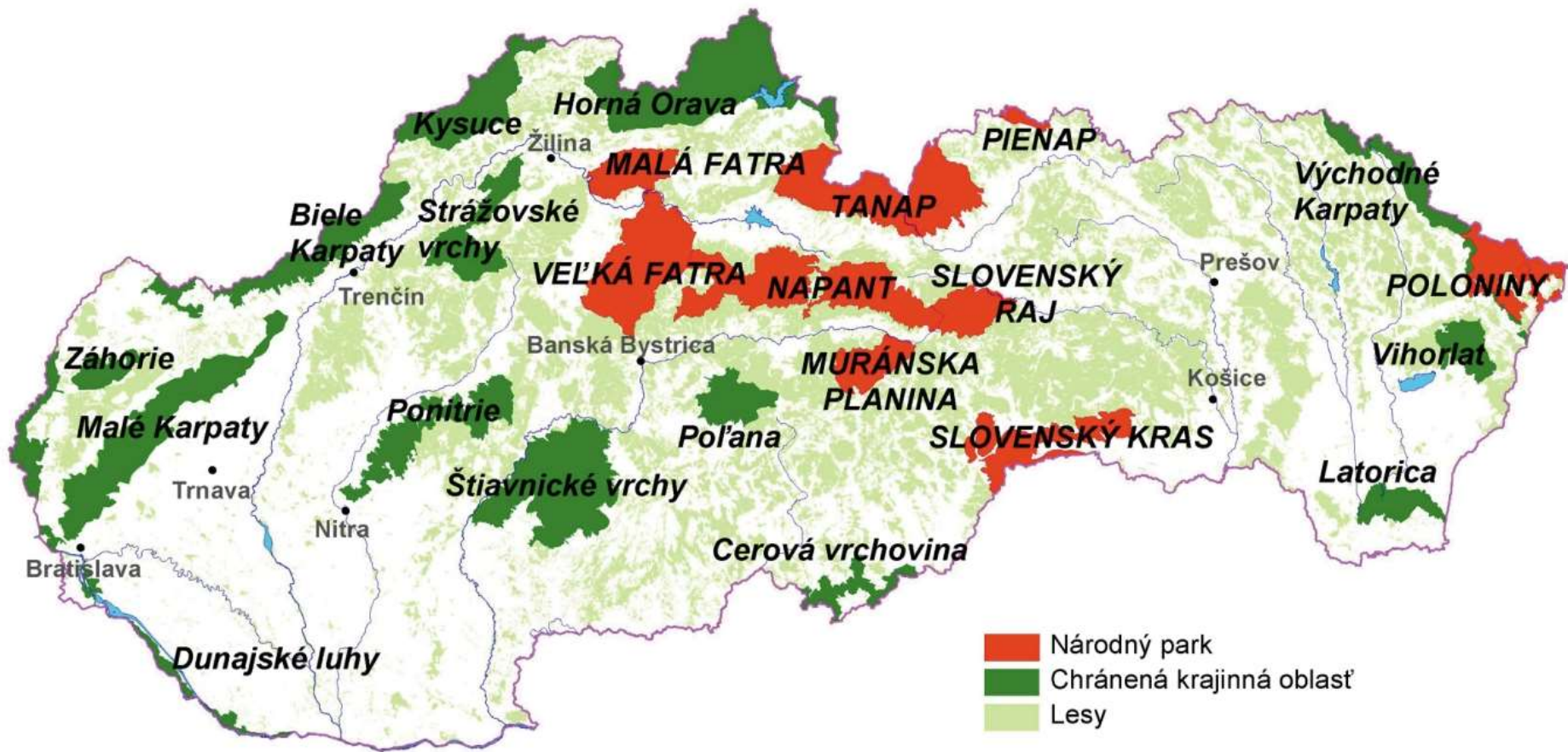


A photograph of a forest during autumn. The trees are covered in golden-brown leaves, and sunlight is streaming through the canopy, creating a bright, hazy atmosphere. The text is overlaid in red on the upper half of the image.

New management plan and new zonation of NP Slovenský raj - introduction, experiences

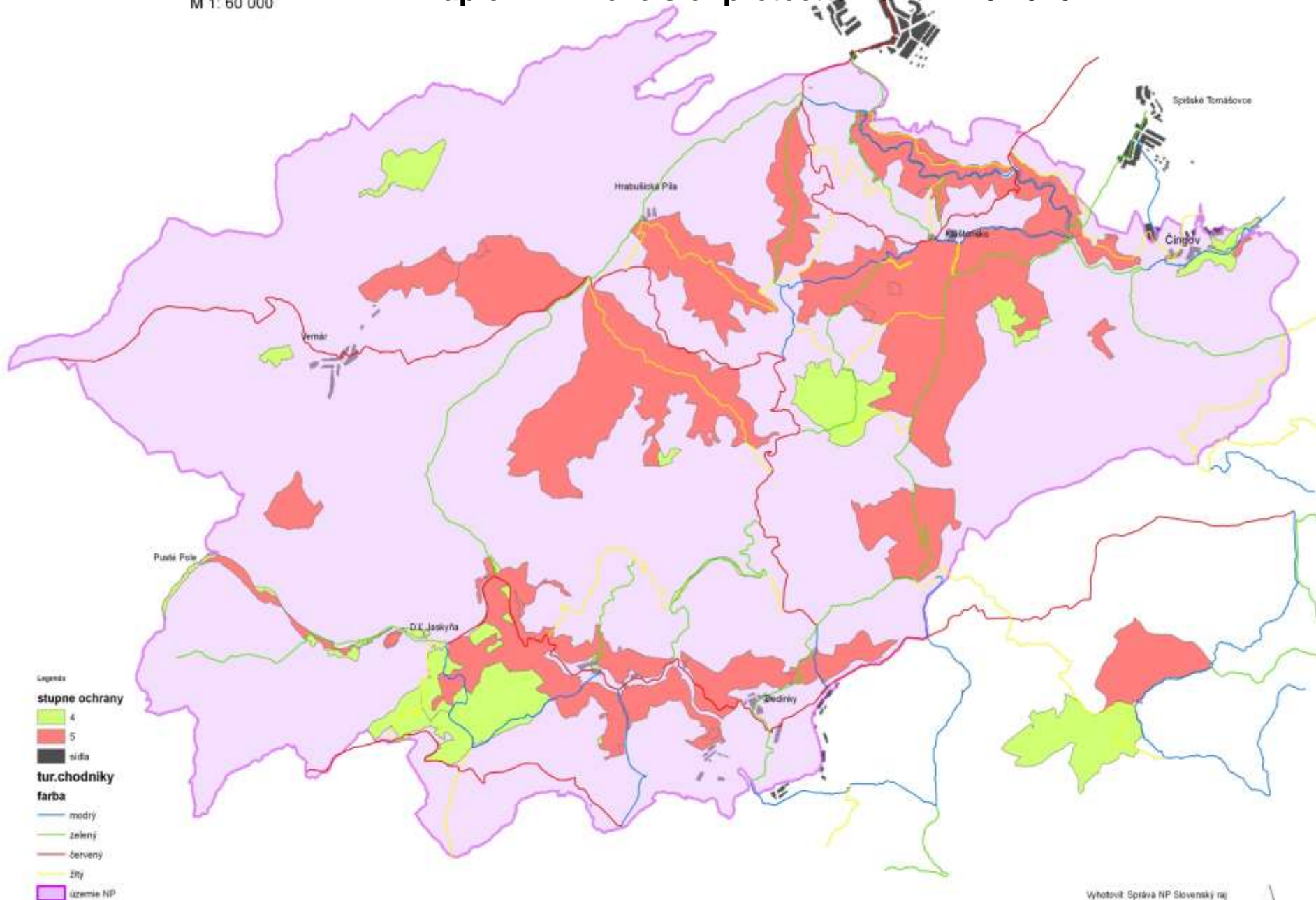
Marek Leskovjanský, Administration of NP Slovenský raj



- Národný park
- Chránená krajinná oblasť
- Lesy

NP Slovenský raj

Slovak Paradise National Park is a natural and extraordinary territory of the Western Carpathians. It is characterized by unique karst landscape with lots of plateaus, canyons and gorges, but also the wealth of underground karst formations. So far the nearly 500 known caves, Dobšinská ice cave is from 2004 UNESCO World Heritage. Hornád river in the north and south of the river Hnilec created massive rock canyons. Smaller flows modeled in the original Slovak Paradise massif over twenty narrow rocky gorges with steep cliffs, rapids and waterfalls. The area is extremely rich in terms of biodiversity. Known almost 1,000 species of vascular plants, of which 117 species are registered in the National Red List.



Natural values – habitats, fauna and flora, of NP

Were identified 72 kinds of animals of European importance and 122 species of national importance.

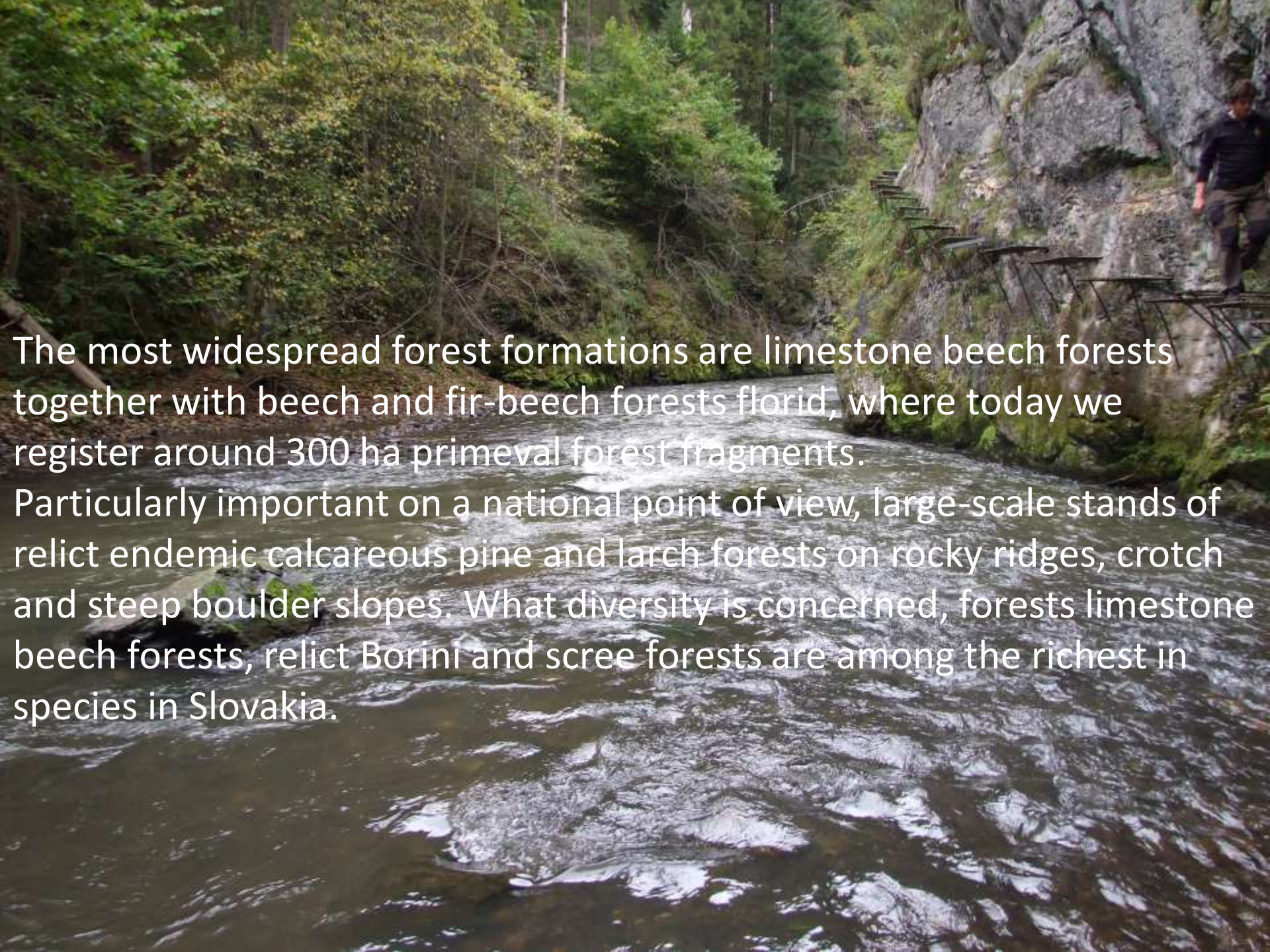
There's more than 2,000 species of butterflies, 400 species of beetles, 350 species of dipterous insects, more than 180 species of nematodes, 150 species of molluscs.

Of vertebrates are represented all the large carnivores - brown bear, wolf and lynx.

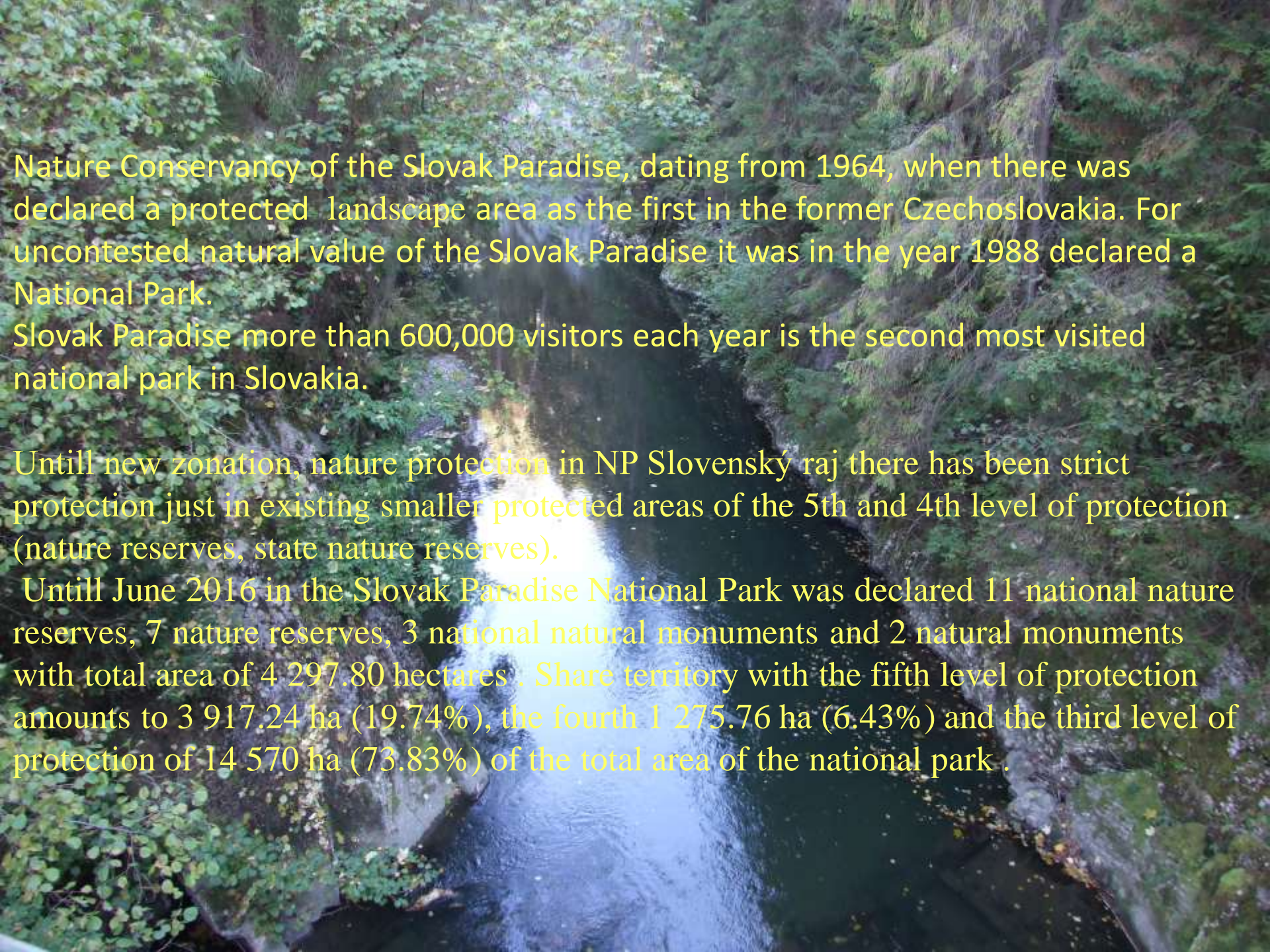
Large number of underground space provide suitable conditions for bats, which are found 18 kinds.

High biodiversity of comprehensive forest complexes, rock, meadow and wetland habitats, establishment of the existence of 30 habitats of European importance and 9 habitats of national importance.

Kopanecké meadows are among the richest in species in plant communities across Europe on 1 m² grows more than 71 species of higher plants.



The most widespread forest formations are limestone beech forests together with beech and fir-beech forests florid, where today we register around 300 ha primeval forest fragments. Particularly important on a national point of view, large-scale stands of relict endemic calcareous pine and larch forests on rocky ridges, crotch and steep boulder slopes. What diversity is concerned, forests limestone beech forests, relict Borini and scree forests are among the richest in species in Slovakia.



Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Paradise, dating from 1964, when there was declared a protected landscape area as the first in the former Czechoslovakia. For uncontested natural value of the Slovak Paradise it was in the year 1988 declared a National Park.

Slovak Paradise more than 600,000 visitors each year is the second most visited national park in Slovakia.

Untill new zonation, nature protection in NP Slovenský raj there has been strict protection just in existing smaller protected areas of the 5th and 4th level of protection (nature reserves, state nature reserves).

Untill June 2016 in the Slovak Paradise National Park was declared 11 national nature reserves, 7 nature reserves, 3 national natural monuments and 2 natural monuments with total area of 4 297.80 hectares . Share territory with the fifth level of protection amounts to 3 917.24 ha (19.74%), the fourth 1 275.76 ha (6.43%) and the third level of protection of 14 570 ha (73.83%) of the total area of the national park .

New zonation of NP Slovenský raj

The aim of zoning is to establish clear rules in the mode and intensity of use of any land in the national park for all stakeholders - owners and land users, local authorities, local residents, entrepreneurs in tourism and others who in any way make use of the national park.

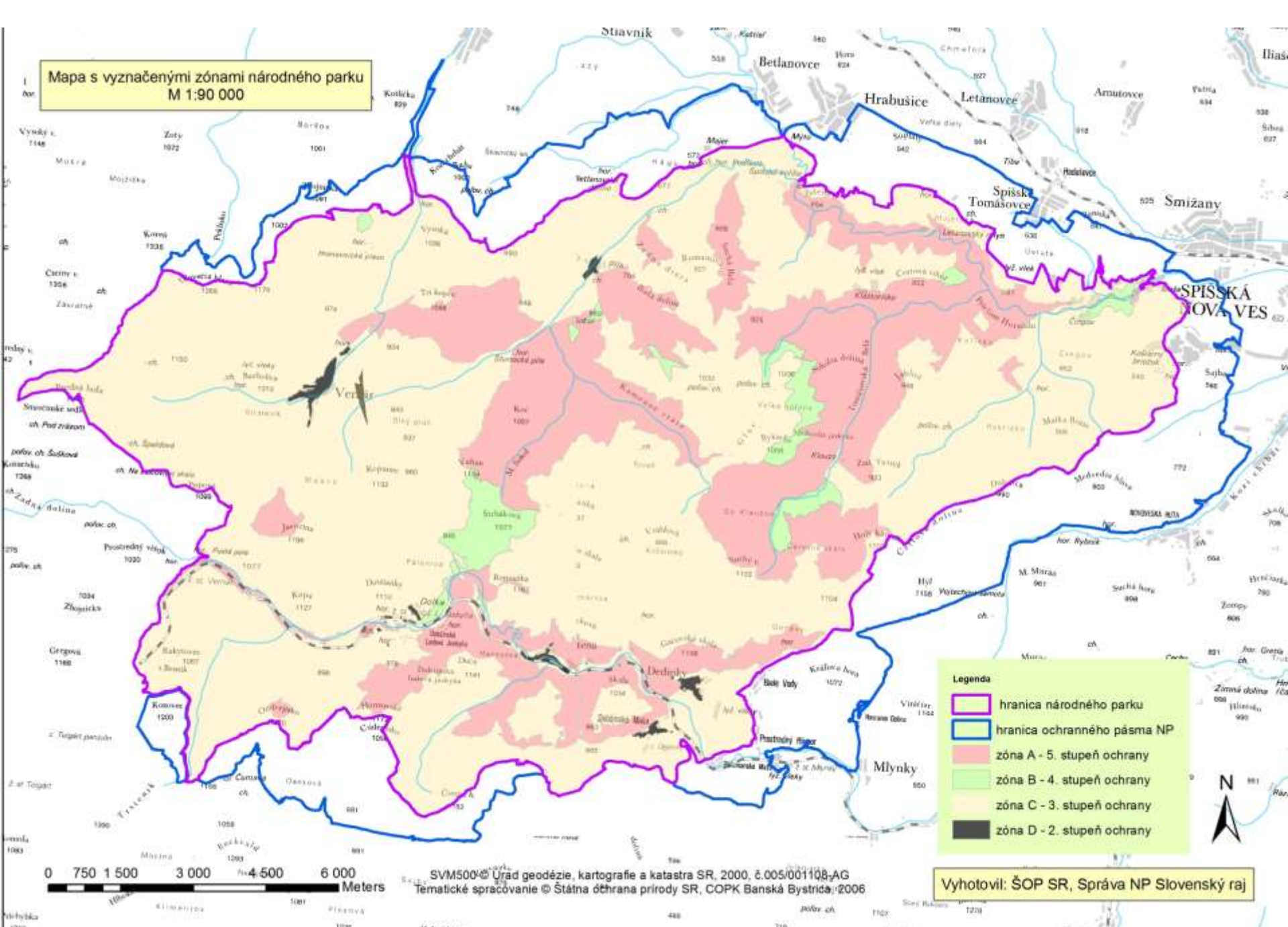
Habitats with a high degree of naturalness and preservation, which are not used for agriculture and only a limited extent, be used for forestry activities are designed to Zone A of the fifth degree. A share of the key areas where the aim is to protect ecosystems undisturbed development, the National Park increased by more than a fifth.

In zone B of the fourth level of protection is the goal of long-term reconstruction of forest towards natural forests in the planned term from 10 to 30 years. This means that the definition of Zone B is temporary, after completion of the reconstruction of the forests are declared in zone A.

Parts of the territory of the national park, where the aim is to ensure the favorable conservation status of habitats or species in the permanent use of land for forestry or agricultural activities are included in zone **C with the third level** of protection.

Built-up areas of municipalities in the national park to the second degree of protection in Zone D.

Mapa s vyznačenými zónami národného parku
M 1:90 000



Legenda

- hranica národného parku
- hranica ochranného pásma NP
- zóna A - 5. stupeň ochrany
- zóna B - 4. stupeň ochrany
- zóna C - 3. stupeň ochrany
- zóna D - 2. stupeň ochrany

0 750 1 500 3 000 4 500 6 000 Meters

SVM500 © Úrad geodézie, kartografie a katastra SR, 2000, č.005/001108-AG
Tematické spracovanie © Štátna ochrana prírody SR, COPK Banská Bystrica, 2006

Vyhotoval: ŠOP SR, Správa NP Slovenský raj

The territory of the Slovak Paradise national park is divided into zones A, B, C and D.

zone A

Area: 4 682.32 ha

Parts of the territory of the national park, which represent the original or a few human activities altered habitats of European importance or habitats of national importance. The basic framework for action: leaving undisturbed habitats, spontaneous development without human intervention.

In zone A true fifth level of protection

zone B

Area: 515.66 hectares

Parts of the national park are posed by human-altered forest habitats, where the aim is to ensure the favorable conservation status of such habitats and longer term reconstruction stands on state close to nature (natural forest) no later than the term of 30 years and the subsequent reclassification of land in zone A.

The basic framework for action: a special management regime - actively reconstruction interventions to improve the species composition and structure of vegetation on the state as close to natural forest.

In zone B is fourth level of protection

zone C

Area: 14 135.99 ha

Parts of the territory of the national park, where the aim is to ensure the favorable conservation status of such habitats or species in the permanent use of land for forestry or agricultural activity and in case of tourist centers in order to protect the preservation of the natural character of these sites.

zone D

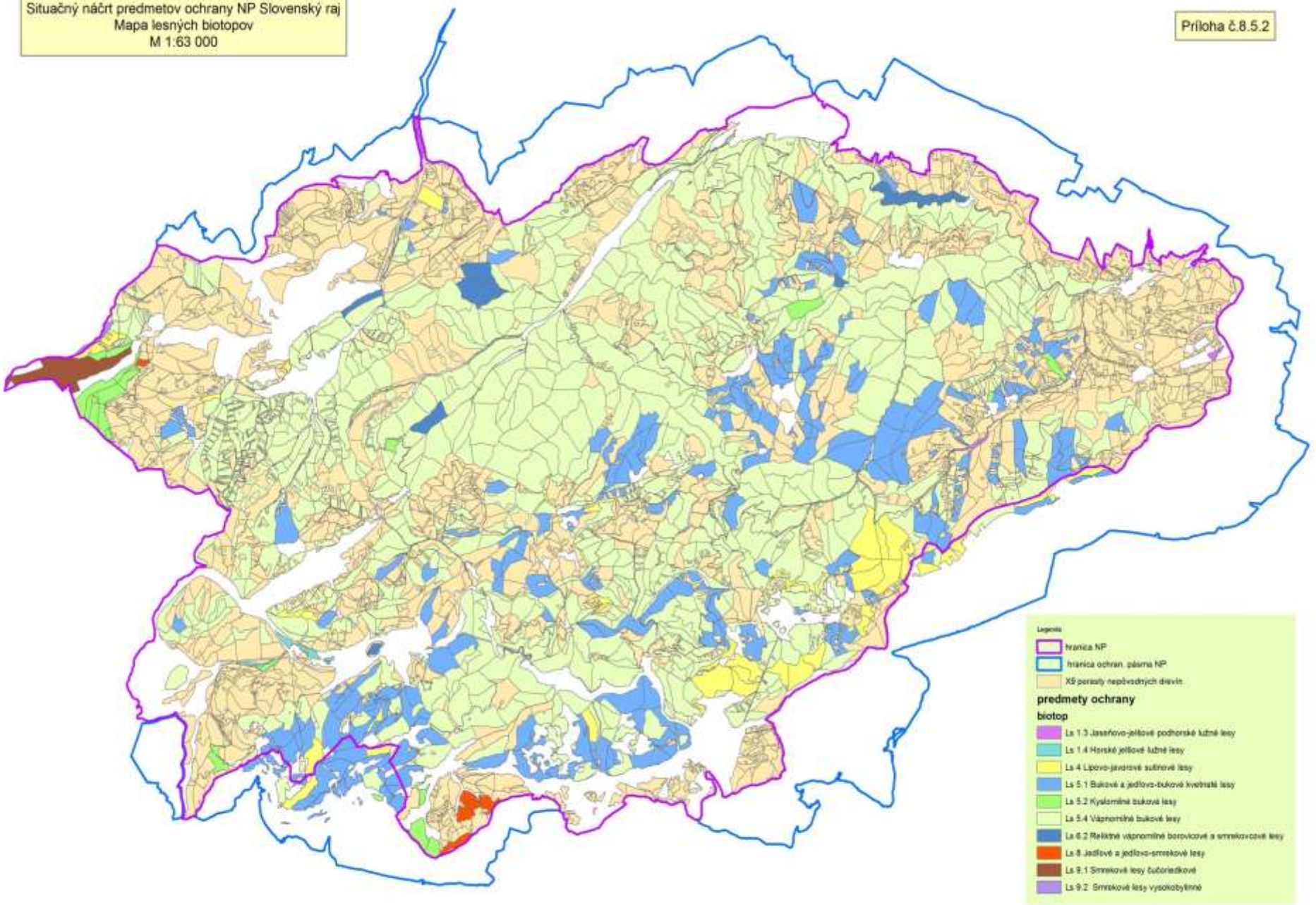
Area: 79.70 ha

Parts of the territory of the national park, which are built-up areas of municipalities in the national park, where natural science and conservation valuable areas are absent or underrepresented. In order to protect the limited development of the area without disturbing the characteristic landscape.

Name of habitat	Code of habitat NATURA 2000	habitat (P), of European value (EV) of national value (NV)	Numbers of locations
<i>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</i>	91E0*	EV, P	Two – Vernársky potok, Červený jarok
<i>Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)</i>	91E0*	EV, P	10-20
<i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines	9180*	EV, P	Tens of locations
<i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests	9130	EV	The second biggest forest habitats, hundreds of locations
<i>Luzulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests	9110	EV	Till 20
Medio-European subalpine beech woods with <i>Acer</i> and <i>Rumex arifolius</i>	9140	EV	Two – Sokol, Ondrejisko
Medio-European limestone beech forests of the <i>Cephalanthero-Fagion</i>	9150	EV	The most widespread forest habitats, hundreds of locations
Western Carpathian Calcicolous <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> forests	91Q0	EV	Tens of locations
Bog woodland	91D0*	EV, P	Three – Havrania dolina, Predná hoľa, Boserpalské mláky
Acidophilous <i>Picea</i> forests of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Vaccinio-Piceetea</i>)	9410	EV	10
Acidophilous <i>Picea</i> forests of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Vaccinio-Piceetea</i>)	9410	EV	8







Legenda

- hranica NP
- hranica ochran. pásma NP
- X5 porasty nepôvodných drevín

predmety ochrany

biotop

- La 1.3 Jaseňovo-jelľové podhorské lučné lesy
- La 1.4 Horské jelľové lučné lesy
- La 4 Lipo-javorové súňové lesy
- La 5.1 Bukové a jedľovo-bukové kvetnulé lesy
- La 5.2 Kyslíkové bukové lesy
- La 5.4 Vápnomilné bukové lesy
- La 6.2 Reliktné vápnomilné borovicové a smrekovcové lesy
- La 8 Jedľové a jedľovo-smrekové lesy
- La 9.1 Smrekové lesy čučerácké
- La 9.2 Smrekové lesy vysokobytné





The national park is located 16 827.54 hectares of forest. The area of forest land in the national park is 17 292.59 ha.

Forestation of the national park is therefore 89%.

In the buffer zone of the national park is located 3 376.48 hectares of forest.

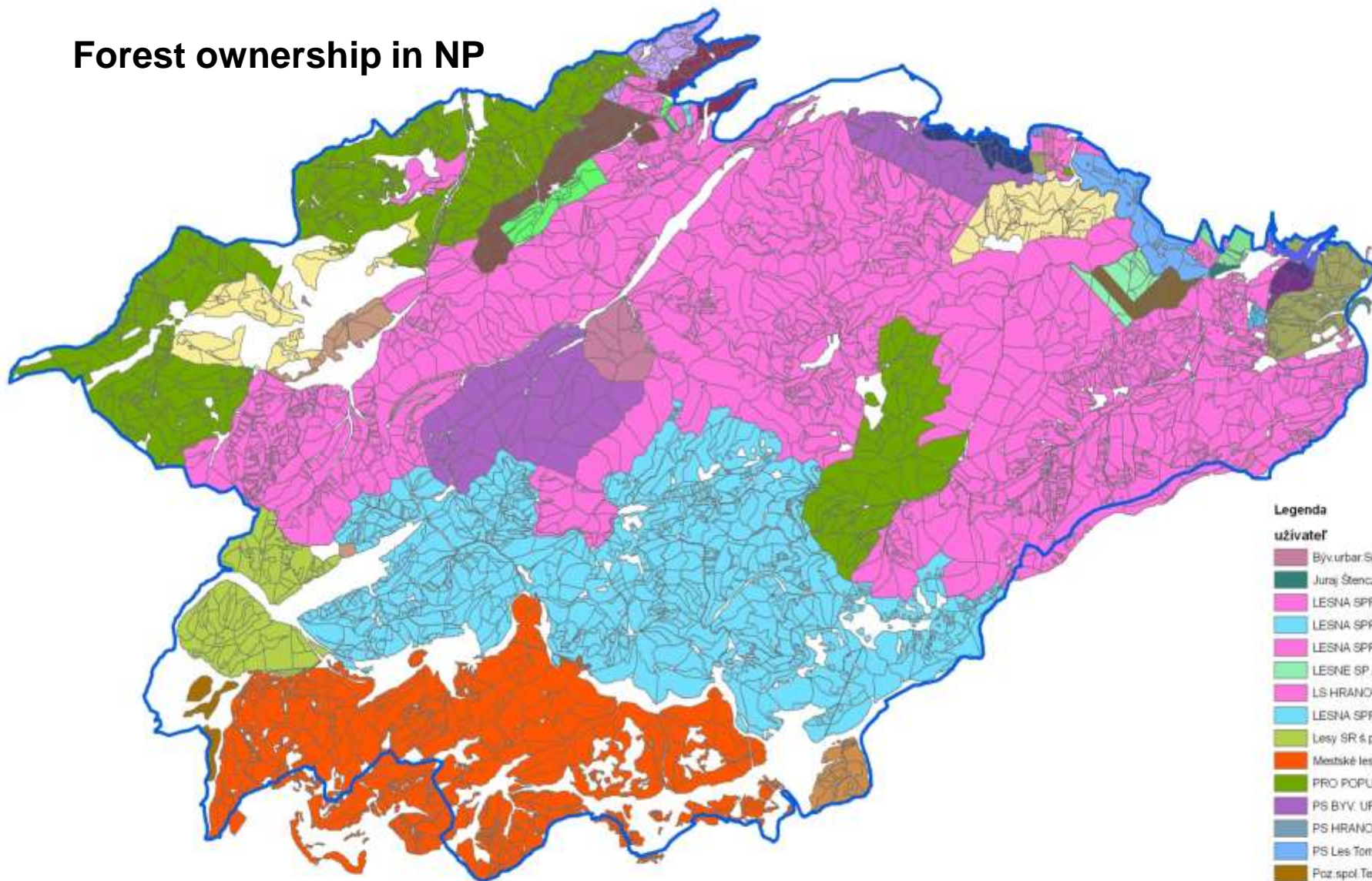
Forestation of the buffer zone of the national park is therefore 62%.

Forest land in the protected zone of the national park are covering 3 636.62 hectares.

Extreme natural conditions and the difficult availability of significantly limiting forestry land use.

Forest management intensity influenced by the fact that almost half of all forests are classified in category of protective forests.

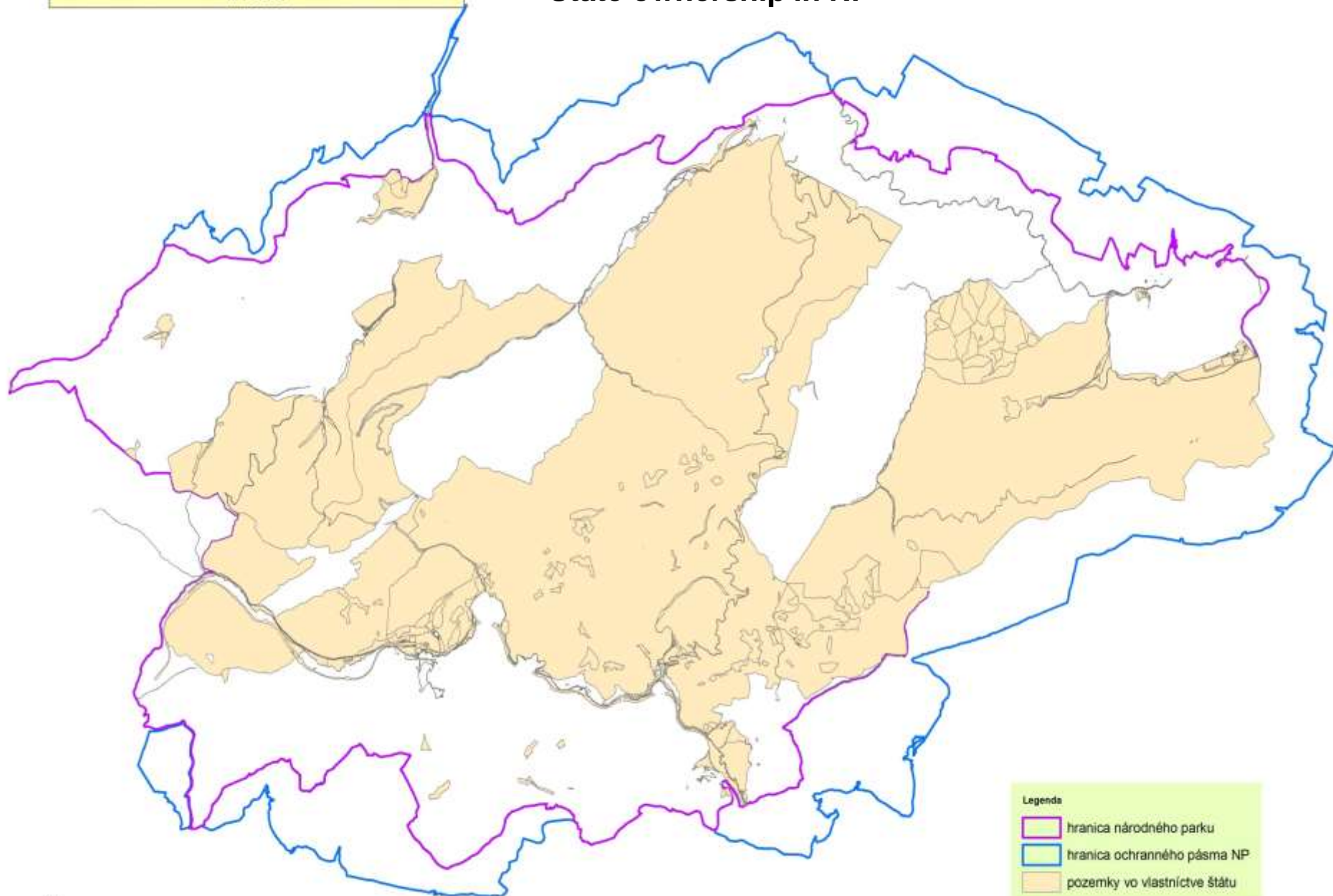
Forest ownership in NP



Legenda

uživatel

- Býv. urbar. Spiš - Štvtok
- Juraj Štenczel
- LESNÁ SPRÁVA HRABUS
- LESNÁ SPRÁVA LADOVA
- LESNÁ SPRÁVA SMIZANY
- LESNE SP A URB ARNUTI
- LS HRANOVNICA
- LESNÁ SPRÁVA LADOVA
- Lesy SR & p. OZ Beňuš
- Mestské lesy Doblná
- PRO POPULO Poprad
- PS BYV. URB. HRABUSIC
- PS HRANOVNICA
- PS Les Tomášovce
- Pol. spol. Telgát
- SPOL. URB. SP. TOMASOV
- URBAR A PAS. SP. VERN
- URBARIAT LETANOVCE
- Urb. združ. obce Jánovce
- Urbar. skup. Slavkovský
- ZDR. VLAST. LESA SMIZA



Legenda

- hranica národného parku
- hranica ochranného pásma NP
- pozemky vo vlastníctve štátu

Nešlúž na právne úkony.

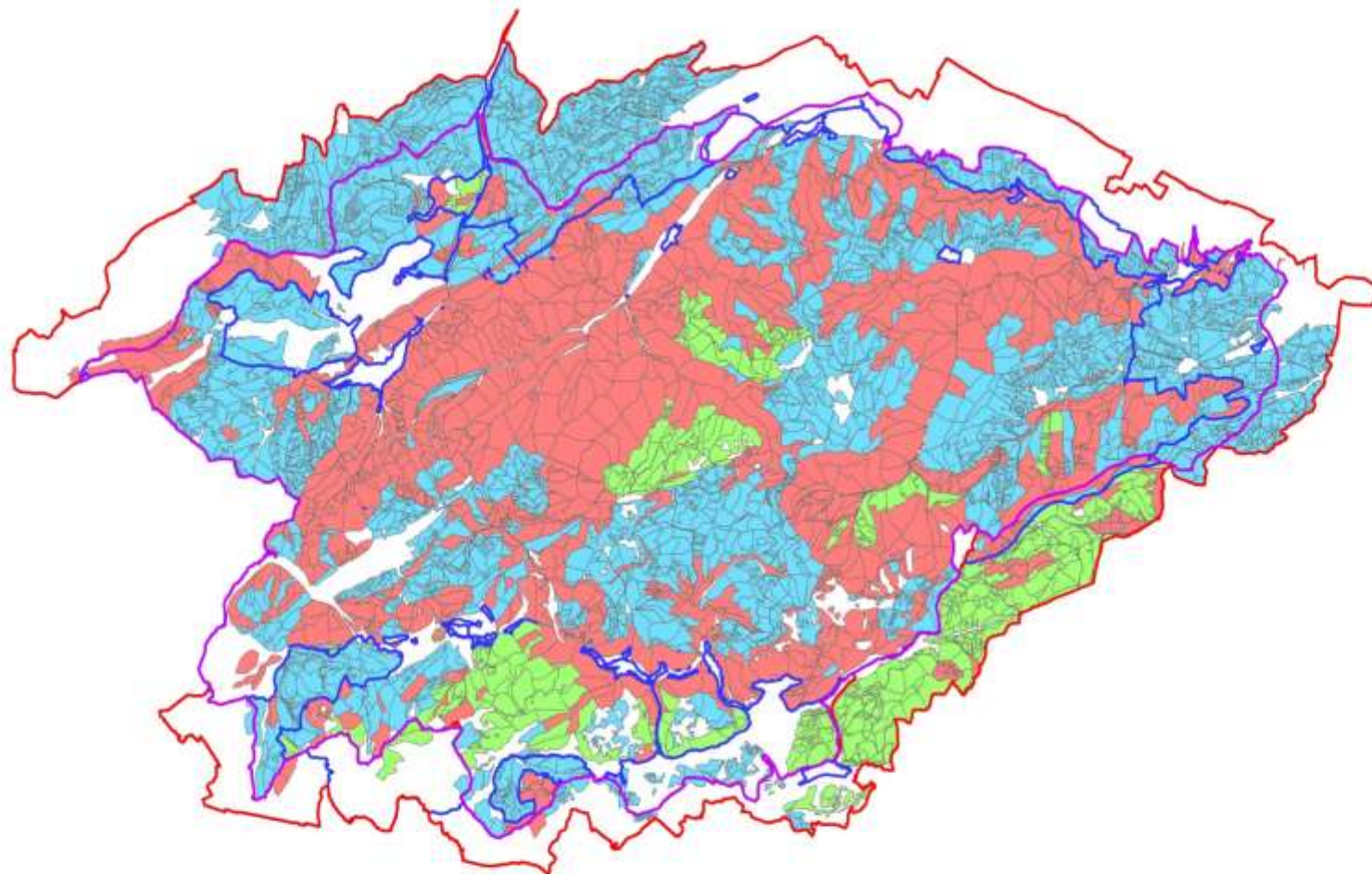
Informačný systém katastra nehnuteľností © Úrad geodézie, kartografie a katastra Slovenskej republiky. Dátum poslednej aktualizácie: 1. 1. 2015
Tematické spracovanie © Štátna ochrana prírody SR, Banská Bystrica, 2015

Vyhotovit: ŠOP SR, Správa NP Slovenský raj, 30.9.2015



NP Slovenský raj/SKUEV 0112
 Mapa kategórie lesov
 M 1: 85 000

Category of forests – produced forests, protective forests and forests with special use



Legenda

-  navrhovaná hranica NP
 -  navrhovaná hranica OP NP
 -  SKUEV "Slovenský raj"
- kategória lesa**
-  lesy hospodárske
 -  lesy ochranné
 -  lesy osobitného určenia

0 1 700 3 400 6 800 Meters



Date: september 2009
 Organizačn: Správa NP Slovenský raj
 © Copyright by: Správa NP Slovenský raj



The process of creating zones – forests

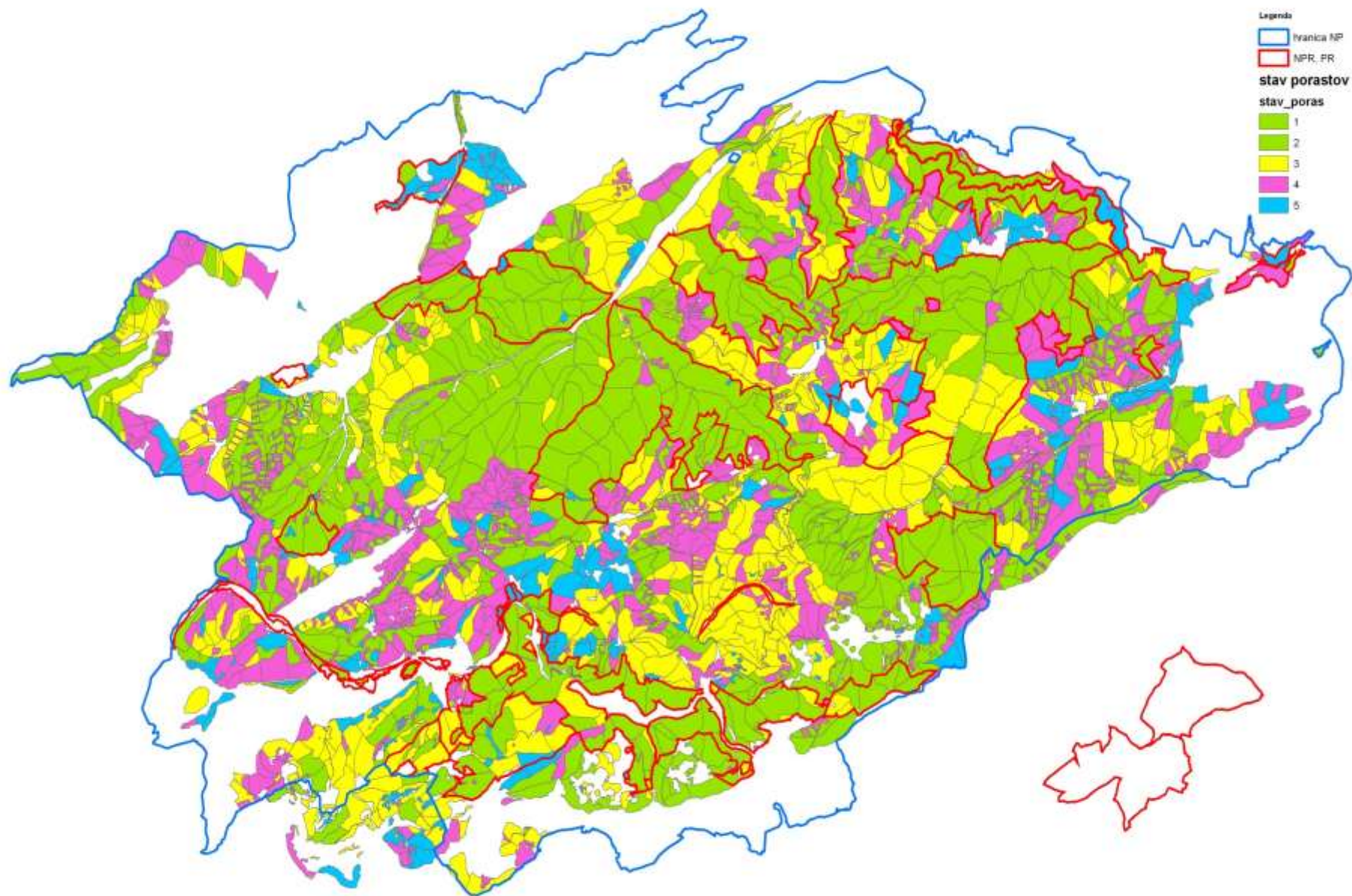
Degree of naturalness - 5-point scale, says the preservation of vegetation in the polygon of „naturalness" ranging from the best - natural forest. The criteria for the polygon to stagenature are defined below. For a given degree of naturalness must paywhile all the criteria set out in Section main features unless otherwise indicated. Each mapped polygons that can have only one degree of naturalness.



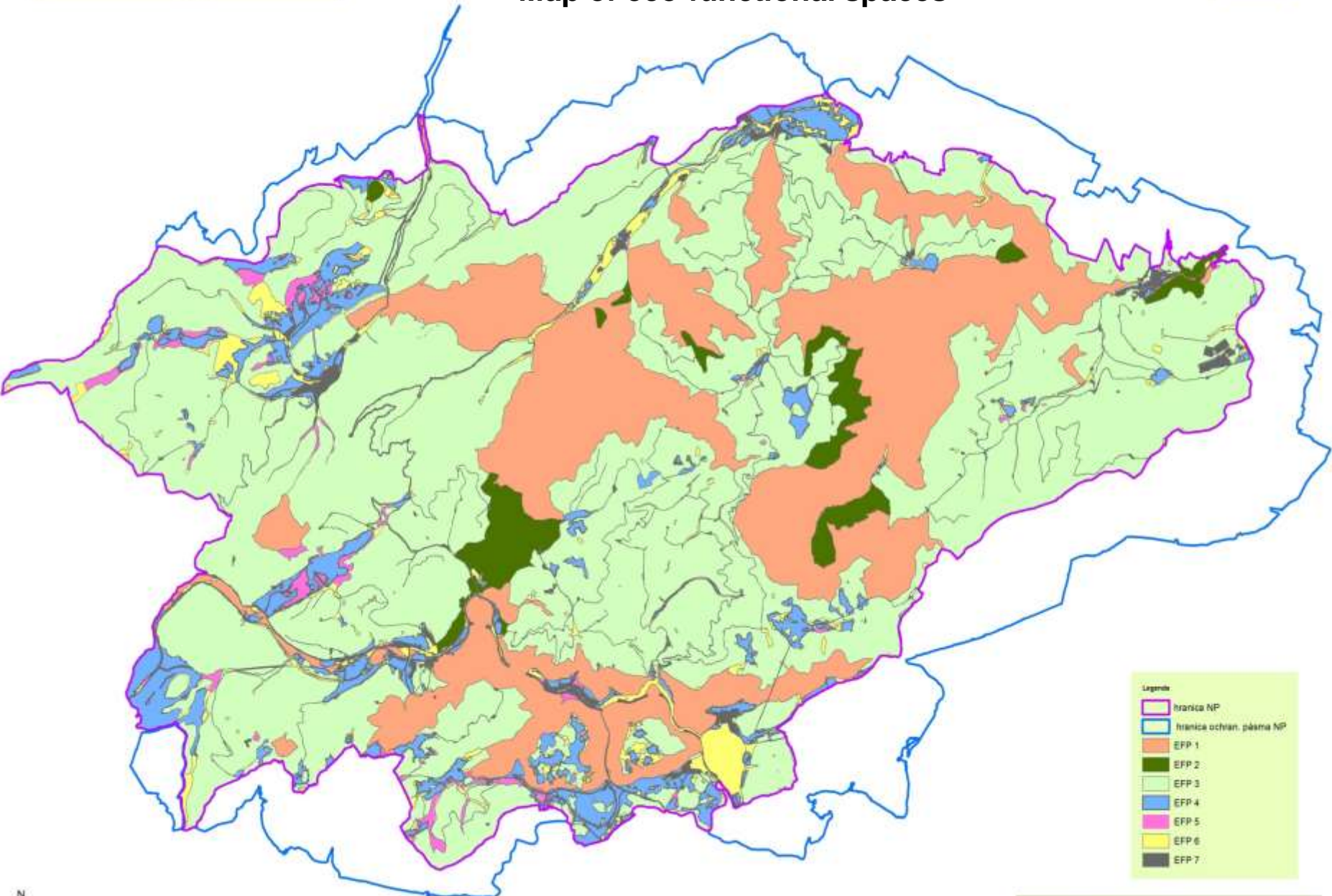
Degree of naturalness	Characteristic	Main signs
1. Natural Forest	Forest stand primeval appearance, no obvious traces of human activity. It is recognized hooded timber harvesting in the past. For their part also we consider those parts of natural forests affected by natural disasters and left to natural development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - species composition in accordance with the site conditions - .structure of natural forest, - self-regulation and auto-regenerative process, - Coarse dead wood in various stages of decay and the quantity of at least 15 pieces / ha, - Trees close physical age. - - Calamitous areas after disturbances in the natural forest left to natural development
2. Naturalistic forest	Forest stand with native species composition and partially altered spatial construction, caused extensive human activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - species composition in accordance with the site conditions or only minimally changed.the proportion of native trees (including the preparation) is $\geq 85\%$, - the stands are free from alien tree species - - Stand structure is partially changed, always a different age, generally multilayered stands - Occasionally coarse dead wood, at least 1piece / ha
3. Mostly natural forest	Stand with the representation of natural and anthropogenic character, and natural features and processes are equally represented with characters and anthropic processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stands with significantly altered species composition, but the proportion of native trees (including the preparation) is $\geq 70\%$ - - The occurrence of invasive species of plants and herbs does not exceed the framework set for individual habitats - .- Stand structure is stronger and completely changed (even-stands) - Calamitous areas or areas for restoration when undergoing natural regeneration of trees or a combination of natural and artificial regeneration of trees and is a secure young forest cover

Degree of naturalness	Characteristic	Main signs
4. Varied forest	Stand with the representation of natural and anthropic characters and anthropic features predominate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stands significantly altered species composition, where the share of native trees (including the preparation) is less than 70% but this is not a monoculture and / or - The occurrence of invasive species and invasive herbs less clearly goes beyond the framework established for the various habitats, but their share is less than 90% - - Stands in the initial stage of development to the calamity areas or regenerated areas that have not reached the stage of secure forest cover, - there are not habitats of European or national importance, but it is non-native tree species habitat
5. Transformed forest	Forest stand only with anthropic signs non-natural look.	<p>stands based artificial regeneration, which is not in accordance with the site conditions and have evidently monocultural character and / or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The occurrence of invasive species and invasive herbs extends well beyond the framework established for the specific habitats, presence of invasive species is $\geq 90\%$ - there are not habitats of European or national importance, but it is non-native tree species habitat

Naturalness of forests – 5 point scale



Map of eco-functional spaces



Legenda

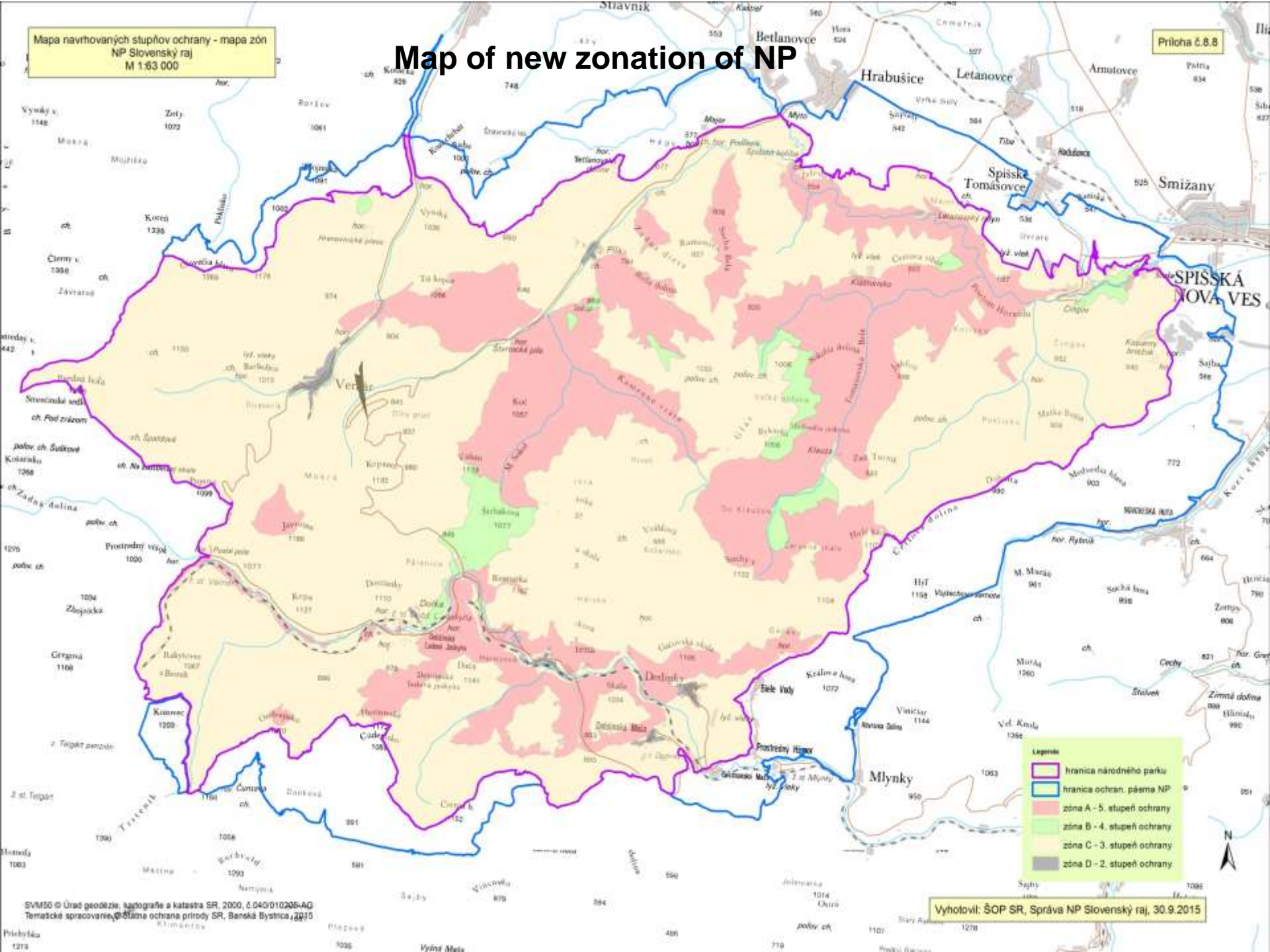
- hranica NP
- hranica ochran. pásma NP
- EFP 1
- EFP 2
- EFP 3
- EFP 4
- EFP 5
- EFP 6
- EFP 7



Mapa navrhovaných stupňov ochrany - mapa zón
NP Slovenský raj
M 1:63 000

Map of new zonation of NP

Príloha č.8.8



Implementation of zoning requires an agreement between the owners and the State Nature Conservancy!

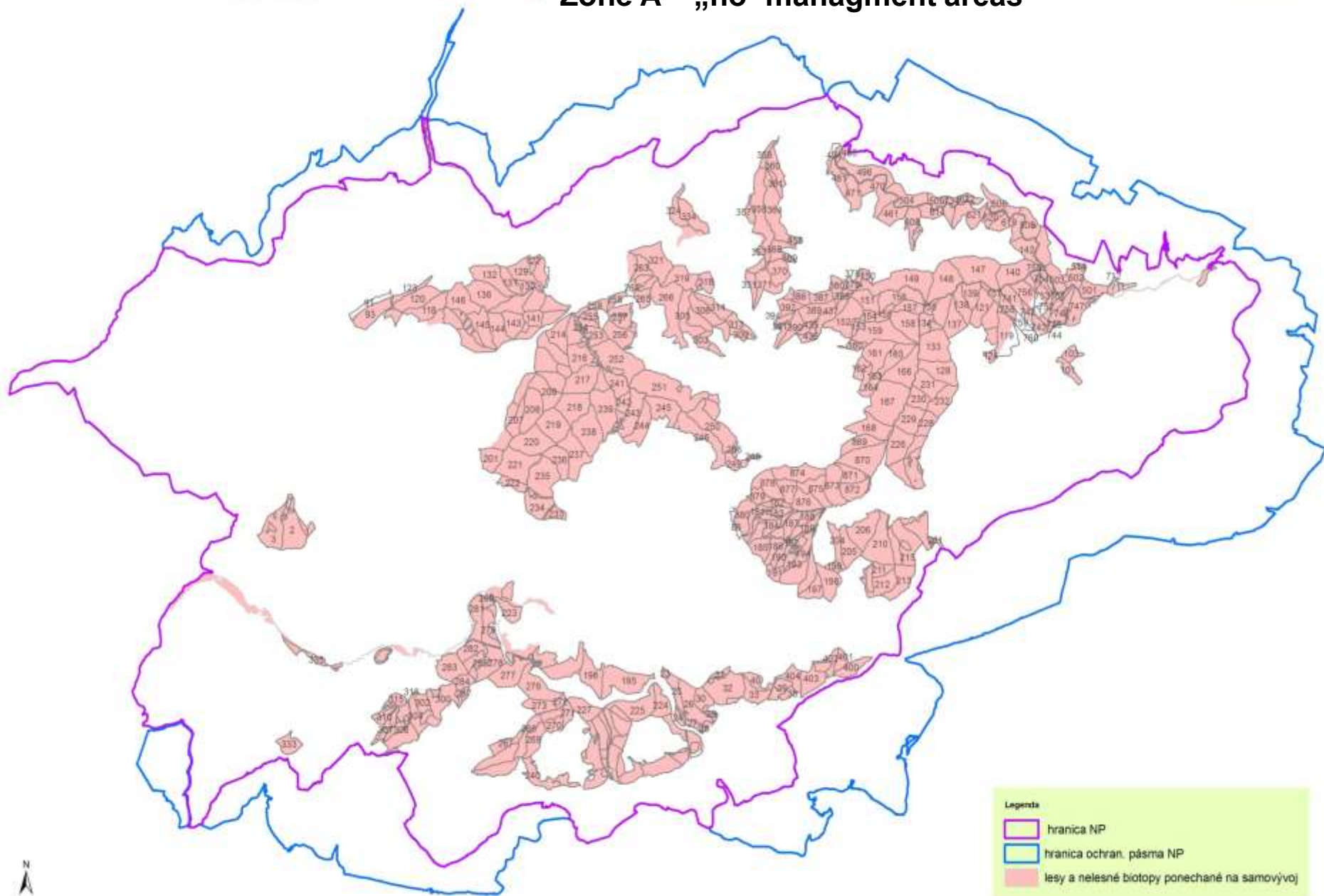
State ownership – no compensations – just Agreement with Forest of Slovak republic, state enterprise

Non- state ownership – Agreements and compensation for non – state owners

The national park is proposed to use several forms of compensation for the limitation of the current management under § 61 of Act no. 543/2002 Coll. on nature and landscape protection

- 1. Lease of land** — from non-state owners to to hand of State Nature Conservancy - the lease agreement for 30 years – 6 non-stat owners – forest and land communities – urbars – total area 341,68 ha in zone A
- 2. Purchase of land** - in the state property. This is a purchase of 81.19 hectares of forest in the fifth degree of protection from the company Les Tomasovce, land community.
- 3. Financial compensation** - the distinction between current management and management "without intervention,,(no managment in zone A)
When co-owner involvement in the RDP measures Payments under Natura 2000 in the 5th stage of forest land is the payment of € 52.50 / ha on the amount of financial compensation deducted.

Zone A – „no- management areas“



Contractual care –

Including contract care scheme in Zone B on the area of 177.79 hectares and contract care in Zone C Permanent grassland under construction

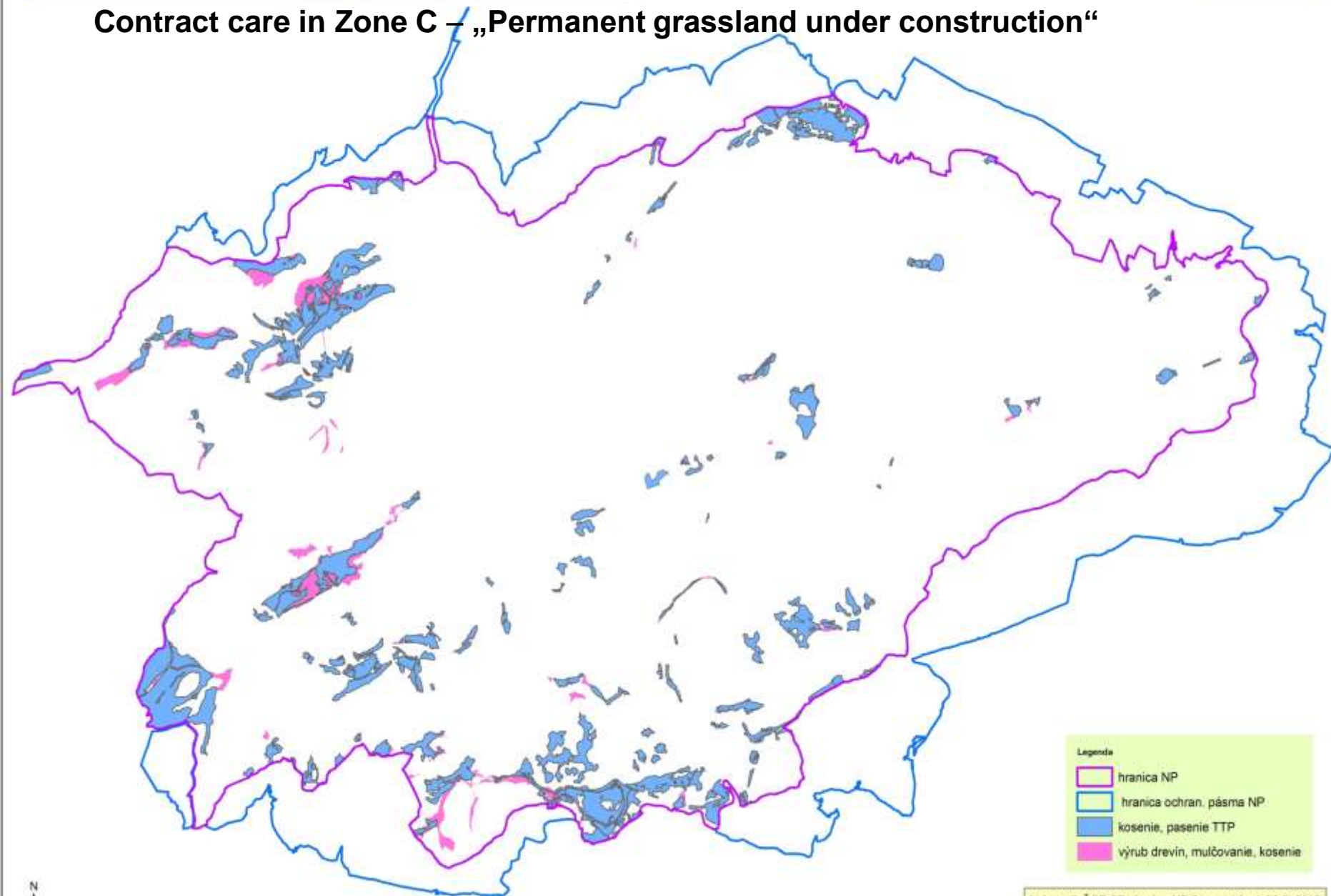
Contract care scheme in Zone B

1. Reconstruction of stands in a state to spontaneous development towards natural forest includes restrictions on logging and increased costs to implement a special management regime (special forestry practices in tending and restoration timber)
2. Manual decortication of infected spruce trees, carrier bark of forest stand and leave debarked wood in place, 100 m³ per year

Contract care in Zone C – „Permanent grassland under construction“

1. Surface felling of trees except more pronounced formations involved stands at the limits of roof terraces, ravines, rocky sections and aesthetic landscaping and operating solitary species (mostly goes to keep the oldest trees). The total cover of trees after felling reaches a maximum of 20%
2. Areas that will be used in the future as meadows, in the first year carried mulching and mowing in the second year regarding removal of biomass
3. The land that will be used in the future as pasture is carried out intensive grazing livestock (sheep, goats, cattle) for two years

Contract care in Zone C – „Permanent grassland under construction“















Thanks for
paying
attention.

You are
welcome
in NP
Slovenský
raj!