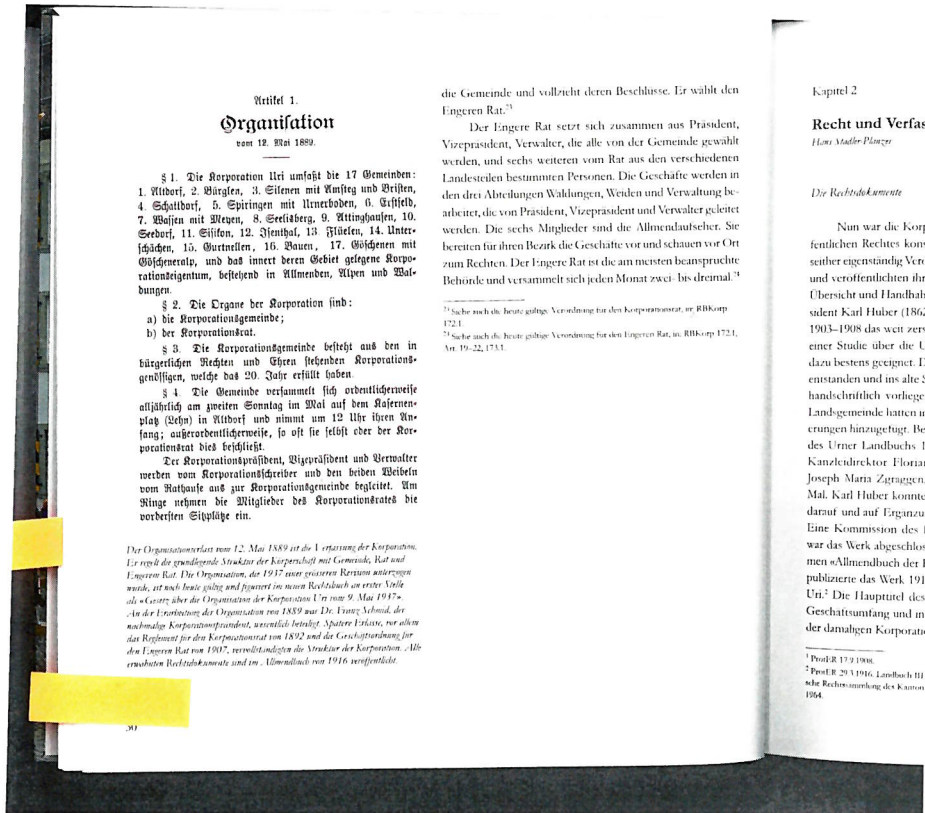
Over the past 20 years, a consistent decline in the number of alpine meadows with sheep has been observed, with the number of goats increasing in return. This, on the other hand, is related to the wolf, which makes keeping sheep a more costly endeavour. Sheep farmers make a distinction between meat breeds and milk breeds. In Switzerland, focus is still placed on meat production, although the importance of sheep's milk production is rising. The production of sheep's milk has increased in recent years.

goat



Goats are hardy, adaptable grazing animals that can efficiently utilize difficult-to-access alpine areas and thus have significant potential in alpine farming, contributing to landscape maintenance as well as the production of milk and meat products.

organisation of Korporation Uri (2)



The organisational structure of the „Korporation“ was established in 1889 and is still valid today. Its main units are the „Korporationsgemeinde“ (Corporation Municipality), „Korporationsrat“ (Corporation Council) and „Engerer Rat“ (Inner Council).

moorland landscape

Urnerboden



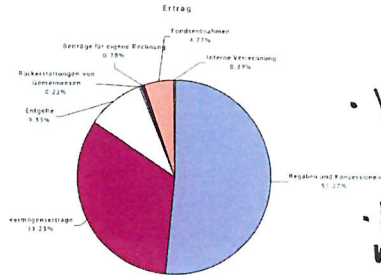
Moorland landscapes reflect a long cultural history and are home to various endangered animal and plant species. However, activities such as extraction, drainage, fertilization, and recreational use have significantly harmed the original moor habitats and their ecosystems, leading to the disappearance of many. Since the acceptance of the Rothenthurm Initiative in 1987, both flat and raised bogs, along with moorland areas, have been protected under the Federal Constitution.

The moorland landscape of Urnerboden in Spiringen (ML-Object 357) is an alpine moorland characterized by typical cultural elements such as wooden fences and dry stone walls. On Urnerboden, the preservation of the moorland has led to consequences such as the closure of the gravel plant run by the Walker family, which is perceived as a controversial act amongst the locals.

finances of Korporation Uri

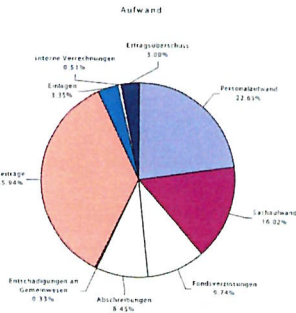


ERTRAG



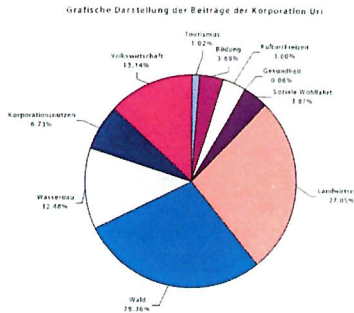
- VERMÖGENS-ERTRÄGE
- REGALIEN + KONZSSIONEN

AUFWAND



- PERSONAL
- BEITRÄGE

BEITRÄGE



- LANDWIRTSCHAFT
- WALD
- WAJWER
- VOLKWIRTSCHAFT

Subsidies (state)



Direktzahlungen von besonderer Relevanz für die Alpwirtschaft:

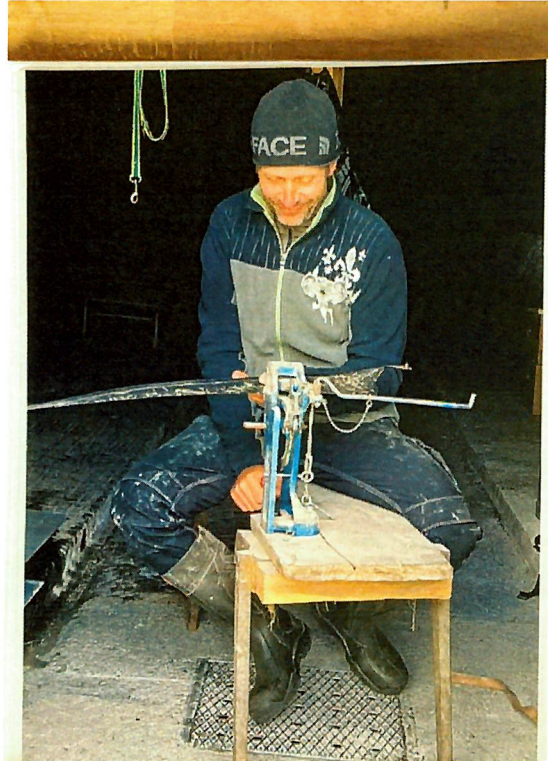
Sömmerungsbeitrag

Landschaftsqualitätsbeitrag

Biodiversitätsbeitrag für artenreiche Grün- und Streueflächen

Alpungsbeitrag

Dengeln



Irenas Husband



URI: Die Weideaufteilung ist zurzeit in der Versuchsphase

Alpkonzepte für gerechte Zuteilung

Mit dem Strukturwandel reduziert sich die Zahl der Auftriebenden. Auf vielen Alpen bewirtschaften weniger Betriebe grössere Flächen. Diese werden neu unterteilt. Die Korporation Uri gibt dazu Alpkonzepte in Auftrag

CHRISTOF HIRTLER

70 Prozent der Urner Kantonsfläche, 754 km² Land, gehören der Korporation Uri. Ihr Grundeigentum besteht jedoch zu grossen Teilen aus Wäldern, Bergen und Gletschern, Bächen und Seen. 150 km² können als Alpen genutzt werden. Sie haben bis heute eine wichtige Bedeutung für die Urner Landwirtschaft. Während in den Talbetrieben die Tierernie eingebracht wird, sind Kühe, Rinder und Schafe im Sommer auf den Alpen. Im unteren Kantonssteil (von Seelisberg bis Erstfeld) werden die Alpen von Familien bewirtschaftet. Im oberen Kantonssteil (ab Silenen bis ins Urserental) geben die Bauern ihr Vieh auf Genossenschaftsalpen.

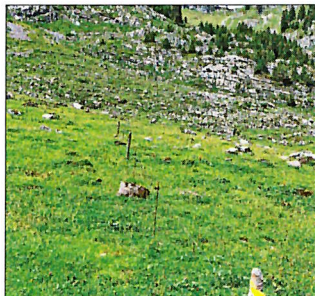
Die Alpweiden gehören der Korporation Uri, die Hütten und Ställe sind privat. Wer Tiere auf eine Alp aufreiben will, muss im Unter- und Oberstall eine Hütte besitzen (Hüttenrecht). Pro Hütte kann eine fixe Anzahl Tiere gealpt werden. Weil im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert sehr viele Korporationsbürger von ihrem Alprecht Gebrauch machten, entstanden auf vielen Urner Alpen wie auf dem Urnerboden oder auf der Stillaalp «Alpdorfer» mit zahlreichen Hütten und Ställen. Die Zahl der aufgetriebenen Tiere pro Hütte war entsprechend klein. Bis heute richtet sich die Gesamtzahl der Tiere einer Alp nach der vorhandenen Futtermenge.



Das Alpkonzept Wängi-Chinzerthal-Bödmer erforderte den Bau eines neuen Stalls. (Bilder: Christof Hirtler)



Corneli Werder arbeitete das Alpkonzept aus.



Büro Alpe is the only external actor involved in developing new „Alpkonzepte“ in the canton of Uri and is engaged by the Korporation for the relevant processes.



The Swiss Alpine Farming Association (Schweizerischer Alpwirtschaftlicher Verband, SAV) is the national organization representing the alpine farming sector. It advocates for the interests of its members in agricultural, economic, political, and social contexts. The association promotes networking, exchange, and knowledge transfer in alpine farming.

Alpine pastures cover one-third of Switzerland's agricultural land or about eleven percent of the country's total area. Approximately 470,000 dairy cows and cattle, 7,000 horses, and 240,000 sheep and goats graze on these natural grasslands during the summer months. The 6,700 alpine farms produce around 5,500 tons of alpine cheese annually.

alpine farmers



Approximately 200 alpine farmers manage and maintain canton Uri's mountain pastures, contributing to the local agricultural economy and landscape preservation.

Allmendaufseher



The Allmendaufseher is responsible for the care, maintenance and monitoring of Allmend areas (Allmendkreise) that are available for use by the community.

He ensures that the commons areas are used in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down.

The commons supervisor acts as a link between the users of the commons (e.g. farmers, residents) and the corporation.



Kurt Schuler has been president of the Korporation Uri since 2021, responsible for managing the communal land and natural resources in the canton.

„bödeler“



Bissig-Gisler Vreny, Unterport 4
Gehrig Adelbert und Bernadette (-Arnold), Dorfstrasse 9
Gisler Beat und Vreni (-Gisler), Klausenstrasse 32
Gisler Nathalie, Mättenwang 26
Gisler Rosmarie (-Arnold), Mättenwang 26
Herger Hansruedi, Dorfstrasse 12
Herger Josef, Unter der Sonne 4
Herger Manfred und Kerstin, Unter der Sonne 4
Imhof Klaus und Rita (-Arnold), Spitelrüti 7
Kempf-Arnold Toni, Argseeli
Kohlhuber Claudia, Klausenstrasse 16
Müller Anton (-Gisler), Mättenwang 12
Müller Franz, Hintere Hütten 1
Müller Franz und Anna (-Bissig), Mättenwang 11
Riedi Robert (-Baumann), Ob der Sonne 2
Walker Otto, Dorfstrasse 25

phonebook entries of the remaining inhabitants of Urnerboden

tourists,
passers-by





The „Genossenschaft für ländliches Bauen“ (Cooperative for Rural Construction of the Canton of Uri, GLB Uri), established in 1975, is a cooperative and non-profit construction company based in Altdorf. GLB Uri handles the construction, renovation, and conversion of buildings, including civil engineering and landscaping work. Additionally, the cooperative sells building materials and agricultural goods and rents out construction equipment and formwork to farmers in the canton of Uri. The GLB Uri can therefore be seen as a platform for sharing expensive agricultural machinery among members. According to Kurt Schuler of the Corporation Uri, the GLB is widely used by farmers. However, a challenge arises when machine defects are not reported.



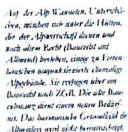
Zoning regulations

Switzerland's zoning regulations pose a particular challenge for the development of areas such as Urnerboden and the Alps. In Switzerland, building zones are strictly regulated in order to prevent uncontrolled urban sprawl and to protect agricultural land and natural areas. As a result, the space available for new construction projects in rural and Alpine regions is severely limited.

In Urnerboden,, which is the highest alpine region in Switzerland that is inhabited all year round, the building zone regulations significantly restrict settlement development. As the focus of the regulations is on restricting buildings to already designated zones, there is little room for modernization or the construction of new infrastructure that could be important for the development of tourism or agriculture. At the same time, climate change means that land use options are changing, which could require flexible adaptation of the zoning regulations.

In addition, the preservation of the alpine landscape is a priority, which poses additional hurdles for the construction of tourist facilities or the establishment of industry. The balance between nature conservation, agriculture and modern development is difficult to strike. At the same time, the strict building zone regulations promote a certain "stagnation", as the population in these areas has no opportunities to expand and the attractiveness for new residents decreases. This often leads to emigration and the decline of traditional alpine farming.

Overall, the zoning regulations therefore hinder the possibility of further economic development in these regions, although they also make an important contribution to the preservation of the landscape. This poses a challenge for places such as Urnerboden, as their future depends heavily on balanced, sustainable use that integrates both development and protection.



* Peter Lutz, Rechtsanwalt über die Rechtsverhältnisse im privaten Gebäude auf dem Aupar des Institutes für die Körperbezogene Urkunde, Maschinenbau

1978, *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 73: 218-224.

² Reed E 112, 1285 (NL 100); 1,2,1288 (NL 110-112), Akrop En. 3 4/3,2

Seit der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts, nachdem die Wiedergabe der Abfener Eintragsplanzeile nichtig wurde, wurde in der V. 1898 gefordert, weitestgehend erschwirft, die Lagermehrfach-Bücherbuch, Rat und Orlern. Nun besteht sich die Korporation auf den Grund der landesirrtliche Kultur und im Gleiches. Sinnerungswirkung bleibt und deshalb, aber zu der blauen Existenzgrundlage, zu erhöht im Unser Land, zur Vorstände die Existenz. Wohnungsbau fordern, deren Stöcherung, dann bestand, die Korporation zu finden, seit zu Verfügung zu stellen, 21. April der Fugen, 1911.

² Max Rouchonff, *Algebraische des Schöberrnals*, 17: Die Setze 1983, 91–119, hier 95.



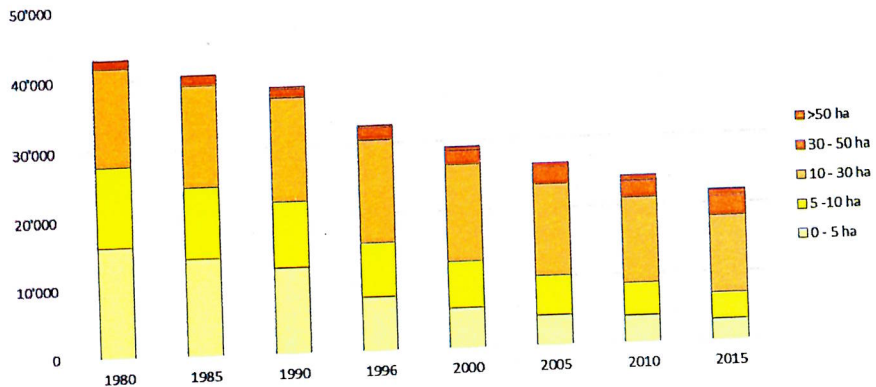
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#4

Number and size of farms in mountain area



Number and size of farms in mountain areas between 1980 and 2015

<https://agrarpolitik-blog.com/2017/06/09/strukturwandel-im-berggebiet-aus-einer-wirtschaftsliberalen-perspektive/>

conditions for alpine meadows to enhance biodiversity

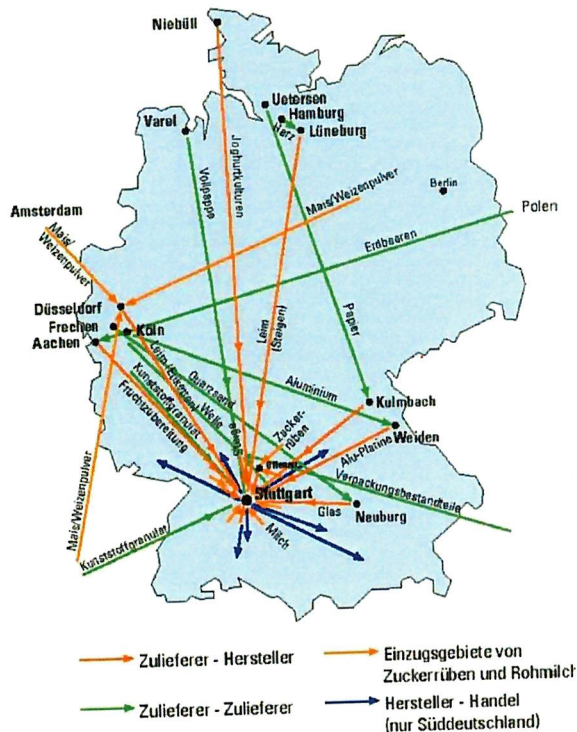
Not every form of grazing is good for biodiversity. Various factors must be right for grazing to be beneficial for biodiversity:

- Type and breed of livestock in relation to environmental factors (slope, soil, climate, maintenance objectives)
- Number of livestock per area
- Grazing above or below the tree line
- Duration of grazing as well as herd management

the journey of a jo- ghurt in a globalised world

Transportbeziehungen

Erdbeerejoghurt 150 g



Quelle: Stefanie Böge

Wuppertal Institut VE-102/93

environmental influences of cow pastures

Water Rights



Alpine dairy decline

The use of suckler cows instead of dairy cows in the Alps is increasing, as suckler cows are economically more profitable. Dairy cows are less suited to the conditions of alpine pasture farming. The strenuous ascent led to a significant reduction in their milk production, which did not fully recover over the summer. This reduction in milk yield has led to a decline in the production of alpine milk and consequently also of alpine cheese and other alpine products.

Today, every sixth dairy cow produces over 8000 liters of milk per year. However, such high-yielding cows have the disadvantage that they are poorly or not at all suitable for summering. At the beginning of lactation, when the milk yield is at its highest, they require they need high-quality feed. They get this only limited on the alp: The nutritional value of the alpine pastures is not high enough on average and the use of concentrated feed is limited to 100 kilograms per cow per season. In addition, the cows are exposed to a harsher climate, move around more and caregivers change. All of this leads to a decline in milk yield, that the milk yield decreases.¹⁰ Neither for the animal, the alpine pasture or the economy, the alpine pasture is not ideal for the animal ideal.

Structural Change in the Alpine Territory (Strukturwandel)

Raumplanungsgesetz RPG Revision 2014



zwischen Abwande- rung und Tourismus

Der Urnerboden ist eine eigene Welt. Die Urnerbödeler sind schweigsam, werden mit dem Feldstecher geboren.

Die Walkers beherrschen den Urner- Boden. Sie - Roti, Otto, Markus, Trix und andere - haben ein Resti im Dorf. Sie sind touristische Vorreiter; man merke, dass sie von Uri, einem sehr touristischen Kanton kommen und nicht aus Glarus. Aber die Abwanderung ist schade.

Roti besitzt ein LKW Unternehmen, das Kieswerk gehört ebenfalls ihm. Ausserdem hat er ein Lager im Tal [Linthal]. Die Bahn rendiert wahnsin- ning; zum Skitöurelen, als alternativen Zugang zur Claridenhütte und auch das Schlitteln - Otto präpariert im Winter die Schlittelbahn.

Die Löße auf dem Urnerboden stehen in Konkurrenz zu jener im Linthal. Oben hat's zwar auf der einen Seite gar keine Sonne aber mehr Schnee hat's da. Und Schlittenhunde - das kläfft fürchterlich im Winter.

Es wohnen etwa 30 Leute auf dem Urnerboden.

Davon ganzjährlich die Walker sowie zwei Bauernfamilien; der Strassen- baumeister mit seinen Schafen und die Hergers. Wobei die furchtbaren Her- gers ebenfalls etwas weiter talwärts in die Fruttberge ziehen im Winter.

Sonst wohnen da nicht mehr viel. Die Alpen werden im Sommer mehrheit- lich durch die Urner bezogen. Die Glarner gehen auf Alpen, welche sich noch vor dem Urner-Boden befinden.

Die Käserei ist eine Genosenschaft mit Festangestellten. Sie ist im Winter eingestellt; das ist jetzt alles vorbei.

Als Patrick hergezogen ist, gab es da oben noch einen Pfarrer und einen jungen Lehrer. Das war in den 90ern, 1991 war das. Später schrieben sie eine Stelle aus; gesucht wurde ein Lehrer, der mindestens 4 Kinder hatte, um die Schule erhalten zu können.

[Telefonat mit Patrick Rohner, aus Gedanken paraphrasiert]

closure of „Walker“ gravel plant on Urnerboden

Luzerner Zeitung

Urner Unternehmer erhält Galgenfrist von sieben Jahren

Die Firma Walker's Söhne GmbH muss ihr Kieswerk im Gebiet Argseeli aus Naturschutzgründen aufgeben. Der Urner Unternehmer Otto Walker zeigt einerseits Verständnis, äussert sich andererseits aber auch kritisch.

Bruno Arnold
31.10.2018, 05.00 Uhr



Die Konzession der Firma Walker's Söhne GmbH zur Kiesenentnahme aus dem Fätschbach wird nicht mehr verlängert. (Bild: Bruno Arnold, Urnerboden, 10. Oktober 2018)

Seit Anfang der 1960er-Jahre fördert die Firma Walker's Söhne GmbH im Gebiet Argseeli auf dem Urnerboden gewerbsmässig Kies aus dem Fätschbach. Jährlich sind es zwischen 500 und 5000 Kubikmeter.

Konzessionsgeberin ist die Korporation Uri, der das Gewässer gehört. Auf dem Werkareal, das nur wenige hundert Meter von der Kantonsgrenze zu Glarus entfernt liegt, betreibt Unternehmer Otto Walker zudem auch eine eigene Betonanlage. Ende 2018 läuft die von der Korporation Uri auf 15 Jahre befristete Bewilligung für den Kiesabbau ab.

Eigentlich wollte die Korporation Uri die Konzession erneuern. Deshalb musste der Kanton prüfen, ob allenfalls öffentliche Interessen in den Bereichen Hochwasser-, Natur-, Landschafts- und Gewässerschutz oder auch Gewässerraum tangiert würden. Die Abteilung Natur- und Heimatschutz des Amts für Raumentwicklung des Kantons Uri sah dies wegen der Lage im Schutzgebiet als gegeben an. Die Fachstelle des Bundesamts für Umwelt ihrerseits kam zum Schluss, dass eine Kiesgewinnung in der bisherigen Form «aufgrund der überwiegenden Moorlandschaftsinteressen eine nicht schutzzielverträgliche und somit nicht zulässige Nutzung darstellt». Sie sei somit rechtlich nicht zulässig.

Loss of alpine farming

Through industrialization and better use of the land, the valley areas became more productive, which reduced the need for summer grazing. Animals went up to the alp so that food could be gathered in the valley fields in summer. By gathering enough food in the valley, the alpine pastures are no longer necessary. This leads to the neglect of the alpine landscape, which is lost forever after two years without grazing, as animals play a massive role in the preservation of the alps.

Of particular concern there is the problem of fallow land, because with the increasing and silting up, the landscape is also losing its appeal as a tourist and recreational area. Unused slopes also increase the risk of the risk of avalanches and erosion and, in dry regions, are easily fall victim to fire in dry regions."



Diversity

Similarities amongst, and therefore basis for functioning CPRs can be identified.

One of these similarities is the STABLE POPULATION, which leads to a LOW DISCOUNT RATE. Proprietors have a shared past and expect to have a shared future. Also the REPUTATION and RELIABILITY of the proprietors is of high value in order to live in close interdependence without conflict.

These characteristics however do not involve participants who vary greatly regarding ownership of skills, knowledge, ethnicity, race or other variables that could strongly divide a group of individuals.

Can CPRs still work when there is an increased mobility amongst the population leading to a higher diversity and changing composition of that population? Is their existence still relevant?

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Arbeitsteilung nach Geschlechtern



„Der Übergang des Arbeiterbauerntum wurde begünstigt durch die herkömmliche bäuerliche Arbeitsteilung nach Geschlechtern.“

*Arnold Niederer - „Alpine Alltagskultur zwischen Beharrung und Wandel“
p.98*

Water sovereignty

Kooperation Uri owns all of the tributary waters in Uri.

The Kooperation receives concessions from its users

AND CROSS-SUBSIDISES
ALPINE ECONOMY

ER

12/10/24

Natural hazards



The Urnerboden, nestled in the steep slopes of the Swiss Alps, is regularly threatened by natural disasters, mainly due to the extreme alpine climate and the geological nature of the region. Avalanches are one of the greatest dangers, especially in winter when large amounts of snow weigh down the slopes. The steep mountain slopes and high snowfall in the region increase the risk of avalanches, which not only block roads but also pose a serious threat to residents and tourists.

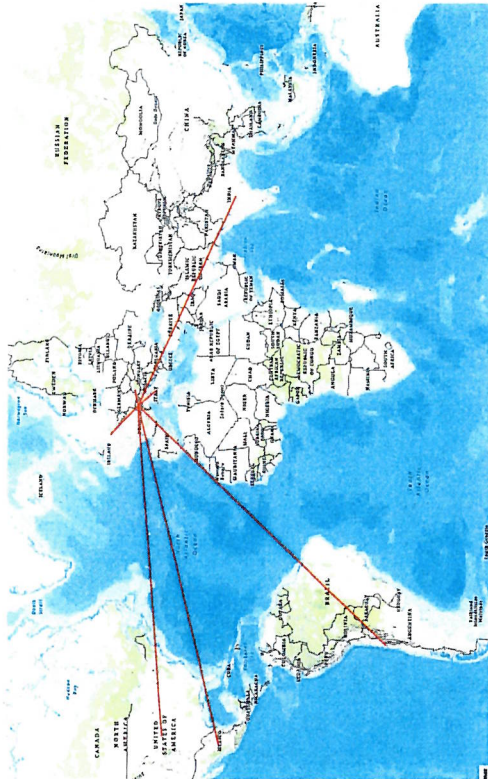
Another common natural hazard is debris flows (mud or debris avalanches), which are caused by sudden heavy rainfall or melting snow. These debris flows can quickly flood valleys and paths and carry large amounts of debris and rubble with them, endangering the region's infrastructure. Especially in spring and summer, when heavy rainfall meets snow-covered slopes, such events occur regularly.

Rockfalls are also a constant danger due to the geological instability of the Alpine slopes. Erosion and the weather contribute to masses of rock breaking off and falling into the valley. These rockfalls are difficult to predict and can threaten both hiking trails and buildings.

Overall, the Urnerboden remains particularly vulnerable to these natural hazards. Measures such as avalanche barriers and debris flow protection systems are essential to protect the population and infrastructure from the forces of nature.

Mango Whey (Mangomolke)

the journey of „local“ mango whey



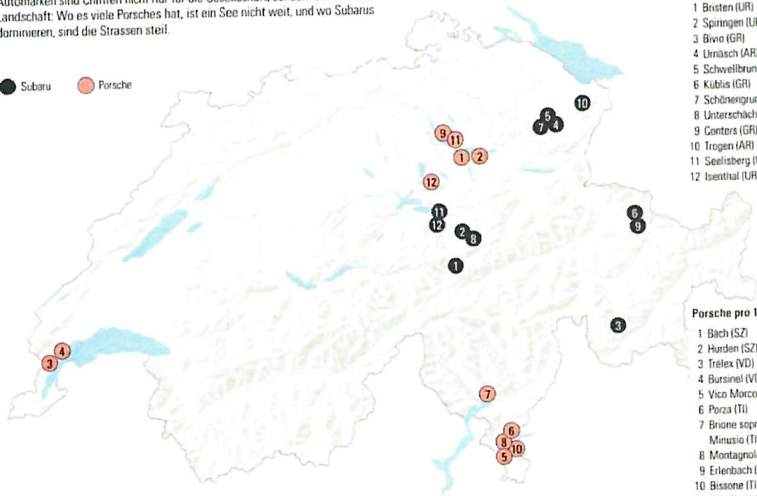
Ein Subaru-Nest in den Urner Bergen

Porsche am See, Subaru am Berg

Wo sich die automobilen Symbole der Landwirtschaft und des Reichtums ballen

Automarken sind Chiffren nicht nur für die Gesellschaft, sondern auch für die Landschaft: Wo es viele Porsches hat, ist ein See nicht weit, und wo Subarus dominieren, sind die Strassen steil.

● Subaru ● Porsche



Subarus pro 1000 Einwohner

1	Bristen (UR)	240
2	Spinningen (UR)	148
3	Bivio (GR)	147
4	Urnäsch (AR)	138
5	Schwellbrunn (AR)	132
6	Kubis (GR)	119
7	Schönengrund (AR)	116
8	Unterschächen (UR)	111
9	Conters (GR)	106
10	Trogen (AR)	103
11	Seelisberg (UR)	102
12	Isenthal (UR)	98

Porsche pro 1000 Einwohner

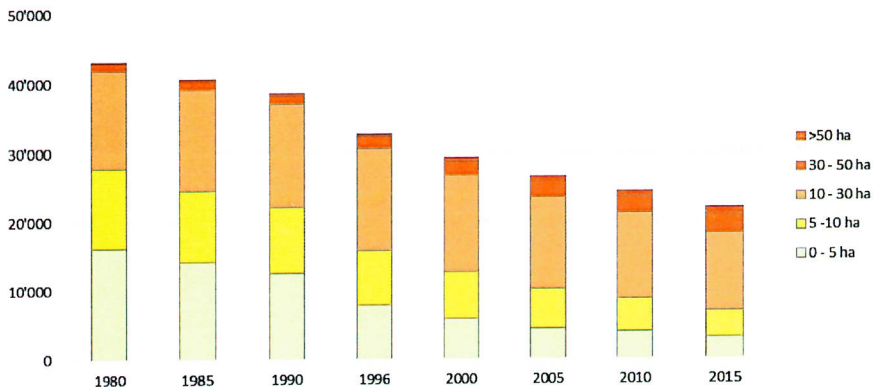
1	Bäch (SZ)	65
2	Hundem (SZ)	58
3	Trelex (VD)	45
4	Bursinel (VD)	42
5	Vico Morcote (TI)	37
6	Porza (TI)	31
7	Brione sopra Minusio (TI)	31
8	Montagnola (TI)	27
9	Erlenbach (ZH)	26
10	Bissone (TI)	25
11	Hertliberg (ZH)	24
12	Walchwil (ZG)	23

«Schweizer Karten» zeigen politische, gesellschaftliche und wirtschaftliche Zusammenhänge auf. Siehe auch: <http://nzz.to/schweizer-karten>



Raumplanungsgesetz RPG Revision 2014

Number and size of farms in mountain area



Number and size of farms in mountain areas between 1980 and 2015

<https://agrarpolitik-blog.com/2017/06/09/strukturwandel-im-berggebiet-aus-einer-wirtschaftsliberalen-perspektive/>

Diversity

Similarities amongst, and therefore basis for functioning CPRs can be identified.

One of these similarities is the STABLE POPULATION, which leads to a LOW DISCOUNT RATE. Proprietors have a shared past and expect to have a shared future. Also the REPUTATION and RELIABILITY of the proprietors is of high value in order to live in close interdependence without conflict.

These characteristics however do not involve participants who vary greatly regarding ownership of skills, knowledge, ethnicity, race or other variables that could strongly divide a group of individuals.

Can CPRs still work when there is an increased mobility amongst the population leading to a higher diversity and changing composition of that population? Is their existence still relevant?

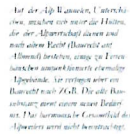
Overgrowth

"Vergandung"

When the Alps become overgrown, i.e. trees and shrubs grow on former pastureland, this has a profound effect on the landscape. Such a phenomenon is often referred to as succession or reforestation. Green alder, a pioneer plant, plays a particularly important role here. It spreads rapidly on fallow land and displaces the traditional alpine vegetation. This change not only affects biodiversity, but also the character of the landscape. Many rare plant and animal species that need open grazing areas are disappearing.

In conjunction with climate change, this process is accelerating. Warmer temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns mean that trees at higher altitudes have better growing conditions, which increases deforestation. This has an impact on the water balance and the risk of erosion in the Alps, as dense vegetation has a different effect than the open pastures that were traditionally maintained by alpine farming. Increased tree growth at higher altitudes also means that there are fewer areas of snow and open ground, which in turn changes the local climate and upsets the ecological balance.

Without maintenance and grazing, these processes increase, which in the long term endangers the diversity of alpine habitats and irreversibly changes the landscape.



² Pringle R. J. (1981) *Astrophys. J.*, **244**, 2; Armstrong U. (1981), 218, 223.

²² Peral, R. 1.12.1986 (N₂: 10.0); 1.2.1988 (N₂: 11.0–11.2). AkCorp Co., 3.4/3.2.

¹⁰ Max Radachewitz, *Abwertung des Scheiterns*, in: *Die Schae* 1983, 91–107, hier 96.

²⁰ Vossiane Lami und Biele, 1991, PsolR 24.4 (1991)



241011

Infrastructure

Urnerboden, the highest alp in Switzerland that is inhabited all year round, struggles with considerable infrastructural challenges that affect tourism. Its remote location makes it difficult to reach, especially in winter when roads are blocked by snow and avalanches. This isolation deters many potential visitors and means that winter tourism is barely developed. Even in summer, the access roads are narrow and only partially suitable for large numbers of visitors.

The outdated infrastructure is also a problem. Many roads, public facilities and accommodation are not up to date, which makes the region less attractive for tourists. Without modern accommodation or adequate catering facilities, the Urnerboden is mainly visited by day trippers, which limits long-term tourist income.

The combination of difficult accessibility, limited accommodation options and a lack of investment inhibits the growth of tourism. Although the region offers great scenic potential, tourism development lags behind other Alpine regions. Tourism could be an important source of income for the region, but without significant improvements to the infrastructure, it will be difficult to exploit the full potential of the Urnerboden.

in order to better understand the complexity and interconnectedness of our world, we must cultivate new ways of thinking and behaving

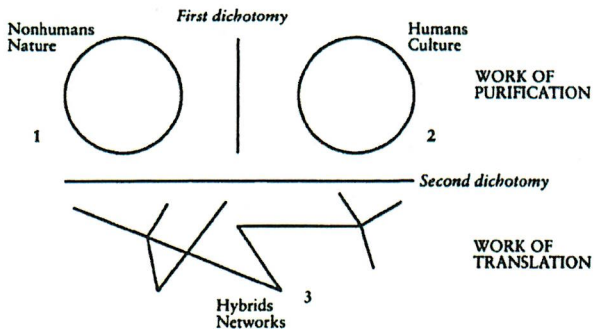


Figure 1.1 Purification and translation

we need to get past this dichotomy and create a new perspective on how people and other animals interact, one that takes into account the intricate web of connections that exists between them

We Have Never Been Modern - Bruno Latour

criticism of modern western society

modernity is a construct that has neglected to take into account the nuanced social and environmental connections that people have with their surroundings

challenging the conventional division between nature and culture

people and nature are inextricably linked rather than existing in a separate realm

nature plays an active role in the formation of our social and cultural worlds - nature isn't a passive object to be studied and manipulated by humans

binary oppositions such as nature and culture produce a hierarchy where science is viewed as universally true, objective knowledge is viewed as superior to other types of knowledge - and humans perceive themselves as being superior to nature

we must acknowledge the close ties between humans and the natural world and that there are other legitimate forms of knowledge besides science

Synthetic site

The progress of tourism, [...], can be illustrated by three of its achievements, each of which is indispensable for the development of any industry on a grand scale: standardization, packaging, and serial production.

[...] The basic standardized element is the sight,⁸ the point of interest [sight]; according to its value, it is classified with one, two, or three stars. [...]

The purposelessness of the trip, which is supposed to guarantee the freedom for which the traveler longs, is belied. For the sight is not merely worth visiting; it authoritatively demands it. A sight is something that one is expected to see.

[...] the landscape will turn into an object of museum-like observation, following the logic of the double star that prescriptively adorns it.

Today, the demand for sights exceeds the supply. While the last century still adhered to the sights provided by museums and zoos, our century produces its own synthetic sights on demand. From a festival to an imitation of a Lappish tent – anything that will attract tourists will be manufactured for them.

[A Theory of Tourism, Hans Magnus Enzensberger]

IS THE URNER BODEN (ENDANGERED OF) BECOMING A SYNTHETIC SITE?

A serious attempt to overcome the limits of sight-seeing tourism is being made by some clever promoters and tourists who replace sightseeing with lifeseeing: observing the way the people one visits really live is becoming the latest interest of tourists

[A Theory of Tourism, Hans Magnus Enzensberger]

ARE THE ALPS OF URNERBODEN (ENDANGERED OF) BECOMING SUBORDINATED TO LIFESSEING?

Tool Analysis - Heidegger



Hand Irena
Tools

Heidegger addresses the philosophy of technology and the understanding of objects and tools in our everyday experience.

readiness-to-hand

This describes the mode in which we use tools or objects in our daily lives without thinking about them. A tool like a hammer literally merges with our activity. For example, a hammer refers to nails, a nail to wood, the wood to a house, etc. These references are not created through abstract thinking, but through our *being-in-the-world*, our practical, everyday actions.

Tools and technologies are not merely 'neutral' means that we use - they structure and shape our experience of the world in a deeper way by becoming part of our everyday lives and actions. According to Heidegger, modern technology is a way of relating to the world in which the world is perceived as a 'stock' (resource).

While simple tools bring us into a practical, immediate relationship with the world, modern technology can make the world appear distant and abstract.

basisdemokratie

Basisdemokratie, or grassroots democracy, refers to a political system where decision-making power is placed directly in the hands of the people rather than through elected representatives. It emphasizes direct participation by citizens in the democratic process, often through referendums, assemblies, or consensus-building mechanisms, rather than delegating authority to political elites or representatives.

In a *Basisdemokratie*, citizens engage in discussions and decisions on issues at the local or community level, making the system highly participatory and egalitarian. It is a key feature of certain Swiss political structures, such as in the *Korporation Uri* or communal governance, where members of a community vote on important decisions collectively (*Korporationsgemeinde*).

The term can sometimes be contrasted with representative democracy, where individuals elect officials to make decisions on their behalf. *Basisdemokratie* is often praised for fostering greater political engagement and local control, though it can also face challenges in terms of efficiency and scalability in larger populations.

Necessity

“It was necessity, biological or economic in nature, that made people migrate. The treks of the nomads were due to geographic and climatic causes. The desire to travel never was a reason for ancient expeditions of warfare “

[A Theory of Tourism, Hans Magnus Enzensberger]

Speaking of the fine arts in particular the vast majority of what is being produced today only exists because it can be sold. Very little of what is created is motivated out of the necessity of the individual.

[Keynote Speech, Class of 2006 Iceland Academy of the Arts,
Reykjavík, Roni Horn]

Survival

The villagers in both settings have chosen to retain the institution of communal property as the foundation for land use and similar important aspects of village economies. The economic survival of these villagers has been dependent on the skill with which they have used their limited resources

[Analyzing Long-enduring, Self-organized, and Self-governed CPRs, Elinor Ostrom]

We heard a lot about the survival of the fittest; where everyone is fighting for their own space. But here, in the world of fungi, we have this beautiful example of collaboration between species. Not only between fungi and trees, but also between different kinds of trees, this network sharing nutrients and information with young trees from the same species but also other tree species, from the idea of the elders; a vibrant picture of a community that is not about survival of the fittest at all.

[How to Organize like a Mycelium? Yasmine Ostendorf-Rodríguez]

schutz-nutz



[ʃʊts nʊts]

noun or adjective

A term extensively used by Kurt Schuler, president of Korporation Uri, to describe their approach to striking a balance between landscape preservation and the benefits and returns from interventions.

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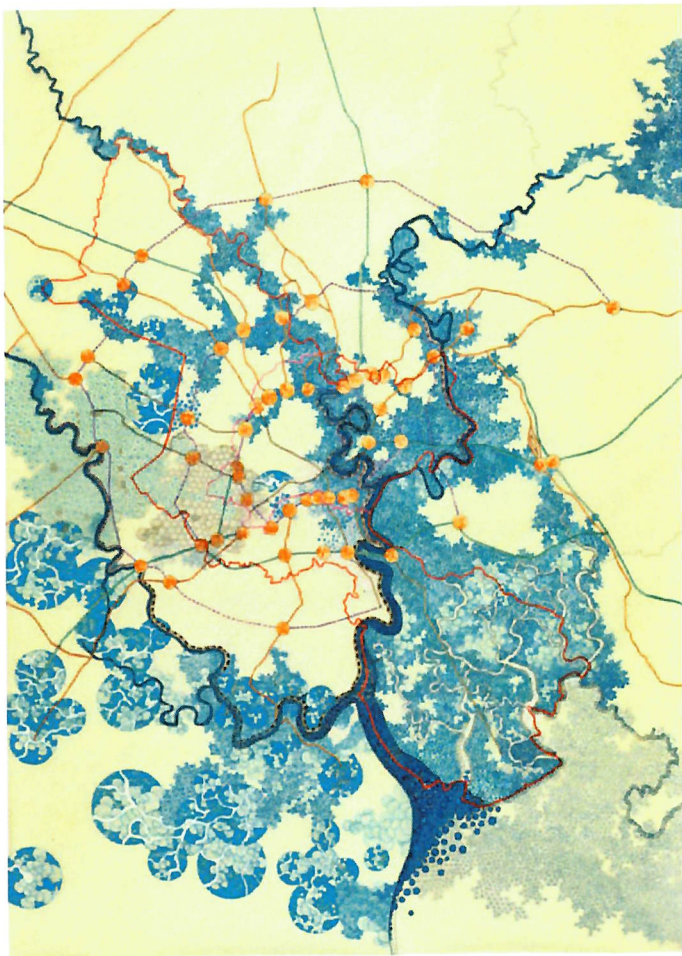
Julie Mehretu



Ski - Map



Tiffany Chung

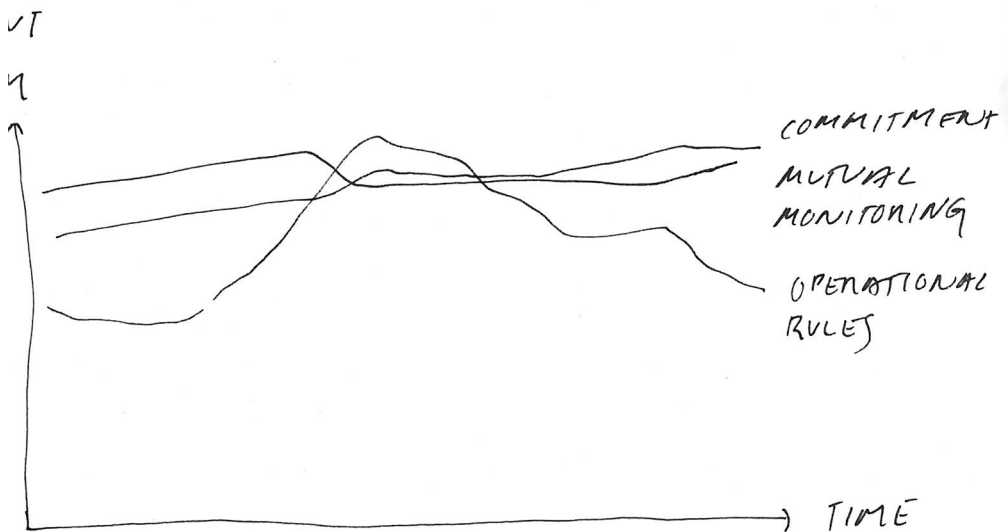


Bestossung Viehbesatz

The number of livestock relative to the area of an alpine pasture is referred to as „Bestossung“ or „Viehbesatz“ and is expressed in „Stoss“ units. One Stoss corresponds to the summering of a large forage-consuming livestock unit (GVE) for 100 days. This unit represents the amount of grass needed to feed one GVE during the approximately 100-day alpine grazing season.

The maximum permissible grazing density of an alpine pasture has been regulated for centuries in the respective alpine regulations („Alpordnung“) to ensure fair use and prevent overgrazing. While the number of summering farms has halved over the past 100 years, the total normal stocking rate (the number of livestock on the alpine pastures) has remained relatively stable since 2000.

the CONFORMANCE TO RULES

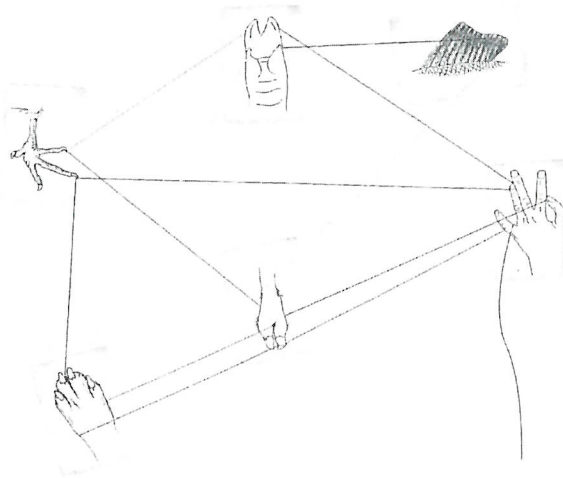


tenure
propriety
transfer

commitment
specificity

staying with the trouble - Donna J. Haraway

'Staying with the Trouble' means practising a kind of "brain gymnastics" in order to survive in a world full of complex, dynamic relationships. It's about constantly recognising new connections and questioning how humans, technology, the environment and non-human actors are intertwined. It encourages us to remain mentally flexible and not only to analyse these changing networks, but also to actively intervene in them. This requires us to break our habits of thought and engage with new, unexpected relationships.



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schutz-nutz



[ʃʊts nʊts]

noun or adjective

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How To IMITATE / INSTALL
RE-
~~Duplicate the KORPOR-~~
~~ATION URI?~~ A WELL-
FUNCTIONING, DECENTRALIZED
"INSTITUTION" LIKE THE
KORPORATION URI?

How much change can

2 - traditional incorporate / and we?

DO THE ALPS
NEED PUBLIC
TRANSPORT? WHO
IS THE INFRA-
STRUCTURE
FOR?

„The dynamic journey of erratic boulders through ice advances and retreats during the last – and all previous – ice ages is in stark contrast to their permanent and often monumental presence in the cultural memory of human populations.“

p.46, Erratic Cultivation - the cultural history of erratic boulders in Switzerland

„With near glacial force, human interventions around Lake Biemne brought the erratic boulders at St. Peter's Island to the surface, turning these unnamed and previously unknown rocks into markers of the human domination of the landscape.“

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p. 194, Building - Elementary Design in Spaces

„With decoration appears a sense of planned order and the building up of composition. Perhaps this is a reflection of the orderly work necessary in cultivation compared with the free-ranging hunt.“

p. 211, Agriculture, Field, Decoration



WHO ARE THE STAKE-
HOLDERS MAKING THE
CORE DECISIONS ABOUT
URNERBODEN? (KORPORATION-MITGLIEDER)
WHERE DO THEY LIVE
(IN SWITZERLAND?)?

which actors are in/exclu- ded in ^{alpine} arren- gements?

„The Rights of Rivers approach aims to enshrine the river as a legal entity entitled to basic rights. Its rights might include the rights to exist and to thrive, as well as right to restoration. Besides creating rights for nature, such approach also creates obligations for humans as custodians of surrounding natural resources.“

(<https://iwrmactionhub.org/learn/iwrm-tools/the-rights-of-rivers>)



Medienmitteilung

17. April 2013

Axpo stellt Gesuch für ordentliche Neukonzessionierung des Kraftwerks Fätschbach

Zur Optimierung des Kraftwerks Fätschbach startete Axpo im Frühling 2012 die Ausarbeitung eines Konzessionsprojektes. Ziel: Die im Jahr 2029 auslaufende Wasserrechtskonzession sollte frühzeitig erneuert werden. Die Untersuchungen zeigen nun, dass das Ausbaupotenzial geringer ist als ursprünglich angenommen. Zudem hat sich der Stempelpreis seit Projektbeginn sehr negativ entwickelt. Deshalb verzichtet Axpo derzeit auf eine verzögerte Neukonzessionierung und reicht bei den beiden Konzessionsgebern, dem Kanton Glarus und der Korporation Uri, ein Gesuch für eine ordentliche Neukonzessionierung des Kraftwerks Fätschbach im Jahre 2028 ein.



What is the
potential of
CRRs in ~~"softly"~~
industrialised alps?

WHAT IS THE
RELATION BETWEEN *
ADMINISTRATION AND
THE SCALE OF THE
ADMINISTERED LAND?

* THE SYSTEM OF

ADMINISTRATIVE
EFFORTS

NH 10.10.2024

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p. 211, Agriculture, Field, Decoration

(How) would
a local Raum-
planung work?

ER

14.10.24

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p. 211, Agriculture, Field, Decoration

What is possible
within the current

Raumplanung on
Urnerboden?

ER

10.10.24

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FOR HOW LONG WILL
THE DECREASE OF THE
POPULATION ON THE
URNER BODEN CONTINUE?

should "Schutz"
become "Pflege"?

/ from conservation to
maintenance

10.10.24

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p. 211, Agriculture, Field, Decoration

Can the concept of CPK
(Allmendengesellschaft) also work
for larger communities
and incorporate other types
of economy?

WHAT TOOLS ARE
PRESENT AND USED
ON URNERBODEN?

Does Innerboden
need a new
tradition?

TRADITION
(LEBENSWEISE)
↙
WANDEL

How much should the
cultural/architectural/economical
identity of Amsterdam be preserved
(artificially)?



SOLLEN DIE URNER INNEN
UNTER SICH BLEIBEN?

NH 10.10.2024

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p. 211. Agriculture, Field, Decoration

How long will the
Alps last? How long
will they be welcoming?

WHAT EXTERNAL, NATURAL
DANGERS DO WE FACE.

urban centers

lack ability to

use tools —

peasants need helping

hands

→ match?

Which works in
Landschaftspflege
are needed on
Unerboden?

Which tasks need
further support?

ER

10/10.24

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Are (Urban) people
interested in ~~us~~ to do
Landschaftspflege
on Urneerboden?

(NENE)
SYMBIOTEN!

ER

10.10.24

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p. 211, Agriculture, Field, Decoration

Are there ways
to stretch the
current Rammplanning
?

(OVER) REGULATION

ER

10.10.29

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DOES THE RPG NEED
TO BECOME CAPABLE
OF REACTING TO
LOCAL SPECIFICITIES?

“The dynamic journey of erratic boulders through ice advances and retreats during the last – and all previous – ice ages is in stark contrast to their permanent and often monumental presence in the cultural memory of human populations.”

p-46, *Erratic Cultivation - the cultural history of erratic boulders in Switzerland*

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“Even the oldest mule paths and cattle drives in the mountains needed dry stone walled elements for levelling the terrain and as lateral boundaries in the form of gutters, ramps, or steps. Retaining walls are complemented by cobbles and pavements to secure the roads and give them a durable covering.”

p. 194, *Building - Elementary Design in Spaces*

“With decoration appears a sense of planned order and the building up of composition. Perhaps this is a reflection of the orderly work necessary in cultivation compared with the free-ranging hunt.”

p. 211, *Agriculture, Field, Decoration*

Insects of alpine meadows



The Swiss term 'Vergandung'[1] refers to the scrub encroachment of cultivated landscapes. Green alder is a pioneer plant that is the first to colonise areas free of vegetation. It is a native invasive species that spreads quickly in optimal locations.

SPEND TIME

~~DO~~ WHY DO PEOPLE LIVE
ON THE URNERBODEN?
OUT OF NECESSITY, HISTORIC
CONTINUITY OR VOLUNTARILY?



„Alpsegen“

- It is a tradition that once every alp season the priest visits the alps in his region and blesses them.

- For the alpine farmers, the blessing means handing over the 'uncontrollable' to a higher power with the request for protection during the alp season.

HOW TO ESTABLISH
A SYSTEM OF
COMMUNICATION AMONGST
SEASONAL, ALPINE
FARMERS ? AND OTHERS ?
OR WHICH ONES DO
ALREADY EXIST

ACCESS
AND
COMMUNICATION

INFRASTRUCTURE

IS IT REALISTIC, THAT
ANYONE WILL (WANT TO)
LIVE AND/OR CULTIVATE
LAND ON URNERBODEN
IN THE NEAR FUTURE?
IF NOT, WHAT HAPPENS WITH
~~THE~~ A SPACE, THAT'S ONLY
INHABITED DURING 4/5 MONTH
IN SUMMER?

“The dynamic journey of erratic boulders through ice advances and retreats during the last – and all previous – ice ages is in stark contrast to their permanent and often monumental presence in the cultural memory of human populations.”

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“With decoration appears a sense of planned order and the building up of composition. Perhaps this is a reflection of the orderly work necessary in cultivation compared with the free-ranging hunt.”

p. 211, Agriculture, Field, Decoration

what about climate
change on the
alp?

NON-HUMAN
FACTORS

HOW ARE WE TO THINK,
THAT WE'RE CAPABLE
OF RE-THINKING AND
ALTERING STRUCTURES
such as the *Altpolitik* or
(methoden) THAT HAVE
BEEN FUNCTIONING SINCE
CENTURIES?

HOW LARGE IS OUR
ADMINISTRATION?

What are alternative agricultural
practices to which the
elements of Urnerboden
can adapt to sustainably?

Does

the hergetts -
inlet in a tool-
ed represent a
productive way
of life?

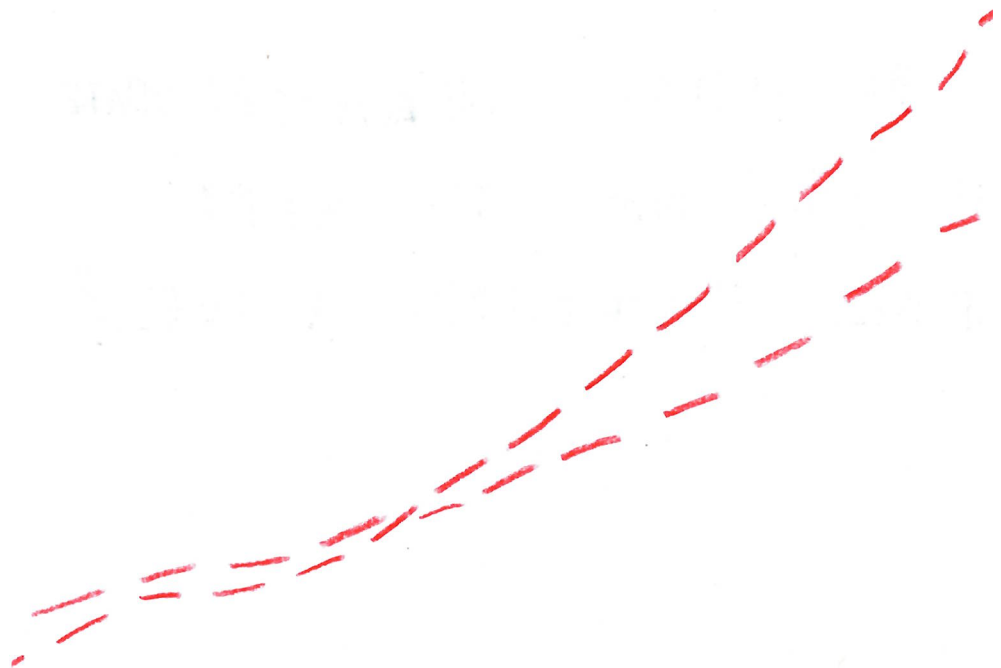
Do we lose
legitimate form
of knowledge
besides science?

S BUILDING ROADS
S REMOTE REGIONS
SPIRING OR NOT?

BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURES
= ONLY WAY TO KEEP
PINE FARMING ALIVE?

NH

10.10.2024





Worth of tradition vs. worth
of modernity?



DO THE LOCALS
ALWAYS KNOW
BEST?

10.10.24

“The dynamic journey of erratic boulders through ice advances and retreats during the last – and all previous – ice ages is in stark contrast to their permanent and often monumental presence in the cultural memory of human populations.”

p.46, Erratic Cultivation - the cultural history of erratic boulders in Switzerland

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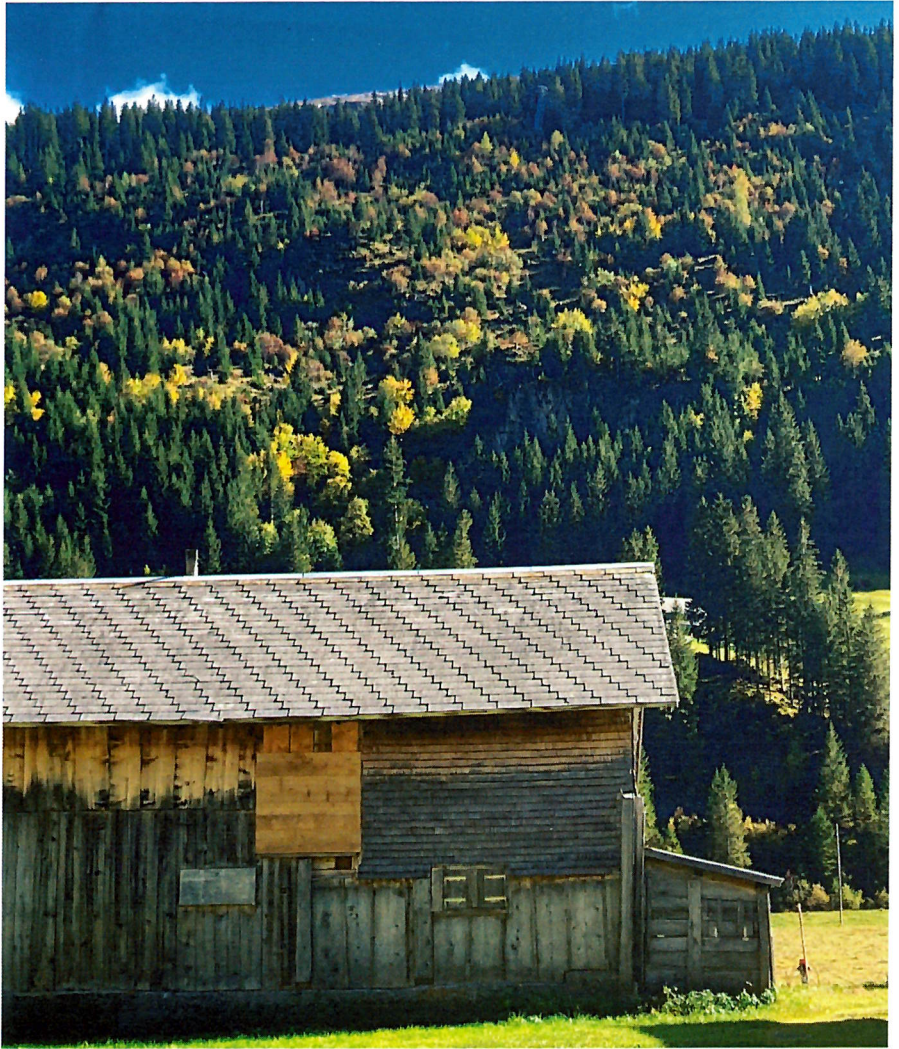
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p. 211, Agriculture, Field, Decoration





Riedrüti 5, 8751 Spiringen



This barn appears to function primarily as a seasonal structure, likely used only during the summer months, as suggested by its closed windows. It seems to be part of a Rustig, a traditional ensemble typically consisting of a residence, stable, and storage building. The clapboard facade shows signs of bleaching and periodic repair, indicating ongoing maintenance and weather exposure over time.

Riedrüti 5, 8751 Spiringen



Topografie zum Schutz





drainage des berges zum schutz vor bergstürzen



Flachmoor Mättenwang Urnerboden







?

CF

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natural refrigerator, Unerboden





Topografie zum Schutz







Topografie zum Schutz











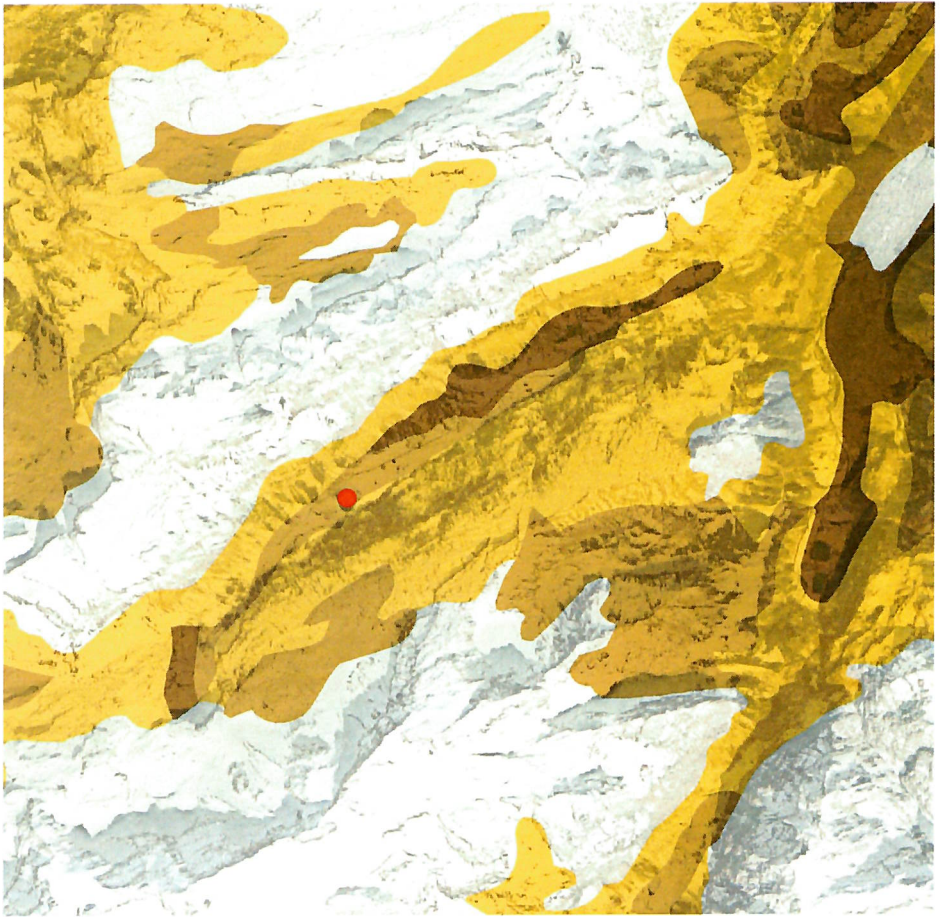






Vegetationshöhenstufen modelliert für 2085 mit trockener Klimazukunft

- submontan
- untermontan
- obermontan
- unter-/obermontan
- hochmontan im Tannen-Hauptareal



Gründigkeit

- Sehr flach
- Flach
- Mittel
- Tief
- Sehr tief
- Unbekannt

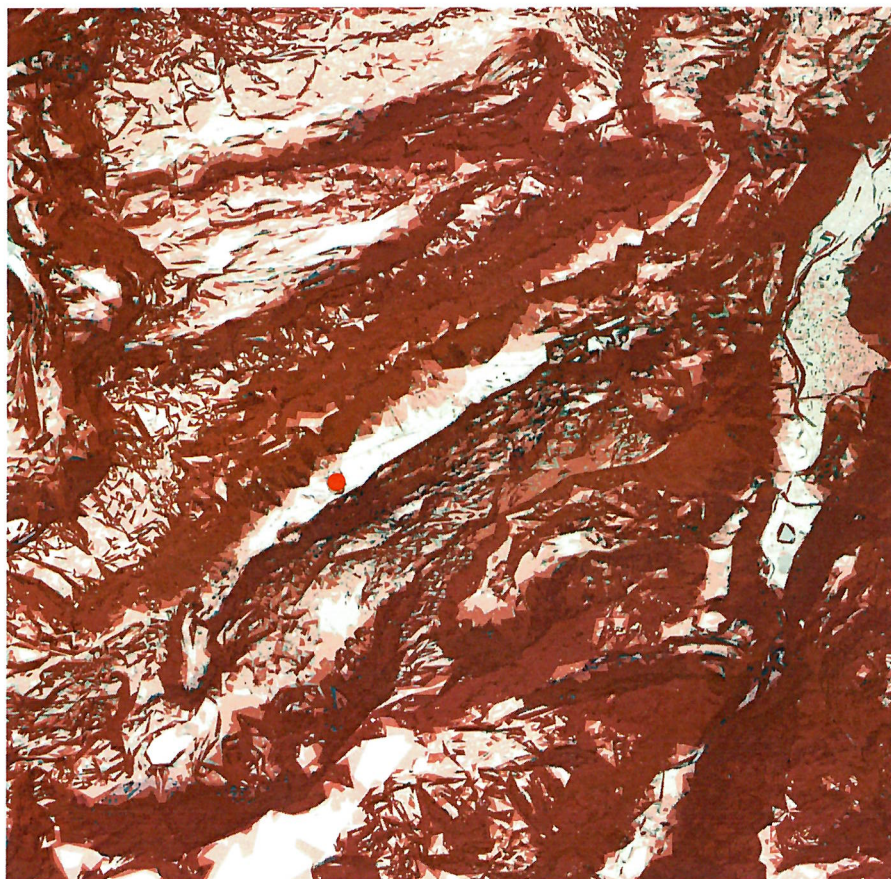


Moore

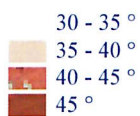
Hochmoore
Flachmoore

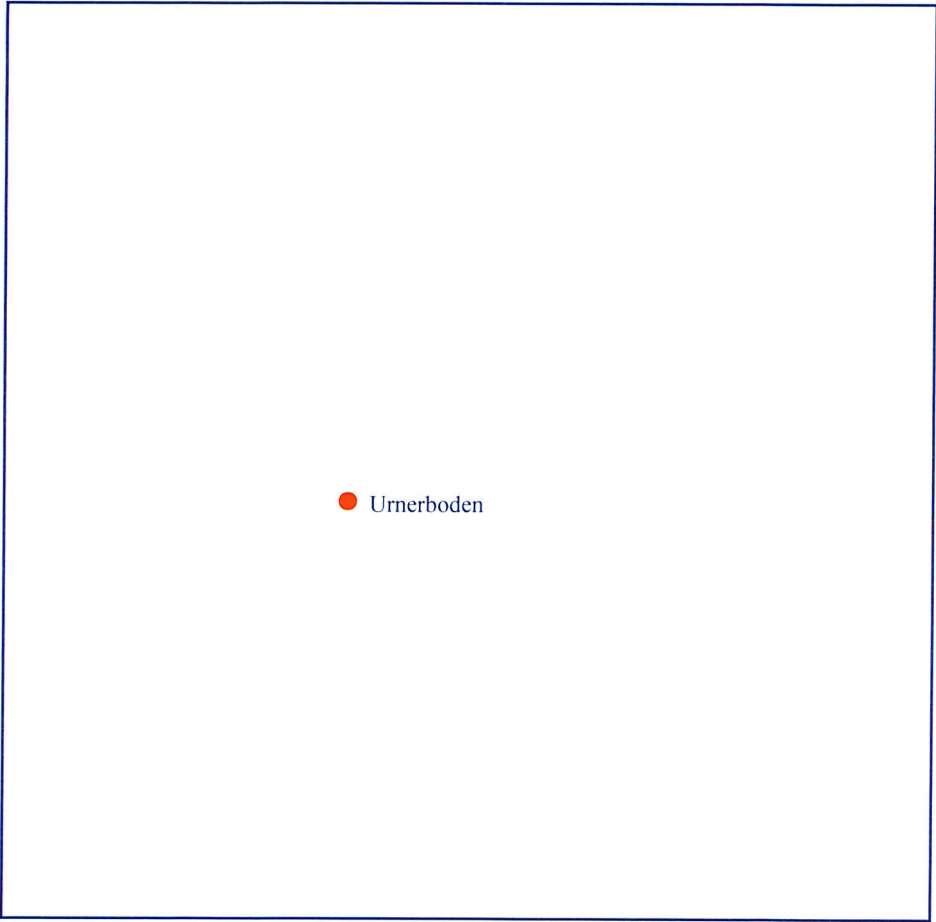
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Hanglagen ab 30 °





● Urnerboden

Karten zur Bewegtheit der Landschaft.

Durch ihre Überlagerung werden Gebiete lokalisiert, bei welchen das Potential sich zukünftig in Form von Rutsch und Sturz zu bewegen besonders gross ist.

Inventory of the Sennhütte on the Kuhplanggenalp. 0-8

Kuhplanggenalp.

- 1 mittelgrosses „Well- oder Chäs-Chesi“ mit Turner und Feuer-
mantel.
- 1 zweilöcheriger Feuerherd aus Eisen („Chunstli“).
- 1 Vorrichtung für Käsepresse mit Grundbrett aus Schiefer.
- 1 Ladebrett und dazugehörige Press-Schraube (Prässi; die
ganze Vorrichtung heisst „Chäslad“).
- 1 Brennholzbehälter.
- 1 Feuerhaken („Grob“).
- 1 Käsebrecher (Der „Chäsbrächer“ besteht aus einem ca. 80 cm
langen Tannenstammchen, an welchem die Ästchen 10 cm
lang stehen gelassen wurden; Stamm und Ästchen sind
sauber von aller Rinde geschält).
- 1 Thermometer.
- 1 Nidelnapf („Nidelnapf“), ca. 25 cm Durchmesser.
- 1 Schottennapf („Sufinapf“), ca. 35 cm Durchmesser.
- 2 kleinere Schottennäpfe, 11 und 10 cm Durchmesser.
- 1 Wasserschöpfpor aus Holz, ca. 2 l fassend („Gou“).
- 1 Schottentrog für Schweinefutter.
- 1 Käsemutte („Chäsmutli“), in welche man den Käse fasst.
- 1 kleinere Holzmutte („Bruchmutli“), ca. 50 cm Durchmesser
(Wird für den abgeschöpften Vorbruch verwendet).
- 1 Holzmutte, 50 cm Durchmesser („Sufinutli“). Wird zur Auf-
nahme von Sufi verwendet.
- 30 Stück Holzmutten, ca. 60 cm Durchmesser.
- 80–90 Stück Muttenhölzer („Muttenpäppli“). Dienen als
Zwischenlagen beim Überin角度stellen der Mutten.
- 20 Stück Käsereifen mit Schnur und kleinem Trigel (Darin
wird der Käse einige Tage belassen, damit am Käse keine
schädlichen Risse entstehen).
- 1 Zweiliterflasche (Chiantiflasche) mit Käselab („Chäslab“).
- 1 Milchsieb mit Siebgestell („Milchvöllä und Völlägestell“).
- 1 Butterfass mit Gestell („Ankächtübel“).
- 1 Butterbrett (Auf diesem wird die Butter geknetet und geformt).
- 1 Milchbrente, 60 l fassend.
- 1 Milchbrente, 30 l fassend.
- 1 Milchbrente, 20 l fassend.
- 1 Trankbrentli, ca. 30 l fassend für „Scheidtrank“.
- Einige Kasotttheer (Chäslachä).
- 1 Trugraf („Trügabäli“).
- 2 Milchleimer, 2 Blechleimer.
- 1 grosser Zuber, 1 kleiner Blechzuber.
- 2 Besen aus Tannenästen („Tannbüsch“) und verschiedenes
Putzzeug.

- 1 Tisch, 2 m lang, 80 cm breit.
- 1 kleiner niedriger Tisch zum Aufstellen von Breuten und
Muten, welche beim Käsen gebraucht werden.
- 3 starke, selbstgezinunte Bänke verschiedener Grössen.
- 2 Melkstühle.
- Verschiedenes Kücheninventar, 2 grosse Milchsiebe; 2 kleinere
Milchsiebe, 1 Nidelschwinger aus feinen geschälten Tannen-
zweigen („Geschnier“); 2 Reisbürsten, Milchkrüge, Kaffee-
mühle, Tassen, Löffel etc.
- 1 grössere und 3 kleinere Eisenpfannen.
- 1 Petrolampe, 2 Petrolstummelröten.
- 1 Deckengestell (Besteht aus zusammengefügten rohen Holz-
laten mit Brett, hängt an 4 Kottenstücken an der Decke;
auf diesem Gestell werden verschiedene Gebrauchsgegen-
stände aufbewahrt).
- 1 Hebeisen („Stäckys“).
- 2 Pickel.
- 1 Zapfen, mehrere Schaufeln.
- Verschiedene Formen von Naturstöcken („Hagastäcke“).
- 1 Holzböhrer, 30 mm Durchmesser, „Näpper“ zum Bohren
von „Barmenlöchern“ (Futterkrippe).
- 1 Sense, 1 Siebel, 2 Dangel, 2 Beile, 2 Sägen, 1 Hammer und
verschiedene kleinere Werkzeuge.
- Verschiedene Holzschuhe („Kartatschä“), alte Wetterhüte,
Schirm und einiges alte Zeug.



Bruchsteinherd, einfache
Kochgelegenheit

~~'Staying with the Trouble' means practising a kind of "brain gymnastics" in order to survive in a world full of complex, dynamic relationships. It's about constantly recognising new connections and questioning how humans, technology, the environment and~~

Hammer



This tool is ideal for quickly completing repairs or building a fence.

Grotzenbesen



#3



Grotzenbesen aus Ringenberg, Bern

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Shovel



short log-splitter upright

#2



The short log splitter is the classic for anyone who likes to get hands-on. The compact and robust design is perfect for smaller quantities of firewood. It is therefore the perfect splitter for private customers....

<https://binderberger.com/produkt/kurzholzspalter-stehend-h6-h8/>



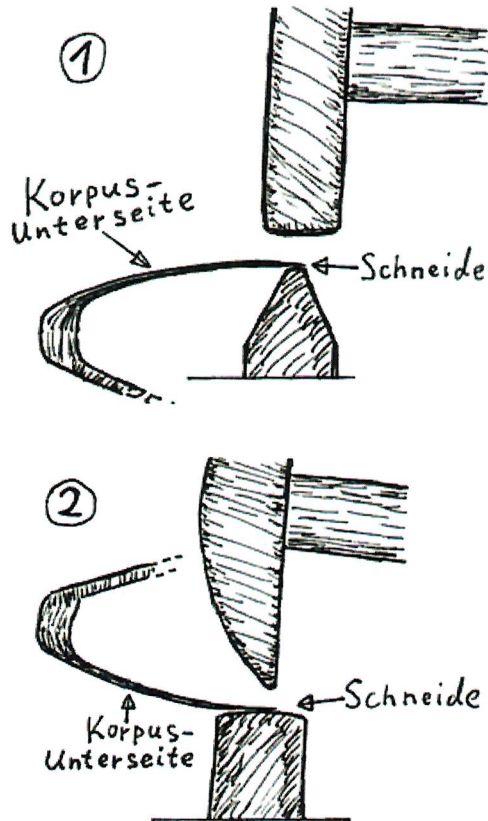
Sennhütte mit „Chessiturner“

~~‘Staying with the Trouble’ means practising a kind of “brain gymnastics” in order to survive in a world full of complex, dynamic relationships. It’s about constantly recognising new connections and questioning how humans, technology, the environment and~~

Cheese press



Dengeln



Dengeln is a method used to sharpen the edge of a scythe, sifter or sickle by hammering it into a thin, sharp edge.

Treibstock



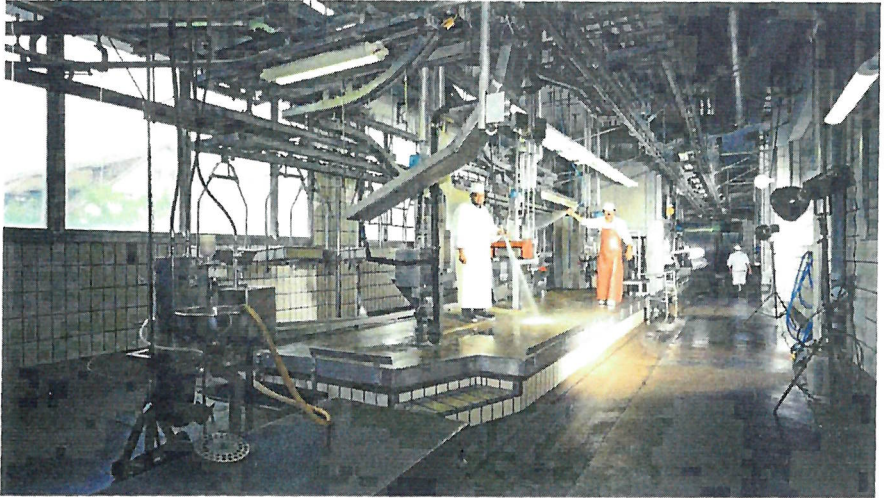
Driving sticks in front of the barn, some even feature beautiful carvings.

Car



When the car first came to kanton Uri and Urnerboden.

cow as product



Schlachthof Zürich, 1993.
(Photo: Peter Morf © Baugeschichtliches Archiv, Stadt Zürich)



viehgitter



(auch Weiderost, Viehrost, Wildgitter, in der Schweiz Bovi-Stop, englisch Cattle grid)

Cheese press



The basic concept of the cheese press is that it exerts pressure and weight on the cheese curd to force the cheese to release liquid whey. As the whey is squeezed out of the cheese, the curd coalesces into a solid cheese that can then be matured and stored for some time.

Snow Blower



Early snow blower that relieved people from shoveling in the winter.

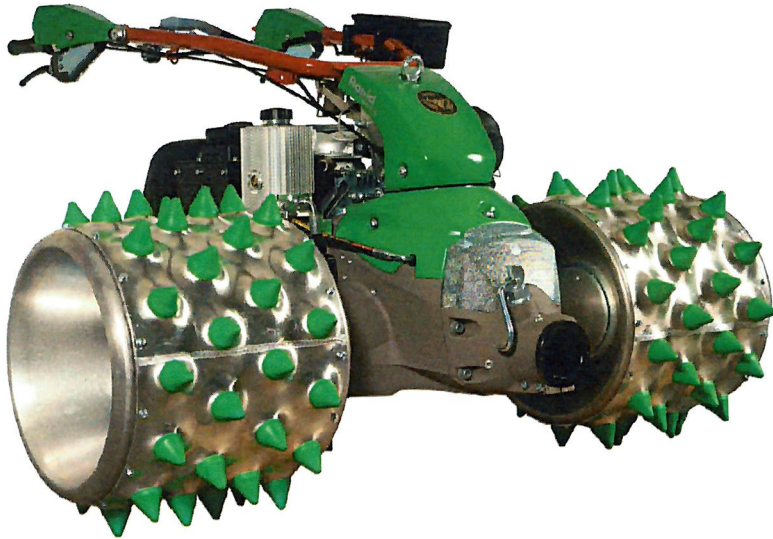
Mistzetter



The manure spreader is a special trailer used in agriculture to transport and spread the solid manure produced by livestock farming.

single axis device

#4



Rapid single-axis machines are implement carriers with a large number of attachments for mowing, forage harvesting, mulching, cleaning, soil cultivation, winter maintenance and transport. They make a wide variety of work easier for people all over the world in all seasons. The simple handling of the equipment ensures that work can be carried out safely and efficiently.

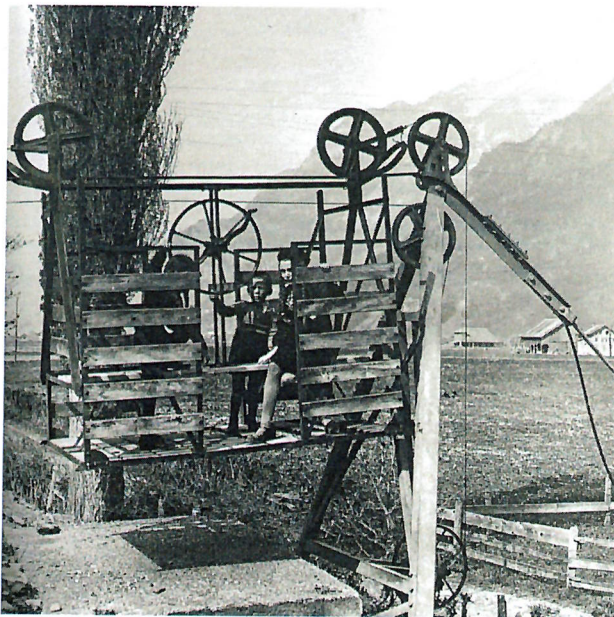
<https://voegeli-berger.ch/Rapid/rapid-einachser-geraetetraeger.php>

"interactions with
modern machinery"

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Milk lift



Early milk lift with children.

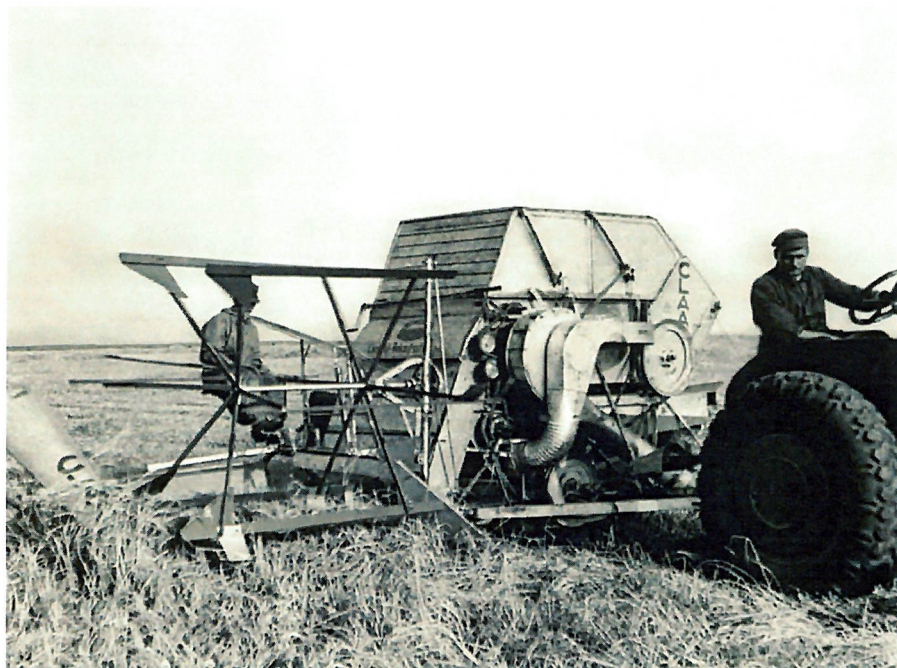
Mobile milking parlor



The mobile milking parlor provides a solution for the on-site, straightforward milking of livestock, obviating the necessity for additional infrastructure.

mower - thresher - binder

#6



1936

a machine that simultaneously mowed, threshed the grain and bound the straw.

Helicopter

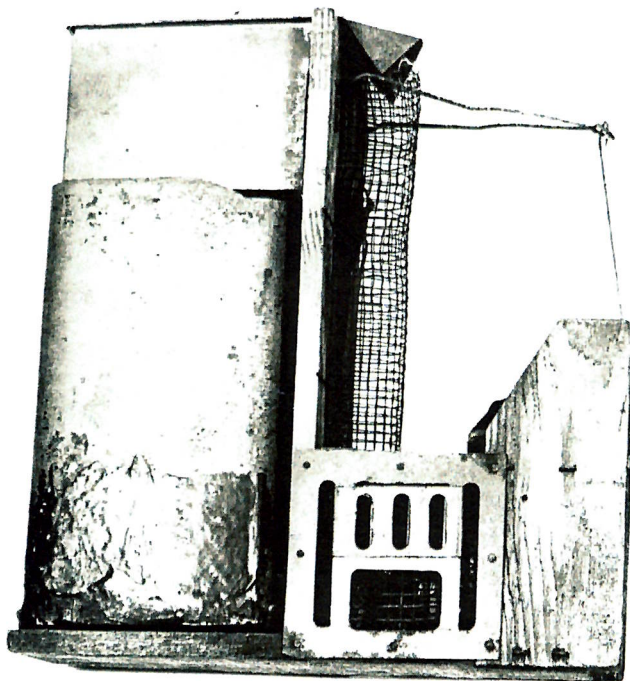


Today, the transport of wild hay from the mountain to the valley is often supported by helicopter transport. The hay is unloaded in the valley as close to the farm as possible.

mousetrap



#7



Braunau, Austria, 1910

A self-tensioning trap due to the weight of the mouse -with a water container for trapped mice

Scythe tool

SÄGEJUE



Tragräf



Irenas Husland

Log-splitter



Before the industrial log-splitters came the manual ones.

Heuseilen



~~Wheelbarrow~~

MÄLCHSTUEHL



A seat that is commonly used for the purpose of milking a variety of livestock, including cows, sheep and goats.

Dairy (products)





Käsepresse

Leaf blower



A leaf blower is ideal for a less laborious way of collecting the hay.

Scythe tool

SÄRESSE



The scythe is an important tool for haymaking and generally on higher ground where you can't mow with a machine.

Knife



An exemplary all-rounder on the alp.

Rake tool



The tool is used, for pulling loose material together, furrowing for seeds or for preparing the soil.



combine harvester

#5



1947

Predecessor of today's combine harvesters

Harvest output then: 1.6 ha/h

Harvest output today: 12 ha/h

Car



A Subaru for example is suitable for a farmer because of its permanent four-wheel drive, which provides reliable traction on unpaved roads and rough terrain. Subaru models are also robust, spacious and durable, making them ideal for transporting equipment and meeting the daily challenges of rural life.

Hayfork



The tool is used, for pulling loose material together, furrowing for seeds or for preparing the soil.

milk street



#8



x

ER

240927

Tragräf

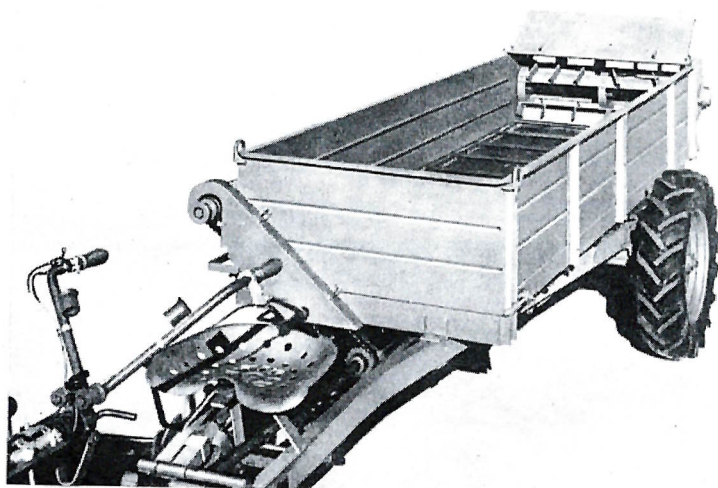


Ideal for transporting equipment in difficult terrain.

FC

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Mistzetter



The manure spreader is a special trailer used in agriculture to transport and spread the solid manure produced by livestock farming.

Silomix



Feed mixers are used in feed mills to mix feed ingredients and premixes. The mixer plays a crucial role in the feed production process, with efficient mixing being the key to good food production.

milk lift

#7



X

ER

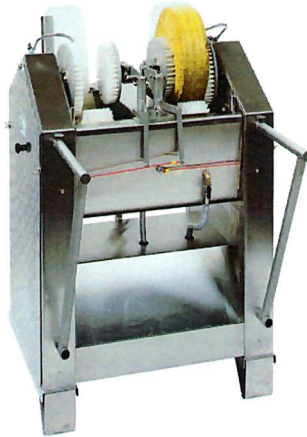
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Treatment pistol



The treatment of animals on the alp is not always straightforward. A modern tool for treating and vaccinating animals is the treatment gun, which allows for a rapid and distant treatment. Among other things, this is a tool that can also be shared by the alpine farmers on the alp.

cheese smearing machine

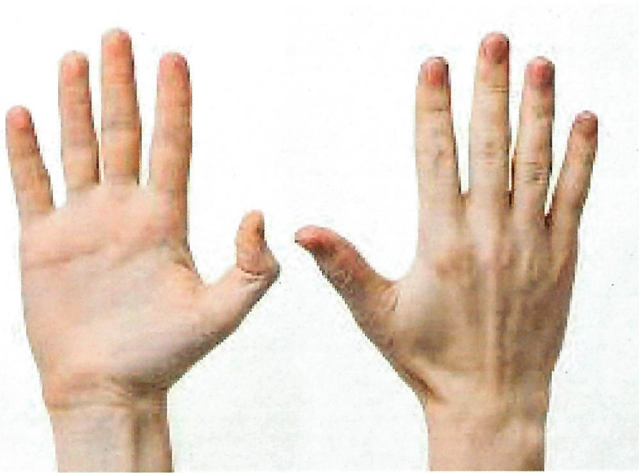


Cheese lubrication machines are used in cheese production and ripening, especially for the care of cheese rinds during the ripening process.

Wheelbarrow



Most common tool - Hands



Working without these was hard.

COW



Cow as product:

Milk, meat, leather, manure (as fertilizer).

Cow as producer:

Consume grass and plants as food → produces milk, meat, and manure.

Cow as landscape designer:

Grazing behavior influences vegetation → prevents scrub encroachment, supports biodiversity, contributes to soil fertility.

Traditional effects:

*Traditional forms of agriculture promote cultivated landscapes.
Interaction with farms, small ecosystems and rural culture.*

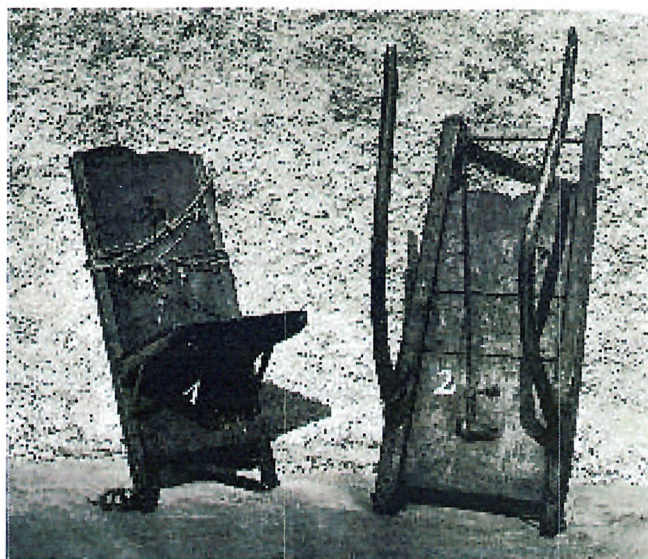


Snow shovel



When it has snowed again on the Urnerboden, the snow shovel is absolutely necessary to clear the entrance or the path to the stable.

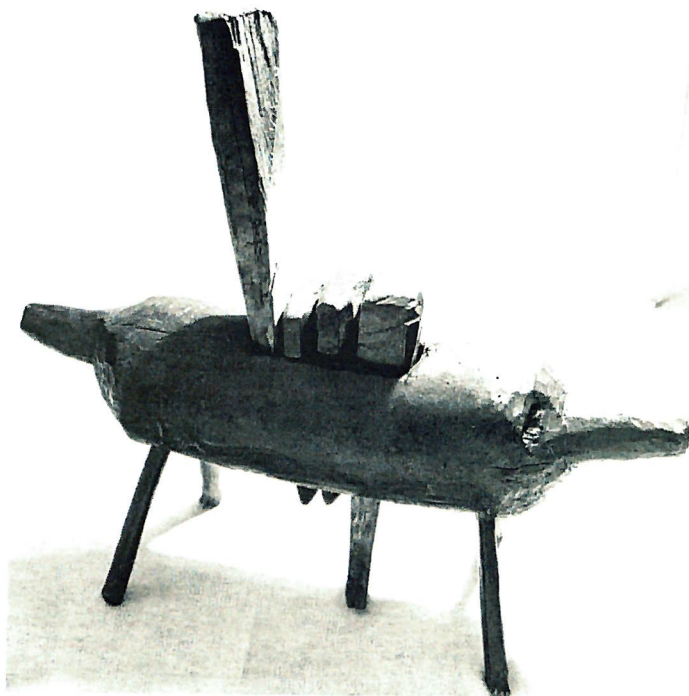
Tragräf



Ideal for transporting equipment in difficult terrain.

olive oil press

#8



Moldavia, Romania, 19th century

Wedges are hammered vertically into a steep-sided cavity

Milking stool



A seat that is commonly utilised for the purpose of milking a variety of livestock, including cows, sheep and goats.

Häckerli



Irena's favourite tool is the „Häckerli“ to remove weeds on the Alp and to keep the alpine meadows tidy for the cows.

Rake tool



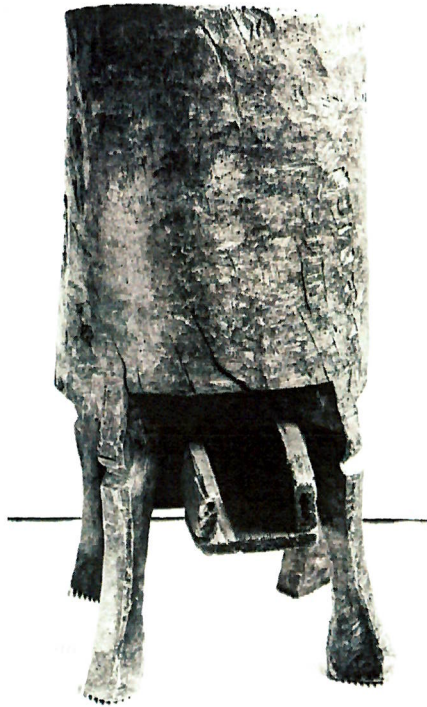
Fence



The challenging terrain of Urnerboden precludes the use of conventional fencing solutions. In response, a fence comprising robust posts has been constructed, capable of withstanding the weight of snow and other environmental factors.

corn masher

#1



154

Romania, 19th century
Beech wood, hollowed out of a trunk, for loosening the kernels from the
corn cobs

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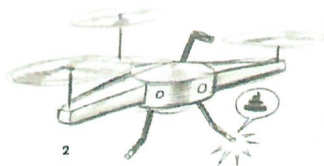
Gloves



FC

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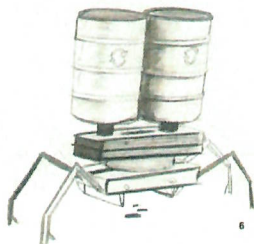
capital agricole - Yann Kebbi



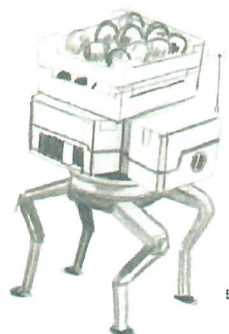
poop tracker drone



highway shepherd



dropping collection
robot



Apple Delivery

ANFALLENDE ARBEITEN

SCHÖNEN

TROCKENSTEINMAUERN

ZÄUNEN

HIRTEN VON HERDEN

EIN- & AUSWINTERN

KOCHEN - WASCHEN

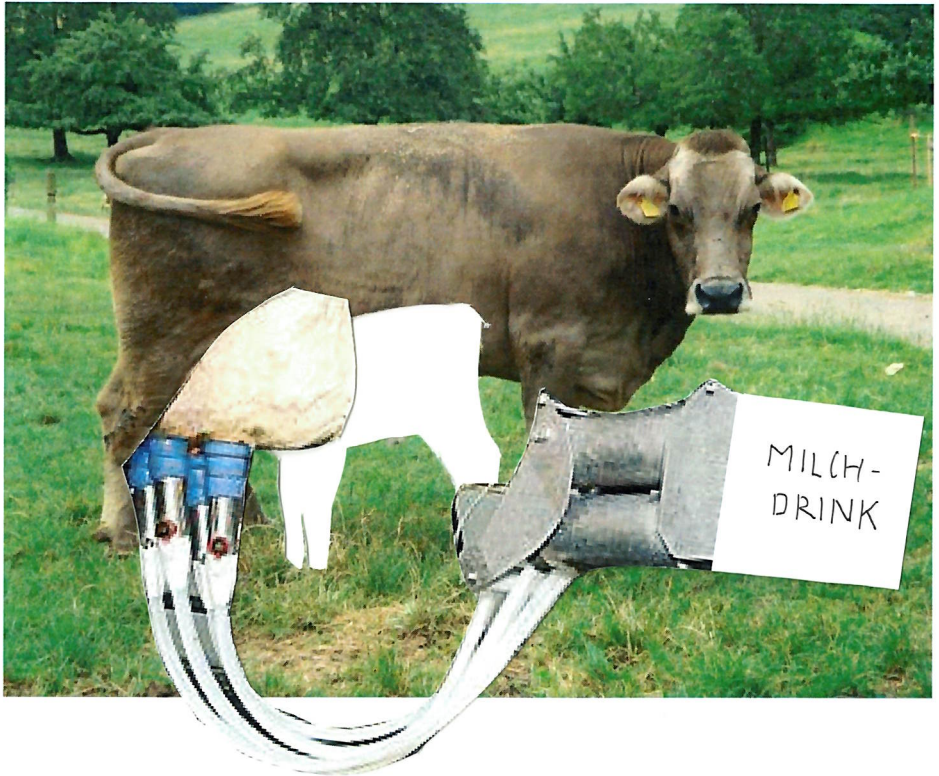
GEWÄSSER ~~KA~~ SÄUBERN

SCHNEE RÄUMEN

WARTEN VON INFRASTRUKTUR (LEITUNGEN, WERKZEUGE)

GONDEL BETREIBEN

milchkuh



NH



241011

korporations- bürgerschaft

140.1

GESETZ
über das Bürgerrecht der Korporation Uri
vom 6. Mai 2007

Die Korporationsgemeinde beschliesst:

Artikel 1 Grundsatz

Wer am 31. Dezember 1888 Bürger oder Bürgerin des Kantons Uri war, verfügte damit auch über das Bürgerrecht der Korporation Uri.

Artikel 2 Erwerb durch Abstammung

Korporationsbürger oder Korporationsbürgerin ist,

- a) wer von Geburt an Nachkomme eines Korporationsbürgers oder einer Korporationsbürgerin ist,
- b) wer von einem Korporationsbürger oder einer Korporationsbürgerin adoptiert wird.

Artikel 5 Erwerb durch Beschluss

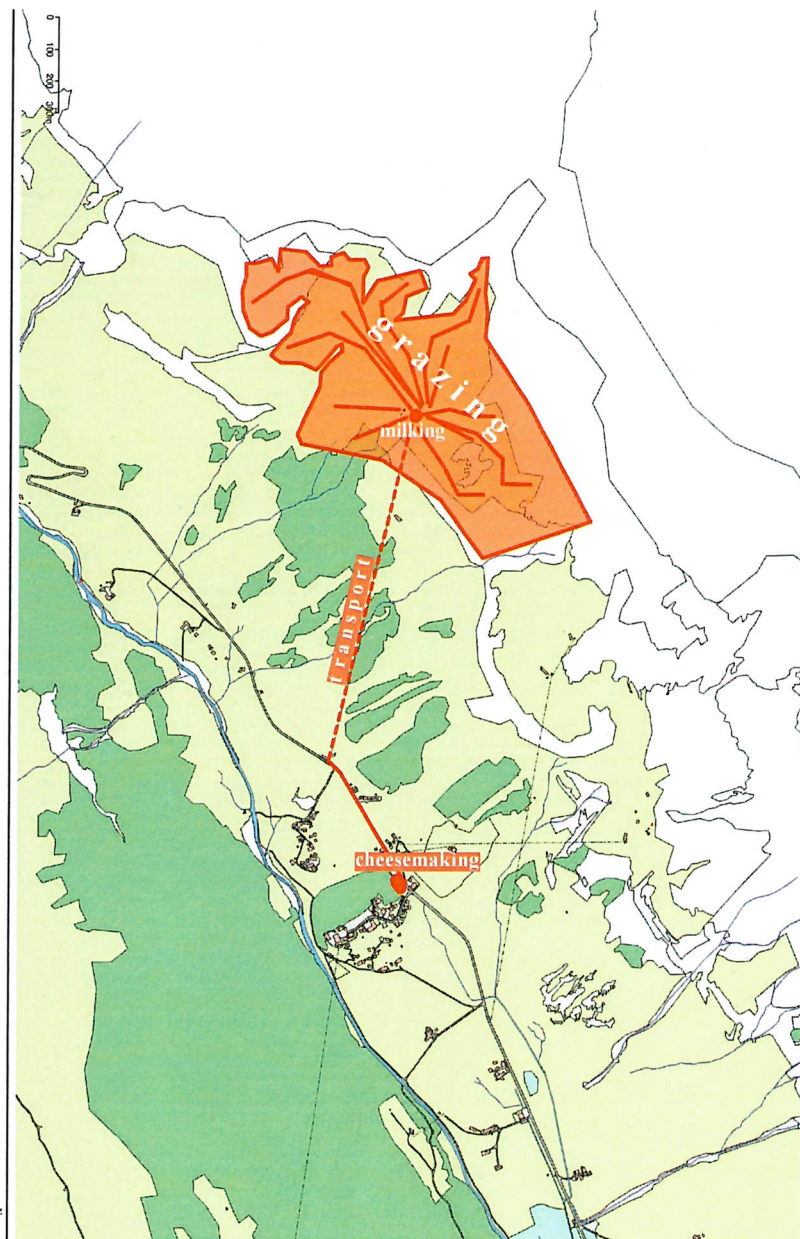
¹ Der Korporationsrat erteilt das Korporationsbürgerrecht.

² Wer das Korporationsbürgerrecht erwerben will, muss

- a) über das Bürgerrecht einer Urner Gemeinde der Korporation Uri verfügen,
- b) mindestens zehn Jahre ununterbrochenen Wohnsitz nach dem erfüllten 18. Altersjahr im Gebiet der Korporation Uri nachweisen,
- c) einen einwandfreien Leumund belegen,
- d) ein schriftliches Gesuch an den Korporationsrat stellen und
- e) eine Gebühr bezahlen, die der Korporationsrat in der Taxenverordnung festlegt.

³ Stellen Eltern das Gesuch um Erteilung des Korporationsbürgerrechts auch für minderjährige Kinder und weisen die Eltern die Wohnsitzdauer nach, gilt dieser Nachweis in Abweichung von Absatz 2 Buchstabe b auch für diese Kinder.

The „Korporationsbürgerschaft“ is based on long-established familial lineage and can be criticized for its exclusive nature – especially since the corporation's resources can ultimately be viewed as public goods.



Heutristen



Eine Triste sollte nur bei schönem Wetter aufgeschichtet werden. Das Heu wird nach dem Trocknen zusammengetragen und neben der Triste deponiert. Um eine Triste erstellen zu können braucht es 2 bis 3 Personen. Eine Person begibt sich auf das Tristbett, die anderen werfen ihr Bündel um Bündel Heu zu. Das Heu wird von der Person auf dem Tristbett aufgefangen. Sie geht dabei im Kreis um die Tristlatte herum und verteilt das Heu gleichmässig auf das Tristbett. Mit den Schuhen stampft die Person fortwährend das Heu, damit es gut zusammenhält. Wichtig ist insbesondere die Verdichtung des Heus an der Tristlatte, um das Heu später vor dem Verfaulen zu schützen. Ausser am Rand der Triste wird das überschüssige Heu mit dem Holzrechen abgestreift. Durch diese Tätigkeit wird die Triste schön gleichmässig und die äusseren Gräser schauen nach unten. So bleibt das Heu auch bei Regenwetter trocken und das Wasser kann ausser gut ablaufen. Für ein gutes Ablaufen des Wassers ist es ausserdem wichtig, dass die Triste nie gegen innen gewölbt ist, sondern stets eine Rundung nach Aussen aufweist.

„Herrgottswinkel“

Karfreitagsei von Hirt Johann Indergand, Bristen. Alpitte Seilanen, Mutterkuhalp Etzli.

412



Herrgottswinkel in der Hütte von Regina und Benedikt Brand auf der Alp Wängi im Biistal.

413

Wildheuen



For centuries, farmers in the Alps have made superhuman efforts to harvest hay from even the most remote meadows. Every summer, they climbed from the deep valley to their high-altitude meadows, where they mowed the grass by hand. The nutrient-rich hay was fed to the cattle during the long, cold winter. Not only the high nutrient content compared to industrially produced hay, but also avalanche protection reasons speak in favour of wild haymaking.

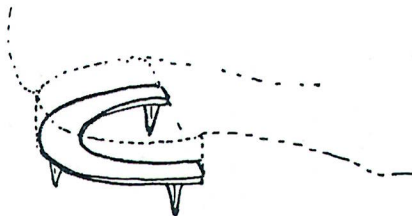
Älplerchat



Steigeisen

#1

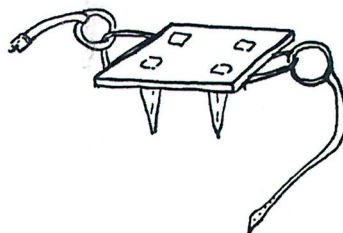
Abb. 5. Steigeisen.
„Griffise“, Glarus, Obwalden.



drei einhalbzentimeterhohe dachförmige Leisten trägt, welche quer zur Fussachse stehen. Durch ein kräftiges Einschlagen des Absatzes in den Rasen wird der Stand gesichert.

Ähnlich sind die Glarner „Griffise“, die statt der aufgetzten niedern Kanten drei etwa drei Zentimeter lange Spitzen tragen (Abb. 5). Diese geben auch ohne spezielles Einstampfen

Abb. 6. Steigeisen.
„Griffise“, Bern.
„Gräppe“ „Gräpli“, Graubünden.



Steigeisen

Zur beschlagung von Holzsandalen für die Sicherstellung eines festen Standes in der schiefen Lage der Wildheuplangge.

Schwend - Arbeiten



annually recurring alp improvement work to maintain the home pastures and the alp area.

To ensure these improvements, the alp users make financial contributions and perform compulsory hours. In addition, the Korporation Uri supports the Schwend work through contributions from its general funds.

In addition to the payment of the 'Schwendgeld', herders of cattle on corporate alpine pastures, cattle herds and home pastures must perform 3 mandatory hours per livestock unit free of charge.

This work is coordinated and monitored by the allmendaufseher

„Scheenä“



Schönen der Sonderalimend Obheg. Heinz Arnold (Fitter) mit Hund Timi.

„With ‚Scheenä,‘ the process of clearing the alpine pasture of debris is fundamentally referred to, such as removing stones and weeds or combating bush encroachment. The alpine farmer ‚scheenät‘ primarily in spring, but also undertakes this activity in summer and autumn whenever possible. The corporation law stipulates that three mandatory hours of work must be completed per ‚Kuhessen.‘ In consultation with the common land supervisors of the Korporation Uri, the alpine farmers often ‚scheenen‘ beyond the required hours. This effort is compensated by the Korporation Uri.”



communal land tenure

convenient conditions according to Netting

[Robert McC. Netting, 1972]

communal forms of land tenure are better suited to the problems that appropriators face when the following conditions are present:

- 1. low value of production per unit of land*
- 2. low frequency or dependability of use or yield*
- 3. low possibility of improvement or intensification*
- 4. need of large territory for effective use*
- 5. requirement of relatively large groups for capital-investment activities.*



ASGU

Alpsennengenossenschaft Urnerboden

Zweck der Genossenschaft (Auszug aus den Statuten)

„In gemeinsamer Selbsthilfe den Absatz der Alpproduktion der Genossenschaft zu gerechten Preisen zu fördern, sowie die hierfür notwendigen Verhandlungen zu führen und zu erfolgreichen Abschlüssen zu bringen.

korporations- gemeinde



In the Korporation Uri, alongside the municipality in the ring at Altdorf, the tradition of Landsgemeinde democracy from the Old Uri continues. Just as in the past, the people gather and stand in the ring, which is guarded at the entrance. Discussions and debates occur, with voting conducted by raising hands. The official overseeing the proceedings monitors the ring and determines which decisions have been recognized and adopted. The Korporationsgemeinde is institutionally the continuation of the Landsgemeinde

Korporation Uri



The Korporation Uri, an independent public-law entity, is the largest landowner in the canton of Uri, owning most of the alpine pastures except for the Urserntal. Established as a public law corporation in 1888, it has its own administration and legislation. It is responsible for managing communal land and natural resources such as forests, alpine pastures, and water rights. Its primary focus is on the sustainable use and preservation of these resources for the benefit of the local community and future generations. Membership is traditionally hereditary and limited to families with deep local roots, making the organization both a guardian of local traditions and a key player in the region's resource management.

As of 2023, the Alp Urnerboden includes 43 summer grazing operations. Traditionally, each grazing operation consists of a lower pasture (Unterstafel) located in Urnerboden and an upper pasture (Oberstafel) situated above Urnerboden and on both sides of the Klausen Pass. The Korporation Uri is the landowner of these alpine areas, and the alpine farmers hold a „building right on common land,” also referred to as „Hüttenrecht“ allowing them to construct or maintain one alpine building with living quarters and a stable on both the lower and upper pastures, as well as to raise a certain number of cattle („Kuhessen“).



Communal life



There are more club activities in winter than in summer, as everyone is on the Urnerboden and it is quieter and you can devote yourself to club life. There is a ski club, shooting club, fire department, Samaritan association and tourist office. What happens in club life on Urnerboden depends very much on the personality and initiative of the chaplains.

Numerous festivals were celebrated extensively, including the cattle drive, harvest festival, carnival and other traditional festivals. These events played a central role in the social and cultural life of rural communities.

Familienleben



#2

Klassische Familienalpen



Genossenschafts- Alpen



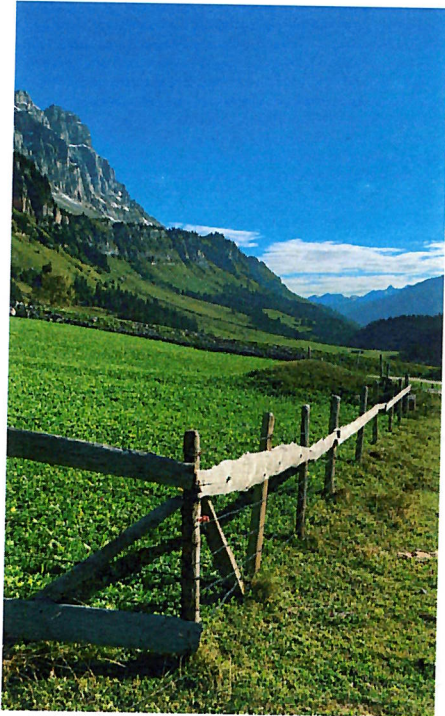
Genossenschafts- wesen



#2

Erbsitte

#1



„ ... bei der Erbteilung [handelt es sich darum] jedem der Kinder womöglich von jedem Stück des väterlichen Gutes (handle es sich um Boden oder um Liegenschaften) ein Stück zuzuteilen, wobei bei der Zerstückelung oft bis zur Grenze des gesetzlich Zulässigen geht.“

*Arnold Niederer - „Alpine Alltagskultur zwischen Beharrung und Wandel“
p.95*

Subdivisions and their or- ganisation

The Urnerboden is a contiguous alpine area with no physical subdivisions. Nevertheless, the area is administratively divided into three alpine districts. This division takes place without the use of fences or similar demarcations. Each alpine district is headed by an alpvogt whose responsibilities are defined in the alp regulations.

Baurecht auf Allmend



lorem ipsum

Rüttenen



Eine wichtige Rolle spielten speziell auf dem Urnerboden um 1850 aber auch die sogenannten Rüttenen. Diese meist wenige Aren grossen Landflächen dienten den Äplern als Heuparzellen. Doch die Rüttenen waren nicht einfach gewöhnliche Heuparzellen. Denn eine Rüti war nichts anderes als ein Stück gerodetes respektive urbar gemachtes Stück Land.

Rustig



The term „Rustig“ is used to describe a complex of buildings comprising a house, a stable, and a hut.



With a mountain volunteer assignment, you are voluntarily and unpaid helping a Swiss mountain farming family in a difficult situation. You will support the family with their everyday chores and lend a hand where help is needed. Choose a farm and book an assignment directly on the website.

Requirements for a volunteer programme:

Nationality: Swiss or EU/EFTA citizen or work permit and residence in Switzerland

Resilience: mentally and physically fit

Very good knowledge of the language of the mountain farming family

Age: 18 to 70 years

Duration of assignment: minimum one working week

Rustig



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Wissensportal Alpwirtschaft /agripedia

The „Wissensportal Alpwirtschaft“ is an online knowledge platform designed to connect stakeholders and information channels related to alpine farming in Switzerland. It is coordinated and updated by **AGRIDEA** and the **Swiss Alpine Farming Association (SAV)**, in collaboration with the sector's expert network, cantonal authorities, and research institutions.



Case study Törbel

Communal Tenure in High Mountain Meadows and Forests - [Analyzing Long-enduring, Self-organized, and Self-governed CPRs.]

actors ;

- *ALP ASSOCIATION* includes all local citizens owning cattle (11483 residents as members). Village statutes are voted on and are the legal authority.
- *CITIZENS*; need to do labor contributions or pay fees in proportion to the number of cattle
- *OFFICIALS*; hire alp staff, impose fines, arrange and organize
- *GEWALTHABER* ; administers the wintering rule, authorized to levy fines. gets to keep half of the fines for himself.

formats ;

- *annual meetings*
- *elections*

policies and rules ;

- *population control measures*
- *inheritance system*
- *wintering rule („cow right“) ; „Access to well-defined common property was strictly limited to citizens, who were specifically extended communal rights. As far as the summer grazing grounds were concerned, regulations written in 1517 stated that “no citizen could send more cows to the alp than he could feed during the winter”*
- *private rights to land*
- *regulations on communal ownership of pastures*



Stammtisch

Mehrjahresprogramm Urnerboden



Statement by *Oekoskop*

The Urnerboden area features a moorland of national significance. The Office for Spatial Development recognizes the cultural and ecological importance of Switzerland's largest alpine pasture by initiating a comprehensive enhancement program. Oekoskop has completed the conceptual groundwork and is now implementing the project alongside the Alp Improvement Commission, Korporation Uri, and the canton. The enhancement projects include dry pastures, wild hay areas, moors, amphibian breeding sites, forest pastures, and structural elements like stone walls and traditional wooden fences. The program is supported financially and through labor contributions by numerous sponsors.

local currency



Saitama, Japan

Holzkreislauf Uri



The „Holzkreislauf Uri“ (Wood Cycle Uri) is an initiative launched by the *Korporation Uri* that promotes the sustainable use of local wood resources in the canton of Uri. The project emphasizes the value of keeping the entire wood production cycle—harvesting, processing, and using wood—within the region. This circular approach is supposed to support the local economy and to contribute to environmental conservation by reducing transportation emissions and preserving forests.

Snow Blower

#3



The SA706BE is the new entry-level model in the Fujii range of milling machines. With a throwing range of 15 metres and a clearing capacity of 37 tonnes per hour, it provides private users with a professional machine with the best performance features.

Baurecht nach ZGB





"Gnisch" - sleeping place
for the Äpler

~~"Staying with the Trouble" means practising a kind of "brain gymnastics" in order to survive in a world full of complex, dynamic relationships. It's about constantly recognising new connections and questioning how humans, technology, the environment and~~



communal land tenure

convenient conditions according to Netting

[Robert McC. Netting, 1972]

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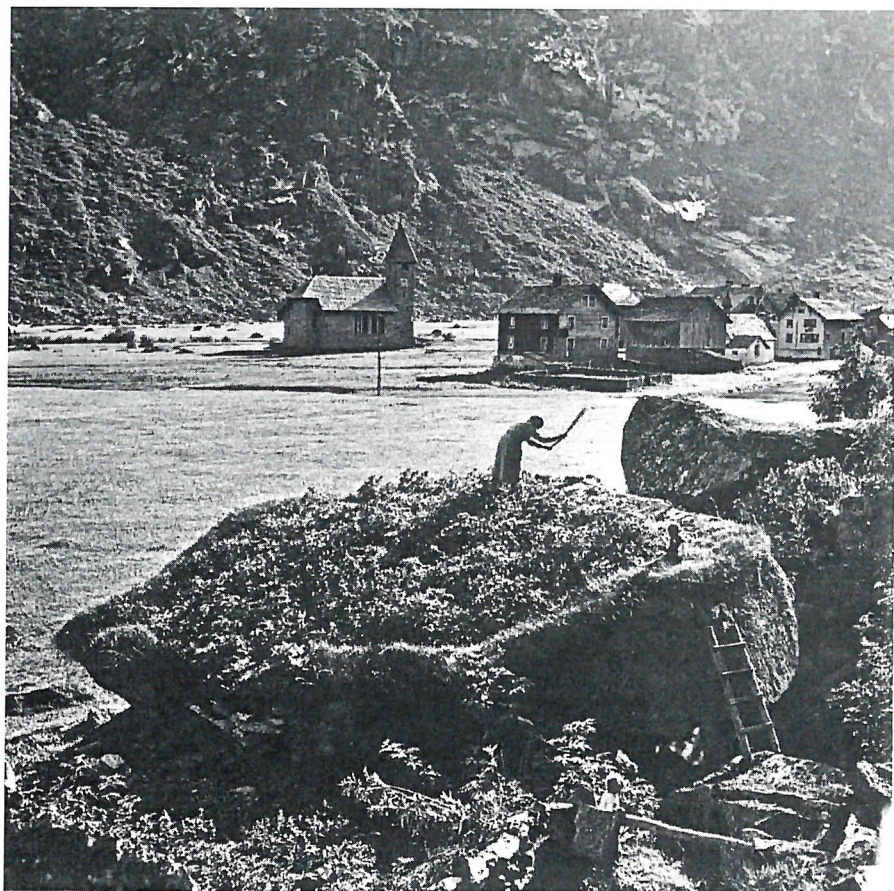
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- *private rights to land*
- *regulations on communal ownership of pastures*



a small potato field on a
granite block on Göschenen Alp
1993

Baurecht nach ZGB



Alpkonzept Urnerboden 2023

Schweizer Bauer

Politik & Wirtschaft

Markt & Preise

Regionen

Tiere

Pflanzen

Landtechnik

Land & Leute

Urnerboden-Alpen richten sich neu aus

Auf der grössten Kuhalp der Schweiz fanden dank dem Alpkonzept Urnerboden innerhalb gut eines Jahres Änderungen statt, welche vorher nicht denkbar waren. Und die Älplerinnen und Älpler zeigen sich zufrieden.

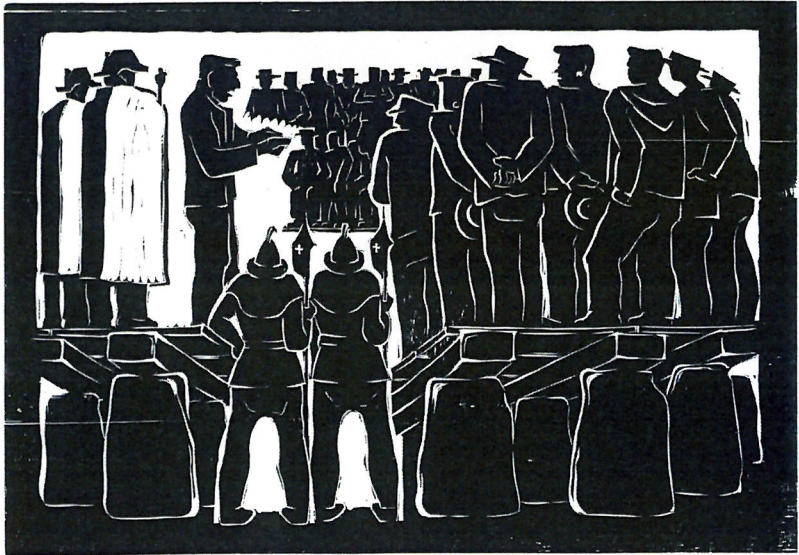
Christof Hirtler | 24.09.2023 08:20

Drucken Teilen



Auf dem Urnerboden wurde im Sommer 2023 erstmals das neue Alpkonzept umgesetzt Bild: Christof Hirtler

korporations- gemeinde



In the Korporation Uri, alongside the municipality in the ring at Altdorf, the tradition of Landsgemeinde democracy from the Old Uri continues. Just as in the past, the people gather and stand in the ring, which is guarded at the entrance. Discussions and debates occur, with voting conducted by raising hands. The official overseeing the proceedings monitors the ring and determines which decisions have been recognized and adopted. The Korporationsgemeinde is institutionally the continuation of the Landsgemeinde



Alpkonzept Urnerboden 2023

Von der Mehr- zur Einstafeligkeit (2)

aus: „Geschäftsbericht 2023“ der Korporation Uri. und „Sitzung des Korporationsrates Uri vom 3. März 2023“

Hintergrund:

Nachdem einzelne Äplern:innen Bedürfnisse bezüglich dem **Verkauf von Hüttenrechten** und nach **neuen Erschliessungen von gewissen Oberstafeln** geäußert haben, wurden immer mehr Bedürfnisse nach strukturellen Änderungen auf dem Urnerboden laut. Der Strukturwandel in der Alpwirtschaft fragte ohnehin dannach.

Die Korporation agierte als vermittelnde Instanz zwischen allen Äplerinnen und brachte so das Alpkonzept Urnerboden zustande. Es sollte keine Person als Verlierer:in dastehen. Mit einer Verabschiedung des Konzepts mit 35 gegen 9 Stimmen der Äpler:innen kann, schied dies gelungen zu sein.

Erneuerungen

Eine zentrale Neuerung ist die „**Einstafeligkeit**“. Anstatt wie bisher einen Teil des Sommers im tiefegelegenen Oberstafel zu verbringen, verbleiben drei Äplerfamilien des Sommers während rund 100 Tagen nur noch auf einem Stafel. Dies ist ein Bruch mit der Tradition, aber als Anpassung an heutige Gegebenheiten fundamental für das nachhaltige Alpwirtschaften auf dem Urnerboden.

Im Zuge des Alpkonzepts wurden 700 Hektare Weidefläche neu und fair aufgeteilt. Die Neueinteilung der Weiden, die Betriebszusammenlegungen und -verschiebungen hatten in rund 35 Gebäuden Eigentümerwechsel zur Folge.

Einstafelige Bewirtschaftung Stafel Nideralp und Urnerboden

Auf ein entsprechendes Gesuch hat der Engere Rat bereits mit Beschluss Nr. 379 vom 03.05.2021 bewilligt, dass ein Äpler den Oberstafel Nideralp nur mehr einstafelig bestossen kann. Ihm wurde eine 5-jährige Probezeit von 2022 - 2026 eingeräumt, für einen definitiven Entscheid zu diesem Bewirtschaftungssystem, unter dem Vorbehalt der Genehmigung durch den Engeren Rat.

Das Alpkonzept Urnerboden umfasst verschiedene einzelne Massnahmen. Es **sieht zur Hauptsache vor, dass einzelne Äpler nur mehr einstafelig alpen**. So wird ein Äpler auf Wanelen nicht mehr auf den Urnerboden fahren und ein Äpler von Nideralp wird zukünftig die ganze Sömmerungsperiode auf dem Urnerboden verbringen.

Das System der Sömmerung auf dem Urnerboden (Unterstafel) mit seinen Oberstäfeln war bis anhin nicht infrage gestellt. Verursacht durch den **Strukturwandel bei den Landwirtschaftsbetrieben und den klimatischen Veränderungen** ergeben sich auch Umgestaltungen bei der Alpwirtschaft. Das Alpkonzept Urnerboden hat aufgezeigt, dass **flexible Lösungen** gefragt sind, welche allen einen Vorteil bringen können. Die einzelnen Massnahmen des Alpkonzeptes sind jedoch im Rahmen des Korporationsrechts abzuwickeln. Weil das Alpkonzept Urnerboden Einstafeligkeit von einzelnen Äplern beinhaltet, entsteht Revisionsbedarf bei der Korporationsgesetzgebung.



legal/ownership structures on alpine commons

About one-third of the land in Uri is used as alpine pastures for cattle and young livestock, serving as the backbone of Uri's agriculture; without alpine farming, many agricultural operations would struggle to survive. Most alpine pastures are owned by corporations, and only those who are members of the Korporation Uri, reside in its territory, and hold alpine rights (Alprecht) are permitted to farm these communal alps. An alpine right can be sold, inherited, or leased under specific conditions to members of the Korporation. **Unlike land and soil, buildings are privately owned by the alpine farmers, who acquire the necessary land through building rights granted by the corporation.** Furthermore, the grazing of livestock on alpine pastures (Bestossung) is strictly regulated based on the number of „Kuhessen“ (cattle). To allow their livestock on communal alps, alpine farmers pay a fee (Weidgeld or Viehauftrag), which varies according to the type of livestock.

In Ringgenberg wird der Grotzenbesen folgendermassen hergestellt: Ein Tännlein wird etwa 1 m unterhalb der Spitze geköpft und die unteren Äste entfernt, sodass nur noch 4—5 Astwirbel stehenbleiben. Von denen werden in einem offenen Feuer die Nadeln und die kleinsten Verzweigungen herausgebrannt, was zugleich auch bewirkt, dass die stehengebliebenen Seitenästchen härter werden, ohne brüchig zu sein. Diese Tätigkeit wird „Base baie“ genannt. Es ist dies ein „baiete Base“. Die uütersten zwei bis drei Astwirbel werden mit ein oder zwei Kränzen von Tannästen zusammengebunden, was ihnen einen Halt gibt. Dieser Teil des Besens wischt das Heu zusammen, während die Gipfeltriebe „tönd de Schwung gä, s'Bögli gä“. Solche sorgsam zubereiteten Grotzen werden an einen etwa 2,5 m langen Stock gebunden; indem man seitwärts zum Berg steht, sich mit einem Knie aufstützt, wird der Besen in grossem Bogen nach unten geführt und so das Heu in langgezogenen Mahden zusammengewischt. Die Grotzenbesen sind nach kurzer Zeit abgewetzt, sodass sie immer wieder erneuert werden müssen, was für den umgebenden Wald eine merkbare Schädigung bedeutet. Ausserdem werden Steine und Moos mitgewischt, die Mäder von aller losen Bodenkrume entblösst, sodass dieses Verfahren heute nur noch da angewandt wird, wo sehr kurzes Gras wächst und wo es darauf ankommt, dass kein Hälmlein verloren geht. Diese Art des Heuwischens ist der Schädigung wegen im Kanton Unterwalden gesetzlich verboten.

2

wirtschaftliche Autarkie



Three-stage Transhumance



Every year, more than 40 families of alpine farmers – also referred to as SÖMMERUNGSBETRIEBE – drive around 1,200 cows to Urnerboden and over 500 cattle to the Rinderalp Fiseten-Gemsfäiren for 100 days of summer grazing. In the Urner Oberland, this culture of ALPINE TRANSHUMANCE, the cyclical practice of moving livestock between summer and winter residences, traditionally consists of three “STÄFEL”. Each Sömmerungsbetrieb spends the winter months in their home pasture in the valley (HEIMGUT, TALGUT). In early summer, they move to the lower pasture (UNTERSTÄFEL) located in Urnerboden for 4 weeks, before proceeding to one of the 16 upper pastures (OBERSTÄFEL) situated above Urnerboden and on both sides of the Klausen Pass (7 weeks).

Alp Cheese

ALPKÄSE



Chäsgrubli vom Mutter Alm in Mollis, rund 10 Tonnen Alpkäse produziert. Mollis ist ein Dorf in der Schweiz, auf Mollis und auf dem Unterboden in der Schweiz.

224

225

Unlike other mountain cheese, which is made all year round in mountainous regions, alp cheese is only produced during the summer with milk from the animals that graze on the alpine meadows. The many different herbs, the crystal-clear water and the pure mountain are said to give the alp cheese its special flavour.

Alp cheese is set to become even more special in the future: there are now an increasing number of alpine meadows that are home to suckler cows and fewer that are inhabited by dairy cows.

Wheelbarrow



Korporation Uri (3)

3/3 Strukturleitbild

aus: „Rechtsbuch Korporation Uri. 10.2: Strukturleitbild Alpen“

STRUKTURLEITBILD ALPEN

Ingress

«Wir fördern die Alpwirtschaft und die Bewirtschaftung des korporationseigenen Waldes, erhalten die Bergwelt und pflegen das landwirtschaftliche Kulturland.»

(Aus dem Leitbild der Korporation Uri)

- a) Die Alpwirtschaft hat im Kanton Uri seit jeher eine zentrale Bedeutung. Die Fläche der Urner Alpweiden umfasst 210 Quadratkilometer und macht das Vierfache des gesamten Wieslandes der Urner Bauernhöfe aus. Die Urner Landwirtschaft ist ohne Alpwirtschaft nicht vorstellbar. Die Alpen bilden für die kleinen Betriebe eine notwendige Erweiterung der Futtergrundlage. Der grösste Teil der gesömmerten Tiere stammt aus dem Kanton Uri. 90 % aller Urner Alpen werden von Bewirtschaftern aus dem Kanton Uri genutzt.
- b) Die Korporation Uri hat ein Interesse daran, dass ihr Alpgebiet gut bestossen ist. Für die Zukunft gilt es, sich deshalb Gedanken zu machen, wie das Korporationsgebiet weiterhin möglichst gut genutzt werden kann und was für Massnahmen oder Voraussetzungen dazu nötig sind.
- c) Das «Strukturleitbild Alpen» soll als Wegleitung für den internen Gebrauch die Grundsätze und Strategie der Korporation Uri zur Förderung der Alpwirtschaft beinhalten. Im Strukturleitbild sollen die Grundsätze und Absichten zur Unterstützung der Alpwirtschaft enthalten sein, damit für Dritte erkennbar wird, wie sich die Korporation Uri für das Alpgebiet engagiert.
- d) Die multifunktionalen Aufgaben der Alpwirtschaft wie Produktionsauftrag, Erhalt der natürlichen Lebensgrundlagen und Pflege der Kulturlandschaft sind als Leistungsauftrag an die Landwirtschaft zu verstehen. Sie rechtfertigen die Unterstützung der Alpwirtschaft durch die öffentliche Hand.
- e) Neben der landwirtschaftlichen Bedeutung leistet die Alpwirtschaft einen essenziellen Beitrag für Erholung, Landschaftsbild und Ressourcenschutz. Nur durch die Kombination von Viehhaltung und pfleglichem Eingriff des Menschen sind diese Leistungen längerfristig aufrechtzuerhalten.
- f) Eine besondere Rolle kommt hier den Milchalpen zu, weil bei Alpwirtschaft von Milchkuhen als Folge der höheren Wertschöpfung die Infrastruktur auf den Alpen (Wegebau, Offenhalten der Landschaft, Stallgebäude etc.) nachhaltiger gesichert wird als bei der Alpwirtschaft von anderen Tieren.
- g) Die Unterstützungsmassnahmen der Korporation Uri sollen bezwecken, dass die Alpwirtschaft als Teil der ernerischen Volkswirtschaft gestärkt wird, günstige Rahmenbedingungen für ihre nachhaltige Entwicklung und Bewirtschaftung sichergestellt werden und eine leistungsfähige, markt- und umweltgerechte Alpwirtschaft gefördert wird.

Grossvieheinheit

GVE

1 Milchkuh oder Mutterkuh	1 GVE
1 Rind (6 bis 30 Monate)	0,4-0,6 GVE
1 Kalb (bis 6 Monate)	0,33 GVE
1 Mast-Schwein	0,17 GVE
1 Milch-Schaf	0,25 GVE
1 Milch-Ziege	0,2 GVE
1 Pferd	1 GVE
1 Esel, Maulpferd oder Maultier	0,25-0,4 GVE
1 Lege-Henne	0,01 GVE

A Grossvieheinheit (GVE), or livestock unit, is a standard measurement used in alpine farming to represent the forage consumption of one mature cow over a defined period, typically a grazing season. One GVE corresponds to a full-grown cow or an equivalent amount of forage required to feed other animals, such as several smaller livestock like sheep or goats. This unit allows farmers and regulators to manage grazing density and ensure sustainable use of alpine pastures

korporations- gemeinde



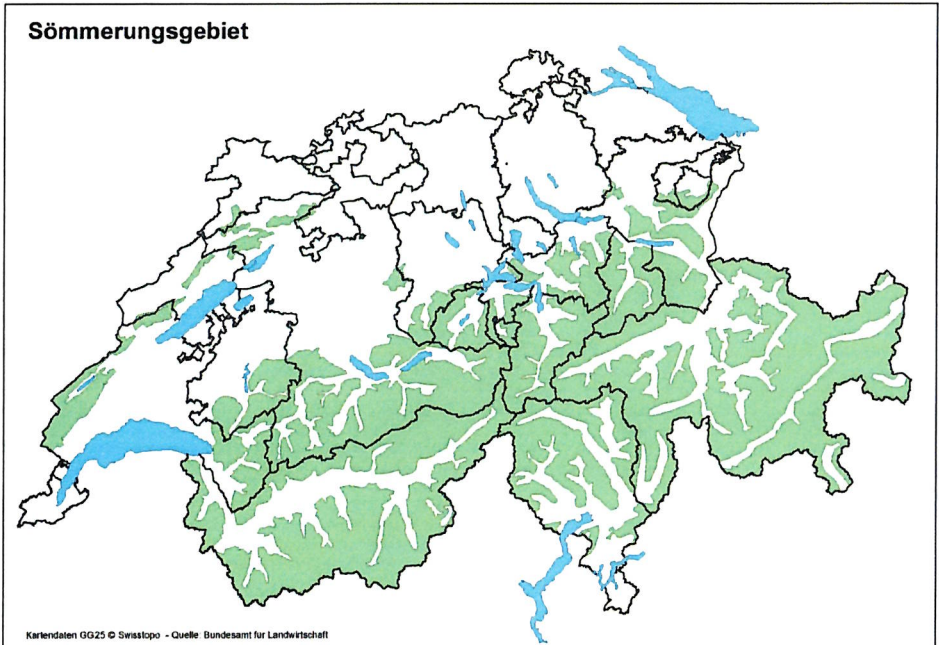
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legal forms of management in alpine farming



Genossenschaftsalpen, klassische Familienalpen (Privatalpen), Alp-Korporationen,
Gemeindealpen, Bürgergemeinden

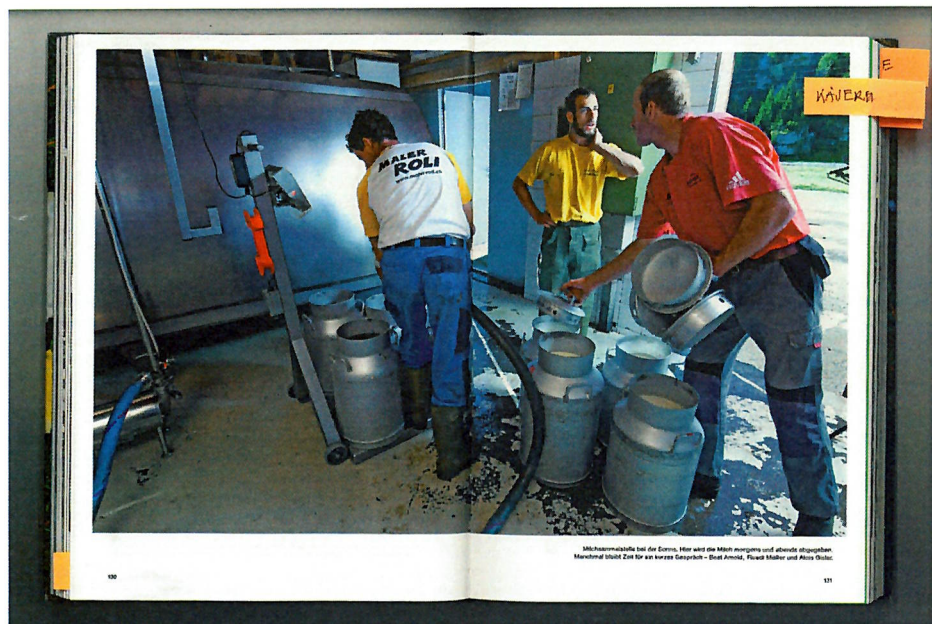
Sömmerungsbetrieb



Sömmerungsbetriebe are managed during the alpine season and serve as pastures for ruminants. Their seasonal management is the main distinction from year-round operations. Another feature of these summering farms is their specialization in grazing; they consist exclusively of grassland that is adapted to the local environment and utilized with varying intensities. The summering area includes land traditionally used for alpine farming.

Alpine pastures are generally located at high altitudes, although they can also be found at lower elevations depending on traditional usage. The summering area is defined downward in relation to agricultural land but is not restricted upward against unproductive areas such as stones, ice, and rock

Alpkäserei Urnerboden



Since 2014, Urnerboden has had a centralized cheese dairy. The approximately 50 alpine farmers bring the milk that they do not need for their own cheese to the new dairy. The alpine farmers in Urnerboden were hoping for greater value creation from the dairy for their milk, which they have had to deliver to the milk industry at increasingly lower prices. The approximately 1,000 cows in Urnerboden produce about 1.4 million liters of milk during the summer grazing season. Of this, 500,000 liters are processed into cheese by the alpine farmers themselves, and 500,000 liters are processed at the new dairy.

Alpfutur Report 2014

