



**BID-REX**

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# ***Ljubljana Marsh Nature park, Slovenia – Action plan***

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# Ljubljana Marsh Nature park

## Conservation status:

- Ecologically Important Area (EPO)
- 59 valuable natural features
- Natura 2000: SPA site (25 qualification bird species)
- Natura 2000: SAC site (28 qualification plant and animal species)
- 6 nature protected sites
- UNESCO site (prehistoric pile settlement)
- The Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park  
(founded with the Decree on the Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park; Official Gazette of RS, No. 12/08)



Southernmost European bog

*Numenius arquata*



*Crex crex*



*Liparis loeselii*



*Coenonympha oedippus*



*Emys orbicularis*



## SHORT PRESENTATION OF POLICY INSTRUMENT

The managing body - **Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park Public Institute**, was established by a decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2009 (Official Gazette of RS, No. 55/2009).

The **tasks** of the managing body are:

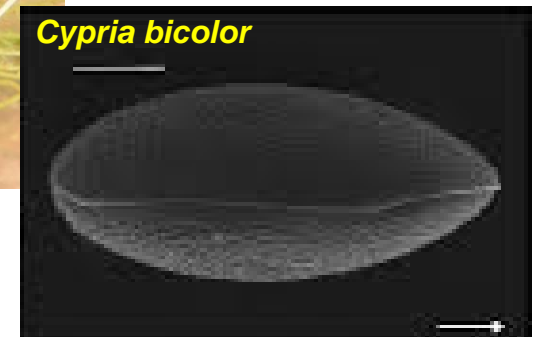
- Preparation of long-term management plans
- annual work programmes based on management plan
- to conduct special tasks related to nature conservation measures
- cooperation with local communities, Institute of RS for Nature Conservation, NGOs, land owners, etc.
- to fulfil the nature conservation goals in the park.



## SHORT PRESENTATION OF POLICY INSTRUMENT

The policy instrument foresees implementation of measures for **long term conservation of species and habitats** where conservation mainly depends on sustainable agricultural practices.

The **main drawback** of the instrument is, that it is focusing mainly on **Natura 2000 species** (53 species), while area host also several **non-Natura 2000 species of national importance**, which are important part of Slovenian biodiversity.



## OBJECTIVES OF ACTION PLAN

- Ljubljana Marsh - priority area in the **Natura 2000 Management programme for Slovenia, 2014-2020 (PUN2000)**
- The suggested measures are **focused on qualifying Natura 2000 species** in terms of the Habitat and Bird Directive implementation.
- **Species prioritization process** based on sound biodiversity information and inclusion of knowledge on sustainable agricultural practices will be established in order to **efficiently use limited nature conservation resources** and cope with user conflicts.
- A **broader framework**, including all existing biodiversity information, for development of **effective and sustainable measures for biodiversity preservation**. This will result in more balanced and effective nature protection regime.

# GOOD PRACTICES IDENTIFIED IN THE BID-REX PROJECT THAT WILL BE USED IN ACTION PLAN

**The Biodiversity Audit Approach** - University of East Anglia  
(Norfolk region, UK)

**Nature Information System** of the Basque Country (Spain)

The NBN Atlas - **National Biodiversity Network** (UK)

lessons learned at **BID-REX workshops**

# REGIONAL CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

**BID-REX partner: University of East Anglia**

**The Biodiversity Audit Approach for identification of regional priorities and conservation gaps** (Dolman s sod. 2012, *J. Appl. Ecol.*)

## SPECIES AUDIT

“Total” species list

Identification of regional specialists

Regional list of priority species



## MANAGEMENT AUDIT

Database of species ecological traits

Identification of species management guilds

Management workshops

**PROPSAL OF MEASURES**

# ACTIONS THAT WILL BE CARRIED OUT

1. Identify and gather all **existing and accessible information on species presence** in Ljubljana Marsh Nature park.

# PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF LJUBLJANA MARSH BIODIVERSITY SPECIES LIST

Group	No. spec.	%
Insecta	2329	44,60
Tracheophyta	982	18,81
Fungi	330	6,32
Arachnida	312	5,97
Vertebrata	304	5,82
Algae	289	5,53
Crustacea	206	3,94
Bryophyta	183	3,50
Mollusca	104	1,99
Annelida	49	0,94
Myriapoda	40	0,77
Lichenes	24	0,46
Myxogastria	22	0,42
Tardigrada	15	0,29
Plathelminthes	14	0,27
Nemathelminthes	13	0,25
Acanthocephala	3	0,06
Hydrozoa	2	0,04
Porifera	1	0,02



Centre for cartography  
of fauna and flora



# ACTIONS THAT WILL BE CARRIED OUT

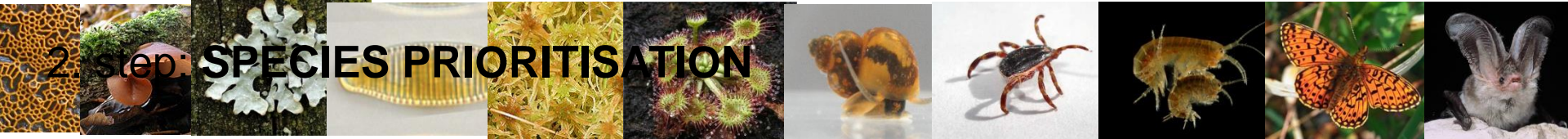
1. Identify and gather all **existing and accessible information on species presence** in Ljubljana Marsh Nature park.
2. Organization of the **information** into the form that will be **accessible on-line to all relevant stakeholders**.
3. **Identification of gaps in biodiversity information** using broad, three level current knowledge classification (unknown, poor and good)
4. Development of a **priority list of species** that are important for the Ljubljana Marsh NP and collation of information on ecological traits of priority species to identify **management species guilds**.
5. Sustainable agricultural practices and conservation measures for the priority species management guilds will be identified and a **list of large scale changes in management** will be proposed.

# WORKING STEPS

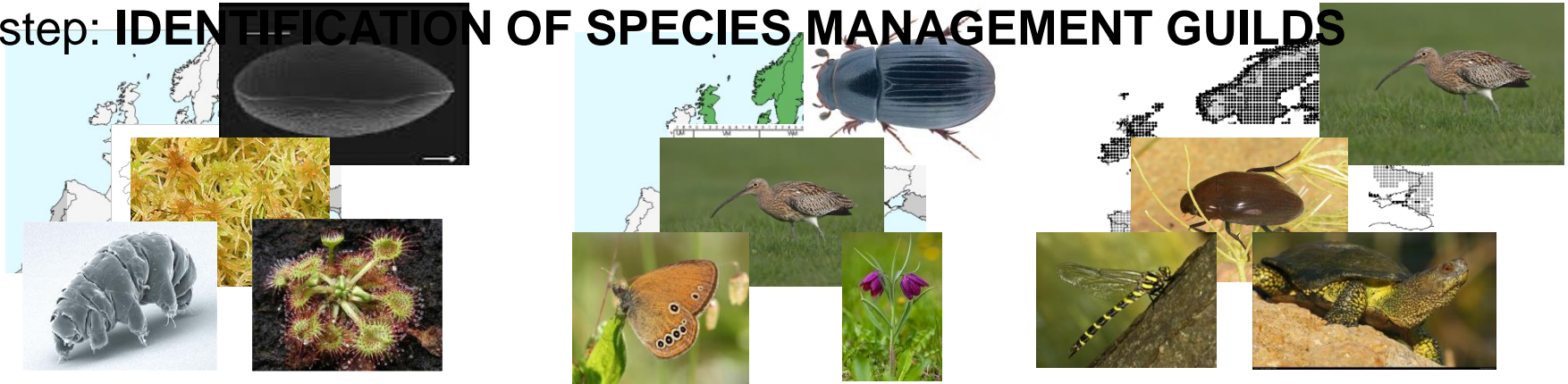
1. step: **BIODIVERSITY SPECIES LIST**



2. step: **SPECIES PRIORITISATION**



3. step: **IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIES MANAGEMENT GUILDS**



4. step: **RECOMENDATION OF CONSERVATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICE**

# ISSUES TO DISCUSS

## 1. TRACK OF BIODIVERSITY UPDATES

When the priority list and species managements guilds will be prepared, how to deal with **future changes** due to new data, changes in trends, etc?

How often do other partners **update** Red lists, priority species **lists** or **management strategies** for biodiversity conservation?

If you have an **online biodiversity database** what is better:

- o dynamic database – all new data entered in the database can immediately be seen on computer.
  - o static database – the new data entered are not seen on the computer only old ones.
- (1) If it is dynamic, you have access to up-to-date information, but it is not possible to perform a quality control for new entered data.
  - (2) If it is static, all data in the database are of good quality (reviewed by experts at the beginning of operational time of the database), but with time it become out-dated.
  - (3) The third option is to have repetitive quality controls (once per year for example), but you need money to pay experts every year to review new data.

# ISSUES TO DISCUSS

## 2. CAPACITY BUILDING AND EXPERT COOPERATION

There are still some biodiversity experts who do not want to cooperate and share the data to be publically available.

Any suggestions how to motivate them for cooperation? What is the main motivation in your countries for experts to participate their data for public good, beside considerable payment?

# ISSUES TO DISCUSS

## 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY AUDIT

One of the objectives of our action plan is to provide list of priority species and prepare list of recommended conservation measurements for species management guilds.

Which arguments are advisable to use for more efficient implementation of proposed measurements (to promote umbrella species, or specialists present within priority species groups, or some other ways)?

How to approach if certain management guilds do not include any umbrella, or charismatic, or Natura 2000 species?



# ISSUES TO DISCUSS

**1. TRACK OF BIODIVERSITY UPDATES**

**2. CAPACITY BUILDING AND EXPERT COOPERATION**

**3. IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY AUDIT**

Thank you!