



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA OKOLJE IN PROSTOR

# NATURA 2000 SITE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME



2007-2013  
Operational programme







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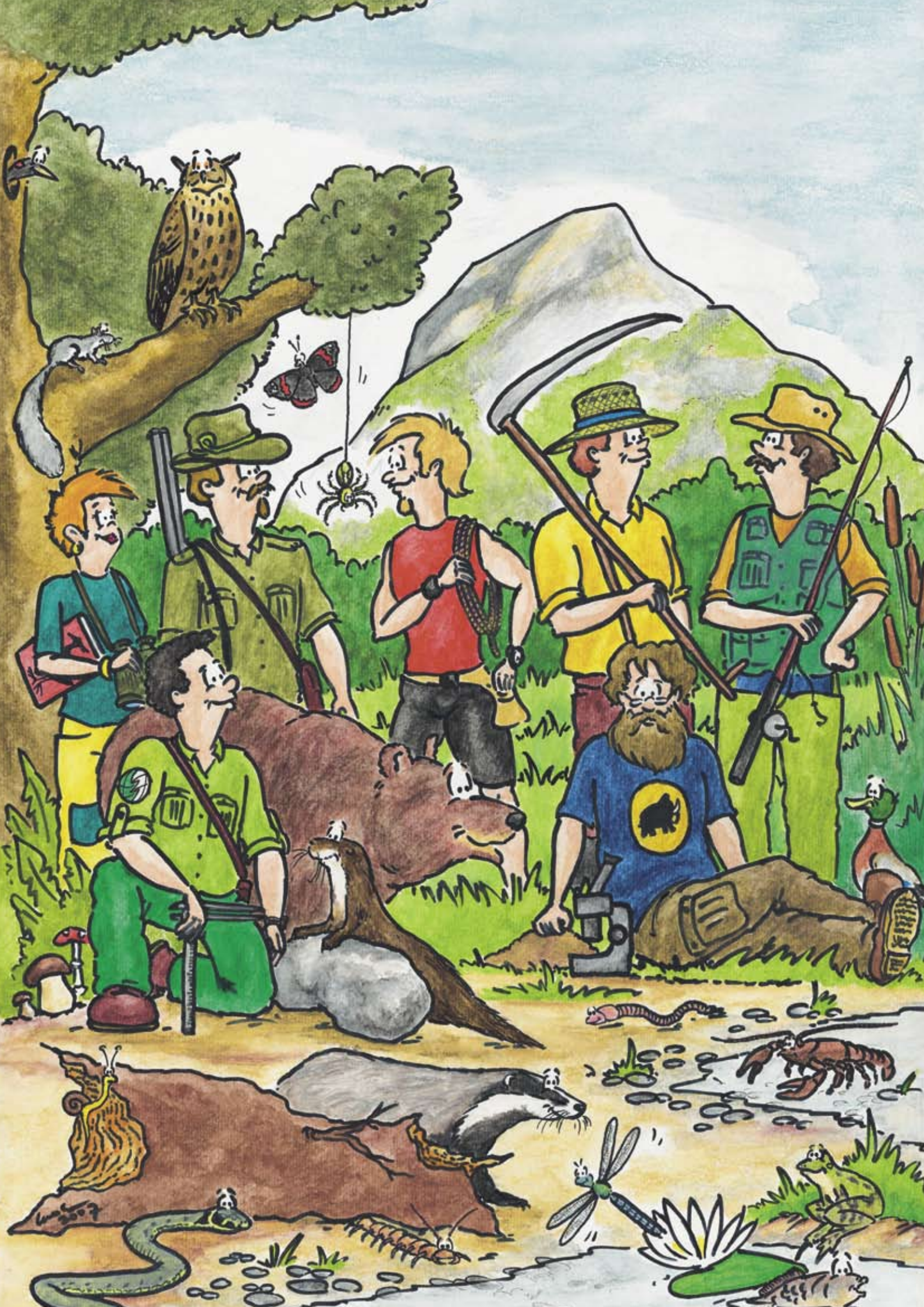
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## FOREWORD

Increasingly rapid rate of biodiversity loss, which is largely a consequence of human activities, has become a social concern to such an extent that over 150 countries of the world signed the Convention on Biodiversity in 1992. The vast majority of the Contracting States set as the target the reduction of current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. A partial overview of achieving the target shall be done in the year when Slovenia is presiding the EU countries, at the ninth meeting of the Contracting States. The eyes of world public will be focused on Slovenia; therefore, our responsibility for the conservation of high level of Slovenian biodiversity shall be additionally examined.

The EU Member States have set the establishment of the Natura 2000 network and its efficient management as one of the key objectives to stop the biodiversity loss. In Slovenia, 35,5 percent of the territory or 286 sites, respectively, important not only for conservation of species pursuant to the EU Directives, but also the endemic and nationally endangered ones have been included into the Natura 2000 network. Therefore, Slovenia contributes to the conservation of biodiversity in particular through the Natura 2000 network and the operational programme is an important contribution to a more targeted and efficient conservation.

The adopted operational programme defines in details the protective objectives and measures in the Natura sites. Thereby, numerous stakeholders in these sites are given one of the key information for their work that contributes to quality of decision.

The main objective of Natura 2000 is to preserve and increase biodiversity in the territory of the European Union for future generations by enabling a responsible sustainable development and a part of this objective is to stimulate traditional co-existence of people and nature. The Natura 2000 sites are living sites, to which also the people are giving the meaning, therefore, it is very important to seek developmental opportunities. The operational programme stresses some new opportunities for local or regional development, in particular in the field of agriculture, tourism, recreation and related activities.

Conservation of high biodiversity in Slovenia shall contribute to the international reputation of the country during the Slovenian Presidency of the European Union, since the attention of global players of nature conservation shall be focused on Slovenia. In Slovenia, together with the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, the World Conservation Union (International Union for the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources, IUCN) has already signed the Declaration on cooperation in internationally recognised initiative for halting the rate of biodiversity loss **Countdown 2010 – Save Our Planet**. The core of the Slovenian commitments in this Declaration represents this specific operational programme.

The adoption of the programme was a long and demanding process, in which many people have participated. On this occasion, I would like to thank all of you who contributed to the creation of this quality document through your activities – with a wish, that this activities and co-operation continue also in its implementation.

*Janez Podobnik*  
*Minister*



2007  
Jenny



# PREPARATION OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME – PROGRAMME OF THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURA 2000 SITES

Slovenia is a country of the European Union with the largest part of the territory included in the Natura 2000 sites. Such a large portion of sites, which should be outstanding for their significance for the Natura species and habitat types according to the criteria of the Directive on Habitats and the Directive on Birds, means consequently that a large portion of this area is also outstanding for its qualities. Conservation of the existing qualities or concern that the existing state does not worsen in such a large part of the state territory is therefore a great challenge. However, providing the existing state is a very important contribution to achieving a favourable state of species and habitat types conservation.

The Natura 2000 sites are also covered with sector legislation, which has frequently a long-lasting tradition in sustainable use of natural resources and established plans for their use. To avoid duplication of administrative structures for implementation of measures in the Natura 2000 sites, upon due consideration, the basic principle was to enter in these plans, in particular in the field of forests, hunting, fishery and later water management. So these plans are becoming important not only for the sustainable use of natural resources but also for conservation of the most endangered species and habitat types. The Rural Development Programme in particular is an instrument to encourage environmental functions of the agriculture. Measures from the operational programme therefore relate to the Rural Development Programme and complement Natura 2000.

The Natura sites also partially comprise surfaces where the measures for nature protection are already being implemented (contractual protection and stewardship, temporary protection, protection by establishing protected area, restoration, identification in nature, restriction of viewing and visiting, restriction of practices that endanger the protected animal species) in order to achieve other objectives of nature protection, or they are to be implemented in the coming years (e.g. establishment of new protected areas). Here, the main principle was also to include protective objectives of Natura 2000 and actions for achieving them in the preparation and implementation of the actions.

In accordance with the Bird Directive and the Habitat Directive, the detailed protective objectives are based on the existing knowledge of an individual species or a habitat type, especially of their ecologic requirements and actions to achieve these objectives are based on the existing legal framework. The first step was then to prepare proposals on the detailed protective objectives and actions to achieve them based on expert groundwork and other literature available and with knowledge of the legislative framework and the register of land use and some state aid. The results of the NCSA Project helped the Ministry to perform his step, further, the Institute Symbiosis, producer of the chapter on biodiversity was also of valuable assistance. In the further process of objectives formation, workshops within the framework

of LIFE Project Natura 2000 in Slovenia – management models and information systems (holder the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection of Nature) were also helpful and included cooperation of public services (Slovenian Forest Service, Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia, Agricultural Advisory Service of the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia, Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia) in the preparation of the operational programme. Afterwards, phase of verification of ambitiousness of the objectives and feasibility of the actions with key stakeholders followed. Parallely, due to the same time limits, inclusion of measures into the Rural Development Plan (holder the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food) and the programme of reinforcing regional developmental potentials (holders the Government Office for Local-Selfgovernment and Regional Policy and Ministry of the Economy) were taking place. The review of steps in preparation of the operational programme is provided in the timeline.

Knowledge and data are a foundation of efficient actions and in the preparation of the operational programme, a considerable gap in the available knowledge between different taxon groups was found. Therefore, the objectives and measures for better-known taxon groups (e.g. bats, birds, forest habitat types) are more detailed and for the less known taxon groups only indicative. It has appeared thereby that the complexity of the field does not play any role, since even in the less complex fields defined only for some poorly known species only indicative objective have been set. An indispensable result of the programme preparation was therefore to review the most required expertise and data and fields of research development. However, monitoring will be the key to establish state of species and habitat types conservation. Consequently, the results of monitoring shall serve to assess success and, in the future, to formulate even better measures.

A quarter of the Natura network is already designated as protected areas (parks, reserves, natural monuments), additional 10 percent are planned for designation until 2012. On these areas the provisions from the act on the protected area relevant as a measure to attain a protection objective are listed, or a starting point to be considered in drafting a protected area act or management plan. Implementation of measures and their contribution to sustainable development are strengthened by a range of investments and services tied to the development of park infrastructure for the advancement of tourist offers in the protected areas. On Natura sites which are not designated as protected areas a more general range of proposals has been developed together with interested local communities.

Implementation of the operational programme measures also requires financial support. The key sources are the funds from the new financial perspective of the EU, together with the existing national funds. The new financial perspective earmarks much funds for Natura 2000, however they are diverse by the method of disbursement and partially dispersed. Thus, in the programme preparation domestic financial funds as well as the EU funds intended for Slovenia had to be collected, whereby cooperation with the key ministries was more constructive than ever before. Therefore, the funds in this perspective are significantly higher than ever before, however they might still be insufficient in view of the increasing demands and potential complications in disbursement in the coming years.

Finally, I would like to thank all the individuals who contributed to this programme preparation and were over hundred. Besides all the co-workers from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning the thanks for a significant contribution goes to the Symbiosis Institute or Jana Kus Veenvliet, respectively, to the Agricultural Advisory Service of the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia, Slovenian Forest Service, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection of Nature, Sector of close-to-nature farming of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Government Office for Local-Selfgovernment and Regional Policy and Ministry of the Economy, Centre for Cartography of Fauna and Flora, BirdLife Slovenia and to the authorities of the protected sites.

*Andrej Bibič*

[http://www.rec-lj.si/projekti/NCSA/Dokumenti/NCSA\\_FR\\_SI\\_web.pdf](http://www.rec-lj.si/projekti/NCSA/Dokumenti/NCSA_FR_SI_web.pdf)

<http://www.zrsvn.si/life/sl/default.asp>



# CONTENTS

<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>1.1 Legal framework for the Natura 2000 site management programme</b> .....	<b>18</b>
1.1.1 Legal framework for preparation of the management programme.....	18
<b>1.2 Purpose of the operational programme</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>2 CONTENT OF THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>2.1 Overview</b> .....	<b>28</b>
2.1.1 Natura 2000 network contribution to biodiversity.....	28
2.1.2 Natura 2000 network status.....	29
2.1.3 Impact of activities on the attainment of objectives in the Natura 2000 network.....	30
2.1.4 Quality of knowledge, data and information.....	31
<b>2.2 Structure of the management programme</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>2.3 Detailed protection objectives</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>2.4 Measures to attain protection objectives</b> .....	<b>35</b>
2.4.1 Nature protection measures.....	36
2.4.1.1 Site protection and temporary site protection measures.....	37
2.4.2 Measures of modified use of natural resources.....	42
2.4.2.1 Forestry.....	43
2.4.2.2 Hunting.....	44
2.4.2.3 Fishery.....	45
2.4.3 Measures of modified agricultural practice.....	45
2.4.4 Water management measures.....	48
2.4.5 Other measures.....	49
2.4.5.1 Measures of sustainable development aimed at direct benefits from Natura sites for the local population.....	49
2.4.5.2 Monitoring.....	51
2.4.5.3 Communications.....	52
2.4.5.4 Education and training.....	53

<b>3 SUPPORT ACTIONS FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURA SITES</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<b>3.1 Cohesion of the European ecological network</b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b>3.2 Indicators and monitoring of the above</b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b>3.3 Research and technology development</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>4 ANNEXES</b> .....	<b>61</b>
<b>4.1 References</b> .....	<b>62</b>
4.1.1 General references .....	62
4.1.2 Groundwork for measures .....	63
<b>4.2 Detailed protection objectives and measures for their attainment on Natura sites</b> .....	<b>66</b>
<b>4.3 List of plans for the use of natural resources (i.e. plans which may prove directly necessary for the protection of Natura sites)</b> .....	<b>72</b>
4.3.1 Forest management plans .....	72
4.3.2 Hunting area plans and wild game management plans (LUO) .....	76
4.3.3 Fishery management plans of a fishery zone .....	80
<b>4.4 Research activities in the basic and applied sciences that are indispensable to improving knowledge of the ecology of plant and animal species and habitat types</b> .....	<b>81</b>
<b>4.5 Monitoring indicators of the status of species and habitat types</b> .....	<b>82</b>
<b>4.6 List of investments for the implementation of specific measures within the management of Natura and other protected areas, and development on the basis of opportunities created by these areas</b> .....	<b>90</b>
<b>4.7 Target research projects and studies aimed at defining objectives or measures</b> .....	<b>102</b>

# NATURA 2000 IN SLOVENIA

## Slovenia's Nature and Biodiversity

Slovenia is characterised by rich diversity in a rather small territory situated between the Alps, the Dinaric Mountains, the Pannonian plain and the Mediterranean. This variety is demonstrated in the geology of the area, its varied relief, climatic conditions, biodiversity, as well as landscape and cultural diversity.

The review of habitats shows that all the basic categories are extremely rich: coastal and marine types, inland waters, scrub and grasslands, forests, bogs, fens and marshes, barren land (rocky habitats, screes, dunes, caves) as well as agricultural and urbanised landscapes. The principal characteristic of the landscapes is the intertwining of small units and its mosaic structure. Large areas of one habitat type are rare. Such composition is the result of the diversity of natural factors (i.e. the Mediterranean, Alpine or continental influence) and human activities (i.e. mowing, grazing).

Forests, which cover 56 percent of the territory, are the prevailing habitat type. A substantial share is taken up by caves (7,400 registered caves), which is the result of the predominating carbonate bedrock that determines the appearance of the landscape and defines the composition of biodiversity.

According to the available data, there are 22,000 registered plant and animal species in Slovenia. However, it is estimated that the actual number is between 50,000 and 120,000. The degree of endemism is considerably high in comparison to the smallness of the area<sup>1</sup>.

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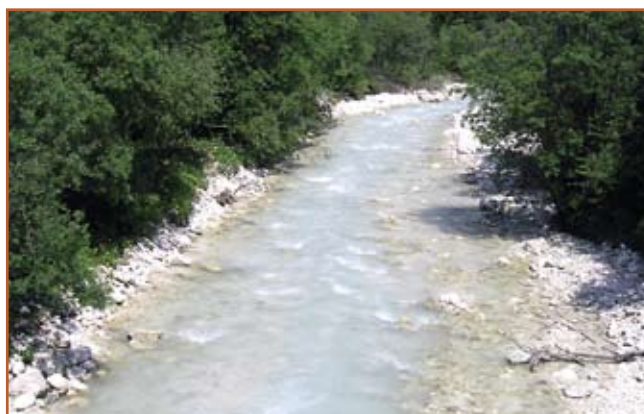
<sup>1</sup> [http://www.cbd.mop.gov.si/info/db/biological\\_landscape\\_diversity\\_in\\_slovenia.pdf](http://www.cbd.mop.gov.si/info/db/biological_landscape_diversity_in_slovenia.pdf)



	MAIN CHARACTERISTICS
SURFACE AREA	20,273 km <sup>2</sup>
INHABITANTS	2.010.377 (2006)
GEOLOGY	juncture of four geotectonic units: Eastern Alps, Dinarids, Pannonian Basin, Adriatic- Apulian foothills (Placer, 2000), diverse rock structures
BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGIONS	the Alps (30 percent), the Dinaric Mountains (30 percent), the Mediterranean Basin (10 percent), and the Pannonian Plain (30 percent), covering a total area of 20,273 km <sup>2</sup> , give the country an ecotone character
RELIEF	varied relief, altitude above sea-level 0 to 2,864 metres 1/6 of the territory is of Quaternary sediments, some 44 percent carbonate bed-rock, mainly karstified areas (over 7,000 caves registered)
HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS	two drainage systems: 2/3 to the Black Sea, 1/3 to the Mediterranean Sea, five catchment areas: the Soča, Sava, Drava in Mura rivers, and the Slovenian Littoral relatively large karst area with no surface streams
VEGETATION COVER	66 percent of the territory covered by forests and areas reverting to natural vegetation 28 percent of the territory is agricultural land
FLORA	about 3,200 vascular plants 60 endemic taxa, including 22 narrow endemics with predominant distribution in Slovenia
FAUNA	about 13,000 - 15,000 species (expected 50,000 up to 100,000) about 4,000 endemic taxa (above all cave animals) <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.cbd.mop.gov.si/info/db/biological\\_landscape\\_diversity\\_in\\_slovenia.pdf](http://www.cbd.mop.gov.si/info/db/biological_landscape_diversity_in_slovenia.pdf),

[http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/slo\\_figures\\_07.pdf](http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/slo_figures_07.pdf)



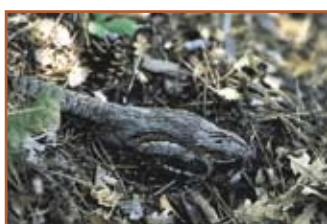
## Basic facts on Natura 2000 in Slovenia

In April 2004, Slovenia designated the Natura 2000 sites and undertook to suitably protect and manage them. There are 286 Natura 2000 sites in total, encompassing approximately 36 percent of the country.

With regard to the number of protected species and the proportion of its national territory included in the Natura 2000 network, Slovenia is at the very top of the European list, (terrestrial) rate being the highest in EU.

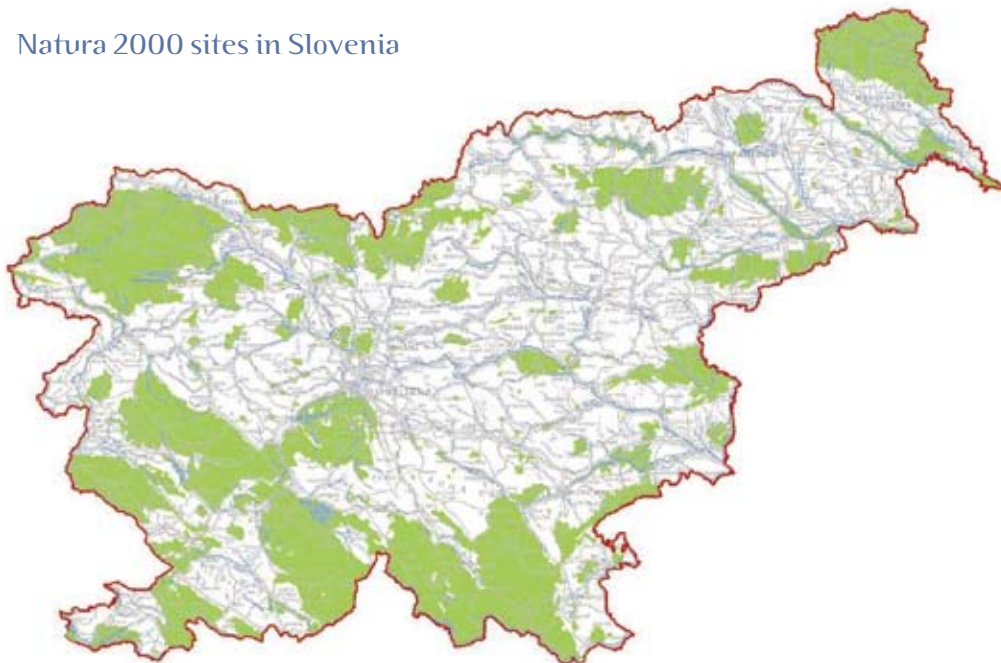
A particular characteristic of Slovenia is its great diversity of animal and plant species in a small area, and its well-preserved nature. The sites are home to 111 threatened plant and animal species and 61 habitat types protected by the Habitats Directive as well as 105 species protected by the Wild Birds Directive.

	EU 25	SPA, SCI	
HABITAT TYPES	218	56	56
BIRDS	125	57	57
MAMMALS	51	16	111
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIA	48	8	
FISH	82	27	
INVERTEBRATES	134	33	
PLANTS	572	27	





### Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia



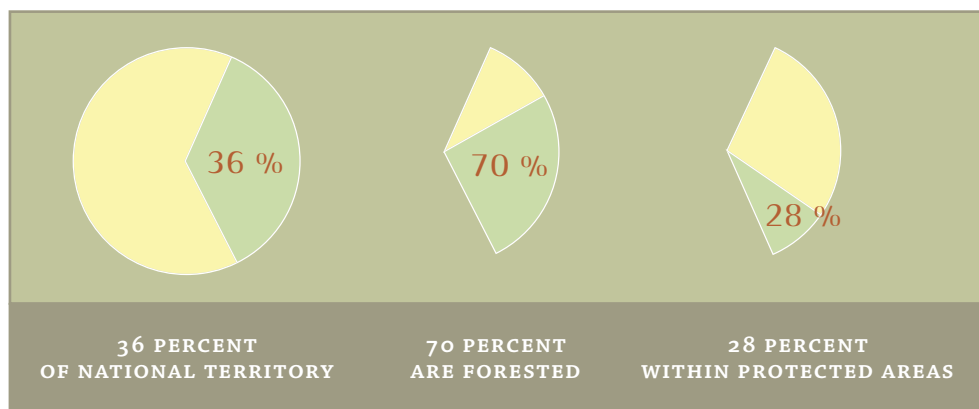
### Special Protected Areas, designated under the Wild Birds Directive, in Slovenia:

- number of sites: **26**
- total area: **461.819 ha**, which makes 23 percent of the national territory

### Sites of Community Interest in Slovenia:

- number of sites: **260**
- total area: **639.735 ha** (32 percent of national territory)

Two thirds of sites are forested, a substantial part consists of areas with little vegetation (mainly rock walls), 5 percent is areas above the tree line, and there are also notable areas of grasslands. 28 percent of the total Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia fall within existing protected areas (Triglav National Park, regional and landscape parks, reserves or nature monuments).







# I

## INTRODUCTION



- 1.1 » LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE NATURA 2000 SITE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
- 1.1.1 » LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

### Law of the European Union

The obligation to protect special protected areas, the Natura 2000 sites, derives from Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (UL L No. 206 of 22 June 1992, p. 7, with amendments; hereinafter: **Habitats Directive**) in connection with Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (UL L No. 103 of 25 April 1979, p. 1, with amendments; hereinafter: **Birds Directive**).

Paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive imposes on the Member States, as of the date of their accession to the European Union, the responsibility to prevent deterioration of natural habitats and habitats of species, as well as the disturbance of species for which Natura 2000 sites have been designated, if such disturbance could significantly influence the objectives of this directive. This provision is valid for the proposed special protected areas that have been designated in accordance with the criteria and procedure from the Habitats Directive (paragraph 5 of Article 4) and for the areas designated in accordance with the Birds Directive (Article 7 of the Habitats Directive).

The obligations resulting from the two directives have been transposed into the Slovenian legal order in their entirety, jointly with the regulations on nature conservation.

EU bodies have also adopted the European Commission's communication entitled *Halting the Loss of Biodiversity by 2010 – and Beyond* (COM[2006] 216 final), including the Council of the European Union, which adopted the mentioned report on 18 December 2006. In its decisions, the EU Council recommended to Member States to implement the action plan that forms part of the report. The operational programme at hand includes actions from the mentioned plan and provides the basis for its implementation in the Republic of Slovenia.



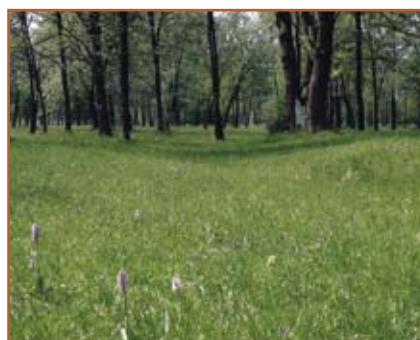
## Slovenian legal order

The **Environment Protection Act** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 39/06 – official consolidated version, 49/06 – ZmetD, 66/06 – judicial decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia, and 33/07 – ZPNačrt; hereinafter: ZVO-1) provides a systematic framework for nature conservation, of which biodiversity conservation is a fundamental part. ZVO-1 thus regulates the protection of the environment from overburdening as a fundamental condition for sustainable development, and within this framework it provides basic principles of environmental protection, environmental protection measures, monitoring of the state of the environment and information on the environment, economic and financial instruments for environmental protection, public environmental protection services, and other issues related to environmental protection. The purpose of environmental protection is to promote and guide the kind of social development that will ensure long-term conditions for human health, well-being and quality of life, as well as the preservation of biodiversity.

Nature conservation remains inextricably embedded into the system of environmental protection, through joint planning and programming, joint environmental assessment procedures, joint environmental monitoring, environmental data publicity, access to environmental data, environmental taxes on the use of natural resources, non-governmental organisations for environmental protection acting in the public interest, and the regulation of concessions on natural resources. ZVO-1 thus provides for a joint national environmental protection programme, which also encompasses a national programme on nature protection. The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the programme jointly with the **Resolution on the National Environmental Action Plan 2005–2012** and, based on long-term objectives, policies and biodiversity protection tasks, has drafted an operational programme for the management of Natura sites as one of the key programmes for environmental protection.

Operational programmes for environmental protection are identified in Article 36 of ZVO-1. They are adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: Government) pursuant to the procedure defined in Article 37 of ZVO-1.

The **Nature Conservation Act** (Official Gazette RS, No. 96/04 – official consolidated version and 61/06 – ZDru-1; hereinafter: ZON) establishes an integrated system of nature conservation, the purpose of which is the protection of valuable natural features and the conservation of elements of biological diversity. It identifies subjects



of protection; methods and measures for their protection; organisation, financing, programming and planning of nature protection; and other content necessary for effective nature protection. Subjects of protection in biodiversity conservation which are identified or identifiable by area include habitat types whose maintenance at a favourable status shall be given priority, as well as habitats of nationally and internationally protected species, ecologically critical areas and special protected areas (hereinafter: Natura 2000 sites) which form the European ecological network. Subjects of protection also include threatened, protected and internationally protected wild plant or animal species. All subjects of protection are defined under the relevant implementing regulation, act by the minister responsible for nature protection, and Government decree.

ZON defines Natura 2000 sites as ecologically important areas which on the territory of the EU are relevant for the maintenance or attainment of a favourable status for birds (special protected areas) and other plant or animal species, their habitats and habitat types (special areas of conservation). Due to a different procedure for designating the areas, special protected areas are already referred to as Natura 2000 sites in the Government decree. Until the European Commission adopts a decision on which special areas of conservation would form the European ecological network in an individual biogeographical region, special areas of conservation shall under national legislation be defined solely as potential special areas of conservation, or potential Natura sites. The Natura 2000 sites form the European ecological network called Natura 2000. They are designated by the Government by virtue of a special decree.

The protection of special protected areas and potential areas of conservation encompasses the protection of a favourable status of plant and animal species, their habitats and habitat types. It is provided through measures for the attainment of protection objectives (hereinafter: protection measures). Protection measures are considered measures pursuant to ZON and measures pursuant to other regulations that may contribute to the conservation of Natura sites; this includes various forms of contract-based protection (e.g. pursuant to regulations on agriculture) and sustainable management plans or natural resource management. Protection measures are defined on the basis of a special management programme adopted by the Government in the form of an operational environmental protection programme, the content of which, as well as the adoption process, are defined in ZVO-1 (paragraph 2 of Article 33 of ZON).

In addition to protection measures, the most important measure for protecting Natura 2000 sites and potential Natura sites is the acceptability assessment of the impact of plans or activities affecting nature, on the protection objectives of the Natura sites. This acceptability assessment is stipulated for plans within an integrated assessment of their environmental impact carried out on the basis of regulations on environmental protection, whereas for activities affecting nature, the assessment is performed within environmental protection consent, nature protection consent, permits for activities affecting nature or other permits. The assessment is regulated in a more detailed way under ZON (Articles 33a, 101, 101a, 101b, 101c, 101d, 101e, 101f, 104a and 105a), the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites) (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 49/04, 110/04) and the Rules on the assessment of acceptability of impacts caused by the execution of plans and activities affecting nature in protected areas



(Official Gazette RS, Nos. 130/04, 50/06), and takes place in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive as from the date of Slovenia's accession to the European Union. These assessments are carried out independently of this operational programme (the management programme); for this reason, the procedures connected with acceptability assessment are not part of the programme.

**The Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites)** (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07) designates special protected areas or Natura 2000 sites, protection objectives in these areas, and protection policies for the conservation or attainment of a favourable status of plant or animal species, or their habitats and habitat types, the conservation of which is in the EU's interest, as well as other codes of conduct for the conservation of these areas. The decree also designates potential areas of conservation and the method of their protection.

The Decree on Special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000 sites) specifies how the protection of Natura 2000 sites and potential Natura sites should be planned. The planning method is the same for both area types, which is why henceforth in this programme, both the protected areas and the potential areas of conservation are referred to under the term "Natura sites". The fundamental planning document is the Natura site management programme. It is intended for the implementation of protection objectives on Natura sites and includes a detailed definition of protection objectives, as well as a definition of protection measures and their implementers, and the financial resources. Protection measures are defined taking into account the characteristics of the Natura site, including the socio-demographic, economic and cultural features, the actual situation in the ecosystem, and the existing and expected endangering factors.

Protection measures include:

- nature protection measures;
- measures of modified use of natural resources serving to attain protection objectives;
- measures of modified agricultural practice serving to attain protection objectives;
- measures of water management serving to attain protection objectives; and
- other measures, should they prove necessary for the creation of a favourable status of plant and animal species and habitat types.

**The Resolution on the National Environmental Action Plan 2005–2012 (ReNPVO)** (Official Gazette RS, No. 2/06) stipulates long-term objectives, policies and tasks in environmental protection, including nature conservation. The resolution is based on the fact that the Natura 2000 network represents the areas most suited to the preservation or attainment of a favourable status of species and habitat types in the interests of the EU, of which Slovenia is a member. It therefore envisages measures for the attainment of such status; these may be measures of nature protection, measures of modified use of natural resources, modified water management or agri-environmental measures. Planning these measures constitutes part of the programme for management of special protected areas, which is an operational nature conservation plan adopted by the Government with the aim of realising the objectives of the national nature conservation programme.

The key operational programme for biodiversity conservation, as envisaged by the resolution, is the Natura 2000 site management programme (the operational programme). Its content is defined in general by ZON and the strategy for biodiversity conservation in Slovenia, and in a more detailed way by the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites).

The **Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia** is a strategic document adopted by Slovenian Government resolution on 20 December 2001, which lays down a series of specific objectives and policies for the 2002–2012 period for the coordinated implementation of measures to achieve the three main objectives of the Biodiversity Convention.

These objectives are:

- biodiversity conservation,
- sustainable use of the elements of biodiversity,
- fair and just distribution of the benefits of genetic resources.

The **Cave Protection Act** (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 2/04, 61/06-ZDru-1; hereinafter: ZVPJ) regulates the protection and use of underground caves, protection arrangements, protection measures and other codes of conduct, including the rehabilitation of polluted or damaged caves. The act is mentioned here since many Natura sites have been designated particularly due to species bound to underground caves or a cave habitat type.

Underground caves are natural resources of national importance and are owned by the state.



The provisions of ZVPJ are given priority for underground cave protection, while the provisions of regulations governing nature conservation may be used on a subsidiary basis. From a systemic viewpoint, ZVPJ may be regarded as an act on the protection of one type of natural resources, namely, underground caves. ZVPJ thus provides an obligatory code of conduct on cave management, whereby it considers all possible aspects of human behaviour which might endanger a cave in any aspect of its value. For this reason, the first aspect to be regulated is the discovery of caves and their parts, where special qualifications are required for persons discovering and exploring caves. An obligatory protection regime provides for the possibility of access to a cave, which may be free, controlled or prohibited, depending on the endangerment human presence may inflict upon a cave. The protection regime, which regulates the mode of operation in the cave itself, similarly constitutes a system of prohibitions and clearly defined exemptions, largely in the form of special permits. The protection regime also includes an obligatory mode of operation in the event that public interests may prevail over the interests of conserving a natural resource and a cave may consequently face destruction. For cave protection particularly, cave protection measures may be introduced; these include custody, security, temporary security and rehabilitation. These are nature conservation measures regulated under ZON, whereby a specially modified and elaborated form of cave custody has been implemented for cave protection. Underground caves may be secured in accordance with the method and procedure under ZON. Additional cave protection through security is justified under the fact that protection regimes pursuant to ZVPJ refer solely to operations in the discovery and exploration of caves, operations in the cave itself and in connection with permits for access to caves.

Legitimate use of an underground cave may be exercised only on the basis of a granted concession for cave use, whereas a concession for the supply of drinking water to the population is not necessary. A number of legal provisions are bound to the implementation of such concession, which among other matters also regulate permits for open cave arrangements.



## 1.2 » PURPOSE OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

The basic purpose of the operational programme is to detail the implementation of obligations under *the protection of special protected areas – Natura 2000* sites for the period 2007–2013, as imposed on Slovenia by the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive (see Chapter 1.1). Slovenia will thus be able to attain one of the EU's objectives, namely, the provision of a favourable conservation status of plant and animal species and habitat types important at the European level. By implementing the operational programme, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia will contribute to attaining sustainable development objectives.

The operational programme designates protection objectives and measures at Natura sites, as well as the competent sectors and responsible implementers of these protection measures. A further goal in this respect is to enable horizontal links with strategic plans and development programmes.

### ➤ **A detailed definition of protection objectives and measures at Natura sites**

- define in detail the protection objectives and measures resulting from publicly available resources, to the level of precision permitted by these bases and references;
- define the conservation requirements for each individual Natura site (Annex 4.2) as the key information for actors participating in the conservation of these areas;
- define direct protection measures for management plans for the protected areas;
- define measures of modified use to attain protection objectives in:
  - exploitation of natural resources,
  - forest management,
  - agriculture, hunting and fisheries,
  - water management;
- define other measures, should they prove necessary for the creation of a favourable status of plant and animal species and habitat types.

### ➤ **Designate the competent sectors and responsible implementers of protection measures**

The goal in designating the competent sectors and responsible implementers of protection measures is to implement protection measures, delegate responsibility and provide for monitoring the implementation of the operational programme, and consequently to ensure the successful attainment of objectives.

### ➤ **Enable horizontal links to strategic plans and development programmes of the Government**

- prepare an overview of development potential that complements the protection measures, and integrate this potential into other strategic plans and development programmes for individual regions and the Republic of

Slovenia as a whole, to provide a basis for drawing EU funds, especially where the obligation to contribute to the conservation of the Natura 2000 network is stipulated as prerequisite in the European legislation, and the basis for the endorsement of plans and programmes drafted by EU institutions (particularly the National Strategic Plan for Rural Development, Rural Development Programme, National Strategic Plan for Fisheries Development, Fishery Development Programme, Programme for Drawing LIFE+ Funds, Operational Programmes for Drawing Structural Funds and Regional Development Funds);

- acquire an overview of the development needs for sustainable development on Natura 2000 sites, based on opportunities offered by the Natura sites in Slovenia, and determine a financial framework for financing development projects.

➤ **Take advantage of the opportunities offered by Natura 2000 sites for local or regional development, jobs and economic growth, taking into consideration the economic, social and demographic features and principles of sustainable development**

With their characteristics, the Natura 2000 sites contribute to conserving the cultural landscape and highlight development potential (a comparative advantage), particularly of those local communities which in relatively large part lie within the Natura 2000 network. An appropriate regional development policy in these areas could significantly influence high-quality regional development, an objective which is exemplified not least in a number of good practices throughout the EU.

➤ **Prepare an overview of lacking research projects, expertise and data, to be included in research programmes**

High-quality and regularly updated data on animal and plant species and habitat types are a prerequisite for rapid and educated decision making, evaluation of planning and implementation procedures, linking to EU financial resources, implementation of cross compliance, and drafting status reports and reports on the direction of sector policy. An overview of research projects, therefore, is a basis for prioritisation in drafting research projects in the areas of biology and ecology, as well as for establishing links among research institutions, public and private institutes and non-governmental organisations.





# 2



## CONTENT OF THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME



## 2.1 » OVERVIEW

### 2.1.1 » NATURA 2000 NETWORK CONTRIBUTION TO BIODIVERSITY

The ever greater decrease in biodiversity, which is largely a consequence of human activity, has become a social concern of such proportions that in 1992 more than 150 countries signed the Convention on Biological Diversity. Signatories to the convention (numbering 188 by the end of 2005) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development set a goal to reduce the decline in biodiversity by 2010. EU Member States further committed to not only reduce but to stop the decline by 2010 (Strategy of Sustainable Development, adopted at the European Council in Gothenburg in 2001). The Message from Malahide, adopted in 2004 by a wide forum of EU participating actors in nature conservation, set out a number of milestones and steps towards the goal. EU members have established the creation and effective management of the Natura 2000 network as one of their key objectives.

Biodiversity is most often manifested in the number of species and habitat types (species vegetation). Experts estimate that the number of known species worldwide is around 1.75 million. In Slovenia about 26,000 species are known. Within nature conservation, it is impossible to consider each individual species and to engage actively in the conservation of each species. Biodiversity conservation therefore concentrates on threatened species, meaning those that face extinction in the coming decades and require greater attention than other species. The basic principle of biodiversity conservation is protection in situ. This is carried out through conservation of species habitats and habitat types. In the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive, the EU has already defined the threatened species and habitat types in Europe that are of nature conservation concern. It also defined those whose long-term existence must be ensured by conserving an appropriate habitat within the selected Natura 2000 network sites. There are 214 such species and 61 habitats in Slovenia, with 35.5 percent of the country's area having been designated for their conservation.

The Natura 2000 network also contributes to protecting endemic and nationally threatened species. Among the species for which a Natura site has been designated, many are considered ecological specialists or are threatened due to widespread deterioration of their habitat. In areas where such species still appear to an exceptional extent (of population or habitat range), other species of conservation concern (species threatened at the national level and hence included on Slovenia's red list) are usually also present. The most salient example are sites designated for the habitat type "caves closed to the public", which include most of endemic cave species. The Natura 2000 network thus also significantly contributes to conserving other threatened species, their habitats and habitat types.

The two directives stipulate that Member States introduce two pillars of obligatory methods for ensuring the survival and reproduction of species and habitat types at Natura sites, namely:

- appropriate steps to prevent deterioration of natural and species habitats; and
- obligatory assessment of plans and projects which are not directly connected

with or necessary to the site management but likely, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, have a significant effect on the area.

Slovenia has the highest share of Natura sites among all Member States, and the great majority of these areas show an outstanding conservation status of species or habitat types. Meeting obligations to prevent deterioration is therefore pivotal for fulfilling the requirements and achieving the objective of the directives. To this end, ZON and the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites) also provide for the adoption of this programme. As Europe is a densely populated and highly industrialised continent, proper measures to prevent deterioration (within the context of *in situ* conservation) here are typically carried out as part of the sustainable use of natural resources and space, only seldom leaving the areas to natural succession. This objective is feasible solely if *in situ* conservation and the sustainable use of species and habitat types are an integrated part of the development of economic and social activities affecting species, their habitats and habitat types. Under this operational programme, the aforementioned matters are especially relevant to activities of sustainable use of natural resources which must, where feasible and appropriate, integrate protection measures into suitable sectoral and intersectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The efficiency and effectiveness of measures to prevent deterioration at Natura sites decisively improve the provision of knowledge and information at all levels. Knowledge and information are crucial in deciding on the most appropriate measures (including sustainable use) to ensure the survival of species and habitat types at Natura sites and the development of individual activities affecting biodiversity, as well as on measures implemented by broad target groups; they are further crucial for education and awareness raising in different target groups. Appropriate methods of disseminating knowledge and information are likewise crucially important.

## 2.1.2 » NATURA 2000 NETWORK STATUS

Slovenia is one of the richest countries in terms of biodiversity – a fact supported by numerous national and international studies. Diversity is also manifested in the extremely high share of territory included in the Natura 2000 network. A survey of the status of bio- and landscape diversity, however, confirms the presence of European trends in threats to biodiversity, albeit they are less pronounced than in other Central European countries. For example, 10 percent of ferns and flowering plants and 56 percent of vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish) are endangered. The most endangered habitat types are subterranean, coastal and marine types, standing and running waters, and dry and wet grasslands. Endangerment largely results from two causes: loss of habitat and direct increase in the mortality of specimens. To prevent loss of habitat, the basic principle of biodiversity conservation is protecting the ecosystems and natural habitats *in situ*. This is effected through the conservation of ecosystems or habitats of such species which require greater care than others. In the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive, the EU has already determined species and habitat types that are considered threatened at the European level, and how ways of their conservation within the Natura 2000 network. Hand-in-hand with this, reducing direct types of mortality is carried out jointly with species protection.

In most EU member states the Natura 2000 network has now been established and covers the best conserved habitats of threatened species or habitat types at the European level. As part of the designation of Natura sites in Slovenia, the hitherto most comprehensive assessment of the status of these species and habitat types, as well as of the condition of individual outstanding areas, has been prepared. This assessment provided the basis for the document at hand, particularly as regards the expert groundwork for designating Natura sites.<sup>3</sup> The overview is partly based also on other relevant references (for a full list of references, see Annex 1.)

Forests cover 71 percent of Slovenia's Natura 2000 network, a figure which is around 15 percent higher than the European average and generally highlights their good condition. In spite of this, some forest types, particularly the lowland floodplain forest, have been considerably grubbed in the past and their condition, therefore, is not considered favourable. As regards non-forest areas in the Natura 2000 network, around 20 percent of these are classified as in-use agricultural areas, the most important among them being the extensive meadows. In many areas their condition is good or exceptional compared to other EU members. However, the pressures threatening their exceptional status are great; they are manifested in a natural way in overgrowth due to the cessation of farming and intensification of their use. Caves play an extremely important role in the Natura 2000 network, as they are subject to conservation in more than 70 areas (from a total of 260). Continental waters represent just over 1 percent of the total area of the network, but their importance to the condition of the network is nevertheless vital. A large part of our waters do not show an outstanding state of conservation. Furthermore, human dwellings are important for the reproduction, staging and hibernation of certain species; hence built-up areas are essential within the Natura network as well. This particularly concerns bird (e.g. white stork, Eurasian scops owl) and mammal (e.g. bat) species.

### 2.1.3 » IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES ON THE ATTAINMENT OF OBJECTIVES IN THE NATURA 2000 NETWORK

Implementation of the objectives from the directive on Natura sites (favourable state of species and habitat types) is also tied to the existence and sustainable development of activities, particularly agriculture, forestry, water management, hunting, fisheries and others. Within sustainable development of these activities, this programme sets objectives for the conservation of outstanding conservation status and measures for attaining detailed protection objectives at Natura sites.

Some activities may even serve for marketing unspoilt nature (biodiversity), including Natura sites and protected areas, thus producing more added value or new jobs through their activity, especially in tourism and related activities (such as the production of high-quality domestic food and tour guidance). For Slovenia this means a development opportunity, as the country still has a number of relatively well-preserved ecosystems and thus offers the possibility of experiencing and discovering plant and animal species in unspoilt nature. The latter is an important marketing element in the tourist offer of rural areas, sought after by a segment of buyers strongly conscious of the value of a

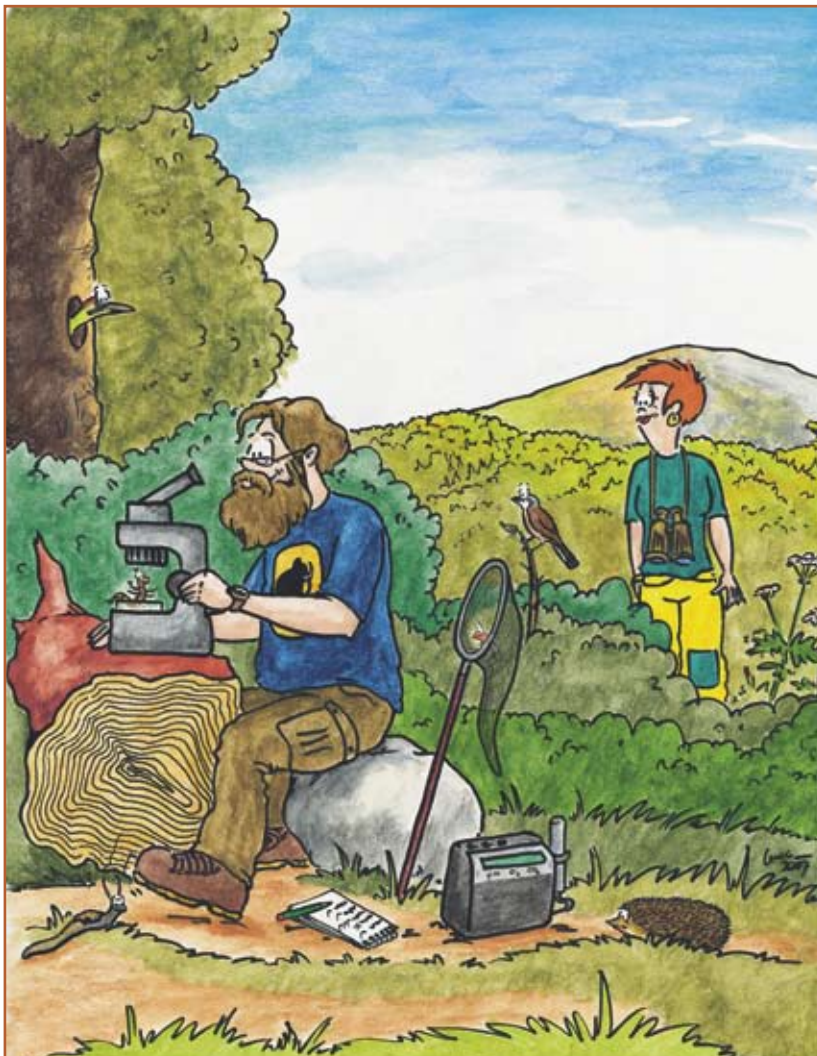
<sup>3</sup> An overview of the expert groundwork is available at <http://www.natura2000.gov.si/index.php?id=200>.



healthy environment and the need for its conservation. Therefore, the programme at hand also discusses the sector of sustainable tourism development and is connected with biodiversity marketing at or near those Natura sites which are designated also as protected areas in accordance with the regulations on nature conservation and already have a manager appointed.

## 2.1.4 » QUALITY OF KNOWLEDGE, DATA AND INFORMATION

Knowledge of the state and trends of biodiversity and biology, and ecology of species and habitat types, decisively contributes to suitable measures for their conservation and provides for the appropriate sustainable use of natural resources. The management programme hence includes research activities to establish trends and status. Variable status is asserted within monitoring. In this context, forms of monitoring for establishing the conservation status of species and habitat types are the most relevant. These roughly consist of the extent of areas of distribution, extent of appropriate habitat (including in the foreseeable future), and species population trends or the structure and function of habitat types. In order to establish the efficiency of existing measures and to develop new measures, extensive pilot monitoring of the efficiency of the implemented measures is necessary. To render these and additional data acquired by other sectors usable, they must be converted into electronic form and integrated into a well-organised and publicly available database. The database must be designed so as to provide high-quality data, data sets or derived interpretations for key users.



## 2.2 » STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The content of this operational programme has been formulated in accordance with the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites) which defines the programme's obligatory elements.

Essential elements of the programme (including the Natura sites), detailed protection objectives and protection measures are outlined in Annex 4.2 to this programme. The regime for the application of annexes is provided in the text of this programme.

Natura sites, as dealt with under this programme, are considered special protected areas designated in accordance with the Birds Directive and potential special areas of conservation designated in accordance with the Habitats Directive.

For the aforementioned areas, the operational programme defines *detailed protection measures* which principally apply to the internal zones of the Natura sites. These measures ensue from protection objectives stipulated under the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites) and from the protection objectives for the preservation of habitats of threatened plant and animal species and habitat types, whose maintenance in a favourable state shall be given priority and which are designated in both directives providing for their protection. The objectives for the conservation of species and habitat types at the first level define the desired natural state (area of distribution, extent of habitat, size and structure of the population of species and extent of population fluctuation, structure of habitat types). This desired natural state is conditioned by human (in)activity, for which reason objectives shall be attained through the envisaged and appropriately adapted human activity. The management programme stipulates the measures of modified use of natural resources and other measures up to the level permitted under the legislation in force, mostly by guiding the actions of public services. In this document the detailed protection objectives are defined at such a level so as to promote, through legal instruments and guiding the actions of public services, the desired form of human activity at individual Natura sites. Detailed protection measures, on the other hand, are defined within the framework that has already been laid down in both directives and consequently by their transposition into Slovenian legislation – particularly in ZON and the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites). Detailed protection objectives are characterised by varying precision, since knowledge and available information, which determine precision, vary considerably from species to species or among individual habitat types.

The programme also defines *protection measures and policies* for attaining protection objectives, namely, for each particular Natura site separately, whereby the set of measures has been defined with regard to the nature of that particular Natura site. The measures have been defined taking into account the provisions of the directives; these require that Member States define obligatory conservation measures for Natura sites that meet the environmental requirements from the relevant annexes for natural habitat types and species. Therefore, the starting points for determining the measures

were the environmental requirements of species and habitat types and, in accordance with the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites), the characteristics of the Natura site, the actual status of the ecosystem, and the existing and projected threatening factors, as derived from expert groundwork and references (the publicly available items thereof are listed in Annex 4.1). In the formulation of draft measures for attaining detailed protection objectives, special attention was paid to the legal basis for each measure. To this end, primarily measures with an appropriate legal basis have been cited. Still, some cases have shown that in order to attain the set objectives, measures lacking a legal basis are indeed vital. In such cases, a proposal to adopt an appropriate legal basis has been put forward as a measure.

The draft measures were subsequently evaluated with regard to socio-demographic and economic characteristics conditioning their feasibility. Based on the accessible data, a general survey of the available (human and financial) resources was carried out; the ambitions to implement the objectives, stemming from the existing legislation and the Government's commitments, were assessed; and the measures were appropriately improved.

In accordance with the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites), protection measures, as applied to individual Natura sites, are divided into:

- nature protection measures;
- measures of modified use of natural resources serving to attain protection objectives;
- measures of modified agricultural practice serving to attain protection objectives;
- measures of water management serving to attain protection objectives; and
- other measures, should they prove necessary for the creation of a favourable status of plant and animal species and habitat types.

The operational programme also defines *indicators* that must be regularly monitored in order to establish the effectiveness of measures with regard to attaining a favourable status of plant and animal species, their habitats and habitat types. It also evaluates the protection measures and activities necessary to ensure the coherence of the European ecological network. It further determines research activities in the basic and applied sciences that are indispensable to improving knowledge of the ecology of plant and animal species and habitat types.

The operational programme covers the period 2007–2013. The legislative and financial framework for a number of essential measures has slightly changed in 2007, but will henceforth remain unchanged until 2013. Namely, the legislative framework defines the rules for financing measures (regulations providing for drawing EU funds). Namely, the *financing* for a large number of measures is provided by EU funds. All regulations which include implementing rules for drawing funds from the new financial perspective are expected to be adopted within the first half of 2007. Each financial perspective also envisages a midterm review of the attainment of objectives and, where necessary, an adjustment of the rules for financing. The management programme therefore covers the time period until 2013; however, should the financial perspective and the implementing regulations for drawing EU funds be modified in 2010, the programme itself will have to be adjusted as well.

## 2.3 » DETAILED PROTECTION OBJECTIVES

Annex 4.2 lays down the detailed protection objectives for each individual Natura site. The objectives largely relate to the internal zones of Natura sites and derive from protection objectives in accordance with the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites). Protection measures and other regulatory content are also defined.

The Natura sites (special protected areas and potential special areas of conservation) partially overlap. Since only one type of measure may be implemented on one area, the overlapping areas are amalgamated, while the objectives, measures and other regulatory contents of the programme are defined for such amalgamated areas. In Annex 4.2 they are referred to as a “group of sites” and include a list of the sites falling within an individual group. In areas designated for several species or habitat types, the protection objectives are mutually adjusted to the level where they are not contending.

The Decree on Special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000 sites) specially designates two areas due to their importance for wintering and migratory water birds. These bird species are enumerated in Annex 2 to the mentioned decree, but their characteristics are relevant to determining protection objectives during overwintering or passage migration. For this reason, these species are designated under Annex 4.2 to the programme, for the areas of the Sečovlje saltpans and the Drava River, as a group of overwintering water birds. The group of overwintering water birds at the site SI5000011 Drava comprises the following species: white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*), great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*), Eurasian coot (*Fulica atra*), little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), smew (*Mergellus albellus*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), bean goose (*Anser fabalis*), pochard (*Aythya ferina*), great egret (*Egretta alba*), common merganser (*Mergus merganser*) and common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*). The group of passage migrant water birds at the site SI5000011 Drava comprises the following species: black tern (*Chlidonias niger*), little gull (*Larus minutus*), wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) and ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*). The group of overwintering water birds at the site SI5000018 Sečovlje saltpans comprises the following species: black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), Eurasian coot (*Fulica atra*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*), dunlin (*Calidris alpina*), common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) and wigeon (*Anas penelope*). The group of passage migrant water birds at the site SI5000018 Sečovlje saltpans comprises the following species: Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*), sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), Caspian gull (*Larus cachinnans*), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) and great egret (*Egretta alba*).



In certain exceptional cases the habitat type already has a favourable conservation status and is in a state of expansion, thus rendering measures unnecessary. In such case even the protection objectives have been omitted.

## 2.4 » MEASURES TO ATTAIN PROTECTION OBJECTIVES

Some principles hold for all types of measures to attain protection objectives and are summarised in this introduction. Protection measures and their contents are laid down in Annex 4.2 to this programme (in the field “Protection measure”). In accordance with the Decree on Special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000 sites), the measures are divided by sector: namely, nature protection measures, measures of modified use of natural resources (forestry, hunting, fisheries), measures of modified agricultural practice, and measures of water management (in the field “Sector”). The remaining fields may differ with regard to the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites). For nature protection measures, the type of measure from ZON and, in the field “Implementer”, the implementer of the measure are indicated, save in cases where under Chapter 2.4.1 the implementer has already been designated for each type of measure pursuant to ZON. A detailed protection policy is given for measures of modified use of natural resources, which is then taken into consideration in drafting the plan. The area of the plan is indicated, while the person responsible for the entry of a measure (detailed protection policies) into the plan for each individual area is designated by sectoral law. For measures of modified agricultural use, the arrangements for ensuring the measures of Axis 2 of the Rural Development Programme for the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2007–2013 are indicated, while under Chapter 2.4.3 individual measures, stated in the field “Protection measure”, are specified. For measures of water management, the responsible operators will be designated by sectoral law; hence they are not indicated in this programme.

The scope of implementation of each of the aforementioned measures and policies is the whole or partial internal zone of a species or habitat type, in which are located, in accordance with the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites), those parts of an area that represent the essential parts of the habitats of individual plant and animal species and individual habitat types, due to which the Natura site has been designated (hereinafter: internal zone). The implementation of proactive measures and policies from this management programme seems reasonable only where it is accompanied by an acceptability assessment of the impact of plans or activities affecting nature for these species or habitat types. These internal zones are designated by entry into the register of areas relevant for biodiversity conservation, which is included in the Environment Atlas of the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: EARS).

In formulating the measures and policies, one could not avoid elements relevant for attaining detailed protection objectives; these have therefore been included in the already adopted measures or statutory prohibitions and regimes. Through consistent implementation of statutory prohibitions and regimes, no threats to the conservation of the outstanding status of species or habitat types should emerge. The state of nature, as described in expert groundwork, may lead to the conclusion that regulation is not implemented satisfactorily in a particular area. To implement a detailed protection objective, enhanced enforcement of these regulations is therefore necessary. When the case is about nature conservation regulations, supervision is substantially carried

out in the form of inspection and complemented by immediate supervision. The implementers are the competent inspection services and the persons competent for immediate supervision. The latter includes nature protection supervision in the protected areas executed by authorised nature protection wardens, and forest supervision carried out by authorised wardens from the Slovenian Forest Service (hereinafter: SFS), as well as voluntary supervision. When the case is about fisheries, supervision is substantially carried out in the form of inspection and complemented by the fisheries watchman service.

For supervision of nature protection regulations, Annex 4.2 stipulates the contents of prohibitions, jointly with the area where enhanced supervision must be ensured. Attaining detailed protection objectives of water-bound species and habitat types requires enhanced supervision of fertilisation and the use of plant protection agents on the offshore terrain at all Natura sites designated for water-bound species and habitat types.

### 2.4.1 » NATURE PROTECTION MEASURES

Nature protection measures are activities implemented by a country with the view of attaining a detailed protection objective at Natura sites. They are systematically regulated under ZON (contractual protection and stewardship, temporary protection, protection by establishing a protected area, marking on the site, viewing and visiting restriction) and the Decree on Protected Wild Animal Species (restriction of activities threatening protected animal species). Nature protection measures are detailed in Annex 4.2 in the field “Sector”, under the heading “Nature protection”.

The basic guidance in selecting *the type of measure* for attaining a detailed protection objective was the relevant legal measures that have already proved instrumental in attaining an objective or have provided an appropriate basis thereof. Namely, the Natura sites have been partially designated on territories where some of the



mentioned legal measures are already being implemented to attain other nature protection objectives, but partially also on territories unaffected by such measures.

Measures for the conservation of the brown bear are laid down in the Strategy of Brown Bear Management (*Ursus arctos* L.) in the Republic of Slovenia and will be further clarified in the action plan. This observation is stated alongside detailed protection objectives in the relevant areas.

In accordance with ZON, the **Institute of the RS for Nature Protection** (hereinafter: INP) has been drafting expert proposals for protection and other nature protection measures; it also cooperates in implementation of the nature protection measures at Natura sites.

### 2.4.1.1 » Site protection and temporary site protection measures

#### EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS

On Natura sites or parts of Natura sites which are also designated as protected areas, the provisions from the act on the protected area can be relevant as a measure to attain a protection objective, and such cases have been specially underlined alongside the measure. In Annex 4.2 it may therefore be indicated that a measure is already being implemented and that it is a case of existing protection or existing temporary protection. When a protection instrument stipulates an obligatory management plan for the protected area, this is largely to be understood as additional input for attaining the detailed protection objective. In such cases, the measure also includes a starting point to be considered in drafting a management plan as a protection measure for the Natura site.

The actor responsible for submitting the management plan to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia is the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. Under ZON the drafting of these plans has already been designated to the protected area manager, along with technical assistance from the INP, who are thereby also the responsible operators for preparing measures from the operational programme.

**Table 1:** Overview for the adoption of management plans for protected areas

PROTECTED AREAS	PLAN TO BE ADOPTED IN YEAR
Triglav National Park	2009
Kamnik-Savinja Regional Park	2011
Kozjansko Regional Park	2008
Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	2011
Goričko Landscape Park	2008
Sečovelje Salina Nature Park	2007
Kolpa Landscape Park	2009
Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	2007
Strunjan Landscape Park	date not yet specified

**PLANNED PROTECTED AREAS**

Protection by establishing a protected area is, in accordance with the Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme, envisaged for some Natura sites. Protection by establishing a protected area includes drafting and adopting an act on protected area, which may additionally contribute to attaining the detailed protection objective by laying down protection regimes and by appointing a manager to implement proactive measures and investments. In such cases, the measure under Annex 4.2 also includes a starting point to be considered in drafting the protection instrument for the Natura site.

The actor responsible for submitting the proposal of an act on protected area to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia is the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. Under ZON, drafting the expert proposal for the act on protection is already delegated to the INP, who is thereby also the responsible operator for preparing measures from the operational programme.

*Table 2: Timetable for establishing the planned new protected areas*

	LJUBLJANSKO BARJE LANDSCAPE PARK	KAMNIK-SAVINJA REGIONAL PARK	POHORJE REGIONAL PARK	DRAGONJA LANDSCAPE PARK	KARST REGIONAL PARK / KARST EDGE LANDSCAPE PARK
<b>TO BE ESTABLISHED IN</b>	2008	2008	2010	2010	2012

**CONTRACTUAL PROTECTION AND STEWARDSHIP**

The following set of nature protection measures constitutes contractual protection and stewardship. In such cases a text has been cited alongside the measure that contains the protection elements of the contract.

In the case of contractual protection and stewardship, the operator responsible for implementing the measure is the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (hereinafter: MESP) with the bodies under its responsibility (core MESP or EARS, depending on the division of assignments in the ministry), except in those protected areas that have their own managers, where such measures fall within the scope of the manager’s duties (as specially indicated in Annex 4.2). In accordance with ZON, the preparation of an expert proposal for implementing this measure in the special protected area has been delegated to the INP.

Each year up to 2013, approximately one seventh of the contracts are to be concluded (the total number is indicated in Table 3), while priorities will be set in the annual programme of the producer of expert groundwork (INP), or, where measures are to be implemented by the manager, in the annual programme of the manager of the protected area.



**Table 3:** Review of planned measures of contractual protection or stewardship and marking on the site for the period 2007–13

TYPE OF MEASURE	MANAGER OF THE PROTECTED AREA	MESP
Stewardship of caves		at least 33
Contractual protection or stewardship	7	53
Contractual protection of land in agricultural use	2 (1,200 ha)	
Designation in nature	6	18

### MARKING ON THE SITE

In Annex 4.2, marking on the site is indicated particularly in cases where through such a measure, and consequently by redirecting visitors, the detailed protection objective may be attained. INP is the responsible implementer, except in those protected areas that have their own managers, where such measures fall within the scope of manager’s duties. Measures are to be implemented by 2013 at the latest.

### VIEWING AND VISITING RESTRICTION AND RESTRICTION OF ACTIVITIES THREATENING PROTECTED ANIMAL SPECIES

The measures of viewing and visiting restriction and restriction of activities threatening protected animal species are indicated in Annex 4.2, particularly for the portions of sites where the presence of a large number of visitors threatens the attainment of protection objectives. This arrangement is necessary in certain cases where risky visiting may pose a threat, especially when it is a matter of increased tourism or recreation activities (alpinism, sport climbing, hiking, water sports, air sports, spelunking and others). In these parts of the Natura sites (Annex 4.2), such arrangements shall be carried out by adopting a relevant provision, while in protected areas this may also be achieved on the basis of an act on the protected area. The operators responsible for drafting these acts are designated on the basis of nature protection regulations and are specified here.



For underground caves, the text of the measure includes the contents of a cave and cave life conservation, which are important for the conservation of Natura sites. Where the text of the measure includes restrictions on use, the latter refers to visiting with deliberate disturbance of animals living or temporarily abiding in caves, at all stages of their lives (violation of the regime stipulated in Article 18 of ZVPJ). It is carried out by defining the conditions for granting stewardship or concessions for cave management pursuant to ZVPJ. All cave animal species, including all bats, are protected, for which reason the conditions include restrictions on actions threatening protected animal species. In accordance with the expert proposal by the INP, concession or stewardship shall be granted by the end of the duration of the programme for a total of 33 caves. In case stewardship or concession is granted within this period for any of the remaining caves mentioned in Annex 4.2, the measures from this annex shall be included as well. The operators responsible for drafting these instruments are designated on the basis of nature protection regulations and are not specified here.

### **CONTROL**

In Annex 4.2 elements of control (nature conservation and inspection in accordance with the provisions of ZON) are indicated for some areas, as described in Chapter 2.3.

### **FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

Financial resources may vary considerably with regard to the type of nature protection measures. A major set of measures is carried out through the drafting and adoption of acts, accompanied by administrative costs to the existing public administration. Within nature protection measures, these costs particularly include:

- establishment of new protected areas;
- adoption of management plans for protected areas;
- granting of concessions for the permitted cave use;
- drafting and signing of contracts on protection or stewardship;
- adoption of other regulations (viewing and visiting restrictions and restriction of activities threatening protected animal species).

Within other measures, administrative costs relate to:

- preparation of projects for the implementation of investments from Annex 4.6, which is the responsibility of the manager of the protected area;
- monitoring the conservation status of nature (including, among other matters, monitoring the status of plant and animal species, their habitats, habitat types and special protected areas) and management of databases, performed as a public function by the INP;
- communication performed in the context of their duties by the MESP, INP, managers of the protected areas, Agricultural Advisory Service within the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia (hereinafter: CAFS) and the Slovenian Forest Service (hereinafter: SFS).

Such cases also mean continued implementation of the existing measures where financial resources already are provided under main programme 1505 – Assistance and Support to Nature Conservation, under several budget items. Under budget items within this programme, €7,579,368 have been provided for 2007 and €6,483,223 for 2008 under items connected with the implementation of measures under this



operational programme (all items, save items 2303 Biotechnology and 6169 ZSPJS implementation funds – public institutions).

Cave-related measures normally require no intervention. Measures of cave protection and permitted use (where cave status so permits), which serve to attain protection objectives, as well as the method of their inclusion in cave management, are defined within the framework of measures stipulated under ZON and ZVPJ. In such case financial resources are unnecessary and are therefore not indicated.

Other costs for the implementation of nature protection measures and other measures are largely connected with the contents mentioned below.

In case of successful application, funds for the implementation of investments from Annex 4.6 are envisaged within the framework of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), Operational Programme for Regional Potential Development, as well as sets No. 51 *Promoting biodiversity and nature protection (including Natura 2000)* and 56 *Protection and development of natural heritage*, totalling €57.3 million for the period 2007–2013. The said financial framework is also available for measures of designation in nature. Financing means are also at disposal in axes 3 and 4 of the Rural Development Plan (RDP).

For the increased monitoring of nature conservation status and implementation of non-administrative nature conservation measures (funds for contractual protection or stewardship, if not subject to structural funds or RDP) and communication, budget items of the MESP are earmarked for biodiversity conservation and Natura 2000; particularly important are project funds from the LIFE+ programme. This is the largest of the sources for monitoring nature conservation status and implementing non-administrative nature conservation measures; for Slovenia, it is expected to contribute an additional €2–2.5 million annually to national budgetary funds.

## 2.4.2 » MEASURES OF MODIFIED USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The essential activities of modified use of natural resources serving to attain protection objectives are forestry, hunting and fishery. With these activities, the management programme in Annex 4.2 first indicates the sector implementing the measure of modified use of natural resources (forestry, hunting, fishery).

One measure of modified use is inclusion of the detailed protection policy from Annex 4.2, first into the INP guidelines (in accordance with point 3 of paragraph 4 of Article 98 of ZON), and subsequently, in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of ZON, into the natural resource usage plan, by which the policies of the plan, in accordance with sectoral legislation, are more precisely defined or transposed into measures under the plan. The natural resource usage plans, by which the policies or measures are defined in a more detailed way, are identified in the field “Implementer/responsible holder”. The producer of an individual forest management or aquaculture plan from Annex 4.2 is stipulated by sectoral legislation and is also designated by this management programme as the implementer of policies at the Natura site.

The sustainable management or natural resource management plans defined in Annex 4.3 may be directly connected with or necessary for the protection of designated areas. In the process of verifying plans for which an integrated environmental impact assessment must be carried out, those plans, if they include objectives and measures and policies for attaining protection objectives on the basis of this programme and comply with other statutory conditions, are designated as sustainable management plans or natural resource management plans, necessary for the conservation of a favourable status of habitat types and habitats of species in these areas. This is carried out in the process of preparing and adopting these plans in accordance with regulatory provisions. Under this conclusion, such a plan evolves into a plan that is directly necessary for the protection of Natura sites and for which, in accordance with ZON, an acceptability assessment is no longer necessary.

The plans are based at minimum on the detailed protection policies from Annex 4.2, but predominantly also include the more precisely determined policies and measures stated in the nature protection guidelines. Guidelines may include other content (policies) necessary for attaining the detailed protection objective.

Within the seven-year duration of this programme, a situation may arise when, for a certain species or habitat type at a particular Natura site or portion thereof, new data or information may be available before issuing nature protection guidelines, which may derogate substantially from the data and information used in drafting this programme. In such cases, even a policy or measure mentioned in nature protection guidelines may derogate from the one in Annex 4.2, whereby the new data and information must be clarified and the reasons for derogation must be substantiated.

**Table 4:** Overview of adoption of plans of modified use of natural resources

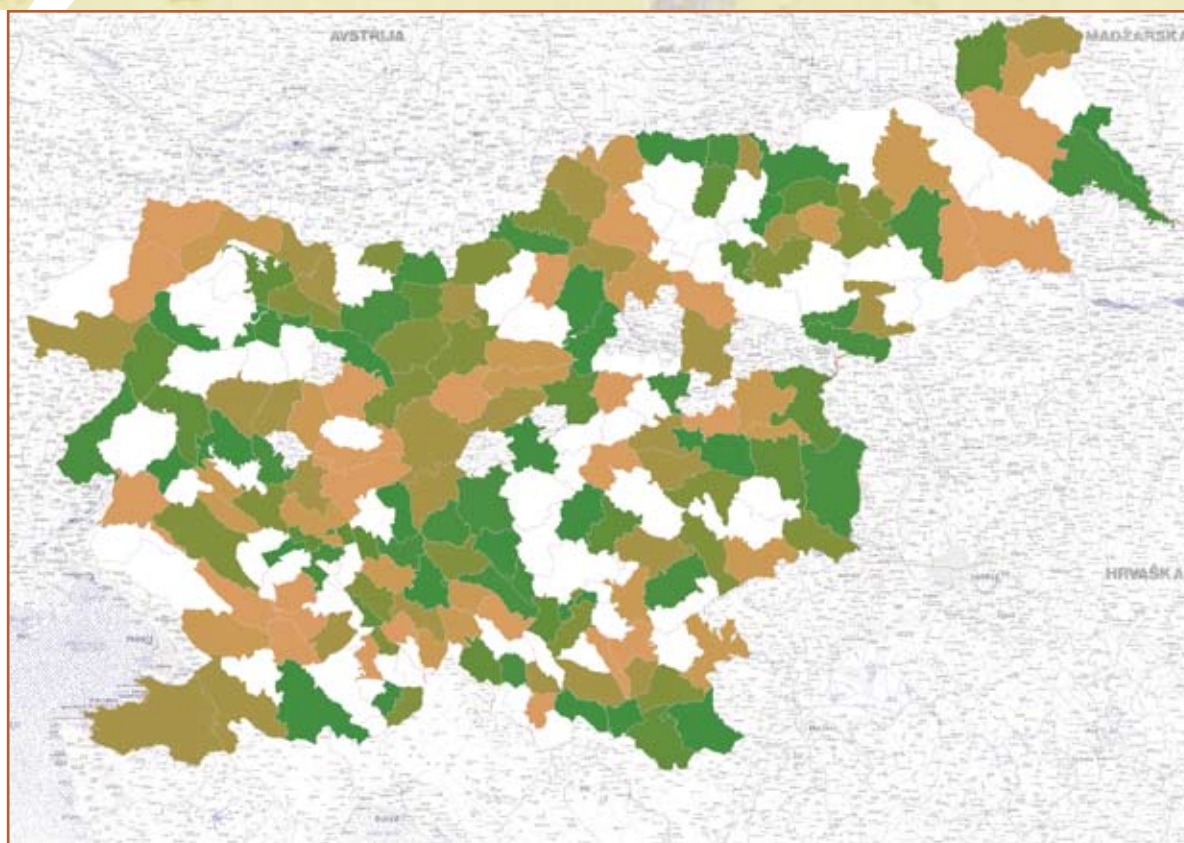
YEAR OF ADOPTION	GGE 10-YEAR PLAN	GGO 10-YEAR PLAN	LUO 10-YEAR PLAN	WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-YEAR FISHERY PLANS
2007	26		9		
2008	22				
2009	27			2	
2010	21				Presumably 26 RGN
2011	19	14			
2012	21				
2013	23				
<b>Total</b>	159	14	9	2	26

#### 2.4.2.1 » Forestry

The framework for the measures is the forestry legislation, which provides for the planning and implementation of all necessary measures for ensuring the favourable status of forest habitat types and species bound to forest ecosystems. Detailed protection policies for the modified use of forests (natural resources) serving to attain protection objectives are indicated by area in Annex 4.2. Plans with jurisdiction to define the implementation of these measures are designed in accordance with forestry regulations and forest management plans. These unit plans (GGE) are defined in Annex 4.3, jointly with the envisaged year of adoption. Seventy-one plans from the mentioned annex were adopted in the period 2004–2006, and these unit plans will continue to be adopted in a regular procedure after the operational programme expires. In the areas of forest management units covered by these plans, measures of modified use of forests (natural resources) serving to attain protection objectives with detailed protection policies may be integrated upon the adoption of GGO area plans. The adoption of area forest management plans is expected to take place in 2011.

In areas where the annex so states, in the preparation of forest management plans the policies from Annex 4.2, referring to the leaving of the dead woodmass in forest, are provided in accordance with the Rules on the Protection of Forests.

The producer of an individual forest management plan from Annex 4.3 is stipulated under the forestry regulations and is also designated by this management programme as the implementer of policies or measures at the Natura site. The costs for preparing management plans by the competent public authorities (SFS, Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia) and drafting nature protection guidelines and opinions (INP), as well as the procedures of their adoption, are of an administrative nature.



**Map 1:** Overview of GGE plans serving to attain protection objectives.

Year of adoption of the plan:



The white colour marks the plans of forest management units, according to which measures are to be included in area plans for 2011. Source for GGE delimitations: Slovenian Forest Service.

For some time forestry legislation has also been providing for the implementation of measures for attaining the protection objectives of forest species and habitat types at Natura sites. Enforcement of the legislation is bound to financial means available for promoting these measures; in the coming years, therefore, it seems reasonable to increase these funds.

### 2.4.2.2 » Hunting

There are relatively few hunting-related objectives on the Natura sites. They are attained through the modified use of wild game (a natural resource) as governed by regulations on wild game and hunting. The activities of wild game habitat management at numerous Natura sites contribute to attaining protection objectives related to agriculture, forestry, water management, etc. Detailed protection policies of modified wild game use are defined for individual Natura areas in Annex 4.2. Plans with jurisdiction to define measures as a form of implementing these policies are, in

accordance with forestry regulations, designated as plans of wild game management and are defined in Annex 4.3.

The producer of an individual wild game management plan from Annex 4.3 is stipulated under the hunting regulations and is also designated by this management programme as the implementer of policies or measures at the Natura site.

### 2.4.2.3 » Fishery

Fishery activities comprise freshwater and marine fishery. Freshwater fishery means fishery resource management in continental waters. Commercial fishing for the market is carried out exclusively in marine waters and aquaculture, namely within the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). The great majority of this activity takes place outside the Natura 2000 network. Fishery as the sustainable use of a natural resource, on the other hand, is carried out in the majority of watercourses forming part of Natura sites. It is governed by regulations on freshwater fishery, which, among other things, require the adoption of a programme and plan of management of fish as fishery resources. Policies of modified use of fishery resources (natural resources) are defined for individual Natura sites in Annex 4.2. Plans with jurisdiction to define measures as a form of implementing these policies are, in accordance with fishery legislation, designated as plans of fishery management in a fishery zone and aquaculture plans for fishery environments. These plans are defined in Annex 4.3.

The producer of an individual plan of fishery management in a fishery territory or an aquaculture plan from Annex 4.3 is stipulated under the fishery regulations and is also designated by this management programme as the implementer of measures at the Natura site.

## 2.4.3 » MEASURES OF MODIFIED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE

At many Natura sites, the implementation of agricultural activities is a prerequisite for preserving the outstanding conservation status of certain species and habitats. In accordance with the regulations in force, sustainable use of agricultural land is not regulated in the form of planning use through the adoption of appropriate management plans. For these farmlands, different instruments for regulating agricultural use exist. In general, the most important method of applying agricultural activity into individual farming models is based on appropriate programmes within the framework of financial incentives of the EU Common Agricultural Policy. These programmes are intended to ensure food production and other functions of agriculture, particularly within the 2007–2013 Rural Development Plan (hereinafter: RDP). Financial incentives within measures of Axis 2 from the 2007–2013 RDP of the Republic of Slovenia have been allocated in accordance with the farmer's voluntary decision to accept a commitment (eligibility) to fulfil the requirements of a measure on the eligible land for five years. Within the context of nature protection measures, this commitment by a farmer also satisfies requirements for measures of contractual protection pursuant to other, namely agricultural, regulations. The operational programme includes measures of modified agricultural use which ensure the outstanding conservation status of species and habitats, and are subject to integration into appropriate agri-

environmental measures designated for individual Natura sites in Annex 4.2. The area of implementation of each mentioned measure is either the entire or partial internal zone of a species or habitat type. The proposed measures relating to agriculture include agri-environmental measures from the 2007–2013 RDP (indicated in Annex 4.2 with the abbreviation “KO programme”). Abbreviations in Annex 4.2 refer to the following measures or submeasures:

- EKS is the joint code for any of the measures which, through their requirements, ensure conservation of permanent grassland, namely 214-I/7 Organic farming – Permanent grassland (EK T), 214-II/1 Alpine grazing (PP or PPP), 214-II/2 Steep meadow cutting (S35 or S50), 214-II/3 Hummocky meadow cutting (GRB), 214-II/7 Sustainable domestic animal husbandry (REJ), 214-II/8 Conservation of extensive grassland (ETA), 214-III/2 Conservation of special grassland habitats (HAB), 214-III/3 Conservation of grassland habitats of butterflies (MET), 214-III/4 Conservation of litter meadows (STE), and 214-III/5 Provision of favourable status of populations of threatened bird species and humid grassland habitats (VTR).
- HAB signifies measure 214-III/2 Conservation of special grassland habitats, or measure 214-III/5 Provision of favourable status of populations of threatened bird species and humid grassland habitats (VTR).
- MET signifies measure 214-III/3 Conservation of grassland habitats of butterflies (MET).
- STE signifies measure 214-III/4 Conservation of litter meadows (STE).
- VTR signifies measure 214-III/5 Provision of favourable status of populations of threatened bird species and humid grassland habitats (VTR).
- TSA signifies measure 214-II/4 Meadow orchards (TSA).
- EK SD signifies measure 214-I/7 Organic farming – orchards (EK SD).

Implementation is carried out through measures of Axis 2 of the 2007–2013 RDP of the Republic of Slovenia. Funds from the RDP are allocated for their enforcement in the respective period. In the same way, the objective from the national environmental action programme (hereinafter: NEAP) is attained: *The integration of as large a zone as possible of areas relevant for the conservation of biodiversity into the implementation of (from the viewpoint of maintaining the favourable status of species and habitat types) appropriate agri-environmental programmes.*

**Table 5:** Funds for participation in agri-environmental measures

	STATUS IN 2005	2008	2009	OBJECTIVE FOR 2010	2011	2012	OBJECTIVE FOR 2013
Amount of annual funds for SKOP measures in the Natura site zones	€2.4–2.7 mio	ca. €2.5 mio	ca. €2.5 mio	€2.5–2.7 mio	ca. €2.8 mio	ca. €3.0 mio	€3.2–3.4 mio

The status of agri-environmental measures in 2005 is based on an analysis of integration into agri-environment measures on an individual Natura site designated for cultivated species or habitat types. The 2005 financial estimate is based on the approved agri-environment measures (no appeals) and the amount of payments





determined by the Government decree for 2005. Disparities in the amount of funds occur because it is impossible to determine exactly from which initial agri-environment measures in 2005 farmers would progress to target agri-environmental measures in 2010. Some of the initial agri-environment measures presuppose higher payments than the target agri-environmental measures. Despite greater integration into target measures, however, a considerable increase in the total range of payments per area by 2010 is not expected.

Evaluation of resources necessary for the attainment of the objective in 2010 is based on the scope of objectives laid down in the annex to the operational programme and the amount of payments designated by the Government decree for 2007–2013. The integration of territories into these measures is linked to the appropriateness and attractiveness of the amount of payment for an individual measure; the latter, however, is also connected to the financial resources available for the programme. In the coming years it seems reasonable to increase resources for these purposes of the programme.

In the parts of meadow zones where physical conditions prevent overgrowth (e.g. above the timber line), modified agricultural use is not necessary. The method of ensuring modified agricultural use on state-owned land within the protected areas may also be based on an agreement between the Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia and the ministry responsible for nature protection or the manager of the protected area.

There are more than 50,000 ha of lands on the Natura sites which still exist as meadowlands or have existed as meadowlands in the recent past and are not subject to active agricultural use (meaning, they receive no state support). Overgrowth is already appearing on these lands. Ecological requirements of species for which these areas have been designated postulate that these areas represent their habitats only until overgrowth is completed. On many Natura sites, properly modified agricultural use of these lands may provide for the outstanding status of species and habitats. A majority of these lands are to be found in areas which are simultaneously classified as less favourite areas (OMD). Consequently, their revival depends on available funds for the payment of OMD within the 2007–2013 RDP, for which reason within the framework of measures it is limited collectively to less than 10,000 ha by 2013.

## 2.4.4 » WATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Water management is important for conserving biodiversity and attaining the favourable conservation status of Natura sites. There are 110 species and habitat types which depend on water for the provision of favourable conservation status. These are species which spend part of their annual or life cycle in or near water for reproduction, feeding or overwintering, and habitat types bound to the constant presence of (underground or surface) water. They are primarily influenced by changes in the hydromorphological characteristics of surface waters and changes in the quantitative and chemical status of underground waters.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted a national water management programme; for its implementation, the Government is expected adopt a water management plan (hereinafter: WMP) for the Danube and Adriatic watersheds, plus a programme of measures. Above all, the WMP will contain an evaluation of the status of water bodies and, taking into account possible exceptions, lay down objectives for attaining the good status of bodies of water. For the attainment of these objectives, the programme of measures will define water management measures, defined by the regulations on environmental protection, and additional measures necessary for attaining the good status of bodies of water; in this regard Natura sites, as designated by the regulations on nature conservation, will be treated as areas with special requirements. From the methodological view, part of the environmental requirements of a species or habitat type at each Natura site will be comprised within the framework of the good environmental status of waters. This means that they are integrated into the WMP objectives and the measures to attain objectives from the WMP; where necessary, they are also integrated into the programme of measures in accordance with the Waters Act. Possible specific environmental requirements not comprised within the framework of the good environmental status of waters shall be defined in an appropriate act or programme.



Therefore, for water management, Annex 4.2 contains the framework of environmental requirements of species or habitat types integrated into the relevant parts of WMPs by applying nature protection guidelines, as the text of the detailed protection policy to attain detailed protection objectives in water management. The mentioned plans include the WMP and the programme of measures; where detailed WMPs are adopted, the latter are also taken into account.

In accordance with the timetable laid down by the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, these acts and other implementing regulations will be first adopted in 2009. Other measures based on regulations on environmental protection are already being implemented in accordance with the operational programmes. The objectives of the management plan and the objectives of other operational programmes, based on the environmental protection regulations laid down by the NEAP or by a national water management programme adopted within the framework of the former, shall contribute to the good status of water which underlies the conservation of the favourable status of habitat types and species at Natura sites. Where necessary, detailed WMPs shall also contribute to the conservation of a favourable status of habitat types and species.

The area of implementation of each mentioned measure is either the entire or partial internal zone of a species or habitat type.

## 2.4.5 » OTHER MEASURES

Other measures, should they prove necessary for the creation of a favourable status of plant and animal species and habitat types, refer particularly to regional and tourism development, status monitoring, communication, education and training.

### 2.4.5.1 » Measures of sustainable development aimed at direct benefits from Natura sites for the local population

The sustainable development of regions and the development of tourism and other entrepreneurial opportunities is connected to sustainable biodiversity management, including marketing and providing long-term biodiversity conservation. Sustainable regional development additionally requires developing qualified and motivated human resources for the advancement of services which in such an environment could flourish in a more competitive way.

For the sustainable development of regions, the management plans of protected areas primarily take into account the following scopes:

- Infrastructure for visiting protected areas (information centres, lookout spots, designations, footpaths, natural science paths, cultural paths, educational paths). Marketing biodiversity through tourism requires certain investments into tourist infrastructure and nature interpretation (or park) infrastructure (e.g. educational or adventure trails, information centres). Such infrastructure attracts visitors and tourists, helping them to experience nature or to come into contact with animals and plants. By offering such adventures, an area may become a popular tourist or vacation destination. A well-planned park infrastructure also directs visitors

- to specific areas of nature (Natura sites), thus helping them to “concentrate” on particular spots or surroundings of the Natura sites where local products may be marketed (agricultural products, souvenirs, hospitality services and the like). At the same time, they should be diverted from sensitive areas of nature, where large numbers of visitors may prove detrimental to attaining protection objectives.
- Identification of new and area-specific entrepreneurial opportunities with regard to the identified potential of an area (assistance to enterprises and e-companies linked with sustainable development, laying particular emphasis on entrepreneurial initiatives for promoting renewable energy sources, efficient energy use and sustainable mobility).
  - Drafting a concept and building an infrastructure of sustainable mobility and other supporting public infrastructure in the area. This includes drafting a territorial concept of sustainable (or soft) mobility, with an emphasis on public passenger transport, cycling routes and footpaths, and the spatial siting of intermodal points for traversing between different transport modalities (including car parks, public toilet facilities and other supporting infrastructure). Concepts of sustainable mobility are oriented towards calming traffic, directing passengers to public transport and using low- or zero-emission and silent modes of transport.
  - Development of complementary activities on farms with identified measures for human resource development (organic farming, traditional and alternative medicine, souvenirs, home sales, handicrafts and art crafts, social farm holdings, ecotourism and the like), and introduction of flexible types of work, including telework.
  - Development of new tourist products

Measures which contribute decisively to the above described forms of orienting visitors are the preparation and implementation of investments, including services, into the aforementioned scopes.

Investments and services from Annex 4.6 shall also be financed by funds from the structural funds of the new financial perspective. Possible resources are indicated alongside each investment. These resources enable drawing funds in the form of projects. Investments and services are primarily centred on the existing protected areas, which may include Natura sites and already have a manager appointed, and on the planned protected areas whose managers will be designated during the duration of the operational programme. Set A of Annex 4.6 shows the range of investments considered as the national programme of investments and services tied to the development of park infrastructure for the advancement of tourist offers in the protected areas. Part of these investments may, in accordance with the resources available for these purposes, be co-financed within the framework of the Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potential: development priority 3.5.3 Linking natural and cultural potential, and priority policy 3.5.3.1 Increasing the competitiveness of the tourist economy. The range of investments to be co-financed within the framework of this priority policy and the 2007–2011 Development Plan and Policies of Slovenian Tourism will be agreed between the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy.

Local communities or their authorised institutions may apply with portions of investments and services tied to resources from the structural funds, within the



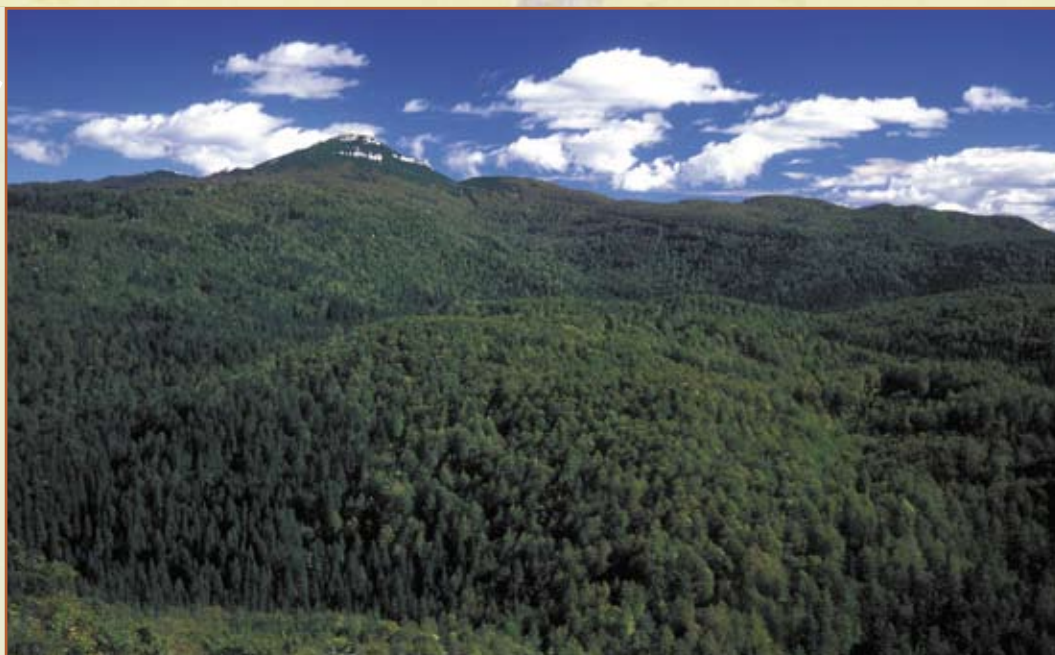
framework of the Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potential, programme 3.5.4 Development of regions. Projects shall be endorsed by regional councils. On drafting this operational programme, a list was produced containing project proposals (types of investments and services) that may contribute to the conservation of Natura sites and increase their potential for tourist and regional development. For Natura sites which are simultaneously classified as protected areas with managers appointed, this range of project proposals from Annex 4.6 is listed in Set B. For Natura sites which are not classified as protected areas with managers appointed, a more general range of proposals is indicated in Set C of the same annex. Managers of the protected areas are responsible for actively proposing projects from Set B of Annex 4.6 to applicants, or for responding to proposals put forward by applicants. In addition, local communities are invited to refer to sets B and C and to prepare projects to apply for funds from the Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potential or funds from axes 3 and 4 of the 2007–2013 RDP.

#### 2.4.5.2 » Monitoring

For monitoring indicators under this programme (see Chapter 3.2 to learn more), more precisely:

- indicators of the status of species and habitat types (particularly examining changes in the natural range and population dynamics of species or territory covered by the habitat types); and
- indicators of monitoring the implementation of measures; and for briefing the EU and bodies under international conventions and agreements, it is necessary to monitor nature conservation status in accordance with Article 108 of ZON (monitoring the conservation of nature).

In Slovenia the monitoring of particular species is carried out; however, the monitoring of a number of species and habitat types that are subject to conservation at Natura sites is yet to be implemented. Taking into account the large number of species on one hand, plus the staff and financial restraints on the other hand, the introduction of monitoring will be gradual. In the initial stages, therefore, it is reasonable to monitor the status of particular species through indirect parameters.



The number of collected data on species and habitat types has been rising from one year to the next, and their applicability is inseparably linked to electronic format and integration into a well-organised and interconnected database which should be adapted to its key users. In regard to indicators, a well-connected and organised database should therefore be established and managed, which provides its key users data, data sets or interpretations derived from these data.

Pursuant to ZON, the INP shall manage databases on valuable natural features and components of biological diversity. An urgent step in establishment of the database is to lay down technical standards for collecting and entering data, which would provide for their interoperability in the base. To fill the base with data, the following points are also relevant:

- to digitalise relevant older data in non-electronic form;
- to establish mechanisms for stimulating field compilation of relevant data;
- to establish mechanisms for stimulating incorporation of data, particularly those compiled through public funds, into the database.

Considering foreign experiences (e.g. British NBN, Swedish Artportalen, etc.), the most difficult part of developing computer technologies is reaching an agreement with data producers on how to obtain high-quality data and to incorporate them into a centrally accessible database, plus reaching an agreement between data producers and users on the form of these data.

### 2.4.5.3 » Communications

In the period 2002–2004, with the Natura 2000 network, a comprehensive communications project was prepared and carried out under the guidance of MESP which – on the necessary condition that appropriate mechanisms be established to attain the protection objectives of the Natura sites – gave highly positive results. The project was based on communications among public services (especially INP, park managers,

SFS, and the Agricultural Advisory Service within CAFS), with the support of non-governmental organisations engaging in nature conservation. The project also offered rather well-defined starting points for further communication. In 2005 management was fully delegated to the INP. Since the second half of 2006, a comprehensive communications project has been underway as a support to biodiversity conservation. These actions also contribute significantly to the implementation of the operational programme at hand, and within their framework a communications strategy proposal will be put forward in 2007.

Successful and efficient communication is expected to play a crucial role in the actual attainment of the set objectives and measures. The adoption of a communications strategy will therefore be one of the key steps in enforcement of the operational programme.

One specific element of communication is reaching an agreement on implementation of a measure which requires altered behaviour of a specific target group (e.g. climbers, hikers, sport sea fishermen) to attain the detailed protection objective at certain Natura sites. For this reason, a text has been cited in Annex 4.2 alongside the measure that contains the protection elements of the agreement on implementing the measure. Within the context of raising awareness on the importance of nature conservation, this is the responsibility of the INP (point 3 of paragraph 3 of Article 117 of ZON).

#### 2.4.5.4 » Education and training

Education and training are oriented towards two major target groups:

- professional services and NGOs engaging in biodiversity conservation and management of the elements of biological diversity;
- the entire population participating in regular educational programmes, with particular emphasis on higher education and university programmes (education and science).

Preparation and implementation of a regular educational seminar is a key task for professional services and NGOs. To improve knowledge of the second target group, the appropriate measure is the insertion of basic and applied nature protection content into all education programmes, particularly at the college and university levels (education and science), resulting in an increased number and improved quality of appropriate teaching programmes. Improvements to and expansion of the nature protection profession at the university level will also be necessary (nature protection chair).

The objective is to increase the share of the population with a positive attitude towards biodiversity, with emphasis on the Natura 2000 network.





# 3

## SUPPORT ACTIONS FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURA SITES



### 3.1 » COHESION OF THE EUROPEAN ECOLOGICAL NETWORK

The cohesion of the European ecological network and satisfactory integration of the Slovenian Natura areas into the European Natura 2000 network is the responsibility of the European Commission. The established procedure in this regard comprises biogeographical seminars, where additional obligations for Member States are determined in negotiations between that state and the Commission. Slovenia has already completed these seminars and negotiations, and should now enforce the adopted decisions to provide for satisfactory cohesion and conformity of the European ecological network. A regulation should be adopted to complement the annex to the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites) qualifying species and habitat types at the designated or proposed Natura sites; also, additional Natura sites should be proposed or the delimitations of some existing Natura sites should be corrected.

### 3.2 » INDICATORS AND MONITORING OF THE ABOVE

In accordance with the indicators under the NEAP, which should regularly be monitored in order to establish the efficiency of measures to attain the outstanding status of plant and animal species, their habitats and habitat types, two types of indicators exist.

The first type are indicators of the status of species and habitat types, intended particularly for providing data for the examination of changes in the natural range and population dynamics of species or territory covered by the habitat type. Taking into account the large number of species on hand, and the staff and financial restraints on the other hand, a selection of indicators has been made. These indicators are defined in Annex 4.5 and are used in connection with detailed protection objectives for an individual special protected area. Wherever it proved possible with regard to the level of knowledge, the detailed protection objectives have been laid down so as to be expressed by means of the size of population or the range of territory of a habitat type.

Certain types of monitoring are already underway; they have been marked in Annex 4.5 as *“implemented”*. Other species or habitat types for which monitoring has not yet been effected, but which permit monitoring in respect of their identification in the country, have been marked in the same annex as *“to be established”*. The deadline for establishing the monitoring of status or monitoring with regard to the mentioned indicators is 2010 at the latest; by that time, the results of the status monitoring will be necessary for a mid-term evaluation of the attainment of objectives. In the annex, species monitoring is classified into groups with respect to their characteristics. The designation *“target monitoring”* includes the group of species which, due to their ecological and biological traits (particularly distribution, connection to small-scale habitats, specific detectability, difficult determination and the like), allow for credible data on the size of populations and trends to be acquired solely by applying methods specifically adapted to their ecology and biology. The designation *“winter counting of water birds”* comprises all overwintering water birds. This type of monitoring is



additionally adjusted to assessing the global size of water bird populations and is carried out concertedly worldwide in accordance with international agreements. The designation “*general monitoring*” includes the group of species which, due to their ecological and biological traits, allow for sufficient data on population trends to be acquired by applying the method of general census on a raster net, as proposed by Ferlin 2004. The designation “*monitoring on agricultural lands*” encompasses the group of bird species which, due to their ecological and biological traits, allow for sufficient data on population trends to be acquired by applying the method of general census on special point nets. This type of monitoring is additionally adjusted to assess the effects of the Common Agricultural Policy and is part of the pan-European monitoring of the bird index (bird index of the agricultural landscape). The designation “*monitoring of watercourses*” embraces the group of water species for which, due to the method of sampling (electrodepletion), sufficient data on the size of populations and trends may be acquired by appropriately dividing watercourses into sections. The designation “*detection of presence*” covers a group of little-known species (as concerns their range), for which reason satisfactory monitoring cannot be established using the existing knowledge. The designation “*forest monitoring*” indicates forest habitat types, the monitoring of which may be implemented within the existing forest monitoring. The designation “*habitat type mapping*” indicates non-forest habitat types, for which monitoring may be provided by modified habitat type mapping.

The second type are indicators of monitoring the implementation of measures. Wherever it has proven possible with regard to the level of knowledge, measures have been laid down so as to be measurable. These indicators, too, have been defined in the measure itself. Here is an example: in the internal zone of the Marsh Fritillary, regular and extensive mowing or grazing helps to preserve the extent of meadowlands; proper use is ensured through agri-environmental measures and measures of extensive meadow use, namely at 25 ha by 2010 and at 45 ha by 2013. The indicator of implementation of the measure, therefore, is 25 ha under measures by 2010, or 45 ha under measures by 2013.



Monitoring the conservation status of nature includes, among other things, monitoring the status of plant and animal species, their habitats, habitat types and special protected areas (Article 108 of ZON). The management programme thus provides only a detailed account of the animal and plant species and habitat types subject to conservation on Natura sites. ZON also stipulates that the INP performs, as a public service, monitoring of the status of nature conservation and monitoring of the status of biodiversity; in this way, the implementer has already been designated. The service is funded from financial resources which have not been addressed specially under the management programme. Certain types of monitoring are already underway; they have been marked in Annex 4.5 as “*implemented*”, and the financial resources for them have already been endorsed. During the new financial perspective, the EU will provide an important financial resource, the LIFE+ financial instrument, which, even more directly than in the past, will target the financing of monitoring.

For the purposes of assessing the adequacy of implementation of measures, more comprehensive monitoring in the pilot areas should be encouraged in addition to the mentioned monitoring. Conclusions derived solely from the aforementioned monitoring may prove false. Introducing respective pilot monitoring is reasonable after the areas of implementation of measures have been specified.

To better understand the interaction of human impact on nature, indicators of key anthropogenic impacts (both positive and negative ones) relating to conservation status should be determined. In most cases this means indicators developed by the European Environment Agency within the SEBI project. For other non-SEBI indicators as well, the sources for determining their values and the method of their monitoring should be ascertained. All indicators should be based on precision, which for Slovenia’s needs should manifest the interaction of the anthropogenic impact on nature. Aggregated data fulfil requirements to be submitted to EU institutions. It seems reasonable to build on the existing databases administered by the Surveying

and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Statistical Office of the RS and other institutions, and to subsequently integrate the indicators as an upgrade to the existing databases.

The aforementioned data and the interpretation derived thereof should serve as the basis for the regular production of complex reports to be submitted to international institutions (particularly EU bodies and bodies under international conventions) monitoring changes in the status of Natura species and habitat types, the species and habitat types from the annexes to the Birds and Habitats directives, biodiversity in broader terms, and the effectiveness of measures. Not least, the public, too, has a right to these data, and some participants (e.g. experts and researchers) use it increasingly in order to enhance the quality of their results.

### 3.3 » RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Analysis shows a chronic lack of synthesis on the status and trends in biodiversity, as well as on the ecology and biology of species and their vegetations. Even more apparent is the lack of synthesis requiring the long-lasting accumulation of knowledge. For this reason, at least in the field of biology, the practical application of knowledge is extremely difficult; the same holds true for the field of biodiversity conservation. The first goal of the programme, therefore, is to define research activities in the basic and applied sciences which shall be financed as a priority and are indispensable to improving knowledge of the ecology of plant and animal species and habitat types. The transfer of such knowledge into practice depends on the determination of endangerment and the key sources of endangerment of species and habitats; the latter provides the groundwork for the production of red lists of threatened species and habitat types. These may be linked to the development of technologies (e.g. the use of natural resources) which strengthen the conservation of biodiversity, thus providing for an equal if not even more effective use of natural resources in the coming decades.

One goal of the NEAP is to increase the number of research projects carried out to provide knowledge of this field and to make an effective contribution to enhancing the information system for biodiversity conservation. In accordance with the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites), this management programme further determines research activities in the basic and applied sciences that are indispensable to improving knowledge of the ecology of plant and animal species and habitat types (Annex 4.4). This annex shall be taken into account in the allocation of funds for research programmes and projects, target research projects and other appropriate programmes.

For some species and habitat types in individual areas, no measures to attain detailed protection objectives could have been proposed on the basis of the existing resources, nor could any detailed protection objectives have been set. Such species and habitat types are listed in Annex 4.7. For these, minor target research studies should first be performed, the results of which would subsequently be used in the next revision of the management programme or in the drafting of a new management programme.



# 4

## ANNEXES



## 4.1 » REFERENCES

### 4.1.1 » GENERAL REFERENCES

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Natura 2000 Barometer

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm)

Sklep Vlade RS Načrt ugotavljanja posledic vpliva območij Nature 2000 in določitve razvojnih ukrepov

<http://www.natura2000.gov.si/index.php?id=140#c163>

Report and recommendations on communication (in English) at:

[http://www.natura2000.gov.si/uploads/tx\\_library/final\\_report.pdf](http://www.natura2000.gov.si/uploads/tx_library/final_report.pdf)





## 4.1.2 » GROUNDWORK FOR MEASURES

An overview of the expert groundwork is available at  
<http://www.natura2000.gov.si/index.php?id=200>

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#### Materials from LIFE projects:

Natura 2000 in Slovenia – management models and information systems

<http://www.zrsvn.si/life/sl/Default.asp>

[http://www.zrsvn.si/life/sl/informacija.asp?id\\_meta\\_type=43&id\\_informacija=275](http://www.zrsvn.si/life/sl/informacija.asp?id_meta_type=43&id_informacija=275)

Establishing long-term protection of the corn crake (*Crex crex*) in Slovenia

<http://www.life-kosec.org/>

<http://www.life-kosec.org/index.php?idv=125>

Materials from Phare programme: Cross-border cooperation between Slovenia and Austria, 2003:

[http://www.rec-lj.si/projekti/Phare\\_bd/Phare\\_bd.htm](http://www.rec-lj.si/projekti/Phare_bd/Phare_bd.htm)



## 4.2 » DETAILED PROTECTION OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES FOR THEIR ATTAINMENT ON NATURA SITES

Due to its size, full Annex 4.2 is supplemented on a CD (Slovenian only). Text version is provided in pdf format (619 pages). Data are also available in two Excel tables that allow easier search and review.

Ministry prepared the draft annex 4.2 on the basis of the study: Kus Veenliet, J., 2006. Strokovne podlage za Operativni program in akcijski načrt ohranjanja biotske raznovrstnosti s programom upravljanja območij Natura 2000, s poudarkom na podrobni finančni analizi. Final report. Prepared by: Intsitute Symbiosis, Grahovo. Contracting authority: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Ljubljana.

Table »IzpisCiljev\_Ukrepov\_zajavnost.xls« contains all the data from the Annex 4.2, sorted by sites. A filter enables you to select the contents (site, group of sites, species, habitat type etc.)

Table »IzpisCiljev\_Ukrepov\_Načrti.xls« is designed for planners and contains additional fields with names of plans for the use of natural resources

### Annex contains:

- Detailed protection objectives for a habitat type or species for each individual Natura 2000 site
- Measures for reaching detailed protection objectives, which are:
  - nature protection measures;
  - measures of modified use of natural resources serving to attain protection objectives;
  - measures of modified agricultural practice serving to attain protection objectives;
  - measures of water management serving to attain protection objectives; and
  - other measures, should they prove necessary for the creation of a favourable status of plant and animal species and habitat types.

Measures for attaining each detailed protection objective are also determined, as well as legal persons responsible for the entry of a measure (detailed protection policies) into the plan for each individual area, relevant sector and adequate planning document.

### Ways of implementing measures from the annex:

- Nature protection measures included in the work of public institutes and the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
- Measures of modified use of natural resources included in sectoral plans
- Measures of modified agricultural practice included in agri-environmental measures of the Rural Development Programme 2007-2013
- Water management measures later included in the water management plan and programme of measures

## FORESTS in a Natura area

All forests are covered with forest management plans (10-year plans) and public service (the Slovenian Forest Service) takes care of their implementation.



An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (Trnovski gozd) for the habitat type Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests:

- A part of the internal zone of the habitat type (HT) 91K0 extends into the economic class (GR) Primorska bukovja, in which shelter-wood management is performed. The share of beech in forests should be increased, and selective thinning should be implemented to improve the plan and maintenance and accelerate transition to older development (succession) phases.

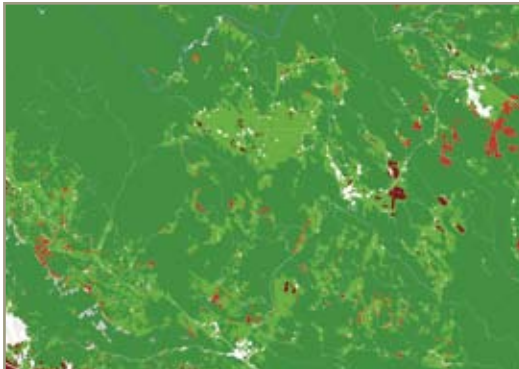


## HUNTING in a Natura area

All hunting grounds are covered with forest management plans (10-year plans) and public service (the Slovenian Forest Service) takes care of their implementation.

An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (Trnovski gozd) for the Eurasian Lynx:

- In the internal zone of the Eurasian Lynx, hunting is planned so that populations of larger herbivorous game are maintained at an adequate density which still allows natural the rejuvenation of forest habitat types.



## WATERS in a Natura area

As of 2009, waters will be covered with water management programmes, detailed water management plans, a programme of measures (10-year programme), and a public service or its implementation.

An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (Trnovski gozd) for the Soča Trout:

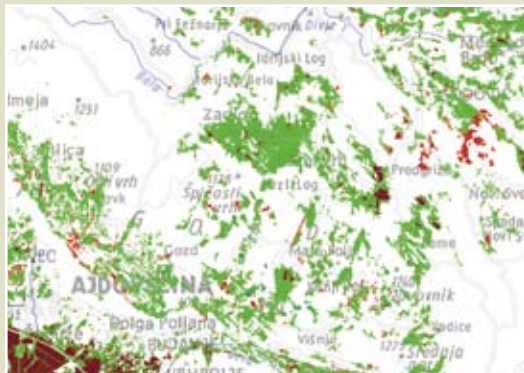
- Incorporating ecological requirements of the Soča Trout in water management plans primarily to preserve the volume and speed of water flow and fords.



## AGRICULTURAL AREAS in a Natura area

Agricultural activities are steered with agri-environmental payments. An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (Trnovski gozd) for the Rock Partridge:

- Prevention of further overgrowing of grassland areas in the internal zone of the Rock Partridge with the reestablishment of extensive pastures. An adequate use is ensured through the agri-environmental programme, measures for preservation of extensive grasslands. By 2010 the use is maintained at 370 ha, and increased to 400 ha by 2013.



## FISHERIES in a Natura area

All fishing waters are covered with plans on fisheries management areas and a public service (the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia) takes care of their implementation.

An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (the Vipava Valley) for the White Bleak:

- Non native fish species which negatively affect the population of the White Bleak, such as the closely related Bleak, should not be introduced in the internal zone of the White Bleak.



## NATURE PROTECTION MEASURES in a Natura area

Caves – with nature protection measures in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act and the Cave Protection Act

An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (area Trnovski gozd) for *Leptodirus hochenwarthii*:

- Control over the protection of Ciganska jama in Predgriže (identification number 40493) is carried out by supervised entry. The contract on stewardship of the cave shall determine a visitor regime with spatial and time limitations that assure the protection of *Leptodirus hochenwarthii*.

## Nature protection measures – marking on the site

An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (Trnovski gozd) for the Yellow Lady's Slipper:

- Marking of Yellow Lady's Slipper sites which inform visitors to protect the site.





## The Natura network is a protected area

Protected area for which an adoption of a protected area management plan is envisaged.

An example of measures for achieving a protection objective (Sečovlje salina) for *Spartina* swards:



- Embankments and ditches in the internal zone HT 1320 are maintained at their existing width, shape and bank structure, without planning of new excursion paths on the embankments.

SUBJECT	NUMBER
Separated areas of Natura	286
According to the Birds Directive	26
According to the Habitats Directive	260
Joint areas of Natura (overlapping areas are combined)	231
Number of species according to both directives and habitat types	275
Achieving the objectives through	
Protected areas management plans	9
New protected areas	5
Protection of caves	113
Other nature protection measures	28
Sectoral plans in the field of forestry	156 GGE + 14 GGO
Sectoral plans in the field of hunting	9
Sectoral plans in the field of fisheries	26 envisaged plans
Modified agricultural practice measures	In 59 areas of Natura 2000
Water management measures	In the first phase, two water management plans

## 4.3 » LIST OF PLANS FOR THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (I.E. PLANS WHICH MAY PROVE DIRECTLY NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURA SITES)

### 4.3.1 » FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

UNIT NAME	YEAR OF ADOPTION	UNIT NAME	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Adlešiči	2013	Dole	2007
Ajdovščina	2010	Dole nad Idrijo	2012
Bele Vode	2009	Dolinsko	2012
Besnica	2013	Dol-Moravče	2009
Blagovica	2008	Domžale	2007
Bled	2011	Draga	2011
Bloke	2013	Dravograd	2008
Boč	2012	Gomance	2010
Bohor	2008	Gorica	2007
Brda	2012	Goričko I	2008
Briga	2007	Goričko II	2009
Brkini II	2013	Goričko obrobje	2013
Celje	2009	Gorjanci	2008
Cerklje	2010	Gotenica	2012
Cerkno	2009	Grintovec	2010
Čemšenik-Kolovrat	2011	Grosuplje	2012
Čičarija	2009	Hrašče-Osojnica	2007
Črmošnjice	2007	Idrija II	2008
Črna - Smrekovec	2012	Istra	2009
Črni Vrh	2010	Iška-Otave	2012
Črnomelj	2010	Javorje	2007
Destrnik	2012	Javornik	2011
Dobovec-Kum	2007	Jelendol	2010
Dobropolje	2013	Jelovica	2012
Dobrova	2007	Jesenice	2008

UNIT NAME	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Jezersko	2012
Jezerščak	2009
Jurjeva dolina	2010
Jurklošter	2007
Južno Pohorje	2010
Kamnik	2010
Kamniška Bistrica	2009
Kanomlja	2013
Kapla	2009
Kobarid	2009
Koče	2009
Kokra	2011
Kolpa	2013
Kranjska gora	2007
Kras II	2008
Lenart v Sl. Gor.	2008
Lešje	2009
Litija-Šmartno	2013
Ljubno	2007
Lobnica	2013
Logatec	2008
Logatec - Zagora	2011
Loški potok	2008
Mala gora - Ortnek	2012
Medvode	2010
Menešija	2011
Metlika	2008
Mežica	2010
Mikula-Dedna gora	2007
Mirna gora	2009
Mokrec	2012
Mokrice	2010
Most na Soči	2011
Mozelj	2009
Nanos-Hrušica	2013

UNIT NAME	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Nazarje	2013
Notranji Bohinj	2013
Novo mesto – sever	2009
Novo mesto jug	2012
Obora Smuka-Stari log	2013
Okroglina	2013
Ormož	2007
Otlica	2008
Otok-Karlovica	2010
Pišce	2012
Pivka Jama - Grmada	2012
Planina	2008
Plešivec	2007
Podčetrtek	2011
Polenšak	2007
Poljane	2008
Poljanska dolina	2013
Požarje	2008
Preddvor	2012
Preserje-Rakitna	2013
Racna gora-Križna gora	2009
Radeče	2009
Radlje-levi breg	2013
Radovljica desni breg Save	2010
Radovljica levi breg Save	2009
Ravensko	2007
Ravne	2009
Ravnik	2011
Rečica	2012
Remšnik	2012
Ribnica na Pohorju	2011
Rog	2007
Rogaška Slatina	2012
Rovte	2009

UNIT NAME	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Ruše	2011
Selnica	2013
Senovo	2011
Sevnica	2013
Slivnica	2008
Smrečno	2009
Soča-Trenta	2007
Sodražica	2008
Solčava	2010
Sovodenj	2009
Stari trg	2011
Straža - Toplice	2008
Struge	2012
Studenc	2010
Šentjanž	2009
Šentjernej	2010
Škofja Loka	2007
Tolmin	2011
Trbovlje-Zagorje	2007

UNIT NAME	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Trebnje II	2013
Trebnje I	2011
Trnovo	2013
Tuhinj-Motnik	2008
Velenje	2008
Velika Gora	2007
Velike Lašče	2010
Vojnik	2007
Vransko	2013
Vrbovec	2011
Vremščica	2007
Vrhe	2007
Vrhnika	2007
Vurberg-Duplek	2010
Vzhodno Pohorje	2008
Zahodno Goričko	2011
Zg. Dravsko polje	2010
Zreče	2011
Žirovnica	2009



Adoption of all GGO area plans is scheduled in 2011.

NAME OF GGE	NAME OF GGO
Bohinj	Bled
Mežakla	Bled
Pokljuka	Bled
Krakovo	Brežice
Krško	Brežice
Mokronog	Brežice
Marija Reka	Celje
Slovenske Konice	Celje
Vitanje	Celje
Grčarice	Kočevje
Kolpska dolina-Banja Loka	Kočevje
Ravne	Kočevje
Stojna	Kočevje
Željne- Laze	Kočevje
Tržič	Kranj
Zali Log	Kranj
Železniki	Kranj
Bistra-Borovnica	Ljubljana
Hrastnik	Ljubljana
Ivančna Gorica	Ljubljana
Ig	Ljubljana
Kum	Ljubljana
Polhov Gradec	Ljubljana
Polšnik	Ljubljana
Ljubljana	Ljubljana
Primskovo	Ljubljana
Lovrenc na Pohorju	Maribor
Osankarica	Maribor
Rodni Vrh	Maribor
Slovenska Bistrica	Maribor
Sp. Dravsko polje	Maribor
Šentilj v Sl. Goricah	Maribor
Vzhodne Haloze	Maribor
Gornja Radgona	Murska Sobota
Ljutomer	Murska Sobota
Vzhodno Goričko	Murska Sobota

NAME OF GGE	NAME OF GGO
Gornji Grad	Nazarje
Luče	Nazarje
Brezova reber	Novo mesto
Krka	Novo mesto
Mehovo	Novo mesto
Poljane	Novo mesto
Semič	Novo mesto
Soteska	Novo mesto
Žužemberk	Novo mesto
Baba-Debela gora	Postojna
Črni dol	Postojna
Dletvo	Postojna
Leskova dolina	Postojna
Mašun	Postojna
Planina-Golobičevac	Postojna
Snežnik	Postojna
Suhi vrh-Podgora	Postojna
Škocjan-Unec	Postojna
Brkini I	Kraško
Goriško	Kraško
Kras I	Kraško
Trnovo	Kraško
Mislinja-Šentilj	Slovenj Gradec
Paški Kozjak	Slovenj Gradec
Pohorje	Slovenj Gradec
Radlje-desni breg	Slovenj Gradec
Banjščice	Tolmin
Baška Grapa	Tolmin
Bovec	Tolmin
Idrija I	Tolmin
Nanos-Podkraj	Tolmin
Predmeja	Tolmin

### 4.3.2 » HUNTING AREA PLANS AND WILD GAME MANAGEMENT PLANS (LUO)

NAME OF HUNTING AREA	NAME WILD GAME MANAGEMENT PLAN (LUO)	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Bled	Gorenjsko	2007
Bohinjska Bistrica	Gorenjsko	2007
Jelovica-Ribno	Gorenjsko	2007
Jezersko	Gorenjsko	2007
Jošt - Kranj	Gorenjsko	2007
Kranjska gora	Gorenjsko	2007
Kropa	Gorenjsko	2007
LPN Kozorog Kamnik	Gorenjsko	2007
Nomenj-Gorjuše	Gorenjsko	2007
Selca	Gorenjsko	2007
Sorica	Gorenjsko	2007
Fužina	Gorenjsko	2007
Železniki	Gorenjsko	2007
Ljubno	Kamniško Savinjsko	2007
Luče	Kamniško Savinjsko	2007
Mozirje	Kamniško Savinjsko	2007
Rečica ob Savinji	Kamniško Savinjsko	2007
Smrekovec	Kamniško Savinjsko	2007
Solčava	Kamniško Savinjsko	2007
Banja Loka – Kostel	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Črnomelj	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Dolenja vas	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Draga	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Dragatuš	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Grosuplje	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Kočevje	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Lazina	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Loka pri Črnomlju	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Loški potok	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
LPN Medved	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
LPN Snežnik Kočevska Reka	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Mala gora	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Osilnica	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007

NAME OF HUNTING AREA	NAME WILD GAME MANAGEMENT PLAN (LUO)	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Predgrad	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Ribnica	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Sinji vrh	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Smuk-Semič	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Sodražica	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Struge na Dolenjskem	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Suhor	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Taborska jama	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Vinica	Kočevsko Belokranjsko	2007
Babno polje	Notranjsko	2007
Begunje	Notranjsko	2007
Borovnica	Notranjsko	2007
Cajnarje	Notranjsko	2007
Cerknica	Notranjsko	2007
Gornje jezero	Notranjsko	2007
Grahovo	Notranjsko	2007
Ig	Notranjsko	2007
Iga vas	Notranjsko	2007
Javornik-Postojna	Notranjsko	2007
Kozlek	Notranjsko	2007
Lož - Stari trg	Notranjsko	2007
LPN Ljubljanski vrh	Notranjsko	2007
LPN Jelen	Notranjsko	2007
Mokrc	Notranjsko	2007
Nova vas	Notranjsko	2007
Pivka	Notranjsko	2007
Prestranek	Notranjsko	2007
Rakek	Notranjsko	2007
Rakitna	Notranjsko	2007
Tabor Zagorje	Notranjsko	2007
Tomišelj	Notranjsko	2007
Trnovo	Notranjsko	2007
Žilce	Notranjsko	2007
Brusnice	Novomeško	2007
Gorjanci	Novomeško	2007
Orehovica	Novomeško	2007

NAME OF HUNTING AREA	NAME WILD GAME MANAGEMENT PLAN (LUO)	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Padež	Novomeško	2007
Plešivica	Novomeško	2007
Šentjernej	Novomeško	2007
Toplice	Novomeško	2007
Bistra	Pohorsko	2007
Bukovje	Pohorsko	2007
Fram	Pohorsko	2007
Golavabuka	Pohorsko	2007
Gradišče	Pohorsko	2007
Hoče	Pohorsko	2007
Koprivna	Pohorsko	2007
LPN Pohorje	Pohorsko	2007
Orlica	Pohorsko	2007
Peca	Pohorsko	2007
Podvelka	Pohorsko	2007
Puščava	Pohorsko	2007
Radvanje	Pohorsko	2007
Ruše	Pohorsko	2007
Šmartno na Pohorju	Pohorsko	2007
Zeleni Vrh	Pohorsko	2007
Kostanjevica na Krki	Posavsko	2007
Podbočje	Posavsko	2007
Bovec	Triglavsko	2007
Čezsoča	Triglavsko	2007
Drežnica	Triglavsko	2007
Kobarid	Triglavsko	2007
Ljubinj	Triglavsko	2007
Log pod Mangrtom	Triglavsko	2007
LPN Prodi - Razor	Triglavsko	2007
LPN Triglav	Triglavsko	2007
Podbrdo	Triglavsko	2007
Smast	Triglavsko	2007
Soča	Triglavsko	2007
Tolmin	Triglavsko	2007
Bukovje	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Col	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007





NAME OF HUNTING AREA	NAME WILD GAME MANAGEMENT PLAN (LUO)	YEAR OF ADOPTION
Čaven	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Čepovan	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Črna jama	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Dole nad Idrijo	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Gorica	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Hotedršica	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Hrenovice	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Hubelj	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Idrija	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Javornik	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Kozje stena	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Krekovše	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Lijak	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Logatec	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Nanos	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Planina	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Sabotin	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Trebuša	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Trnovski gozd	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Vipava	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Vojkovo	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007
Vrhnika	Zahodno visoko Kraško	2007

## 4.3.3 » FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS OF A FISHERY ZONE

NAME OF FISHERY ZONE
Barjanski ribiški okoliš
Bistriški ribiški okoliš
Celjski ribiški okoliš
Črnomaljski ribiški okoliš
Črnuški ribiški okoliš
Kranjski ribiški okoliš
Lendavski ribiški okoliš
Ljubenski ribiški okoliš
Mariborski ribiški okoliš
Medvoški ribiški okoliš
Metliški ribiški okoliš
Mirenski ribiški okoliš
Mozirski ribiški okoliš
Murskosoboški ribiški okoliš
Novomeški ribiški okoliš
Ormoški ribiški okoliš
Paški ribiški okoliš
Poljanski ribiški okoliš
Radeški ribiški okoliš
Renški ribiški okoliš
Slovenjebistriški ribiški okoliš
Šempetrski ribiški okoliš
Škofjeloški ribiški okoliš
Tržiški ribiški okoliš
Vrhniški ribiški okoliš
Žužemberški ribiški okoliš



## 4.4 » RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENCES NECESSARY FOR IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE ECOLOGY OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES AND HABITAT TYPES

### Set 1

Research activities for better knowledge of the ecology related to essential biotic and abiotic factors (in particular, climate factors, structures in ecosystems, flagship species in ecosystems, typical species of habitat type, competitive species, species from higher or lower trophic levels) which influence:

- a) the presence/absence of species
- b) high fluctuations in size/density of population
- c) reduction/expansion of range

Plant and animal species or habitat types dealt with from 1a to 1c which are a higher priorities of this Strand:

- i. Species from the *Rules on the inclusion of endangered plant and animal species in the Red List (Official Gazette of RS 103/03)*, classified in the categories Ex?, E, V or R, which are included in Annex 2 or 4 of the Habitats Directive, or in Annex 1 of the Bird Directive, or are endemic, with the majority of the world population/habitat area in Slovenia.
- ii. Other species from the Rules Determining Endangered Plant and Animal Species of the Republic of Slovenia, and habitat types endangered in Slovenia, which are included in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive

### Set 2

Research activities for better knowledge of the influence of the use or management of natural resources (with different types of agriculture, forestry, fishery, water management etc.) on the factors from the first set. A higher priority of this set is research activities which deal with plant and animal species, or habitat types from Set 1.

### Set 3

Determining characteristics of species which may be indicators of the condition of other species from Set 1.

## 4.5 » MONITORING INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF SPECIES AND HABITAT TYPES

NAME	EU CODE	MONITORING	MONITORING IMPLEMENTED
Active raised bogs	7110	mapping habitat types	no
Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	6170	mapping habitat types	no
Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	6150	mapping habitat types	no
Alpine and Boreal heaths	4060	mapping habitat types	no
Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with <i>Salix elaeagnos</i>	X	mapping habitat types	no
Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with <i>Myricaria germanica</i>	3230	mapping habitat types	no
Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks	3220	mapping habitat types	no
Limestone pavements	8240*	mapping habitat types	no
Alkaline fens	7230	mapping habitat types	no
European dry heaths	4030	mapping habitat types	no
Mountain hay meadows	6520	mapping habitat types	no
Estuaries	1130	mapping habitat types	no
Caves not open to the public	8310	mapping habitat types	no
Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels ( <i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i> )	8120	mapping habitat types	no
Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>	7210	mapping habitat types	no
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	8210	mapping habitat types	no
Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )	7220	mapping habitat types	no
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	1140	mapping habitat types	no
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	3160	mapping habitat types	no
Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation	3150	mapping habitat types	no
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	6430	mapping habitat types	no

NAME	EU CODE	MONITORING	MONITORING IMPLEMENTED
Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )	6510	mapping habitat types	no
Coastal lagoons	1150*	mapping habitat types	no
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoeto-Nanojuncetea	3130	mapping habitat types	no
Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	1310	mapping habitat types	no
Posidonia beds ( <i>Posidonium oceanicae</i> )	1120*	mapping habitat types	no
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco Brometalia</i> ) (*important orchid sites)	6210	mapping habitat types	no
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic <i>Limonium</i> spp.	1240	mapping habitat types	no
Transition mires and quaking bogs	7140	mapping habitat types	no
Turloughs	3180*	mapping habitat types	no
Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation	3270	mapping habitat types	no
Bushes with <i>Pinus mugo</i> and <i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i> ( <i>Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti</i> )	4070	mapping habitat types	no
Spartina swards ( <i>Spartinion maritimae</i> )	1320	mapping habitat types	no
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	5130	mapping habitat types	no
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	8220	mapping habitat types	no
Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the <i>Sedo-Scleranthion</i> or of the <i>Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii</i>	8230	mapping habitat types	no
Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the <i>Alysso-Sedion albi</i>	6110	mapping habitat types	no
Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels	8160	mapping habitat types	no
Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	1410	mapping habitat types	no
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs ( <i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i> )	1420	mapping habitat types	no
Permanent glaciers	8340	mapping habitat types	no
Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>	6130	mapping habitat types	no

NAME	EU CODE	MONITORING	MONITORING IMPLEMENTED
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	6410	mapping habitat types	no
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	3140	mapping habitat types	no
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	7150	mapping habitat types	no
Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	3260	mapping habitat types	no
Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	6230*	mapping habitat types	no
Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (Scorzoneratalia villosae)	62A0	mapping habitat types	no
Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree (Note: included in 8160*)	8130	mapping habitat types	no
Annual vegetation of drift lines	1210	mapping habitat types	no
Bog woodland	91D0	forest monitoring	yes
Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests	9110	forest monitoring	yes
Illyrian Fagus sylvatica forests (Aremonio-Fagion)	91K0	forest monitoring	yes
Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (Erythronio-carpinion)	91L0	forest monitoring	yes
Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines	9180	forest monitoring	yes
Acidophilous Picea forests of the montane to alpine levels (Vaccinio-Piceetea)	9410	forest monitoring	yes
Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	91E0	forest monitoring	yes
Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia, along the great rivers – Note: included in 91E0*		forest monitoring	yes

NAME	EU CODE	STATUS OF MONITORING IN 2006	MONITORING TYPE
<i>Rosalia alpina</i>	1087	planned (development of method)	targeted monitoring
<i>Colias myrmidone</i>	4030	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Coenonympha oedippus</i>	1071	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	A031	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Lagopus mutus helveticus</i>	A408	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	A138	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	A078	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	A075	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	A321	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Castor fiber</i>	1337	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Morimus funereus</i>	1089	planned (development of method)	targeted monitoring
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	A022	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Proteus anguinus</i>	1186	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Lanius minor</i>	A339	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	A176	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	1310	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	1316	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>	1042	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	4056	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Leptodirus hochenwarti</i>	4019	planned	targeted monitoring
<i>Osmoderma eremita</i>	1084	planned (development of method)	targeted monitoring
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	A119	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	1088	planned (development of method)	targeted monitoring
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	A246	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Rhysodes sulcatus</i>	4026	planned (development of method)	targeted monitoring
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	A095	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>	1305	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>	1037	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Crex crex</i>	A122	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Coenagrion ornatum</i>	4045	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Alectoris graeca saxatilis</i>	A412	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	A220	implemented	targeted monitoring

NAME	EU CODE	STATUS OF MONITORING IN 2006	MONITORING TYPE
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	A153	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Rana latastei</i>	1215	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	A195	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Porzana parva</i>	A120	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	A089	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	1303	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	1220	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	1060	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Carabus variolosus</i>	4014	planned	targeted monitoring
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	A193	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Austropotamobius torrentium</i>	1093	planned	targeted monitoring
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	1324	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	1361	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Bombina bombina</i>	1188	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Myotis blythii</i>	1307	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	1014	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	A307	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	A224	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	A131	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	1092	planned	targeted monitoring
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1354	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	1083	planned	targeted monitoring
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	A103	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	A238	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	1059	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	1308	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	1061	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Euphydryas (Eurodryas) aurinia</i>	1065	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>	1321	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	A215	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	1323	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	1304	implemented	targeted monitoring



NAME	EU CODE	STATUS OF MONITORING IN 2006	MONITORING TYPE
<i>Otus scops</i>	A214	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	1355	to be established	targeted monitoring
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	A229	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Canis lupus</i>	1352	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	A379	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	A231	implemented	targeted monitoring
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	A061	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	A008	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>	A391	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Fulica atra</i>	A125	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	A026	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	A004	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	A068	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	A053	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	A118	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	A039	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	A002	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A179	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	A059	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	A149	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Egretta alba</i>	A027	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	A070	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	A067	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)
<i>Anas penelope</i>	A050	implemented	international waterbird census (IWC)

NAME	EU CODE	STATUS OF MONITORING IN 2006	MONITORING TYPE
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	A274	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	A113	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A142	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	A275	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	A309	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	A338	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Upupa epops</i>	A232	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	A233	planned	farmland bird index monitoring
<i>Gobio albipinnatus</i>	1124	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Leuciscus souffia</i>	1131	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Aspius aspius</i>	1130	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>	1145	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Barbus plebejus</i>	1137	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i>	2555	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Cottus gobio</i>	1163	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Gobio kessleri</i>	2511	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Lethenteron zanandreaei</i>	1197	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Rutilus rubilio</i>	1136	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Barbus caninus</i>	1138	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Unio crassus</i>	1032	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	1149	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Chalcalburnus chalcoides</i>	1141	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Rhodeus sericeus amarus</i>	1134	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Rutilus pigus</i>	1114	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Barbus meridionalis</i>	1138	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Eudontomyzon spp.</i>	1098	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Alburnus albidus</i>	1120	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Chondrostoma genei</i>	1115	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Pelecus cultratus</i>	2522	to be established	monitoring of waters

NAME	EU CODE	STATUS OF MONITORING IN 2006	MONITORING TYPE
<i>Gymnocephalus schraetzer</i>	1157	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Aphanius fasciatus</i>	1152	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Salmo marmoratus</i>	1107	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Hucho hucho</i>	1105	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Zingel streber</i>	1160	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Cobitis elongata</i>	2533	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Umbra krameri</i>	2011	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Sabanejewia aurata</i>	1146	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Gobio uranoscopus</i>	1122	to be established	monitoring of waters
<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	1013	to be established	checking of species presence
<i>Congerina kusceri</i>	4065	to be established	checking of species presence
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	1193	to be established	general monitoring
<i>Picus canus</i>	A234	to be established	general monitoring
<i>Triturus carnifex</i>	1166	to be established	general monitoring
<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>	1279	to be established	checking of species presence
<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i>	1086	planned	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type
<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>	1082	planned	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type
<i>Stephanopachys substriatus</i>	1927	planned	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	1386	to be established	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type
<i>Dicranum viride</i>	1381	to be established	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type
<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>	1393	to be established	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type
<i>Mannia triandra</i>	1379	to be established	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type
<i>Cordulegaster heros</i>	4046	to be established	checking of species presence, then decision on monitoring type

## 4.6 » LIST OF INVESTMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURA AREAS AND PROTECTED AREAS AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF OPPORTUNITIES THEY PRESENT

Set A – National programmes of investments and services related to the development of park infrastructure for the development of tourist offers in protected areas

An agreement between the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning on the possibilities of co-funding within the Operational Programme *for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials*, development priority 3.5.3. – *Integration of Natural and Cultural Potentials*, priority orientation 3.5.3.1. *Increasing Competitiveness for Tourist Economy* will be concluded for a part of the investments from the list below.

### **GROUP 1: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUBLIC USE (CYCLE PATHS, CAR PARKS, SANITATION FACILITIES, CURBING TRAFFIC)**

No.	LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK
1.	Central reception centre for visitors to Ljubljansko barje Regional Park (information centre with ticket sales, literature, memorabilia, domestic craft products, agricultural products; guide service, exhibition area, presentation area, management of the park for non-governmental organisations).	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park
2.	Thematic educational paths (for the whole area of the Ljubljansko barje Regional Park – nature, natural values, ecosystem, geology, geography, history, cultural heritage, ethnology, archaeology), with the construction of the related infrastructure (observation posts, lookouts, boardwalks, marking system), supporting infrastructure (info-points, parking lots, communal infrastructure, sanitation facilities), presentation and promotion.	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park

**GROUP 2: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VISITING PROTECTED AREAS (INFORMATION CENTRES, OBSERVATION POSTS, LOOKOUTS, MARKING, FOOTPATHS, NATURAL SCIENCE AND CULTURAL PATHS, EDUCATIONAL PATHS)**

No.	LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK
3.	Reconstruction of Grad Castle (finalisation of the castle building, arrangement of infrastructure and park surroundings, centre for the interpretation of nature, and tasting rooms for local products).	Goričko Landscape Park
4.	Three information centres in the park (on the Savinja, Kamnik and Gorenjska side).	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park
5.	Reconstruction works on Kozjanka Castle – info-centre.	Kozjansko Regional Park
6.	Construction of an information centre and park infrastructure in the landscape park.	Kolpa Landscape Park
7.	Information-tourist centre Cerkniško jezero (15 x 8m) and an outdoor information system of tourist promotion boards and other offers from this programmes, with an information point.	Notranjska Regional Park
8.	Establishment of park, construction of two information centres and arrangement of park infrastructure in Pohorje.	Pohorje Regional Park
9.	Establishment of park, construction of two information centres and arrangement of park infrastructure in Notranjska.	Snežnik Regional Park
10.	Sanitation of the access road to Lera in three functional units: on the right bank (view from the civic building) arrange footpath, which will be separated from the transport path for vehicles; the central road needs to be reinforced and covered with asphalt layer and the left bank has to be reinforced).	Sečovlje Salina Nature Park
11.	Construction of access path (1,100 m long wooden passage) for visitors to the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park.	Sečovlje Salina Nature Park
12.	Planning zones around Rudnik and a new entrance to the park (car parks, catering and sales facilities). Besides the arrangement of access for visitors, freshwater wetlands as secondary habitats for endangered species (parking lots, catering and sales facilities) have to be arranged.	Sečovlje Salina Nature Park
13.	Construction of the information centre and park infrastructure in the Strunjan Landscape Park.	Strunjan Landscape Park
14.	Reconstruction and establishment of infrastructure in the following caves: Mahorčičeva jama, Mariničeva jama, Šumeča jama and Mala dolina; reconstruction of paths, two bridges, fences and walls, and of damaged paths and electrification in closed parts of the caves, and the installation of video surveillance of tourist paths in the caves.	Škocjan Caves Regional Park
15.	Construction of a multimedia hall.	Škocjan Caves Regional Park
16.	Reconstruction of the house at Mata vun 8.	Škocjan Caves Regional Park
17.	Information centre of Triglav National Park in Bled, phase II.	Triglav National Park

No.	LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK
18.	Information points and stations of Triglav National Park Bled, phase III.	Triglav National Park
19.	Information centre of Triglav National Park in Trenta.	Triglav National Park
20.	Information centre in Triglav National Park – information points and stations in Triglav National Park (in Kobarid, Mojstrana and Bohinj).	Triglav National Park
21.	Construction of an information centre with manoeuvring areas, two observation posts, a stable with a paddock and access object (GOI part), maintenance of the landscape around objects.	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve

### GROUP 3: DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TOURIST PRODUCTS

No.	LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK
22.	Tourist development of the Podvolovljek area for natural science tourism.	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park
23.	Traditional house.	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park



Set B – A set of project proposals for co-funding in the areas of Natura 2000 which are protected or planned to be protected

**GROUP 1: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUBLIC USE (CYCLE PATHS, PARKING LOTS, SANITARY FITTINGS, CURBING TRAFFIC)**

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Creating crossing places for animals at black spots where roads are not planned to be renovated.	Goričko Landscape Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Finalisation of the arrangement of cycle paths and footpaths.	Goričko Landscape Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Information infrastructure (Luče).	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Construction of parking lots for Velika Planina.	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Cycle path network.	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Construction of a network (road metal, uniform marking, rest spots and observation spots) of circular cycle routes (cycle rental service and repair services along a path connected to farms); paths for trekking, riding, horse carriages and cross-country skiing (various entry points).	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Construction of 210 kilometres of cycle-recreation-information paths (construction and setting up of information boards, rest spots and adequate roadside signposts).	Notranjska Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Museum of Slovenian and World Speleology.	Notranjska Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.3 Integration of natural and cultural potential	3.5.3.2 Networking of cultural potential
Educational-information footpath in Rakov Škocjan.	Notranjska Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Mobile ornithology station (for further research and monitoring of bird population and their migration routes).	Notranjska Regional Park	LIFE+		
Rehabilitation of sea and river high-water level embankments in Sečovelje Salina Nature Park provide flood protection for salt fields and cultural heritage objects, and conditions for the preservation of species and habitats and security for a wider area of Portorož Airport and surrounding settlements; the majority of embankments need rehabilitation.	Sečovelje Salina Nature Park	ERDF	3.5.3 Integration of natural and cultural potential	3.5.3.2 Networking of cultural potential
The sewage system in Sečovelje Salina Nature Park, with the construction of the 3rd phase of the system, which will cover the remaining areas of the saltpans (the manager has already set up the basic sewage network in the area of Lera and connected it to the central collector in the foothills of Seča).	Sečovelje Salina Nature Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Environment infrastructure
Construction of a sewage system and waste water drainage from a narrower area of Škocjan Caves Regional Park.	Škocjan Caves Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Environment infrastructure
Construction of an anti-noise barrier at the connection to the Bertoška slip road.	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	ERDF		



LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Renaturation of Jezerce, with the project documentation.	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	ERDF		
Establishment of a water pumping station.	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	ERDF		
Purchase of a basic herd and agricultural mechanisation.	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	ERDF		

**GROUP 2: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VISITING PROTECTED AREAS (INFORMATION CENTRES, OBSERVATION POSTS, LOOKOUTS, MARKING, FOOTPATHS, NATURAL SCIENCE AND CULTURAL PATHS, EDUCATIONAL PATHS)**

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Arrangement of information points for the promotion of a comprehensive tourist offer at the entry points of the park.	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Arrangement of cycle paths.	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Curbing of motor traffic (arrangement of car parks at entry points and traffic arrangements in the park).	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Along the botanical path of Baron Žiga Zois.	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2 b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Integral arrangement of an eco-village in Trebeže.	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.3 Integration of natural and cultural potential	3.5.3.2 Networking of cultural potential

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Reconstruction of mills (Levstik's Mill, with a dam on the Bistrica River, Kukovičič's Mill and Preskar's Mill).	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Arrangement of Pišece Castle (interior and exterior public utility works).	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Environment infrastructure
Establishment of a tourist-information centre at Podsreda 40.	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Establishment of a tourist-information centre in Pišece.	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
System of uniform marking – information and direction boards (natural and cultural heritage, paths, tourist offer, farms, promotion material ...).	Ljubljansko barje Landsape Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Setting up of entry points to the park.	Ljubljansko barje Landsape Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Entry-information point at Cerkniško Lake - construction of a car park for 85 cars and 5 buses and all requisite infrastructures.	Notranjska Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Transformation of the Drnici House into an information point and observation post for visitors to Sečovlje Salina Nature Park.	Sečovlje Salina Nature Park	ERDF	3.5.3 Integration of natural and cultural potential	3.5.3.2 Networking of cultural potential
Processing of beekeeping products.	Škocjan Caves Regional Park	ERDF		
Setting up of an information network in the influence area of Škocjan Caves Regional Park and in a wider area around the park (Dane).	Škocjan Caves Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Arrangement of mountain pastures (barns, cheese dairies and lodgings considering the energy needs of mountains, water supply and processing of technological and sewage waters; arranging access to pastures, car parks and traffic arrangements).	Triglav National Park	RDP		
Construction of cycle, bridle, trekking, and educational paths.	Triglav National Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Interior decoration of objects, presentation and exhibitions.	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	ERDF		

**GROUP 3: NEW ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES – MANAGEMENT, SUPPORT FOR TELEWORK, SUPPORT FOR COMPANIES AND E-COMPANIES DEALING WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Educating members of agricultural collectives to undertake natural science tourism.	Kamnik-Savinja Alps Regional Park	RDP		
Construction of a composting plant.	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Environment infrastructure
Guide service (trained, licensed guides regular, organised and specialised guidance).	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Processing of agricultural products (meat, vegetables) and direct sales.	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	RDP		
Development of spa tourism on the basis of petola and secondary salt harvesting products – sustainable tourism (possibilities for the development of ‘outdoor thalassotherapy’, including research, primarily on petola) and outlines for practical approaches to the organisation of the area).	Sečovelje Salina Nature Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas

**GROUP 4: INCREASING THE INCOME OF LOCAL INHABITANTS – SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES ON FARMS, TRADITIONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE, SOUVENIRS, DIRECT SALES, DOMESTIC ARTS AND CRAFTS, SOCIAL FARMS**

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AND SERVICES	PARK	FUNDING SOURCE	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Construction of drying rooms and cooling rooms for fruit.	Kozjansko Regional Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Beekeeping (production of honey and other beekeeping products).	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	RDP		
Herbalism (traditional and complementary medicine).	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	RDP		
Horse breeding (sport horses, domestic breeds – riding, horse carriage riding).	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	RDP		



## GROUP 5: DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TOURIST PRODUCTS

SEZNAM INVESTICIJ IN STORITEV	PARK	FINANČNI VIR	RAZVOJNE PRIORITETE	PODPROGRAMI
Revitalisation, use and management of lake waters, (Krašči, Ropoča, Bukovnica, Hodoš); arrangement of water courses and river banks (Ledave, Krke, Kučnice).	Goričko Landscape Park	ERDF	3.5.4.1 Regional development programmes	2.b.) Development projects in areas with special protection arrangements and in tourist areas
Eco-trademark: all products and services originating from the regional park – agriculture, tourism, sport and recreation.	Kolpa Landscape Park	RDP		
Tourism on farms – open door farms and ecological tourist farms (sale of agricultural products, traditional culinary art, picnic areas (maintenance, renting), accommodation capacities, camping possibilities. Events (agricultural fairs, sale of products, presentation of nature-friendly activities, folklore shows).	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	RDP		
Eco-trademark – all products and services originating from the Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park: agriculture, tourism, sport and recreation.	Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park	RDP		
Orchard with old tree varieties, old fruit drying room and educational path.	Notranjska Regional Park	RDP		
Creating the Triglav National Park trademark.	Triglav National Park	RDP		
Development and marketing of the reconstructed nature reserve at Škocjanski zatok as a new eco-tourist destination.	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	ERDF		

**Set C – A set of project proposals (types of investment and services) for priority funding in Natura areas, which can help preserve Natura areas and increase their potential for tourist development and the development of regions**

- A.) More detailed planning of the implementation of measures from Annex 4.2 of the Operative programme – 2000 programme for Natura areas, or more detailed planning of tourist infrastructure
- B.) Implementation of measures from Annex 4.2 of the Operative Programme – programme of the areas in Natura 2000
- C.) Establishment and maintenance of infrastructure for directing visits in Natura areas or in their narrower protected areas (information centres, observation posts, lookouts, markings, footpaths, natural science and cultural paths, educational paths)
- D.) Establishment and maintenance of public infrastructure (bicycle paths, parking lots, sanitary fittings, curbing traffic) for directing visit in the areas of Natura or their narrower protected areas
- E.) Stimulation of development of countryside and natural science tourism with respect to the protection of Natura areas
  - providing new accommodation capacities
  - establishing a network of local guides
  - support for marketing local products
  - support for the development of new tourist products (primarily from ecological tourist farm, ‘working’ farms, tourist product for disabled people, photo hunting, eco-culinary art, bicycle and trekking tourism)





## 4.7 » TARGET RESEARCH OR STUDIES FOR SETTING UP OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

AREA NAME	SPECIES NAME / HT	STUDY CONTENT
Ajdovska planota	Greater Mouse-Eared Bat	In the Church of St. Mary of the Assumption in Dolnja Straža research is carried out in order to determine to which species the colony of bats belongs and to propose adequate protective measures.
Kras	Greater Mouse-Eared Bat	Research is carried out in the cave Jama v doktorjevi ogradi in order to determine to which species the colony of bats belongs and to propose adequate protective measures.
Kočevsko	Olm	Inspect the status of the preservation of species.
Vejar	<i>Coenagrion ornatum</i>	Ecological research is carried out in the area of the internal zone of <i>Coenagrion ornatum</i> aimed at providing data for concrete measures for the protection of the species.
Mirna	<i>Coenagrion ornatum</i>	An ecological research is carried out in the area of the internal zone of <i>Coenagrion ornatum</i> , aimed at providing data for concrete measures for the protection of the species.
Kočevsko	<i>Leptodirus hochenwarthii</i>	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Kras	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Kamnik-Savinja Alps	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Pohorje	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Pregara - travišča	False Ringlet	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Pohorje	Marsh Fritillary	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Ložnica	Dusky Large Blue	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Ložnica	Scarce Large Blue	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Gradac	<i>Congerina kusceri</i>	Research is carried out in pSCI Gradac to establish the status of the <i>Congerina kusceri</i> population, and necessary protective measures are proposed. An analysis of sediment at the source of the Krupa River (search for potential dead specimens) is necessary.
Sava - Medvode - Ježica (in the decree: Sava - Medvode - Kresnice)	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Kras	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	Inspect the status of preservation of species.





ARBA NAME	SPECIES NAME / HT	STUDY CONTENT
Škocjanski zatok	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	Inspect the status of preservation of species.
Savinja pri Šentjanžu (associated in the Savinja area)	Alpine rivers and ligneous vegetation with grey willow ( <i>Salix eleagnos</i> ) along their banks	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Temenica	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> water vegetation	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Kočevsko	Water courses of plain to montane levels with <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> water vegetation	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Kras	Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the Alysso-Sedion albi	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Kamnik-Savinja Alps	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Research should be carried out in the internal zone HT 6170 to determine an adequate arrangement of extensive pasture.
Peca	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Research should be carried out in the internal zone HT 6170 to determine an adequate arrangement of extensive pasture.
Raduha	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Research should be carried out in the internal zone HT 6170 to determine an adequate arrangement of extensive pasture.
Bohor	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco Brometalia</i> ) (* important orchid sites)	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Porezen	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains, and of the montane to alpine levels	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Vrhe - povirno barje	Alcaline fens	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Porezen	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.
Kočevsko	Caves closed to the public	Inspect the status of preservation of habitat type.

## Procedure of the preparation of the Natura 2000 site management Programme

2005	Preparation of key content of the Programme in cooperation with public services (from the fields of nature conservation, forestry, hunting, fishery, water management and agriculture) and drafters of programmes for drawing EU funds
MAY 2006	Presentation of the first draft of the Programme to the expert public (universities, institutes, expert societies), the Nature Conservation Institute, and managers of protected areas, and modifications of objectives and measures
JUNE 2006	Presentation of the amended draft of the Operational Programme to key participants (the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry – the Agriculture Advisory Service, the Slovenian Forest Service) and harmonisation of measures in respect to their feasibility
NOVEMBER 2006	The second draft of the Programme
NOVEMBER 2006 – MARCH 2007	Additional harmonisation with the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature protection
APRIL-JUNE 2007	Public presentation of the draft Programme (website of the Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning and two workshops) and harmonisation with local authorities, NGOs, key participants and public services
JUNE-AUGUST 2007	Coordination of feedback from the public presentation with sectors and inter-sector coordination
SEPTEMBER 2007	Consent from all ministries and services, presentation before the Government Committee on the Economy
SEPTEMBER 2007	Approved by the Council for Sustainable Development
OCTOBER 2007	Adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia

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