


# 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

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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



# Natura 2000 site Kobariški Stol



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## BROWN BEAR



## TIGER MOTH





## BROWN BEAR

## TIGER MOTH

# DISTRIBUTION IN SLOVENIA

# BROWN BEAR



31.03.09

**SIZE**

# TIGER MOTH



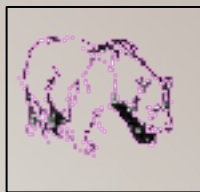
## BROWN BEAR



## TIGER MOTH



## BROWN BEAR



## TIGER MOTH





## 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



## REALITY



- brown bear pass the area without human influence
- tiger moth lives 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 ?**