


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



Natura 2000 site Kobariški Stol

BROWN BEAR



31.03.09

TIGER MOTH



SHAPE



BROWN BEAR

TIGER MOTH

DISTRIBUTION IN SLOVENIA

BROWN BEAR



31.03.09

SIZE

TIGER MOTH



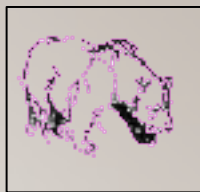
BROWN BEAR



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 ?