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Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity

(CO-DBP)

Group of specialists – European Diploma of Protected Areas

20-21 January 2003
Room 2, Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK (Slovenia)

APPLICATION for the European Diploma of Protected Areas

Document established by the Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage

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INFORMATION FORM FOR NEW APPLICATION FOR THE EUROPEAN DIPLOMA OF PROTECTED AREAS

Council of Europe

European Diploma

Information form for Candidate Sites

This form is also available on diskette

Site code (to be given by the Council of Europe)								

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1. SITE NAME

Triglavski narodni park

1.2. COUNTRY	Slovenija							
1.3. DATE CANDIDATURE								
1.4. SITE INFORMATION COMPILATION DATE								
	Y	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**M**	**M**	**D**	**D**

1.5. ADDRESSES: administrative authorities

National authority	Regional authority	Local authority
Name: Javni zavod Triglavski narodni park Address: Triglavski narodni park, Kidričeva 2, 4260 Bled, Slovenija Tel. +386 4 5780 200 ..... Fax.+ 386 4 5780 201..... E-mail: triglavski-narodni-park@tnp.gov.si	Name: Address: Tel. ..... Fax. ..... E-mail	Name: Address: Tel. ..... Fax..... E-mail.....

1.6. ADDRESSES: Site authorities

Site manager	Site information centre	Organ/person in charge of the contact with the Council of Europe
Name: Javni zavod Triglavski narodni park Address: Triglavski narodni park, Kidričeva 2, 4260 Bled, Slovenija Tel. +386 4 5780 200 ..... Fax. + 386 4 5780 201..... E-mail: triglavski-narodni-park@tnp.gov.si	Name: Dom Trenta - Informacijsko središče TNP Address: Dom Trenta, Na Logu, Trenta 5232 Soča, Slovenija Tel. +386 5 388 93 30..... Fax. .+386 5 388 93 30..... E-mail marko.pretner@tnp.gov.si	Name: Martin Šolar Address: Triglavski narodni park Kidričeva 2 4260 Bled, Slovenija Tel.+386 4 5780 221 ..... Fax.+386 4 5780 201 ..... E-mail : Martin.Solar@tnp.gov.si Name: Jurij Dobravec Address: Triglavski narodni park Kidričeva 2 4260 Bled, Slovenija Tel. +386 4 5780 215 ..... Fax. + 386 4 5780 201 ..... E-mail Jurij.Dobravec@tnp.gov.si ....

1.7 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Triglav National Park lies in the north west of Slovenia and covers almost the entire Slovenian part of the Julian Alps. The first concept for TNP was drafted by Profesor Albin Belar in 1908, but the proposal was not carried out. In 1924 the Triglav Lakes Valley (about 3,460 acres) was leased for twenty years and the Alpine Protection Park was established. In 1961 this valley was proclaimed Triglav National Park. Finally, in 1981 TNPin its present form and size was established. It measures 83,807 ha. The Park is divided into two zones – central zone, where strict protection is in effect, and peripheral zone, where man has been present for centuries.

The Eastern Julian Alps are typical limestone Alps. This is the main reason why their terrain is highly diverse with Karst phenomena ranging from grooves and karrens to subterranean water currents and deep potholes. Besides tectonic forces, the terrain was shaped by glaciers, water and

weathering.
High rocky summits with powerful rock faces, alpine meadows, picturesque alpine valleys, lakes, waterfalls and brooks – the entire landscape, which can only be described as beautiful, was the primary reason for its protection.

The predominating form of habitat are the habitats characteristic of a limestone bedrock. At elevations above the tree line, the terrain is overgrown with mountain pine. More than 2/3 of the area is wooded, with beech as the predominant tree species. The Triglav National Park is a mixture of Alpine, Dinaric and Mediterranean influences. Animal and plant species range from extremely thermophile to those which can survive in the harsh conditions of high mountains or underground caves. There are also a few endemic species. TNP harbours different water ecosystems. Probably the most difficult to preserve are oligothrophic lakes, where man has accelerated the process of eutrophication. Last but not least, TNP is famous for its raised bogs which are more frequent in northern regions. Drinking water is generally understood as a treasure of TNP. Its protection is important not only for the people but also for the few rare and highly sensitive organisms who inhabit these waters, such as the Soča trout in the clear waters of the Soča.
Throughout the centuries, man has shaped the appearance of the landscape. High mountain meadows and pastures with typical homesteads, the remains of the forges, villages with their churches form, together with national customs, an exceptional treasure of Slovenia.

1.8. EUROPEAN INTEREST JUSTIFYING THE CANDIDATURE

1. Natural habitat types in TNP of community interest and those requiring specific conservation measures (Numbers = Habcode - pal. class. -HAB 98/3):

Lime-rich oligo-mesotrophic waterbodies with benthic vegetation of chara formations (22.15), Chandalier algae submerged carpets (22.44), River gravel banks (24.2), European dry heats (31.2), Dwarf mountain pine shrub (31.5), Mountain willow brush (31.62), Western Eurasian thickets (31.8), Matt-grass swards (35.11), Closed calciphile alpine grasslands (36.41), Lowland and collinar hay meadows (38.2), Beech forests (41.1), Alpine and Carpathian subalpine spruce forests (42.21), Inner range montane spruce forests (42.22), Eastern Alpine calcicolous larch and arolla forests (42.32), Alpino- Apennine Pinus nigra forests (42.61) , Middle european stream ash-alder woods (44.3), Near natural raised bogs (51.1), Blanket bogs (52), Fen-sedge beds (53.3), Hard water springs (54.12), Arcto-alpine riverine swards (54.3), Transition mires (54.5), White beak-sedge and mud bottom communities (54.6), Western Mediterranean and thermophilous screes (61.3), Caves (65).

List of animal and plant species of Triglav National Park is available on internet pages

www.tnp.si - http://www.tnp.si/flora.htm, http://www.tnp.si/fauna.htm.

2. Numerous Natural Features:

high summits and slopes, natural windows, surface mountain karst structures , caves and pits, alpine valleys and flats, valley steps, lakes, sources and waterfalls, underground water, glacial relief, canyons and gorges.

The most prominent features of the relief of the Julian Alps are its pointed ridges peaks, steep slopes, and rapid changes in inclination. The nucleus of the park, consisting of geologically recent high mountain ridges, has been deeply incised in all directions by a number of river valleys. In some places rivers and torrents have carved a number of deep and picturesque gorges and ravines. Glaciers reshaped the mountain summits as well as the profile of the valleys in which they were formed. Amongst the mass of moraine are some erratic boulders ten or more meters across. There are also some glacier lakes with the biggest Bohinj Lake. Scattered at random across the meadows and pastures of the limestone moraine covered valley floors one can find groups of long almost egg-shaped hummocks. They have survived many years of manual mowing. Drumlins may be found in the Bohinj, Vrata, Kot, Krma, Radovna, Trenta, Zadnjica

and Možnica valleys as well as on the Pokljuka and Mežakla plateaus. The forested Pokljuka Plateau is the largest such highland area in the Julian Alps. Forests are a characteristic element of the park's landscape, indeed they cover some two-thirds of its area. Above the tree line of the Julian Alps, on the barren limestone plateaus, a particular type of karstic relief has been created – the so-called highland karst.

Cultivated fields and meadows, valley hamlets and mountain pastures, typical houses and numerous little barns, cattle sheds and herdsmen's dwellings fill much of the inhabited parts of the park. Man has created this landscape, endowing it with the mark of a thousand years of his work and, by way of that, culture. The wealth and diversity of cultural heritage within the Triglav National Park is exceptional indeed and of great ethnographic value. It is possible to recognise at a glance a typical Bohinj-style house and distinguish it from one in the Upper Sava Valley or Soča region. Similarly diverse are the architectural traditions of shepherds and mountain herdsmen from all these districts.

Some areas of particular importance for the conservation of landscape diversity are:

The Triglav Lakes Valley; Trenta and the Soča Valley, Vrsnik, Lepena, Bavšica, Loška Koritnica, Čadrg, Tolminske ravne, Zadlaz; Bohinj – Bohinj Lake, Fužinarsko polje, Rudnica, Voje, Uskovnica, Koprivnik, Gorjuše; The Upper Sava Valley, Pokljuka, Zgornja Radovna, mountain settlements with typical architecture, highland areas with typical karst landforms.

1.9. SELECTION METHODOLOGY

Bern - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats;
IUCN - Red List of Threatened Animals;
(documents 92/43/EEC, 97/409/EEC)
CITES – Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna ;
Bonn - Convention on the migratory species of wild animals;
Inventar najpomembnejše naravne dediščine Slovenije.

1.10. MAIN AIM OR MOTIVATION

This territory has always been praised for its natural beauty. Since the beginning of the industrial era people have come to these parts to enjoy the beauties of nature. Among the first protected were alpine plants (e.g. edelweiss). However, the desire to protect the entire landscape with its specific plant and animal species has led to the creation of an area which was also protected by law. The motion was supported by visitors to the Park and not so much by its inhabitants. In recent years, the Triglav National Park Act has undergone some changes to consider more closely the socio-economic needs of the people who live in the Park.

1.11. DATES *(to be filled in by the Council of Europe)*

DATE OF FIRST EXAMINATION

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D

DATE OF EXPERT VISIT

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D

DATE OF SECOND EXAMINATION

DATE OF AWARD

Y Y Y Y M M D D	Y Y Y Y M M D D

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1. SITE CENTRE LOCATION

LONGITUDE											LATITUDE										
		1	3	°	4	8	’	2	2	”	N	4	6	°	2	0	’	1	1	”
W/E (Greenwich)																					

2.2. AREA (ha)

Total Area	8	3	8	0	7	,	0	0
Core	5	5	3	3	2	,	0	0
Buffer	2	8	4	7	5	,	0	0
Transition						,		

2.3. SITE LENGTH (km)

			,			

2.4. ALTITUDE (m)

MINIMUM				MAXIMUM				MEAN			
0	1	8	0	2	8	6	4	1	3	3	4

2.5. ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

REGION NAME	% COVER			
Bovec		3	0	, 9
Bohinj		2	6	, 1
Kranjska Gora		1	6	, 5
Bled		1	4	
Tolmin			8	, 5
Kobarid			3	, 9
Jesenice			0	, 1

3. NATURAL HERITAGE

3.1 GENERAL ABIOTIC DESCRIPTION (Geomorphology, geology and hydrogeology)

The overall thickness of rock beds in TNP is a few thousand meters. They are composed primarily of various Triassic rocks, with some Jurrasic and Cretaceous and still less Oligocene rocks. There is however a large amount of Pleistocene and Holocene sediments. The Julian Alps are mainly characterized by the 2500 m thick Upper Triassic Dachstein limestone and almost a 1000 m thick Cordevolian limestone.
We can safely say that on the territory of TNP, as well as elsewhere in our Alps, the frequency of points of interests in terms of landforms and geology is hardly equaled by other alpine regions. The prime reason for this is the predominance of sedimentary rock (limestone) whose

characteristics change rapidly over short distances. The basic features of the relief were created by the internal reshaping forces. An asymmetrical, pyramid-shaped form of summits is very common. The direction of many present-day valleys is also the consequence of mountain-building displacement occuring at different times. In Pleistocene our mountain relief has undergone considerable glacial reshaping (moraines, U-shaped valleys, glacier lakes). The regions of the Julian Alps display considerable karstification due to their rock composition. There are over 600 identified or explored karst caves in TNP, some of them are very long with depths over 1000 m. TNP contains numerous karst springs, among which the sources of the Savica and Soča are the best known. It also includes lakes with the largest Bohinj Lake. One of the unique features is the underground water course network and absence of correspondence between the surface and subterranean water-sheds.

3.2. HABITATS

Forests, meadows, scree vegetation, plants in crevices and around cattle sheds, and other numerous forms of vegetation cover give TNP its characteristic appearance. Habitats are those typical for Eastern Alps, where the main rock is limestone.

Forest and Shrub associations:.

Beech often occurring as a beech forest with trifoliate anemone (*Anemone-Fagetum*), is predominant. At high altitudes, in this beech association, more and more spruce and larch trees appear. On favorable, thick-humused, well-aired, mineral-rich soil, beech is joined by mountain maple, thus forming the maple-beech association (*Aceri-Fagetum*).

Fir does not play a major role on the territory of TNP. It grows together with beech (*Abieti-Fagetum*).There is quite an abundance of spruce forest in TNP. Associations are spruce with Adenostiles glabra (*Adenostylo glabrae- Piceetum*) and Subalpine spruce forest (*Piceetum subalpinum*). As far as our larch forests are concerned, it is believed that it is in fact a matter of mountain pine association where larch also thrives. In Slovene Alps, mountain pine (*Pinus mugo*) is widespread at the timber line and above it. It is accompanied by many other shrubs and association is named (*Rhodothamno-Rhododendretum hirsuti*).

Pure green alder associations (*Alnetum viridis*), so typical of the Central Alps, are rare in the Julian Alps.

Thermophilous associations are *Orno-Ostryetum*, endemic *Cytisantho-Ostryetum* (in Bohinj) and *Pinetum austroalpinum* (in the Koritnica valley).

Along alpine rivers and streams and on gravel, we invariably encounter the solitary or clustered "Gray willow" (*Salix eleagnos*) and "Purple wilow" (*S. purpurea*).

Non-Forest Associations

A very specific type of vegetation is found on the peat bog: Peat moss, Ericaceae, Cyperaceae and "carnivorous" plants are growing there.

Alpine heathland (*Empetro-Vaccinetum* association) are poorly developed in the Julian Alps.

Grass associations: On the sun-drenched slopes extend the communities of Sesleria-Evergreen Sedge (Seslerio-Caricetum sempervirentis). It is the richest in terms of species. The other typical association is Gentiano terglouensis-Caricetum firmae. Grass communities on acid soil are developed only on Mangart.

Associations of snow patches are Salicetum herbaceae (in "snow valleys"), Potentillo brauneanae-Homogynetum discoloris and Saxifrago-Arabidetum caerulae (on gravel).

Associations of screes and gravel beds: on the alpine valley floor there are Petasitetum paradoxi (mesophyllic, moisture) and Moehringio-Gymnocarpietum (on warm screes); in the subalpine zone the Festucetum laxae is very common; higher in the alpine zone there is the Papaveri julici-Thlaspeetum association.

Associations in rock fissures: Potentilletum caulescentis (at elevations below 1600 m), Potentillo clusianae-Campanuletum zoysii (between 1800 and 2200 m) and Potentilletum nitidae at the highest altitudes.

3.3. FLORA

There are almost 500 species of algae, over 1000 species of lichens, 200 species of Hepaticae, 681 species of mosses and 1593 species of Spermatophyta registered on territory of TNP. Some of them are endemic in Julian Alps. Among them are Aconitum angustifolium, Campanula zoysii, Cerastium subtriflorum and Moehringia villosa. Centres of endangered species and special flora are on Mangart and its vicinity, on the Bohinj ridge, on Pokljuka peat bogs and in the Triglav Lakes Valley.

In terms of biomass, tree species like beech (Fagus sylvatica), spruce (Picea abies), europian hop-hornbeam (Ostrya carpinifolia) and austrian black pine (Pinus nigra) predominate.
A considerable amount of biomass in TNP is formed by Fungi (they are mentioned here with flora). In stagnant water Chlorophyta are predominated in plankton and Diatomeae in bentos (those that are characteristic for oligotrophic ecosystems).

3.4. FAUNA

Fauna in TNP, specially that in highland environment, shows typical Alpine elements. In the valleys on the south slopes, sub-Mediterranean animal life has penetrated into the mountains. There are a number of species which have been discovered only on the territory of TNP (from better researched groups like Molluscs, plankton Crustaceans, Arachnids, Butterflies and some other insect groups).
Freshwater fauna is relatively well researched. Some special species are crustaceans *Pseudomoraria triglavensis* and *Moraria radovnae*, and the fish species *Salmo marmoratus*. Special molluscs species are *Orcula tolminensis* from Vrata valley and *Julica schmidti* from Mangart.
Among Arachnids there are endemic *Lepthyphanthes triglavensis* and *L. hadzii* living in highland. Insects have many species, some special are beetles *Nebria diaphana bohinensis*, *Pretneria triglavensis* and *Rosalia alpina*, and butterflies *Erebia pluto triglavensis*, *E. styx trentae* and *Parnassius apollo*.
Among vertebrates we may mention Black or Alpine Salamander (*Salamandra atra*), Adder (*Vipera berus*), Viper (*V. ammodytes*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), *Tetrao urogallus*, Black Grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*), Rock ptermigan (*Lagopus mutus*), Alpine Swift (*Apus melba*), Wall Creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*), Mountain Hare, "Tree dormouse", Chamois, Wild Cat, Lynx and Bear.
Still, some animal groups remain poorly researched.

3.5. LANDSCAPE

The park represents the most characteristic regional elements typical of Slovenia, ranging from highland areas to all the specific features of the cultivated countryside. The core of TNP consists of the highland mountain ranges along with the lofty summits and the deeply cut glacial valleys. In addition to this central area, the wooded plateaux of Pokljuka and Mežakla belong to TNP. The Sava and the Soča have their sources in the park. The watershed between the two river system marks the divide between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. From the south and west, and from the Soča basin, many valleys penetrate deep into the mountain cluster of the Julian Alps. The Bohinj basin, the Voje valley and the Ribnica gorge belong to the Sava Bohinjka basin. On the north

side, the Sava Dolinka takes its tributaries from the notable valleys of Planica, Tamar, Pišnica valleys, Vrata, Kot, Krma and Radovna. High up in the mountains, there lies The Triglav Lakes Valley as finest in TNP. In addition to alpine valleys, mountain ridges and pinnacles in the Julian Alps, there are other outstanding natural wonders: highland lakes, Bohinj Lake, waterfalls, gorges and ravines as well as alpine karst landforms.

4. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

4.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The roots of prehistoric Alpine grazing can be found on the wide region around Triglav. But even more than Alpine grazing, iron production has been identified with a host of concrete findings. Man was enticed to the foot of the summits of the Julian Alps by ores and by land suitable for livestock husbandry. Forges and iron production, mining, charcoal-making and transportation of the ore brought revenue to the local people. As early as the end of the 18th century the iron production began to decline rapidly. For people the main source of livelihood became alpine grazing, hunting (Trenta), agriculture and livestock husbandry. In Bohinj bucket-making and alpine dairy farming was developed, and in 19th century cheese-makers began to produce cheese according to Swiss methods. Cheese-making collectives were being founded, taking on themselves the organisation of work and sale of cheese.
In terms of some of the specific aspects of its historic development, the territory of TNP is divided into the Tolmin (west part) and the Gorenjska (east part) regions. The historic events established the boundary between the two along natural dividing line in mountains. The Gorenjska part was oriented towards Central European regions and the south-west parts maintained lively relations with the Friulian and Mediterranean regions.
The highland domain of today's TNP was in the years from 1915 to 1917 the scene of one of the bitterest fronts of W.W.I - the Soča front. Many remains on the Bovec and Krn mountain ranges bear witness of campaigning. With the Rapallo border, the Littoral Slovenes came under Italy. In the period between the two Wars, this border gave a particular character to the historic events in our Alpine domain.
Important monuments of cultural heritage:

- high-altitude pastures and pastoral homesteads;
- characteristic architecture in villages – residential buildings and hayracks (“kozolci”);
- churches such as St. John’s and the Church of the Holy Spirit by Lake Bohinj, and the Church of the Holy Spirit at Javorca and St. Mary’s at Trenta.

The northern and north-eastern parts of the Triglav National Park are characterised by a predominating culture of wooded products, whilst stone structures are typical of the western and southern parts of the Park.

4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Demographics
According to the last census in 1991 the total population number comprised 2.194, which indicates a rather low density of just 2.6 inhabitants per km². In the long run of history the demographic tendencies are very negative. Between 1951 and 1991 there was an average annual decrease of 1,34% in the Triglav National park. During the decade between 1981 and 1991 the total population number dropped for another 10,9%.
Economy

About 42% of the total population is employed in one of the industrial sectors. The main income resources derive from tourism, agriculture and industry. 44% of the working population is employed in the manufacturing industries, 25% in agriculture and silviculture, 10% in tourism, recreation and handicraft, the rest in services. 90% of all employees own a permanent and 10% a seasonal job.

The unemployment rate in the case study region (10%) is somewhat lower than the national average of 14%. The principal economic problems in the region are connected with the break down of old industrial centres, a high migration rate out of the region and an unfavourable agricultural structure.

5. EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Mountains, valleys and lakes in TNP are among the most visited Slovene areas. Some traditional mountain trails and many mountain lodges had been made many years before TNP was established. It is therefore very important to educate the Park visitors. TNP has an Information centre in Trenta. There are exhibitions and presentations of geology, geomorphology, hydrology, flora and fauna, history, ethnology, natural and cultural heritage. There are also some accommodation possibilities and facilities for seminars, conventions, workshops etc. Guided tours led by specially trained experts are organised.
Nature Education Trails and information boards are located in most visited sites. Leaflets, guide books and other information material is also available from the information offices.
For different school groups TNP organises educational lectures with colour slide projections, excursions, one-week project workshops and research projects for primary school children. TNP also presents itself through educational exhibitions, publications in youth magazines and information on the internet.
For farmers who live in the national park training on organic farming is organised.
Some years ago a biology research group was established. For now its main aim is to develop a surveyable habitat map.
For the future we plan to expand research and education work to permanent co-operation with Slovenian schools, universities and with other protected areas. The information system will be improved by information boards outside TNP, new information centres and natural trails.

6. SITE DESCRIPTION

6.1. VULNERABILITY

Traffic and transport exert a direct influence on the environment by air and noise pollution and the construction of the road network. Air-traffic is steadily increasing, particularly by small propeller aeroplanes and helicopters. Aircraft emission, noise and air pollution are the negative impacts. Besides there are some other special environmental problems linked with the construction of roads, sport centres or illegal weekend houses, which can also render to have negative impact on land and vegetation. Apparently many problems derive from the situation, that despite existing regulations and laws, they not executed efficiently or the authorities feel too reluctant to impede negative processes.

The principal threat to environmental degradation in the region derives from mountaineering, tourism and recreation. There is a harmful impact on the relief and terrain by the huge number of tourists. Noise pollution caused by road traffic, excessive waste and sewage production are great perils for the environment. Skiing, kayak and new trend sporting pursuits like mountain

biking, canoeing or swimming in high mountain lakes are additional dangers.

In several cases, although to a minor extent and restricted to some few sites, we can find deleterious impacts on the environment caused by agriculture and forestry. Overstocking on pastures (despite regulations) and agro-silvo grazing, improper or excessive application of fertilisers and inadequate amelioration methods can produce significant environmental hazards to forests and waterbodies. The construction of a dense forest road network, logging and wood harvesting can be responsible for soil degradation, erosion, water, air and noise pollution. Damming, river course regulation, modification, culverting and impoundment can disturb precious aquatic and wet habitats as well as the whole water reservoir.

6.2. PROTECTION STATUS

In 1924 the Department for the Protection of Nature and the Slovenian Alpine Society leased for 20 years about 3,460 acres in the Triglav Lakes Valley and intended them for a "natural protection park". During W.W.II. the negotiations were interupted and the leasing contract wasn't renewed. Later in 1961 the Triglav Lakes Valley was proclaimed Triglav National Park. It measured 2,000 ha.
In May 1981 the Triglav National Park Act was passed and it defined the Park as it is known today, specifying two-stage protection regulations.
In 1998 the situation as regards implementation of IUCN categories in TNP was as follows:
1,014 ha – Category I,
24,500 ha - Category II,
58,293 ha - Category V,
several natural monuments - Category III.

6.3. OWNERSHIP

In the first decade after TNP was established (1981 to 1991), the relation between national (state) and private ownership was 70%:30%. In fact, the state land was managed by many managers whose activities were in contrast with nature conservation principles, and the actual situation was quite different.
TNP is the owner of 1,400 ha of the land, that is 1,7 % of the total TNP area.
The situation Category II protected areas already corresponds with the requirements of this category. Provided the nature conservation is supported by the state, the ownership is of secondary importance, and is just the question of how the law is respected.
In the Category V areas almost all the land is privately owned. The TNP Authority is trying to repurchase, lease or make indemnification system for regions of natural heritage which lie in Category V, for regions of special natural and cultural phenomena, and the areas where the pressure of human impact is very high and hard to control.
Together with the TNP Act, the ownership structure in TNP will certainly undergo some changes in the future.

6.4. DOCUMENTATION

The TNP Authority collects data and manages the databases on animate and inanimate nature, natural and landscape attractions (natural heritage) and spatial interventions. There are certain databases, especially the fundamental topographical maps and socio-economic studies that TNP has adopted from the relevant bodies of the Republic of Slovenia. The entire system is in the GIS form. At present, TNP has over 100 spatial data layers in digital format. TNP has had to prepare some database on its own either because they were needed at short notice or because they are not considered high importance on the state level: national park boundaries according to land parcels, digital land cadastre, digital relief model with grid size 10 m, vegetation map, mountain trails

map, and others.
The documentation and databases which cannot be managed spatially are managed in the form of list databases and in other formats. Photo library, daily publications library, registration of relevant buildings and structures of ethnological and architectural heritage, expert publications library and the like.

7. SITE MANAGEMENT

7.1. MANAGEMENT PLANS

In its present form and size, the Park was founded in 1981 with the Triglav National Park Act. In the years 1984-85 a common development programme was drawn up, regarded as the predecessor of the existing Management Plan. In 1999, the concept Natura 2000 was approved and in 1994 a concept of management policy called STRATEGY TNP 2000 was prepared as a plan for gradual adaptation to and implementation of the IUCN protected area management categories. Slovenia's aim was to expand its Category II protected area to 25,000 ha by the year 2000.
The main management objectives in Category II in the Triglav National Park are: nature protection and conservation, education, scientific research and recreation. The standards for nature protection in the Category V are those of protection and of concern for cultural landscape, supporting traditional activities which preserve the typical identity of the cultural landscape and assure sustainable use of natural resources.
According to the Nature Conservation Act, which was passed by the Slovenian Government in 1999, a national park shall have its own management plan. Following this provision, the preparation of professional groundwork for the TNP management plan was completed in 2001. When these bases are successfully co-ordinated, a complete management plan for the Triglav National Park will be drawn up, probably in the year 2002.

7.2. BUDGET AND PERSONNEL

Financial means for regular TNP activities are granted from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia (Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning) - 70 %, and obtained from the Park's own commercial activities - 30 %. Special programmes are financed by relevant ministries (Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry) and obtained from international projects.
Equipment: cars and 4x4 vehicles, stationery and office equipment, computer equipment, optical equipment

The Triglav National Park Authority employs experts from different fields (geography, ethnology, forestry, biology, agronomy, architecture, economics), while supervision in the field is performed by park rangers. TNP employs 40 people, 11 of whom work in expert service, 4 in administration, 2 in servicing, 6 in the TNP Information centre and 17 as park rangers.

8. MAP OF THE SITE AND PUBLICATIONS

Publications and maps enclosed to application form :
Maps
Map of the Triglav National Park, Založba Mladinska knjiga d.d., Ljubljana, 2001
Books and booklets
Triglav National Park – a guide, Založba Mladinska knjiga d.d., Ljubljana, 2001
A guide to THE TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK, Triglavski narodni park, Bled, 1987
Gregori, Janez: **Zelenci : Nature Reserve**, Triglavski narodni park, Bled, 1994
Triglavski narodni park – brošura, Triglavski narodni park,1994

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APPENDIX I

Triglavski narodni park
TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK
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Bled, 5.12. 2002

EUROPEAN DIPLOMA - Application for the Triglav National Park

On the basis of your request for some additional details we are sending you information about current protection status and management plan. We hope that this is written clear and good enough to understand our situation.

PROTECTION STATUS OF THE TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK

The Triglav National Park Act (The Act) established in 1981 regulates the protection at two levels. In the Triglav National Park (TNP) there are central and peripheral territories. All the activities in the central territory are subordinated to the protection of the natural environment, there are more act restrictions. In the peripheral territory people live there and manage the environment and where protection and development with co-natural husbandry being the aim of management in this area.

The protection of nature on the protected areas is the priority task. But in practice it s often in contradiction with development of economic activities which are traditional and important for local inhabitants in the Middle European alpine areas and also present in national parks. While managing and protecting the areas where natural and cultural heritage are the main elements in TNP, the problems appear. However, only brief references are made in the Act in regards to activities such as farming, forestry, traffic which are in the park, are very important and autonomous.

The Public Institution Triglav National Park (PITNP) is authorised for managing of the Triglav National Park with its headquarters in Bled. The supervisory body is the council of the PITNP which consists of representatives of the government of the Republic of Slovenia, six municipalities, representatives of mountain and hunting associations and representatives of employees. The institution works under the direction of the Ministry for environment. The main mission of the PITNP is to exercise control over the implementation of The Act, protecting the nature and encouraging the conatural development in the peripheral territory. Beside that the PITNP also has expert, educational, informative, research, technical task (visitor facilities) and control. The rangers in the park are recognised by their uniform, sign and card. They guide, direct and warn visitors and local inhabitants of the national park and for some breaking the act, they have authority to issue fine.

Protection status and plans

The twenty year old Triglav National Park Act has never been officially implemented nor supported within different sectors and local communities. New cognition in the field of protecting nature within protected areas and examination of the situation after nearly twenty years of managing the Triglav National park shows that some parts of the Act are no longer relevant. For an efficient management of the national park a different, new way to protect the nature and cultural landscape is required. Beside protecting the nature,

adequate development possibilities for co-natural use of the environment must be assured in the peripheral territory.

Views and accessions in the structure of a new concept of protecting and managing of the national park can be different but the national legislation as well as international agreements and trends dictated by the process of joining to the European Community must be taken into consideration. Therefore the aim of the future management of TNP is protecting and regulating the park according to the management of IUCN categories and accepted conventions and expert recommendations. The protection of nature and cultural landscape in the form of II and V management categories prevail in national parks in European alpine areas. According to the nature protection evaluation and in practice the protection of these two categories there is some overlaping but in the central territory II IUCN category should prevail.

The Slovenian Nature Conservation Act (1999) gives legal base in respect of the criteria and standards of international organisations in which The Republic of Slovenia is a member. The guidelines for IUCN management categories belong to international protection standards and criteria.

Actual situation and circumstances in the Triglav National Park correspond only partly to international standards and criteria for protected area. The proposal "Strategies for implementing and realisation of the aims of IUCN management categories", has been ready in the headquarters of TNP since 1994 and it represents possibilities and obligations of progressive adaptation as well as development reconciliation for protection of TNP within internationally recognised standards for natural parks. This is one of the conditions for international recognition of the only slovene national park and for putting on the list of United nations for protected areas**. On the list of UN, TNP has conditionally recognised status of natural park – II IUCN category.**

In future regulations of TNP, two protected areas are planned where the aims and intentions for II and V IUCN management category will be predominant. Also there will be changes made in regard to special preserved areas with characteristics of I (natural reserve), II (natural monument) and IV (protection of habitats) categories. The situation of different IUCN categories in TNP is as follow:
- 1.014 hectares – category (natural reserve)
- 24.500 hectares – II category
- 58.293 hectares – V. category
- several natural monuments – III category (dimensions not relevant)

In recent years there have been promotions of tasks which derive form national legislation and also form different European regulations. Therefore in the area of TNP new habitat's types Natura 2000 and ecologically important areas which have of course according to their characteristics special protection status have been added.

Management plan

In TNP several documents have been prepared which in regards to the contents correspond to the management plan. It is mainly about "Common development programme of TNP" from 1984 / 1985 and already above mentioned "Strategies for implementing and realisation of the aims of IUCN management categories" from 1994. Only Nature Conservation Act has legalised the management plan and determined its contents. In the past two years (2001, 2002) TNP has prepared technical grounding for the management plan but there was no reconciliation nor acceptance due to a specific situation. In 2002 the Ministry for environment started the process of changing the TNP Act respectively the Act Novel. Further reconciliation as well as acceptance of the management plan will be possible only after the TNP Act change which is already in the process of state reconciliation.

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