



Ali upravljanje Natura 2000 območij lahko povzroči notranje nasprotovanje – primer rjavega medveda in črtastega medvedka na alpskih pašnikih

Can management of Natura 2000 priority species cause internal conflict
case of brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and tiger moth (*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*)
on alpine pastures

Jurij DOBRAVEC, Triglav National Park



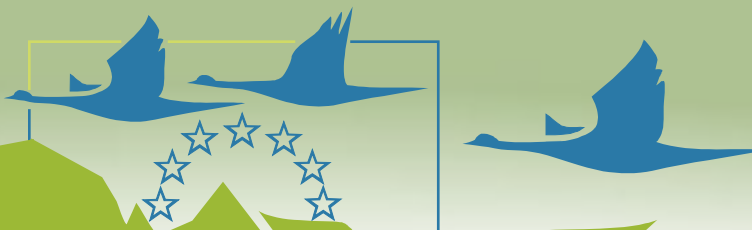


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- TNP is in charge of managing of 43 Natura 2000 sites in the area of MaB Julian Alps
- We use existing data about species that were a scientific background for Natura 2000
- Treatment of nature and human impacts should be equal during preparation of Management plans
- Brown bear is a species with a special management strategy in Slovenia

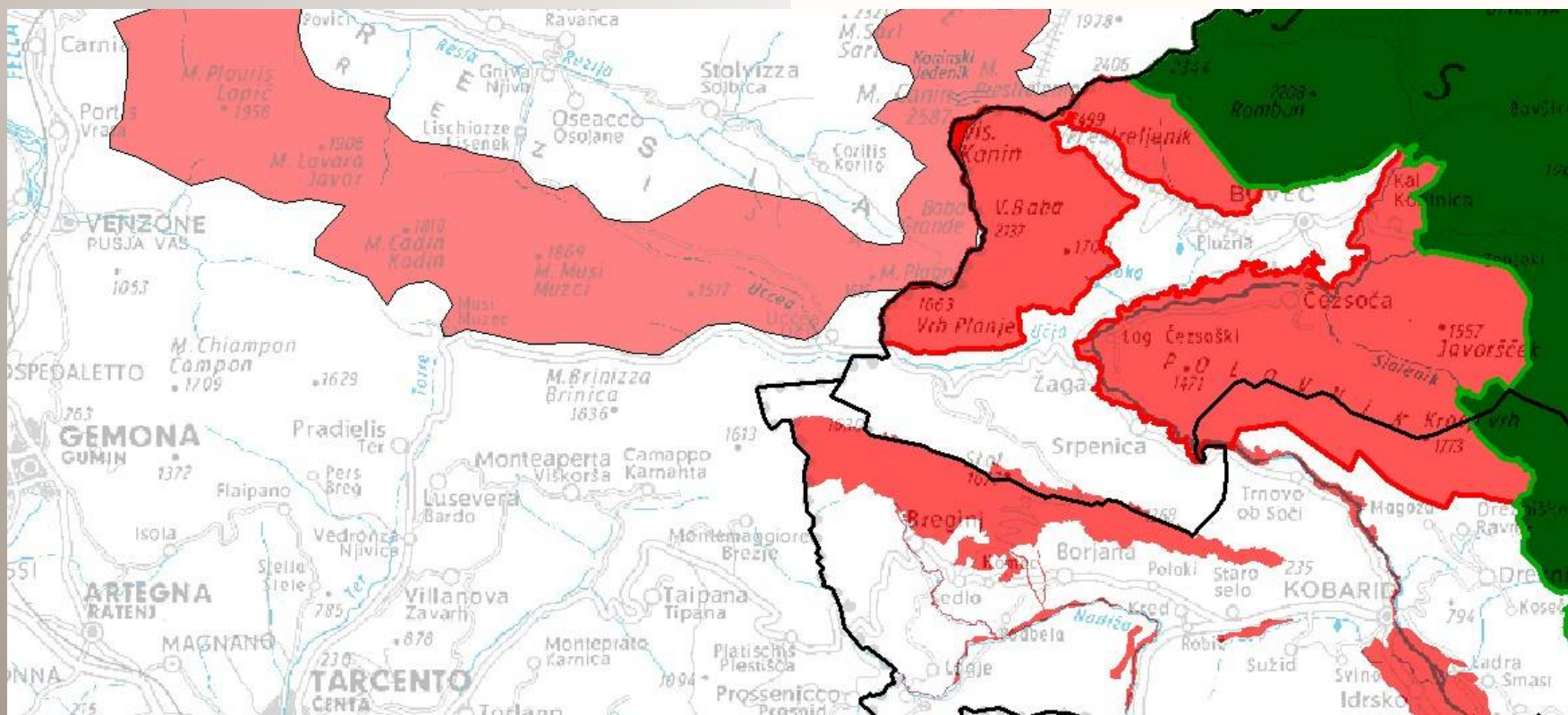
Problems during MP preparation

- deficiency of data and/or weak ecology knowledge
- shortage of field familiarity
- unsuitable communication with stakeholders
- unconsidered facts, mostly connected with human activities
- specific problems, connected with opposition of demands for different species



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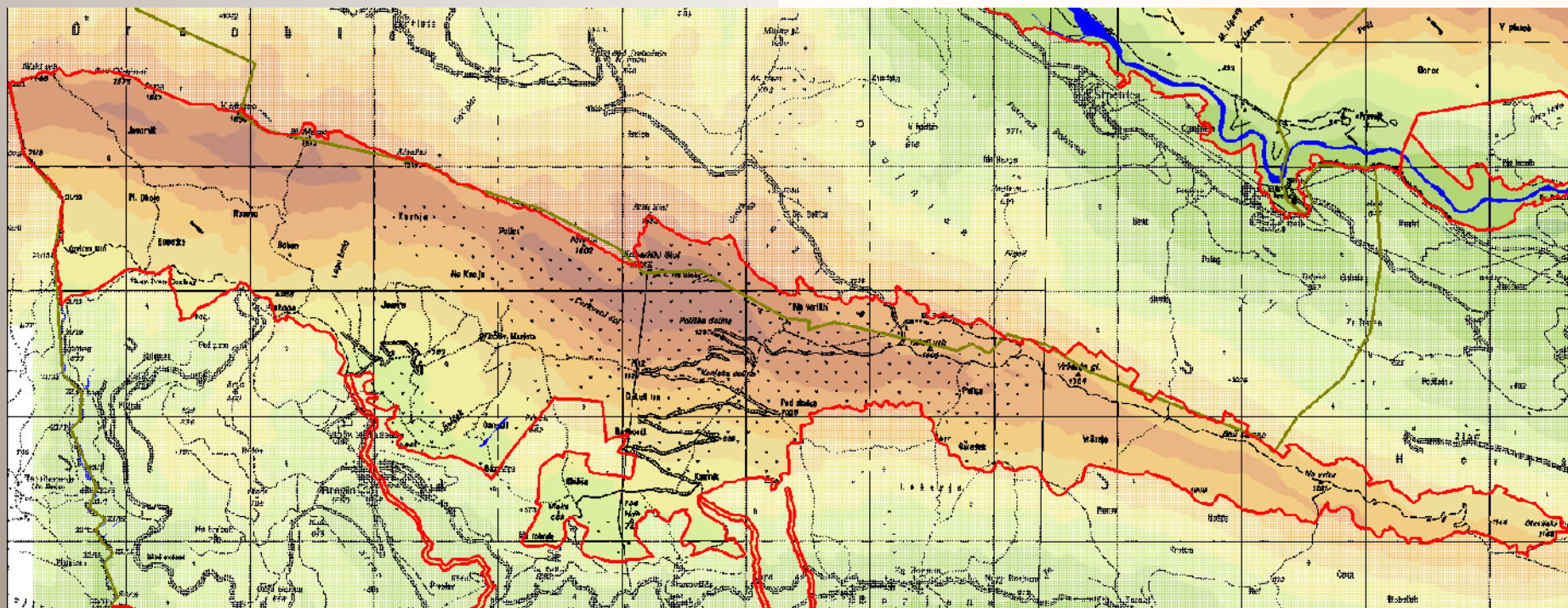
Natura 2000 site Kobariški Stol





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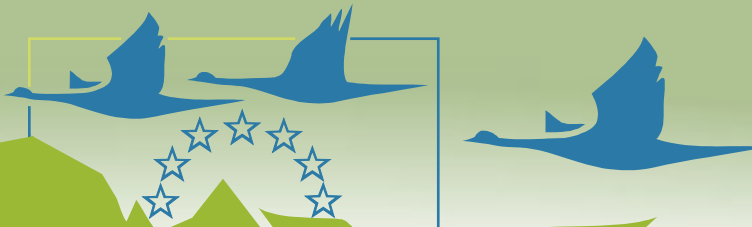
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BROWN BEAR



TIGER MOTH

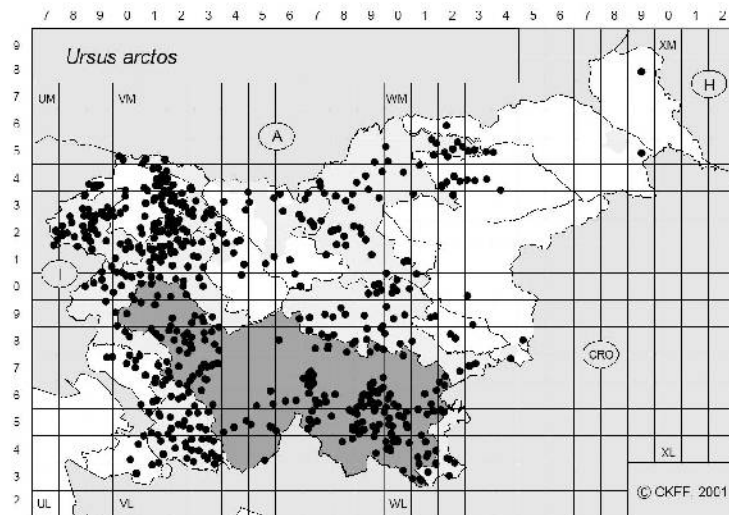




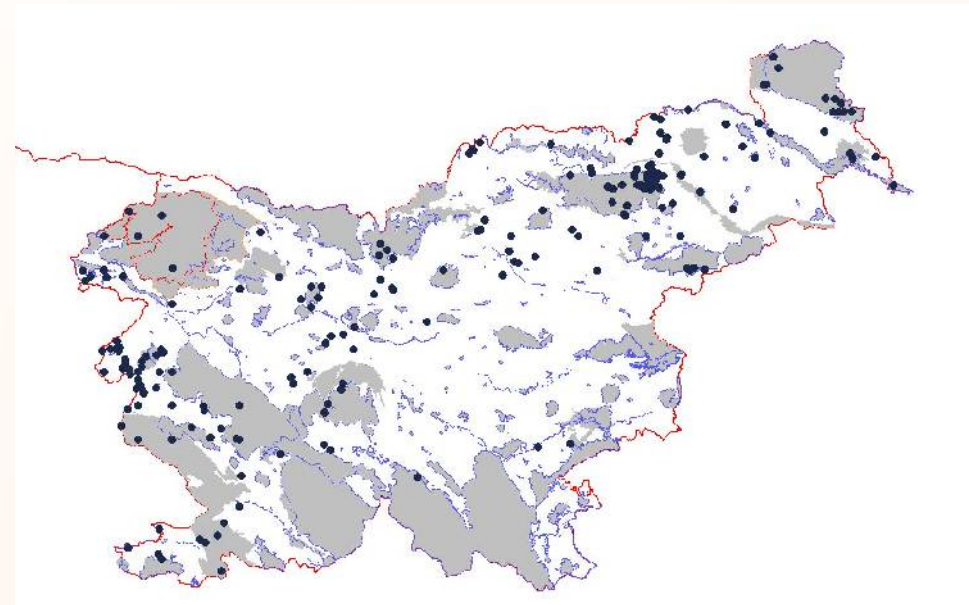
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BROWN BEAR

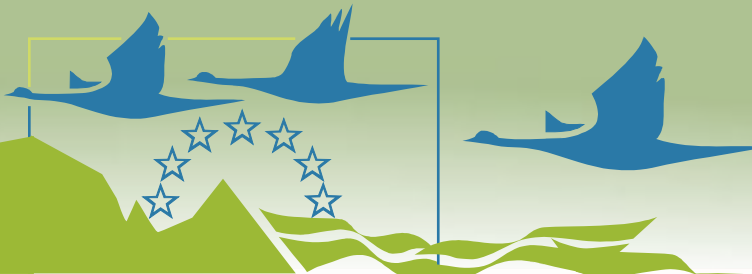
TIGER MOTH



Slika 2: Lokalitete taksona (natančnost 3-8)



DISTRIBUTION IN SLOVENIA



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BROWN BEAR

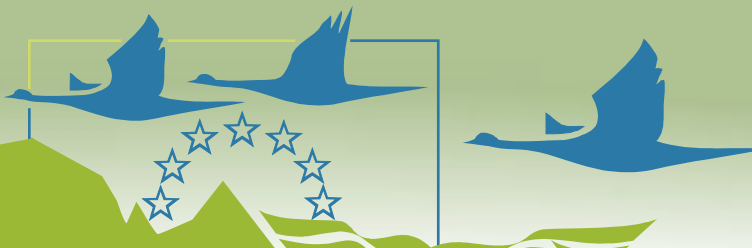


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SIZE

TIGER MOTH





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BROWN BEAR



TIGER MOTH





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BROWN BEAR



TIGER MOTH





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BROWN BEAR

- forests or shrubs suitable for hide and breeding
- preserving greater forest areas
- preserve corridors



TIGER MOTH

- pastures/low-shrubs with suitable feeding plants
- preserving meadows and pastures
- eliminating chemistry-farming



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REALITY



- brown bear pass the area without human influence
- tiger moth live it's own way
- forest/shrub successively overgrowing meadows
- some sheep farmers are supported to maintain meadows through pasturing
- both species are priority by FFH Directive

? WHICH PRIORITY IS HIGHER ?