

Capacity Building Workshop on
"Shared Groundwater Resources Management"

2 – 4 December 2008 / Postojna, Slovenia



Management of Natura 2000 sites

Slovenian approach

Gregor Danev, Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation

Natural valuable areas in Slovenia

- Ecological important areas (national importance),
- Natura 2000 sites (European ecological network),
- Natural assets (caves, trees, wetlands, fossils, minerals, etc.),
- Protected areas (monuments, reserves, parks...);

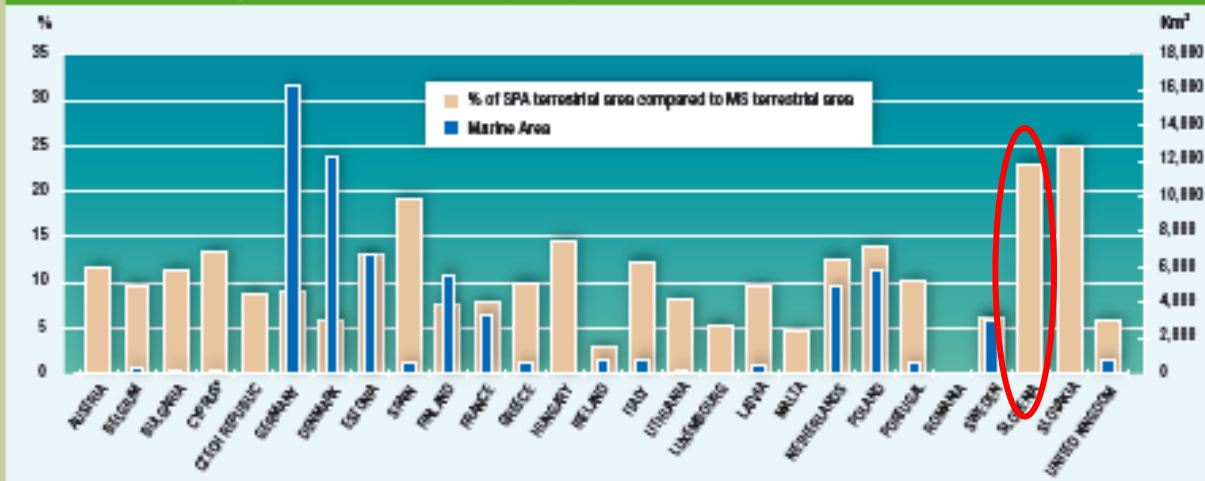
Differences:

- Legislation requirements,
- Management practices;

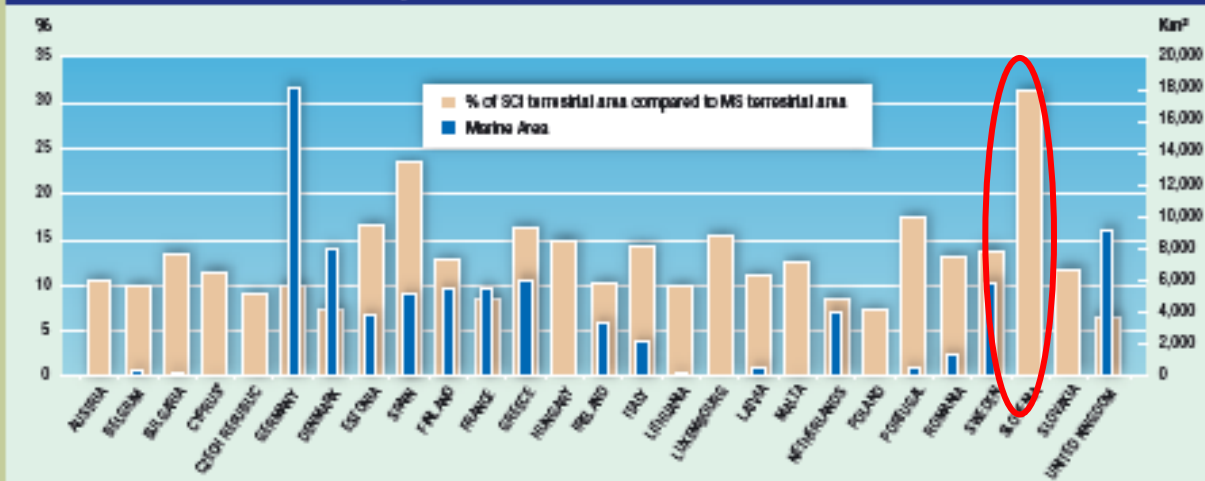


Proportion of Member State land territory and marine surface area included in the Natura 2000 network

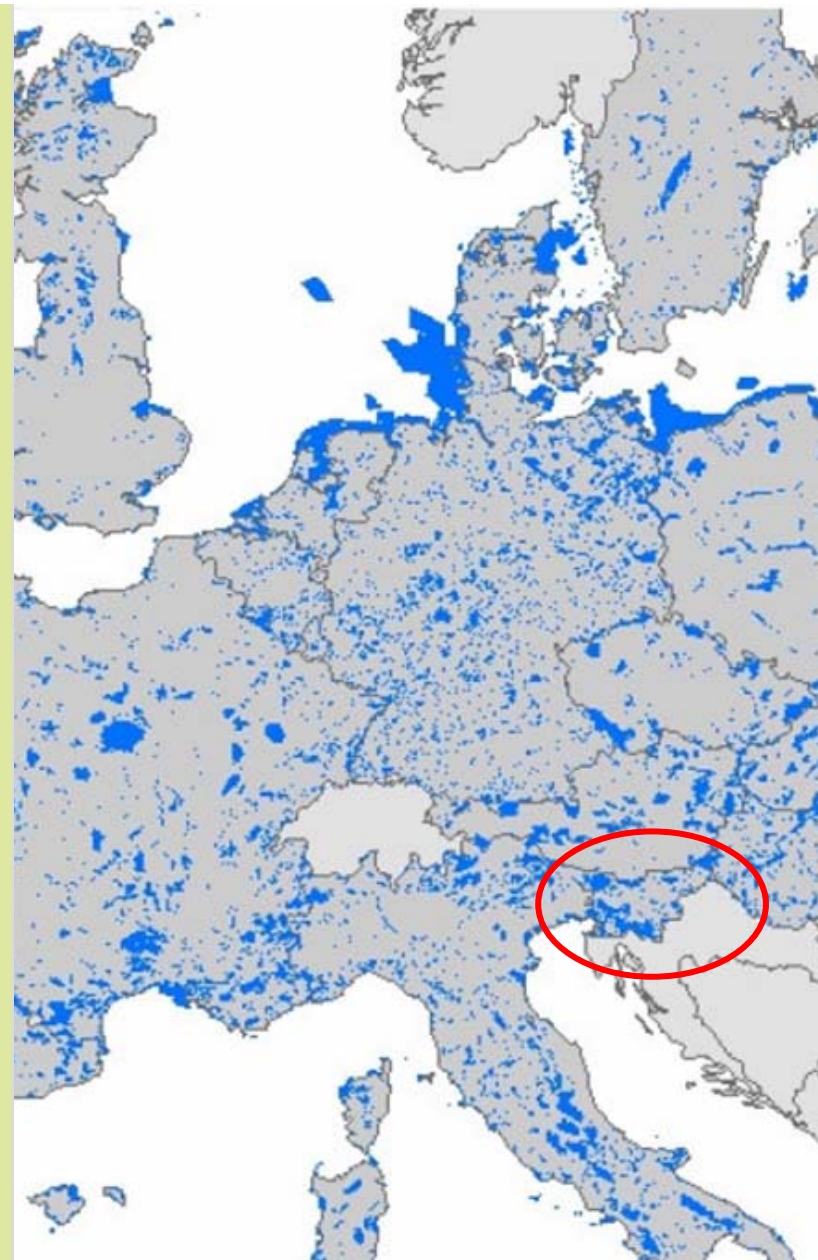
Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive - June 2007



Sites of Community Interest (SCIs) under the Habitats Directive - June 2007



Note: *The area of the MS and the % corresponds to the area of Cyprus where the Community acquis applies at present, according to protocol 10 of the Accession Treaty of Cyprus
 Source: EEA-ETC/BD, June 2007

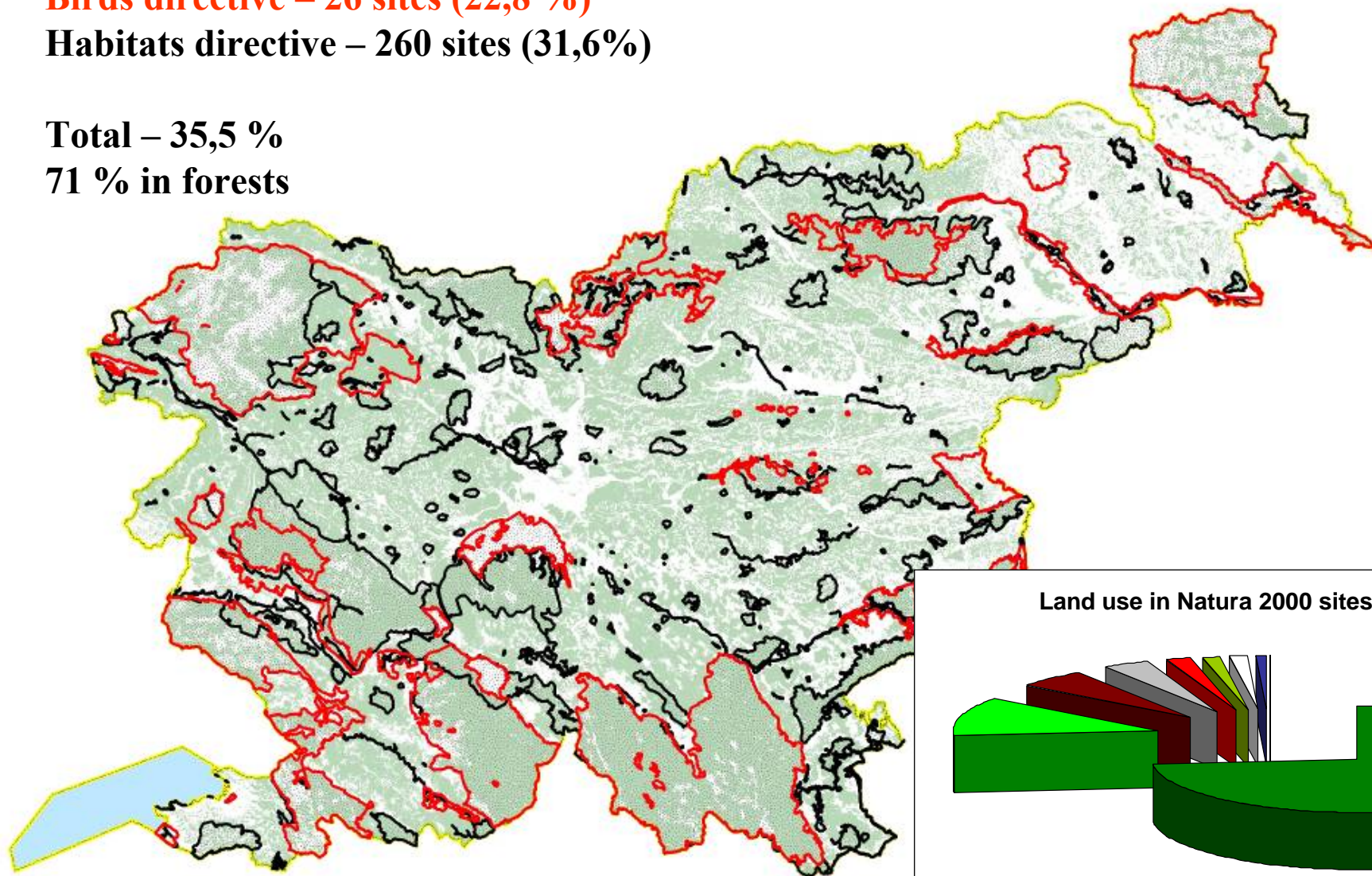


Birds directive – 26 sites (22,8 %)

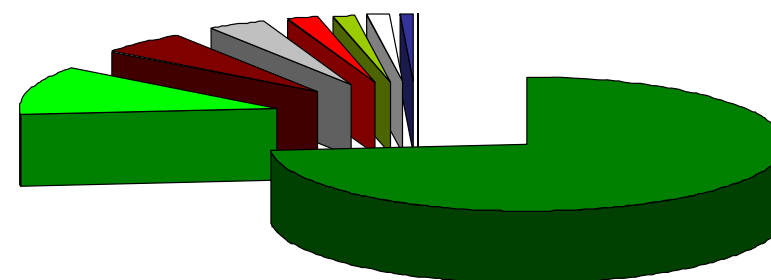
Habitats directive – 260 sites (31,6%)

Total – 35,5 %

71 % in forests



Land use in Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia

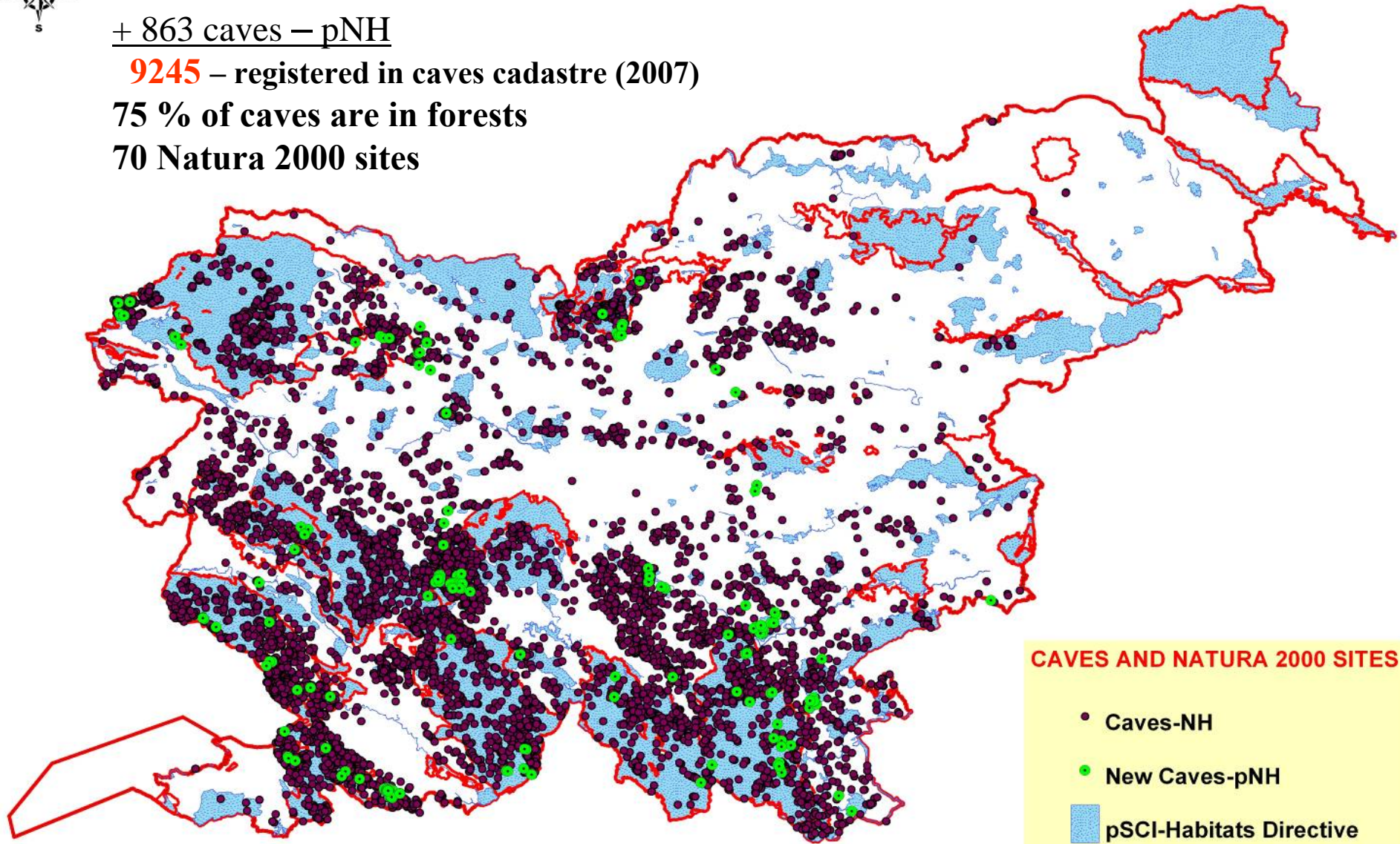


- Forests
- Meadows and pastures
- Fields
- Highest mountain areas
- Built areas
- Overgrown areas
- Dry areas with special habitats
- Rivers, lakes and other permanent flooded areas

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8382 caves – NH
+ 863 caves – pNH
9245 – registered in caves cadastre (2007)
75 % of caves are in forests
70 Natura 2000 sites

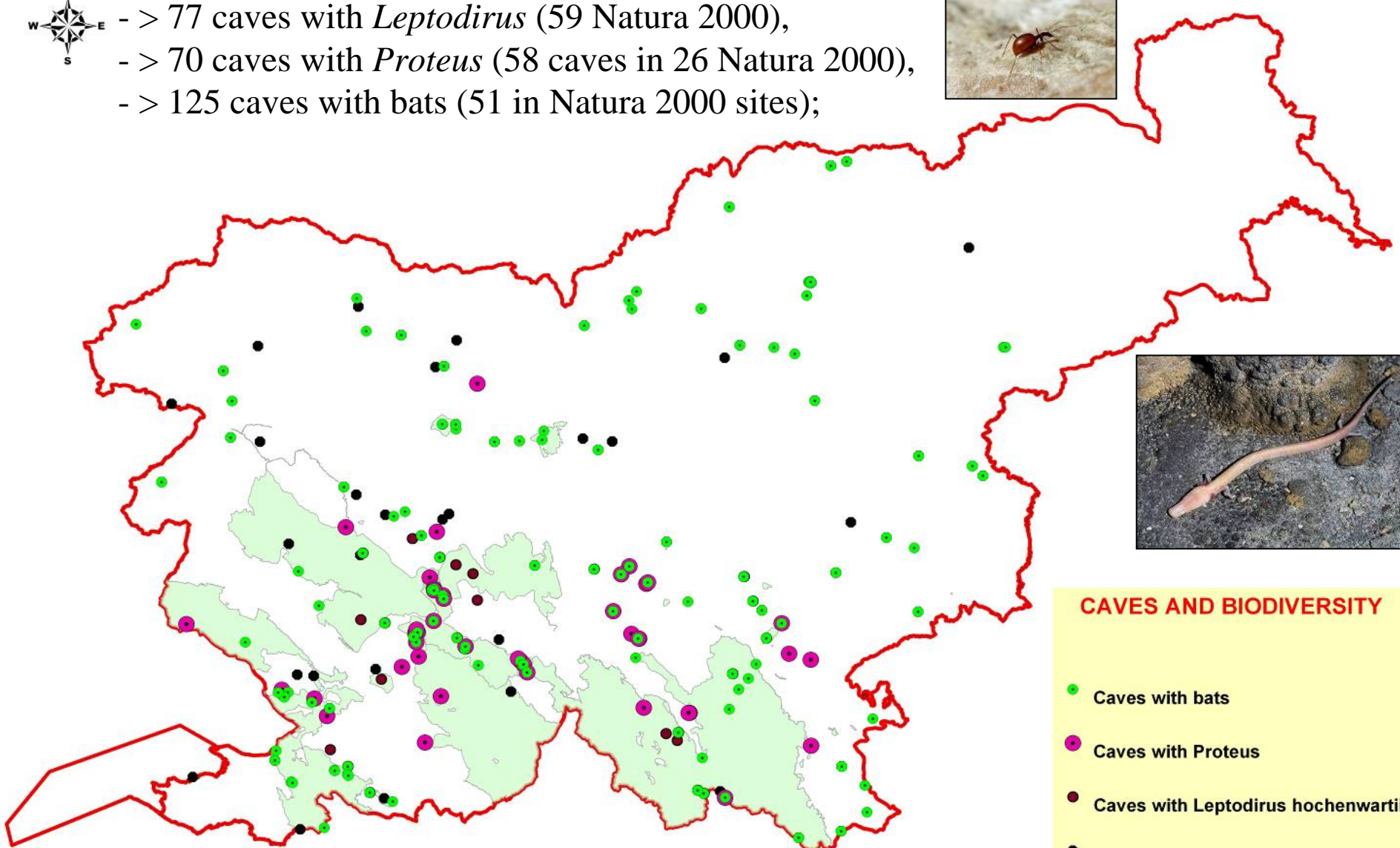


CAVES AND NATURA 2000 SITES

- Caves-NH
- New Caves-pNH
- pSCI-Habitats Directive
- SPA-Birds Directive



- > 77 caves with *Leptodirus* (59 Natura 2000),
- > 70 caves with *Proteus* (58 caves in 26 Natura 2000),
- > 125 caves with bats (51 in Natura 2000 sites);



CAVES AND BIODIVERSITY

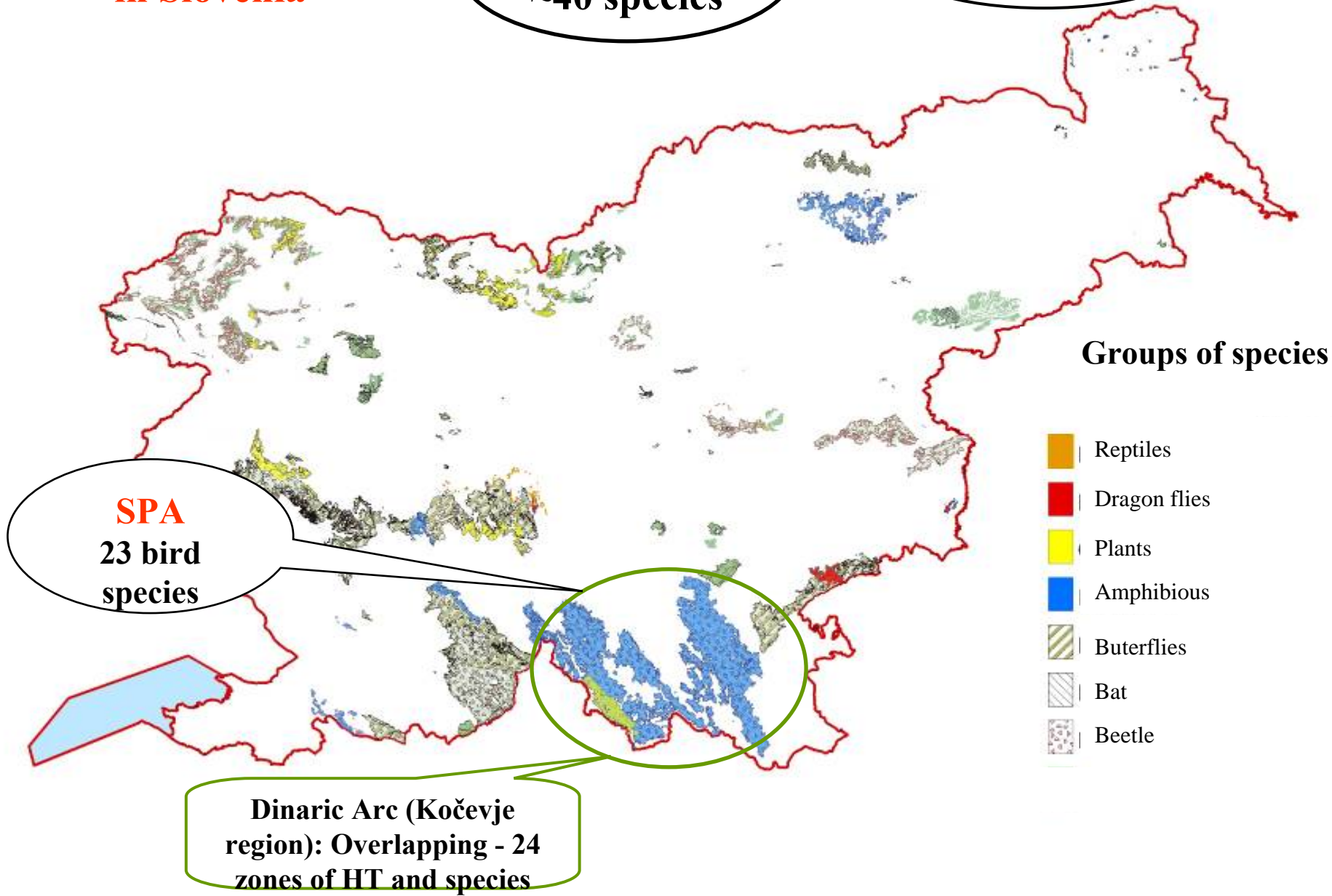
- Caves with bats
- Caves with Proteus
- Caves with *Leptodirus hochenwartii*
- Caves with invertebrates
- HT 8310 - Caves

Postojnska cave system > 85 species



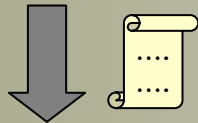
Complexity of Natura 2000 in Slovenia

8 groups
~40 species = pSCI

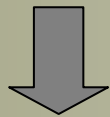


Management of Natura 2000 in Slovenia

Council Directive 92/43/EEC
Council Directive 79/409/EEC



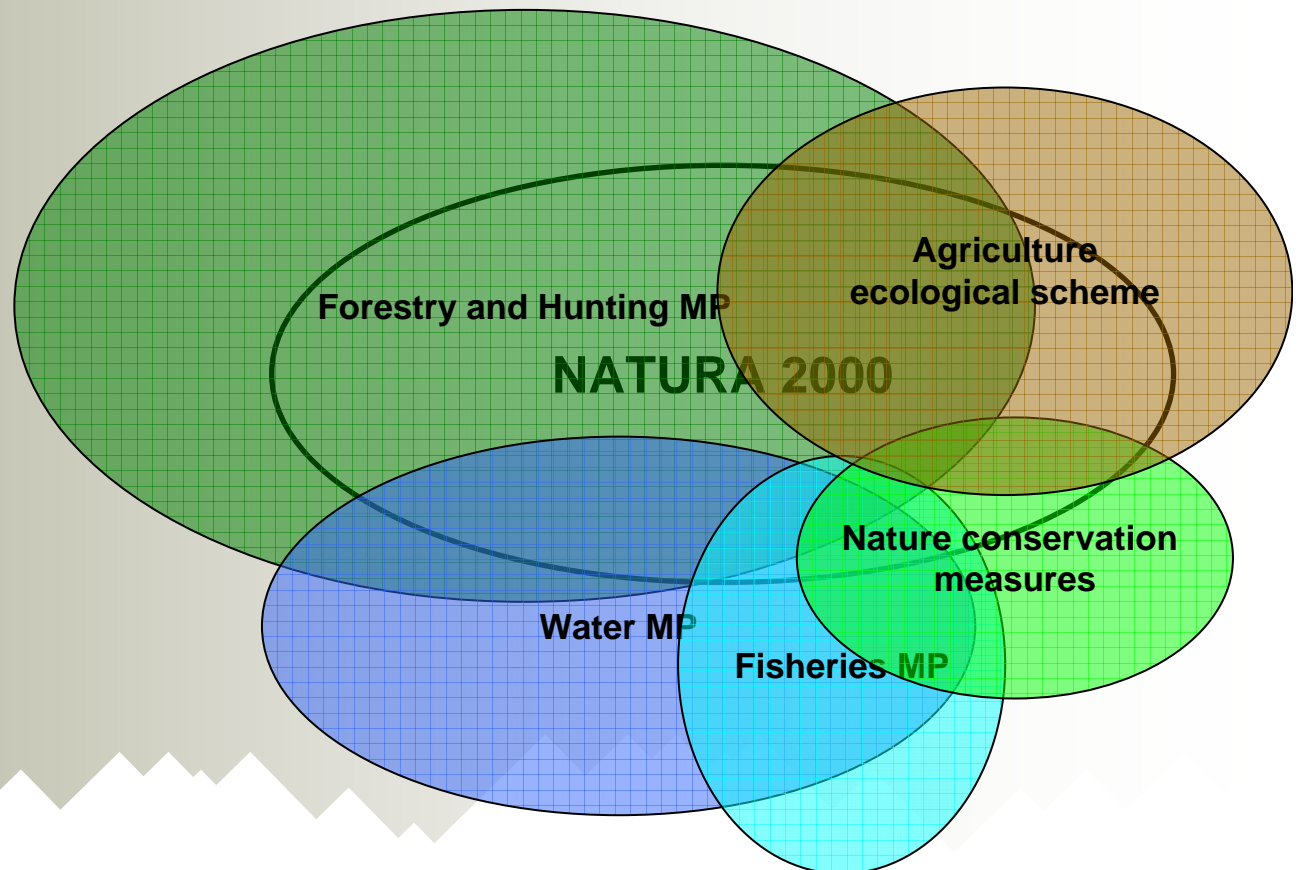
Nature Conservation Act, 2004
Slovenian Decree, 2004



Operative Program for
Management of Natura 2000 sites



Management throughout
existing sectoral management plans/programs
and NC Measures



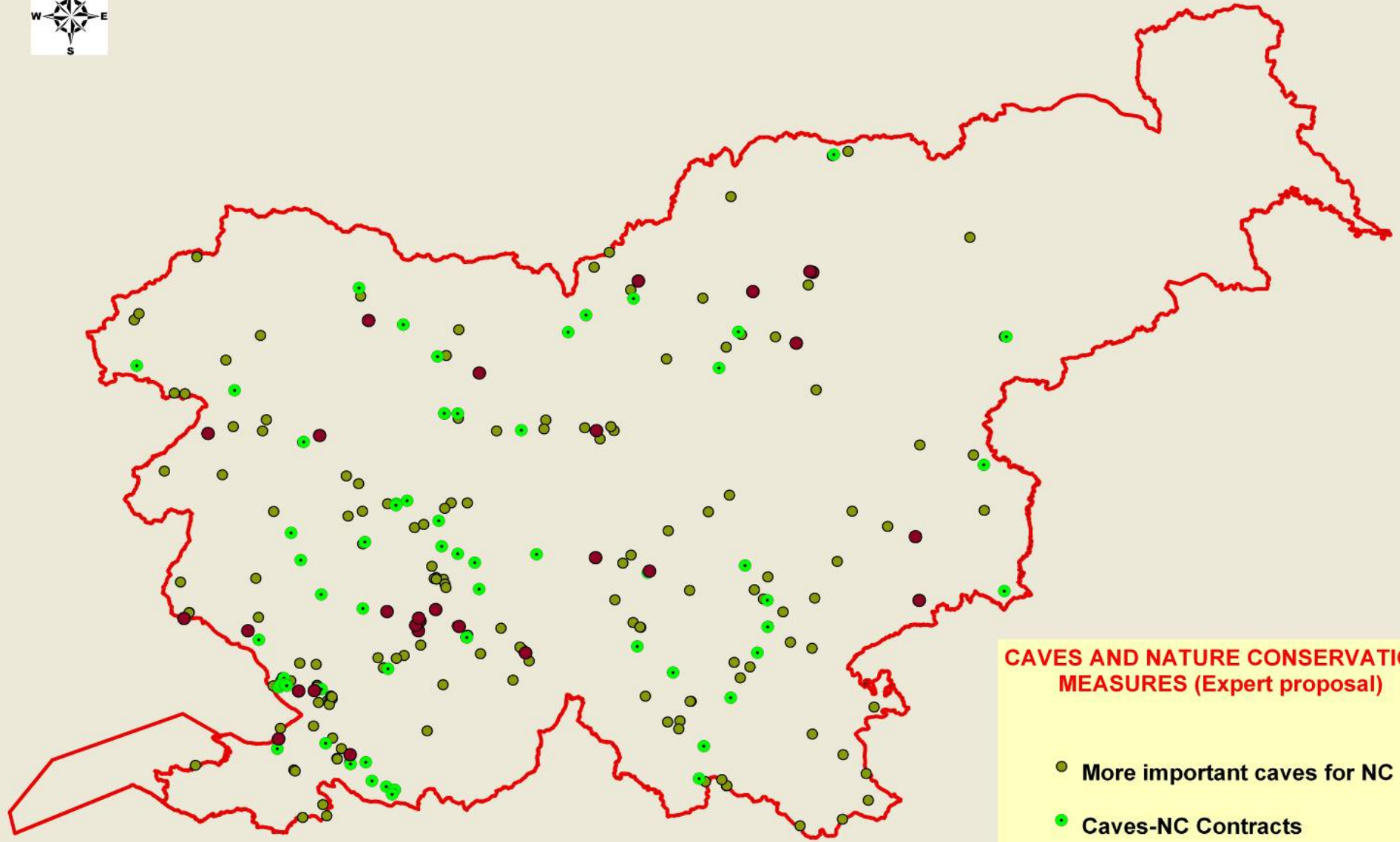
Nature conservation measures



Workshops between IZRK ZRC SAZU, Notranjski Museum, ARSO and IRSNC (Expert proposal);

1. List of Caves for concessions (tourism, scientific exp....),
2. List of Caves for NC Contracts (Guardianship),
3. List of Caves with entrance regime (closed and semi-closed caves),
4. List of the caves which are more important for nature conservation;
 - + NGO's and other Org. – National Caves Association of the RS, Bats Association...

	Biological importance	Geological importance	Protected cave - NM	Locked cave	Cave for NC Contract	Cave for Concession
Number	156	14	54	69	61	28
% of all caves	1,7%	0,2%	0,6%	0,7%	0,6%	0,3%



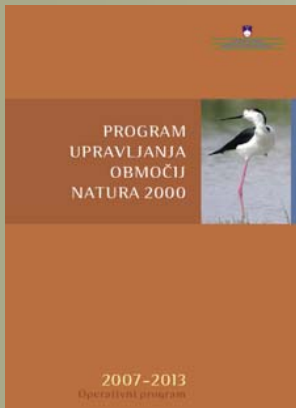
CAVES AND NATURE CONSERVATION MEASURES (Expert proposal)

- More important caves for NC
- Caves-NC Contracts
- Caves-Concession

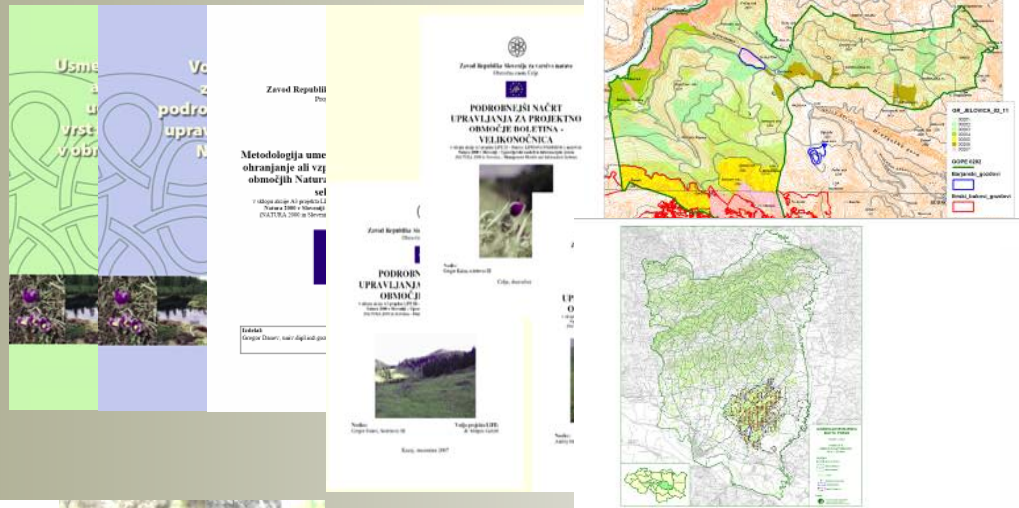
1:700.000

DEVELOPMENT OF THE METHODOLOGY: SECTORAL MANAGEMENT


Legal obligations



Results from the LIFE Nature project



monitorings


Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave
 Interno gradivo
Metodologija izdelave
NARAVOVARSTVENIH SMERNIC
 za GGN GGE kot načrte neposredno potrebne za zagotavljanje ugodnega ohranitvenega stanja vrst in habitatnih tipov v območjih Natura 2000
 Osnutek
 (gradivo bo dokončno izdelano na podlagi izkušenj iz delavnic ZRSVN namenjenih izdelavi upravljalvskih con za izbrana območja Natura 2000 v letu 2008)
 Izdelal:
 Gregor Danev, univ.dipl.inž.gozd.
 Sodelavec III

Ljubljana, marec 2008

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PARTICIPATION
 COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION



Objectives and conservation measures for Natura 2000 sites – NATURA 2000 “DOSJE”

1. General description of the site: Description, Vision and Previous management
2. Conservation objectives: for habitats and species (defined in EU Directives)

Habitat type	Area of the zone	Structure	Preservation of the habitat
(8310) Jame, ki niso odprte za javnost	Ohraniti obstoječo velikost cone 106341,5 ha.	Ohraniti obstoječo strukturo habitatnega tipa.	Ohranitev ugodnega stanja HT, geomorfoloških struktur in podzemeljskega živalstva (netopirji, <i>Leptodirus hochepwarti</i> , <i>proteus</i> , jamske školjke in vodnih polžev)..

Indicators

Reference value

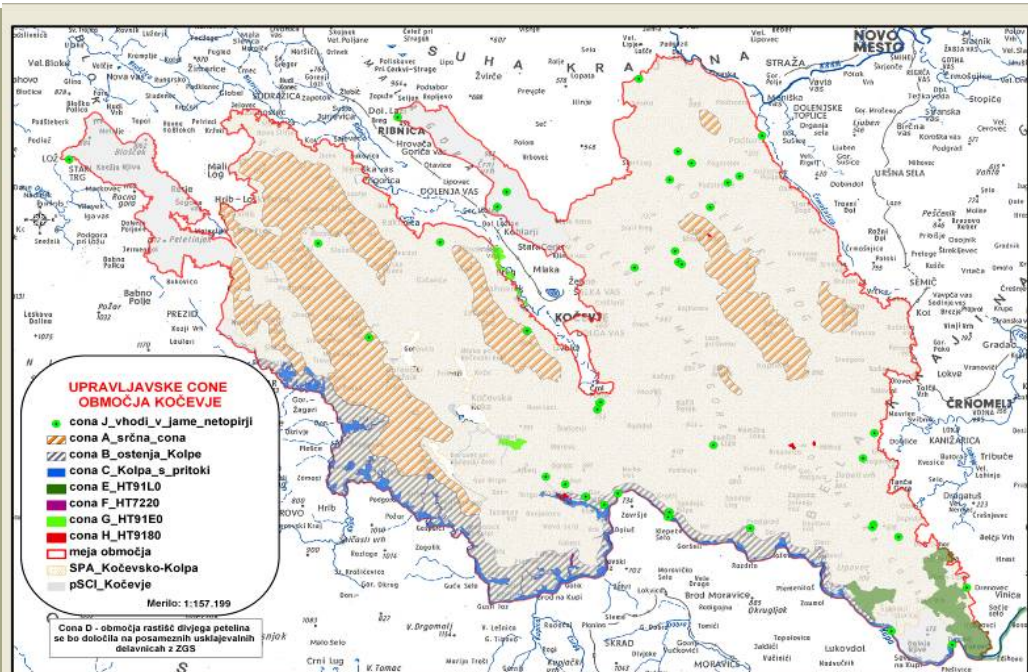
3. Condition of the state and conservation measures

Habitat type	Description of the habitat	Zone (ha)	Estimate of the condition	Concrete conservation measures (in connection with Operative Program)
(8310) Jame, ki niso odprte za javnost	To so jame, vključno s pripadajočimi vodnimi telesi, ki niso odprte za javnost in so življenjski prostor specializiranih ali endemičnih vrst živali. Mednje sodijo različni nevretenčarji, zlasti hrošči, raki in mehkužci, ki imajo praviloma zelo omejeno razširjenost. Jame so prezimovališče in ketišče številnih netopirjev ter življenjski prostor človeške ribice. V Sloveniji jih najdemo v dinarskem svetu.	12750	FCS - B	Na vplivnem območju jam (površju nad znanimi rovi v razdalji vsaj ene drevesne višine) se vegetacijsko odejo spreminja le v takšnem obsegu, da se ne spremenijo kakovostne in količinske lastnosti pronicujoče vode (postopno malopovršinsko gospodarjenje): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uporablja naj se biološko razgradljiva olja, - Na območju vhodov v jame (v radiu ene drevesne višine) naj se oblikuje ekocelice s prilagojenim gospodarjenjem - naj se sečnja izvaja v posamično drevje in naj se zagotavlja stalna zastrtost vhoda v jame, - V primeru načrtovanja gradnje gozdarske infrastrukture naj se jo umešča v prostor v sodelovanju s pristojno naravovarstveno službo.

Production of the “MZ” of the Natura 2000 sites

1. MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Habitats and species with similar ecological needs are unified in management zones



ZONE	J
Cave entrance	
•Caves – important because of the bats	
Water sources, nesting places and lairs	K
Water sources for (<i>Proteus anguinus</i> *)	
Lairs for large carnivores (bear, links, wolf) and nesting places (Ural owl, eagle...)	

Every management zone should consist of:

- list of species and habitats,
- concrete conservation measures,
- indicators and reference values of the favourable conservation status (it depends on knowledge and available data),
- time frame of monitoring activities (analysis of state – reporting to EC),
- list of Forestry Unit MP which are in the Natura 2000 site;

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Proposition of the Nature Conservation Guidelines for Unit MP

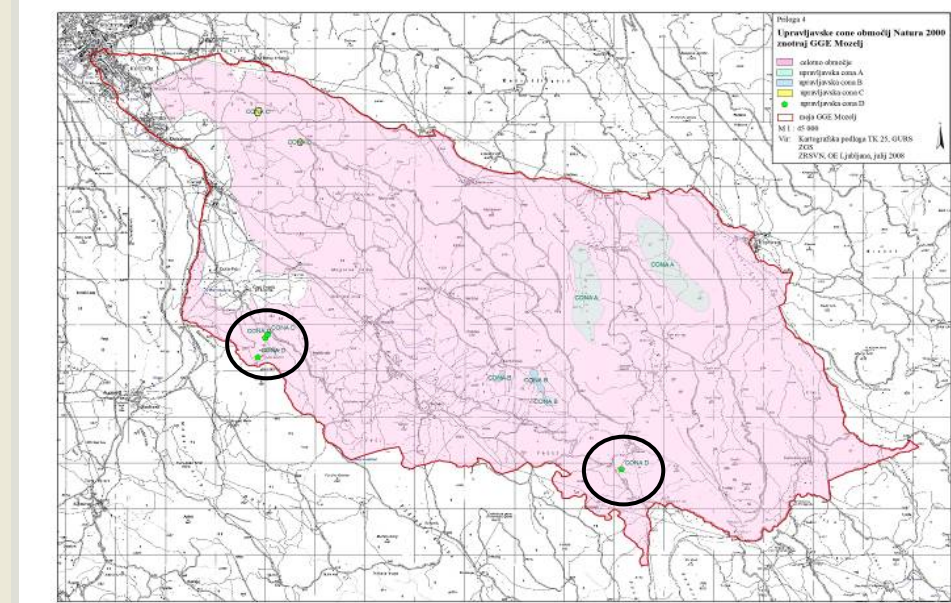
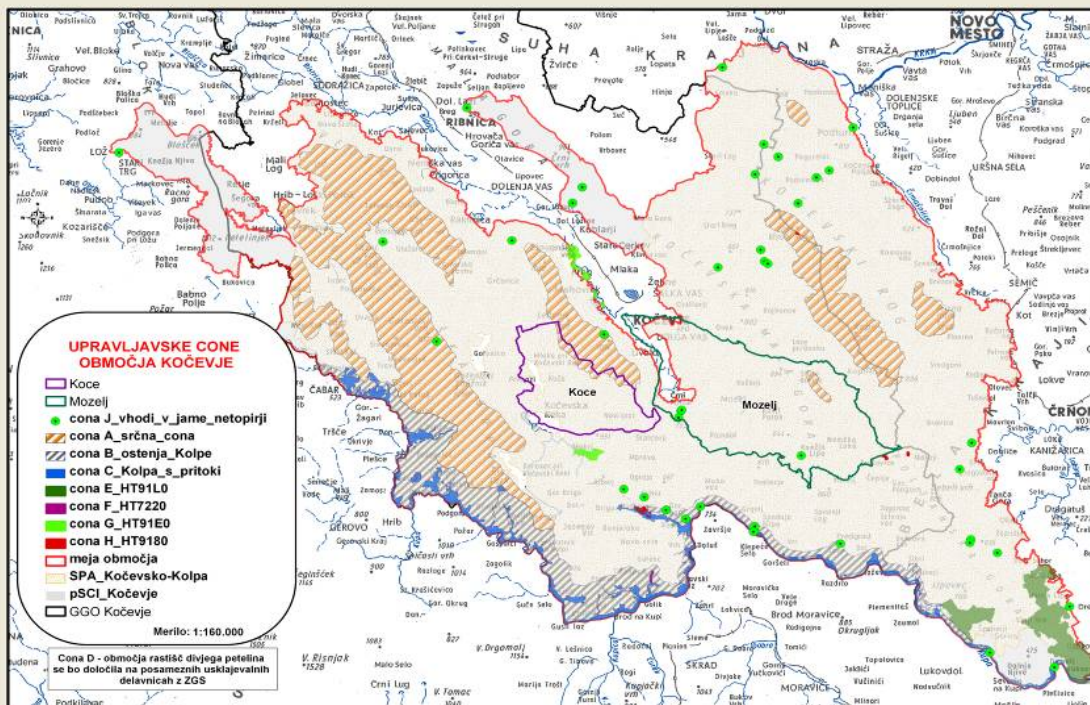
2. Management zones for Unit MP

3. Revision of the proposal - SFS

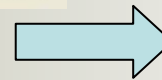
Adjustment/Harmonization workshop between IRSNC and SFS

4. Workshop for preparation of the final version of the NCG

5. Supplementing the proposal of the NCG



Example: Final MZ for Unit Mozelj



Communication and awareness campaign

Cooperation with National Caves Association (JZS)

1. Communication of Natura 2000 and other natural values
2008: - 6 Caves societies, Tourist societies, etc. (~ 50 caves),
- published article in Jamar magazine 2008;
2. Slovenian National cleaning action:
2007: 6 caves all over Slovenia;



Vir topografske podlage: Interaktivni naravovarstveni atlas Slovenije, ARSO