

Phare Framework Contract -  
Environment

OSS No. ZZ95.24/01.08

Goričko Nature Park  
Inventory and  
preparation of  
Development and  
Management Plan

Final Report

December 1999

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## Introduction

The project **Inventory and Preparation of Development and Management Plan for the area of the proposed Goričko Nature Park** has been carried out on the basis of the project task (TOR) and the accepted Inception Report.

The project was composed of two work phases:

- Phase 1 (inventory of natural and cultural heritage)
- Phase 2 (development guidelines)

Both phases began to be implemented in November 1998 and were concluded in November 1999.

The project has been monitored by the elected Steering Committee, which at its meeting held on January 29<sup>th</sup> 1999 accepted, with a minor correction, the Inception Report.

The following people were voted into the Steering Committee:

*President of the Committee,*

Alma Vičar, Ministry for Environment and Physical Planning, Ljubljana

*Members with right to vote,*

Daniel Kalamar, Mayor of the Grad Council

Franc Cipot, Mayor of the Moravske Toplice Council

Janko Urbanek, Institute for the Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage, Maribor

Slavko Švenda, Veterinary Institute, Murska Sobota

Rudi Cipot, Triglav Insurance Company, Murska Sobota

*Observers of the project,*

Irena Brcko-Kogoj, Ministry for Environment and Physical Planning, Ljubljana

Andrej Horvat, Phare CBC/PIU, Regional Branch, Murska Sobota

Slavka Zupan, Ministry of Finance, Ljubljana

Luigi Sandrin, EU delegation in Slovenia, Ljubljana

*Secretary,*

Stanka Dešnik, head of the project, Murska Sobota

## **Background of the Project**

### **Relevant country background**

Despite its small size, Slovenia is a very varied country where the large geographical regions of central Europe meet and interact with the Alps, Mediterranean, Dinaric Mountains and Pannonian plane. Due to these facts, the diversity in landscape and natural features is very high in relation to the size of the country.

In the last two centuries Slovenia has experienced industrialisation on one hand and reduction of land exploitation on the other. At the same time as pollution in and about urban centres was growing, the forest cover of the country expanded from 35% in the late 19th century to 53% today. A system of planned management of forests, waters and wildlife was introduced which made possible the survival of viable populations of wolf, bear and many other animals. Lynx was reintroduced successfully in the 1970s having being extinct since the 1890s. It is fair to say that the current state of ecosystems in Slovenia offers a good opportunity for the conservation of the present state of nature. These ecosystems also represent an important part of the European ecological network, enabling natural migration of species such as bear and wolf into the Alps.

The transition period brought several challenges to nature conservation in Slovenia. Denationalisation of land and less control over economic activities especially require an integrated approach to biodiversity, conservation and sustainable development of valuable areas. This can best be achieved through protected areas such as regional parks. The current goal of the Ministry for Environment and Physical Planning is to increase the coverage of the protected areas from 8 to 30% of the country.

### **Current state of affairs in the relevant sector**

About 8% of the Slovenian territory is currently protected. In the future Slovenia intends to create five new regional parks (Notranjski, Kraški, Pohorje, Kamniško-Savinjski, Kočevski and several landscape parks including Krajinski park Goričko) and three protected river catchments: Soča, Kolpa and Mura.

The local representatives from Hungary, Austria and Slovenia are highly interested in the project of establishment a tri-lateral transboundary Nature Park and there is an agreement among them regarding the main fields of activity (nature conservation, economic development and infrastructure). They are supported by their regional and national authorities.

The Örseg-Raab-Goričko region is situated in the heart of Europe at the point where the borders of Slovenia, Austria and Hungary meet. The area stretches as a broad corridor of approximately to 10 km to either side, running from the Hungarian/Slovene/Croatian border in the south along the Hungarian/Slovene border to Szentgotthard, including Jennersdorf sub-region, involving 7 settlements. The proposed Nature Park is to be situated to the south of the existing one in Güssing which will be enlarged to the so-called "Weinidylle", a developed tourist region between Güssing and Rechnitz with wine and other tourism products. Between this and the areas which are included in the PHARE programme for trilateral co-operation, there will be an internationally important bird reserve "Internationale Ramsargebiet". It is planned that the whole Austrian-Hungarian border area will become part of a "chain" of nature parks and protected areas which will form the main focus for developing a Euro-region. Although parts of the region are designated as protected areas, the cross border region as such has not been given the status of a Nature Park.

This aim can, of course, not be fulfilled within a short period of time, but since each of the countries finds itself in a new situation for different reasons, there exists an opportunity for a new type of strategy development which would serve the common interests of the countries concerned.

This trilateral cross border region Örseg-Raab-Goričko - together with its surrounding area has never been selected for any industrial arid intensive agricultural development. Due to the lack of heavy investment; the whole area has remained untouched from a nature conservation point of view.

## **Target regions, target sectors and target groups involved**

Goričko is a country of Tertiary hills which stretch across the Slovenian borders into Austria and Hungary. In addition to the national borders in the north, east and west its southern boundaries extend from Krašči, Bodonci, Šalamenci, Vaneča and north of Sebeborci and Moravske Toplice through Bogojina and Dobrovnik towards Žitkovci. Culturally Goričko is a land of predominantly extensive farming, which creates a mosaic landscape of orchards, fields, woods and villages. An absence of industrialisation has spared this land, with the exception of a few minor mills, and there are no major roads in the area. The natural environment and traditional farming have preserved the natural ecosystems of Goričko, a haven for several endangered species, including the otter (*Lutra lutra*), common roller (*Coracias garullus*), crayfish (*Astacus astacus*) and among plant species *Daphne cneorum* subsp. *arbusculoides*. Goričko also boasts some cultural, archaeological and artistic heritage. The grandest among them, Goričko castle, is the largest Baroque complex in Slovenia, and formerly the regional governmental centre. With all these attractions, similar in all the three countries, it is no wonder that the governments of Austria, Hungary and Slovenia wish to protect the region as a Nature Park. The whole Goričko area is treated as an Important Bird Area, according to the international criteria.

Generations of traditionally small and low income homesteads have shaped the cultural ambience of the region. People living in the area have traditionally sought seasonal work elsewhere or they emigrate from the area. The closed eastern borders during the socialist period resulted in depopulation of the region, homesteads were abandoned, and the fields became overgrown. Economic growth in the region is still somewhat questionable, but the political changes in Slovenia and Hungary have opened new possibilities, and a park, preserving the natural and cultural assets of the landscape, could also bring a positive economic benefits from tourism.

Regarding the trilateral nature park, the project partners of the three countries will follow an integrated regional development approach. This integrated approach finds its expression in the activities planned in this project.

## **Expected state of the sector at the end of the programme**

An inventory of the natural and man made features of the proposed Nature Park will have been completed. These results will provide the basis for an integrated planning and management document which will determine the future development of the proposed Nature Park.

## **General objectives and expected achievements of the PHARE CBC programme**

The programme aims to develop Cross Border Co-operation in those regions of Slovenia which share a common border with Austria and Hungary. These aims will be achieved in the present contract by the establishment of a Nature Park leading to the protection of biodiversity and the encouragement of economic activity in the field of the sustainable tourism.

During the project some other activities took place in Nature park region. Those are:

- **Inventory** (ZZ-9524/01.08/01 **01-01**)
- **Project Management, Development Strategy** (ZZ-9524/01.08/01 **01-02**)
- **Information Centre** (ZZ-9524/01.08/01 **01-03**)
- **Tourist Infrastructure** (ZZ-9524/01.08/01 **01-04**)
- **Border Crossings** (ZZ-9524/01.08/01 **01-05**)

## **Specific objectives of this Phare project**

### **General remarks**

The overall objective of the project is to establish a trilateral Nature Park. Each of the partners see the programme as a promising product which could lead to the area becoming an important region in Europe as a Nature park, for Eco tourism and sustainable agriculture.

### **Specific activities**

Preparation of inventory and guidelines for the development and management plan for the proposed nature park area of Goričko.

Proposals for actions geared towards a sound implementation of the park in accordance with the other park areas in Hungary and Austria, as well as with other development programmes in the trilateral region

### **Activities undertaken**

The project was undertaken in two phases:

#### **Phase I:**

- inventory of natural and cultural resources
- compilation of different databases
- evaluation of areas vulnerable due to planned development activities
- concept of zoning for the proposed Nature Park

#### **Phase II:**

- recommendations for future development and management of the area
- training courses and public work in local communities, involvement and dissemination of information to local decision makers, workshops with local experts
- elaboration of the recommendations for planning and management of the region, based also on the experience gained from the neighbouring transboundary regions and similar protected area experiences from two neighbouring countries



## **A. Description of the area**

### **Area of the three-regional Goričko-Raab-Örzség Park**

Goričko Nature Park has been planned as part of the three-regional park between Slovenia, Austria and Hungary. The Slovene side encloses the entire area of Goričko; in Austria it covers the area of southern Burgenland and in Hungary the areas of the Zala and Železna Counties.

# TERRITORIES IN TRI-D PROGRAMS

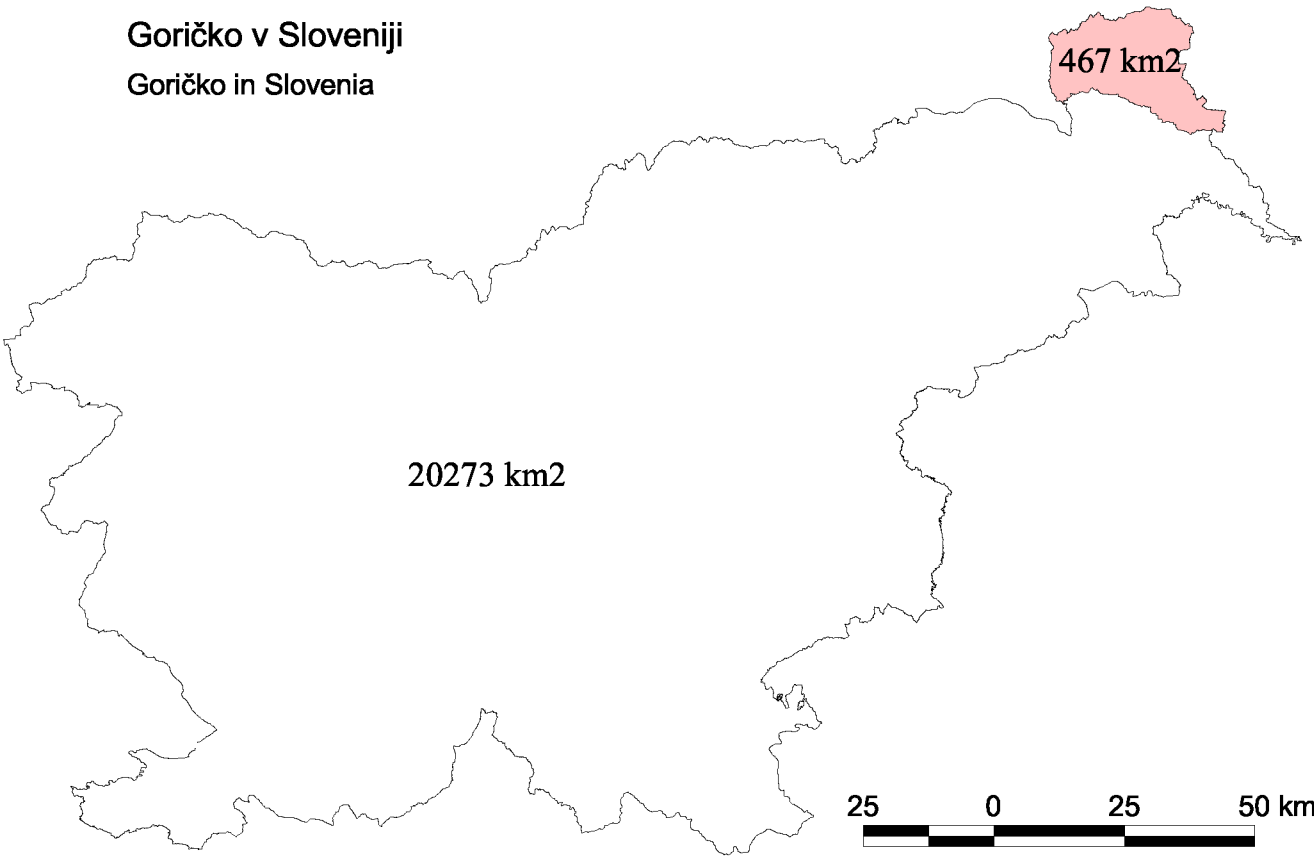


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## **Goričko Nature Park in Slovenia**

Formal grounds for proclaiming Goričko a nature park were made by the Slovene government by passing the Decree on the changes and completion of spatial constituents of the long- and medium-term social plan of the Republic of Slovenia (published in the Official Journal RS No. 11 in February 1999). The Decree proposes, on the bases of the attached graphical presentation and text, that the area of Goričko is to be protected as a nature park.

Goričko v Sloveniji  
Goričko in Slovenia





## **Area of the Goričko Nature Park**

During the first phase, the park's work area was delineated. The area to be dealt with has of course not been defined neither professionally nor politically.

The Park's western and eastern borders have been clearly defined with the national boundaries of Slovenia, Austria and Hungary. Its southern border follows the relief characteristics of the area and runs very close to the dividing line between the slopes as well as the plain of the Ledava terrace. To make matters easier, it has been drawn along roads (major, secondary and local) and a number of cart tracks. Due to the course of these roads, which do not always follow the relief, the border seems perhaps illogical at certain sections.

The Park's southern border begins at the national frontier with Austria at Cankova (SLO) - Zelting (A) border crossing and runs along R3-717 to the junction with R2-440. Then it continues eastwards to the bend along the above mentioned regional road and then along some cart tracks to the Ledava river, where it turns northwards and follows the river up to the cart track that runs in easterly direction towards the village of Topolovci. The border then continues south of the village further towards the east along the local road leading to Beznovci, then crosses the Beznovski stream and runs along the same local road towards Zenkovci and through it. The border then turns towards the north until it reaches R3-716. From there it runs along it for some 600 metres and eventually descends into the valley of the Bodonski stream. It crosses the valley below the settlement of Bodonci and then continues towards Šalamenci. Then it follows the margins of the hillocks along the local road through Šalamenci and towards Vaneča. From here it runs below Vaneča, crosses R1-232 and continues along the local road towards Sebeborci. As soon as crossing the village, it initially runs along a cart track between a number of fields and then below woody Rdeči breg to Brzinšek, where it turns southwards to Brezje, from where it runs eastwards along some field tracks to Paverska gošča. Below gošča it turns southwards to the field track leading from Tešanovci and then continues along some cart tracks towards Bogojina. Through this village the border runs along the upper road below the church and runs eastwards to Filovci. At Filovske gorice it turns (at the road leading to the gorice) southwards and then follows the road to the major road R2-442, which represents the Park's border to the junction at Bukovnica. At this junction it turns northwards and continues along the road through the gorice in northeasterly direction to R2-439. Then it follows the road for some 700 metres to the council border of Kobilja. On its way to the Slovene-Hungarian frontier it follows the council border running through Kobiljanska šuma. The Park's border ends at the international Slovene-Hungarian frontier.

The Park's area encloses 11 councils, some of them in full, i.e. the councils of Rogašovci, Kuzma, Grad, Gornji Petrovci, Šalovci, Hodoš and Kobilje, and some only partially, i.e. Cankova, Puconci, Moravske Toplice and Dobrovnik.



## Občine v območju obdelave

Municipalities in Nature park Goričko



Legenda:

Legend:

-  Ime občine (površina v km<sup>2</sup>)  
Municipality (area in sq km)
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## Natural entities

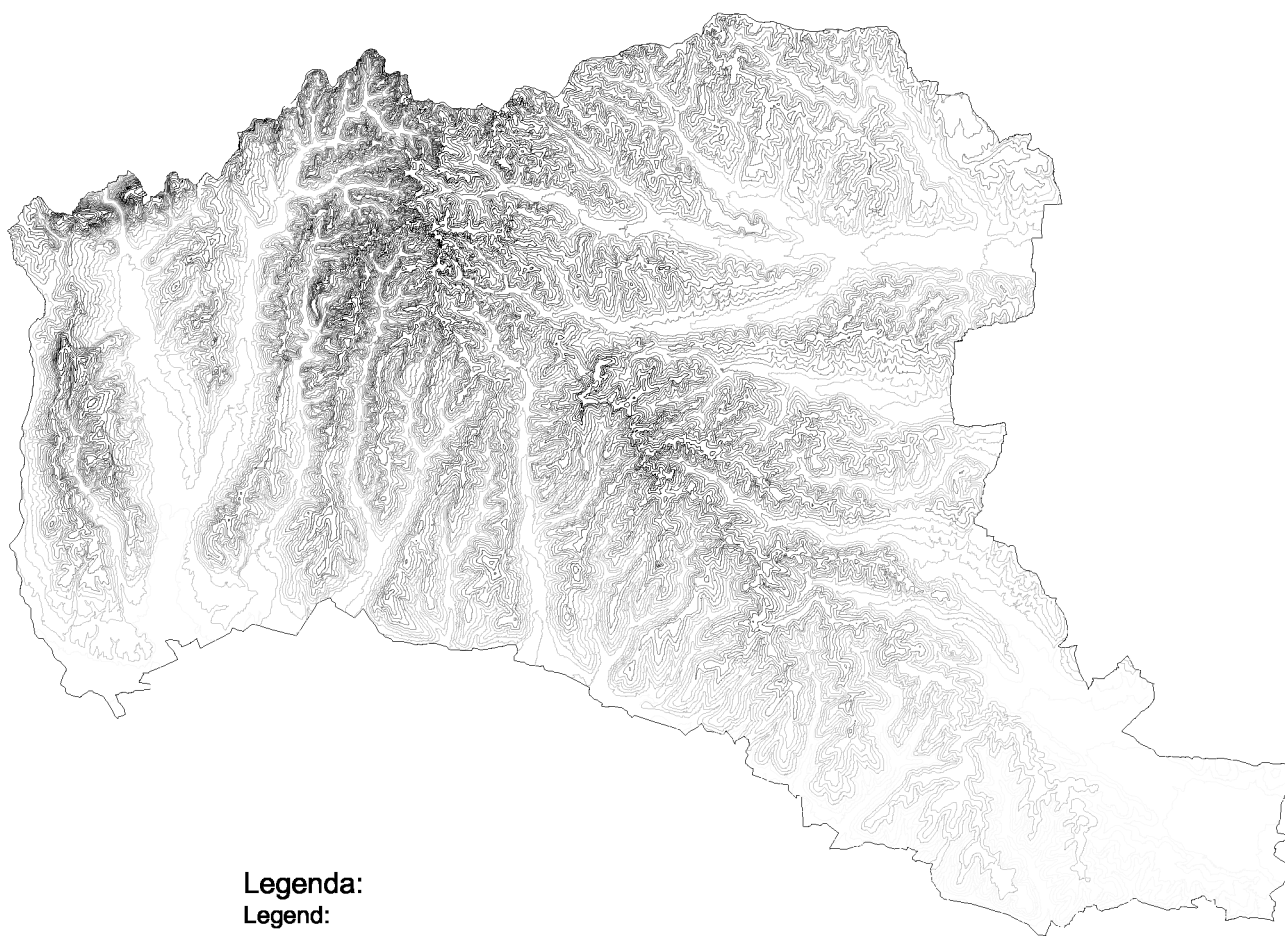
### The relief

Goričko covers slightly undulating hilly country that originated on the sediments of the so-called Pannonian Sea. The peaks, ridges and upper parts of the hills' slopes indicate from late mature to early aged forms, while the slopes in their lower parts are steep and young. The bottoms of the valleys are covered with alluvia.

The highest peak is the 417-m high Sotinski breg. 7% of the Goričko area is situated between the altitudes of 100 and 200 m, 30% between 200 and 300 m, and 63% between 300 and 400 m. 38% of the area is situated on the surface with 0-5% inclination, 54% with 6-15 % inclination, and 8% with 16-30% inclination. The average inclination in the Goričko area is 5,7%, which is the least among all Slovene hilly regions.

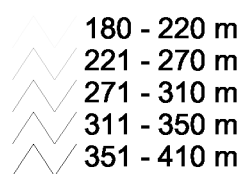
The most interesting topographical characteristics of the Goričko area are the directions of the valleys as well as of the folds of these hills. The fact is that the water outflow followed two different directions, i.e. north-southern direction in the western part of Goričko and west-eastern direction in its eastern part. The relief's "joint" therefore runs in diagonal direction in the central part of Goričko. There are very few plains, and all of them are limited to the valleys of the Ledava, Lukaj stream, Velika Krka with its tributaries, Mala Krka and Kobiljanski stream.

**Relief Goričkega**  
**Elevation model of Goričko**



**Legenda:**  
**Legend:**

**Višina**  
**Elevation**



**M 1:200.000**



## **Geological features**

The lithological base of the Goričko-Pomurje region is a continuation of the crystalline hills of Pohorje and Kozjak, which here sink under tertiary sediments. To the bottom of the Pannonian Sea sank mainly those sediments that the rivers had brought to the shoals from the neighbouring land. The rocks are predominantly non-carbonate, and the sediments date to the Pliocene and Miocene periods. The oldest rocks in the northwestern part of Goričko are Palaeozoic phyllite-like slate rocks, which are very rare. In the 1990s these rocks have been used for the construction of local roads.

In the area of Ocinje, Sotina and Serdica there are a number of rocks that are very picturesquely depicted by the names of the nearby hills: Rdeči breg (Red Hill), Apneni breg (Lime Hill), Črni kamen (Black Stone), Kugla (Ball), etc. A more detailed petrographic structure of this area is still unknown. In the valley of Ocinjski potok and in the area of Nuskova there are springs of mineral water.

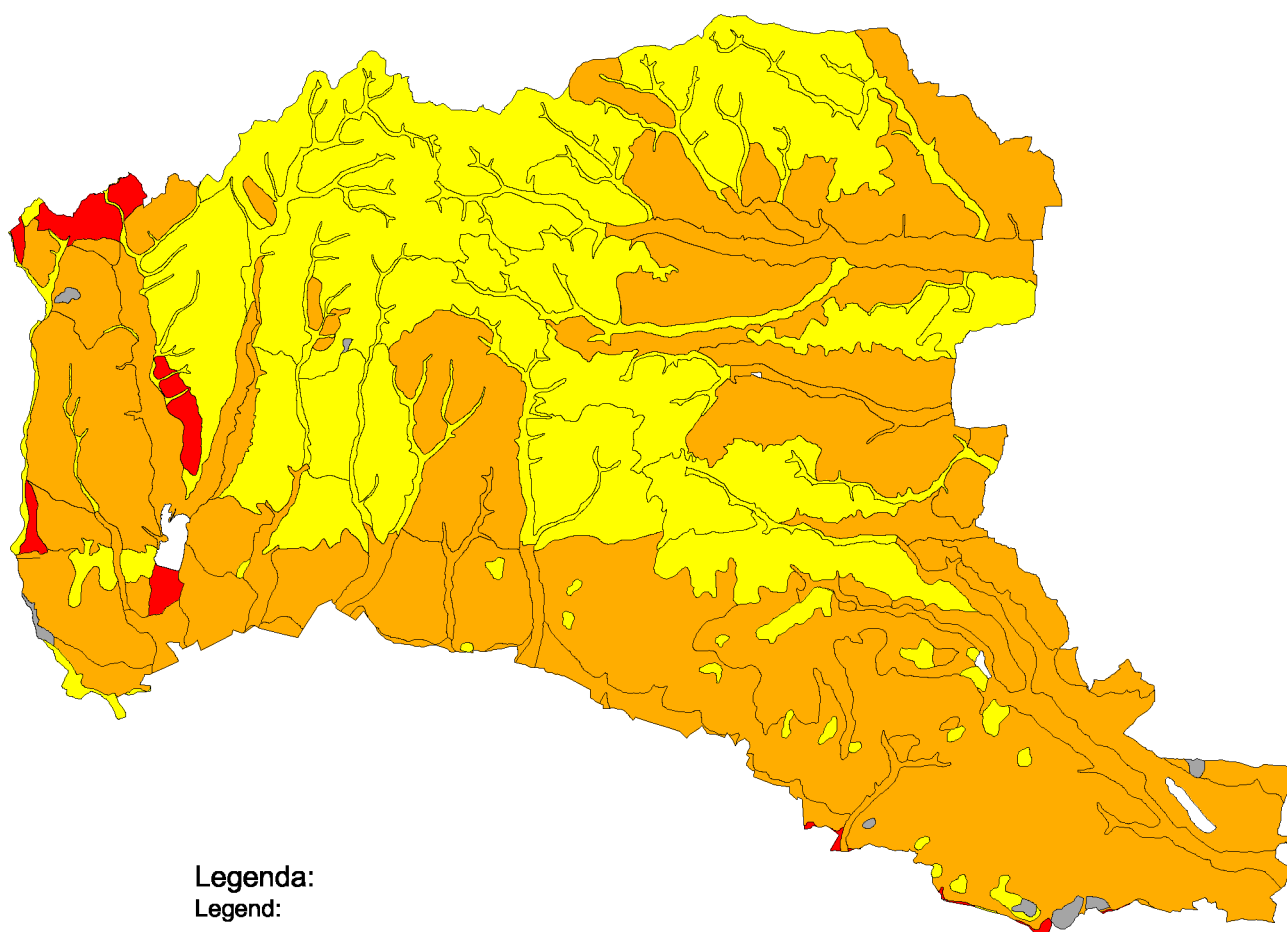
The volcanic activities during the transition from the Lower to Middle Pliocene, with the centre near Gleichenberg in Austria, left some visible traces in the area of Grad with its deposits of tuff.

Quartz gravel has been excavated at Kuštanovci, while clay has been dug on the Pleistocene terrace in the southern part of Goričko. Clay is nowadays used only for the needs of potter's trade and no longer for the making of bricks

## **Pedology**

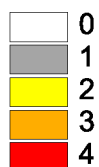
The ground on the geological substratum is skeletal on ridges and peaks, while in the valleys it is clayey and damp.

Kakovost tal  
Soil quality map



Legenda:  
Legend:

Kakovost tal (0 - najnižja, 4 - najvišja)  
Soil quality (0 - low, 4 - high)



M 1:200.000

## **Climate**

According to Köppen, this part of Slovenia belongs to the humid moderately warm climatic belt with dry winters, which is equated with modified Central European climate (Explanatory comment in the paper Murska Sobota. Basic pedological chart of Slovenia. Ljubljana 1984. L. Kajfež and A. Hočevár. Climate. Pp. 7-9). The climate's basic characteristics are: average precipitation between 730 and 950 mm, mean annual air temperature between 9,2 and 10,3°C.

The least amount of precipitation has been recorded in March, the greatest in June. The number of days with the snow blanket varies from 41 to 49 days, of which some 7 days have snow that equals or exceeds 30 cm in thickness. The long-standing average of stormy days ranges from 24 to 30 per year, most of them recorded in June and July. Associated with the storms is also the phenomenon of hail, which affects the area once to twice a year.

The number of foggy days varies from 45 to 90 per year, with the fog appearing more frequently in the flat part of the country. The greatest numbers of foggy days have been recorded in autumn, the smallest in spring. The minimum of absolute moist in the air has been recorded in mid-winter, i.e. January (about 3,5 g/m<sup>3</sup>), the maximum in July and August (up to 14 g/m<sup>3</sup>).

## **Hydrology - waters**

### **Surface water streams**

The Goričko water network is richly and evenly branched out, one of its characteristics being numerous periodic torrents. The waters running from the hills assemble in two major surface streams - the Ledava and Velika Krka rivers. The Ledava flows from Austria and collects the waters of western Goričko. In its mid-stream it is dammed with a large reservoir - Lake Ledava. During the transition from the Pleistocene to the alluvial terrace of the Mura river, the Ledava runs parallel to it and is joined by other Central Goričko streams that run in N-S direction, and just before the town of Lendava by the catchment of the Kobiljanski stream, which for the greater part of its course runs in NW-SE direction.

The remaining eastern part of Goričko is directed, as far as its relief is concerned, towards the east, where all other streams of this area (except the tributaries from the northern and southern slopes) also run and join each other in the Velika Krka. The latter rises in Slovenia, then leaves the country at Hodoš, runs for a while through Hungarian territory (protected nature park along the Krka), and below the town of Lendava (near the Slovene-Hungarian frontier) joins the Ledava. Both rivers have been regulated in the past.

Most of the smaller streams have been preserved thanks to the riverine vegetation and the streams' meandering beds. Significant regulators of the water regime at the beginning of this century were numerous stream mills (some 60 in 1897), of which only two have survived to this

very day. Through destruction of dams and abandonment of millraces, strong erosion was caused, which greatly deepened the beds of these streams.

Due to the distinct agricultural land-use in the recent and distant past, the majority of surface waters experienced certain corrections of their beds and thus mostly lost their original character.

The regulations affected the water table and thus caused the beds of the smaller streams to remain dry for the greater part of the year

### **Standing waters**





There are no natural standing waters at Goričko. At the time the water courses were being ameliorated and the neighbouring surfaces protected from floods, a number of impounding reservoirs were built in this area, i.e. on the Ledava, Dolenski potok, Mala Krka and Bukovniški potok. All of them were also to be used for irrigation purposes which, however, has not been realised as yet. For the needs of fire safety, numerous tapped springs and pools are used.

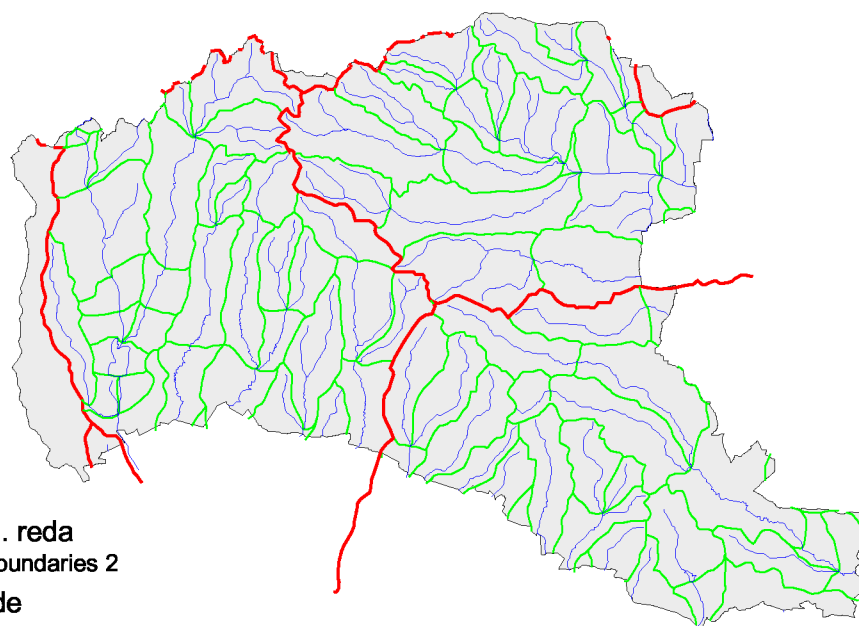
## Vode

### Waters

#### Legenda:

##### Legend:

-  Razvodja 2. reda  
Watershed boundaries 2
-  Tekoče vode  
Running waters
-  Razvodja 1. reda  
Watershed boundaries 1
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area










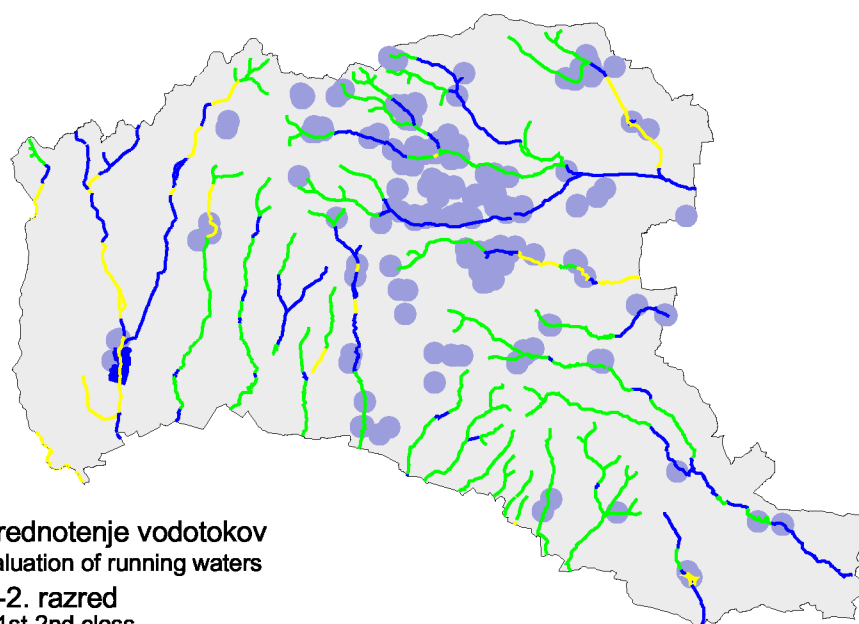
#### Legenda:

##### Legend:

#### Ekomorfološko vrednotenje vodotokov

##### Ecomorphological valuation of running waters

-  1. in 1.-2. razred  
1st and 1st-2nd class
-  2. in 2.-3. razred  
2nd and 2nd-3rd class
-  3. in 3.-4. razred  
3rd and 3rd-4th class
-  4. razred  
4th class
-  Jezera  
Lakes
-  Mlake  
Ponds
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

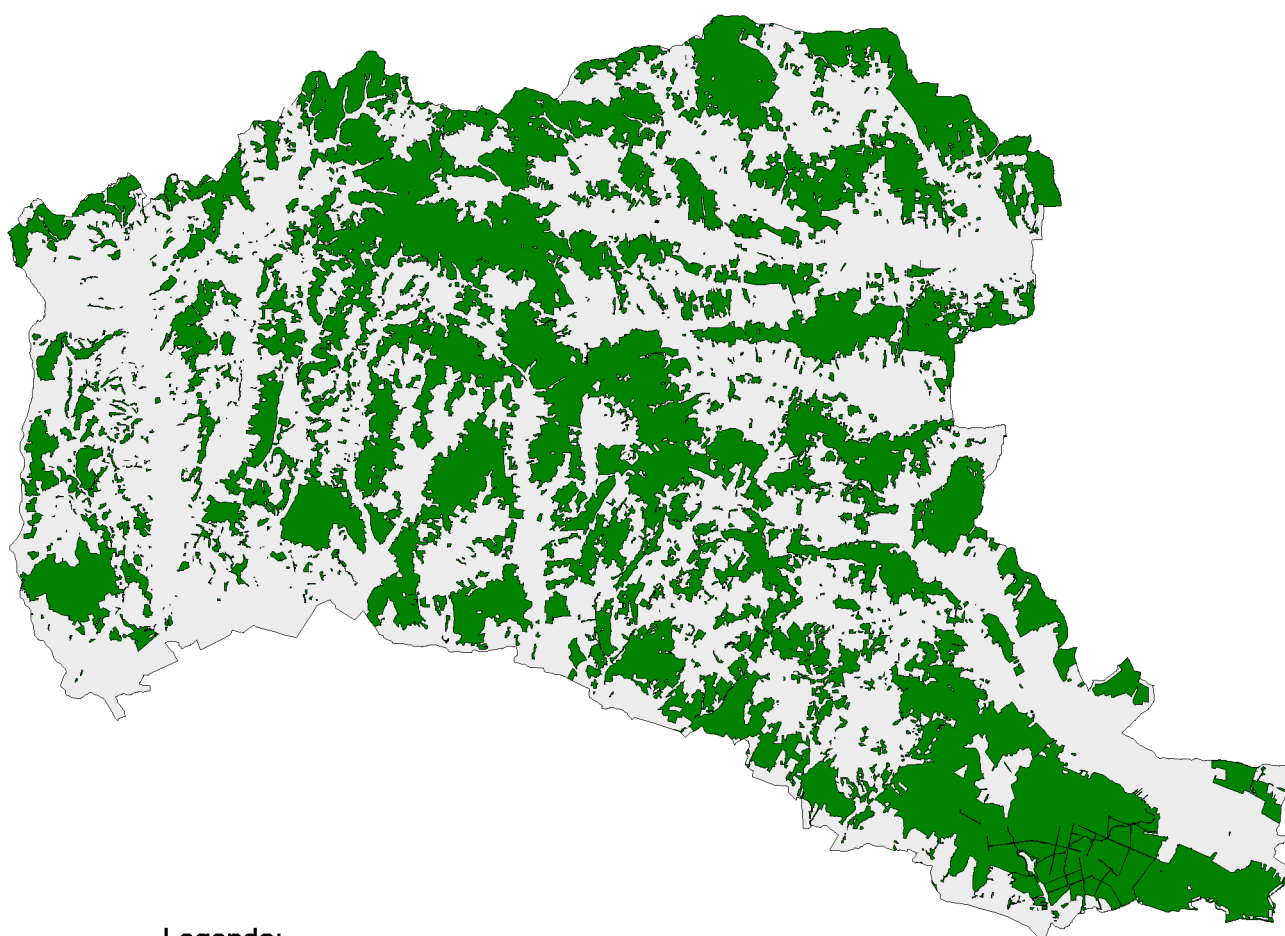


## **Vegetation**

Abundance of forests differs in the Goričko area, its central part being most thickly overgrown with woodlands and its western part the least. The potential forest association consists of oak, hornbeam and beech. Due to woodland mowing practised in the past, the forests were for long very poor, which resulted in the settling by Scotch pine and, to a minor extent, by birch. Lately a revitalisation of the forests back to the climax association has been noted. The forest edge is varied, and there are more and more agricultural surfaces being overgrown with woodland species.

In damper valleys, the tree species of alder, poplar and willow are appearing in linear landscape segments. Individually growing willows are characteristic of the Ledava valley, where basket weaving used to be developed. The poplar as a guardian from lightning is found very rarely.

Gozdovi na Goričkem  
Forests in Nature park Goričko



Legenda:

Legend:



Gozdne površine

Forests



Meja območja obdelave

Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## **Fauna**

The area's fauna has not been sufficiently studied to date - the same as its flora. Within the framework of the expert studies for the *Report on the impact of the Puconci-Hodoš-Hungarian border railway line (ZEU 1997)*, some groups of animal species were surveyed in these narrow surroundings in 1996. The final evaluation of the study of deer, amphibians, stoneflies, dragonflies, mammals and fish (Slovene Museum of Natural History, Ljubljana 1996) indicates their great diversity and rather well preserved natural environment, where some rare and in Europe endangered animal species, such as the otter and lamprey, can still be found. The population of amphibians and dragonflies is fairly diverse as well, and it is estimated that in other parts of Goričko a similar situation can be expected

## **Settling pattern**

At Goričko, the settlements sprang up either along the roads in the valleys and on their edges (and occasionally on the ridges), or in the form of dispersed hamlets and isolated farms on the hills without some clearly defined rules as far as physical planning is concerned. The mode of settling was clearly under the influence of Austrian and Hungarian settling and architectural patterns. The impact of the Hungarian method of construction is stronger in the eastern and partially central Goričko (Kobilje), while the Austrian pattern prevails in the more recent constructions, particularly in the western part of Goričko.

Very specific are also a number of churches standing in seclusion away from settlements and villages, such as Sv. Nedela, Sv. Venceslav, Sv. Ana v gozdu, and the Romanesque rotunda at Selo. An exceptional piece of civil engineering is the largest Baroque castle in Slovenia, standing in an extensive park at Grad.. The absence of other sacral objects (except in the western part), such as crosses, chapels etc., speaks of predominantly Protestant population.

Special features of the area are also the numerous graveyards, for the majority of villages have separate Catholic and Protestant cemeteries. Lately numerous mortuaries have been built, which by standing isolated in the countryside and often in an utterly unsuitable architectural form degrade the beautiful Goričko landscape. This modern influence has also been followed by construction of residential houses, farm buildings, smaller trade and industrial plants, and weekend cottages.

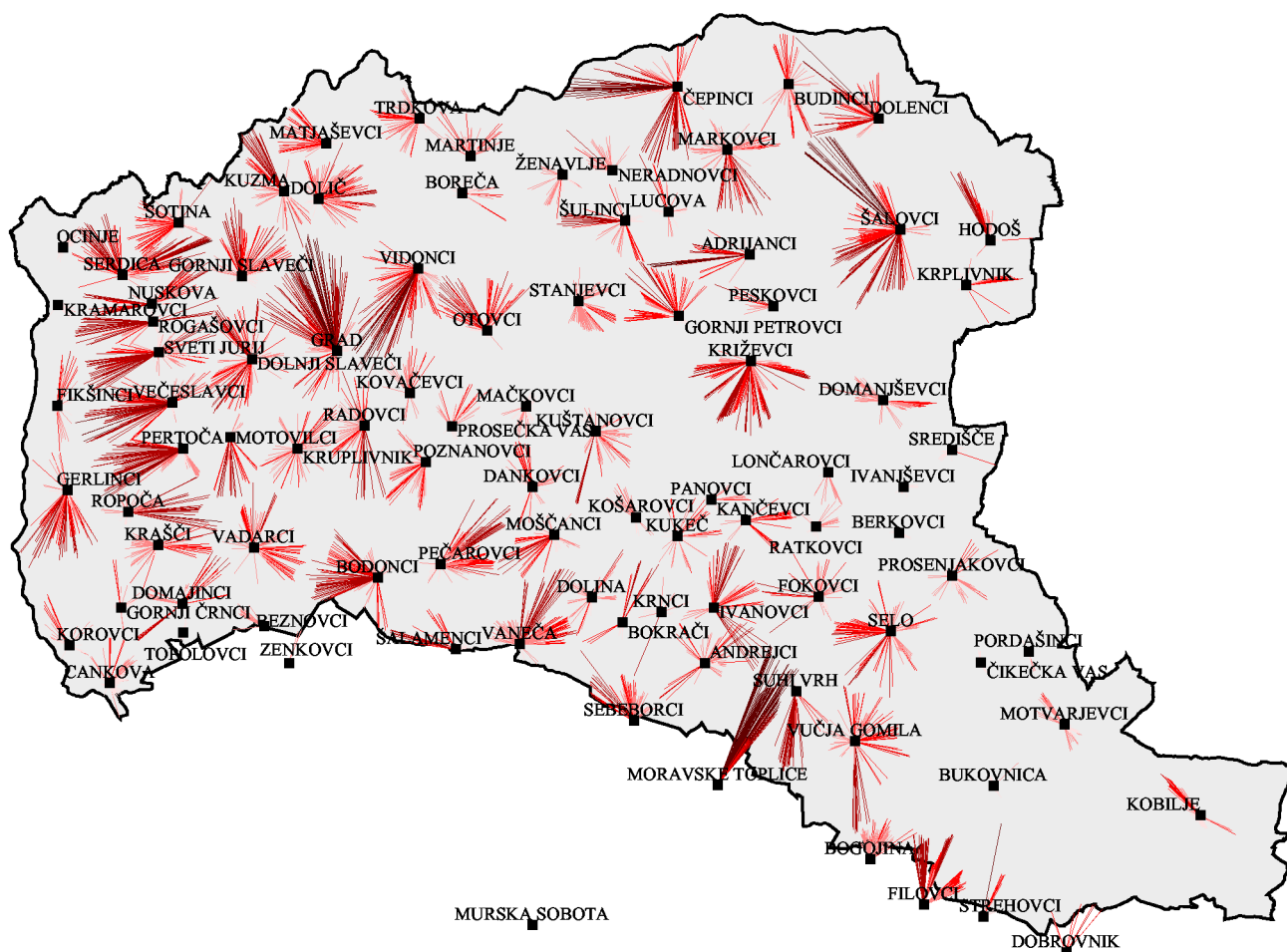
The Pannonian house, part of the traditional Goričko architecture, has almost entirely disappeared and has been replaced mostly by a high two-storied single-family house.

The settling characteristics are clearly shown in the graphic presentation indicating distances of separate houses from the settlement's centre. The dispersed construction may indeed be suitable from the aspect of farming, but in our modern way of living it is also an obstacle when dealing with infrastructural equipment of countryside with various central systems, i.e. waterworks, sewage, etc.



## Struktura poselitve

### Dispersion of houses



#### Legenda:

##### Legend:

- Kraji
- Settlements

#### Oddaljenost hiš od centrov naselij

House distance from the center of the settlement

- 0 - 500 m
- 500 - 1000 m
- 1000 - 1500 m
- 1500 - 2500 m
- 2500 - 5000 m

- Meja območja obdelave
- Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## **Cultural landscape**

The Goričko cultural landscape reflects natural entities of the area and the work carried out by its inhabitants.

The types of cultural landscape were defined in the project *Regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia* (Marušič, +IKA,BF, Ljubljana 1997). The classification of landscape types was based on landscape patterns established in the area. On this basis the Goričko area was divided into three landscape units: western, eastern and central Goričko.

The established landscape patterns are:

### **Finely segmented agricultural landscape with woodland on the hills**

The rounded off pier-like forms and small relative differences in height on soft tertiary sediments are a basis for the development of cultural landscape, where land-use alternates in linear moves: wet valley bottom with meandering stream enclosed by meadows, a densely packed roadside settlement enclosed by orchards above it, a number of fields on slopes, and a woodland on the ridges and shady sides with a well expressed forest edge. A typical pattern.

### **Orchards on the hills**

In the central and eastern parts of Goričko the intensive farming can be established in large plantations of diverse fruit trees, which are in the landscape outline shown as a large homogeneous plane with a distinct striped pattern. A typical pattern

### **Vineyards with dispersed houses on the hills**

The otherwise traditional landscape pattern of settlements with dispersed houses has been lately joined by a new form of dispersed buildings accompanied by vineyards or orchards. In this way originating places with weekend cottages cover the areas in the vicinity of towns and elsewhere, but mostly in well-exposed landscape areas. A typical pattern.

### **Wide, marshy valley**

The former characteristic wet valleys have survived only in the protected inundated belt of Lake Ledava and above it. The osiers characteristic for this landscape are dispersed in acid grasslands, while the fields appear only occasionally on the raised edges of the valley. A rare pattern.

### **Segmented field landscape in wide valley**

The valley bottom has been drained and the former prevailing grassland farming replaced by intensively farmed fields. Landscape segments are rare, striped, and follow the ditches and streams. The course of the valley is also followed by densely packed villages and roads. The landscape pattern is more variegated on the slopes with alternating meadows, fields, rare vineyards, woodland and houses. A typical pattern.

### **Less segmented landscape in wide valley**

With the reconstruction of farmland and the water management, a completely new pattern originated in this landscape. Characteristic of it is its great homogeneousness and thus a poor diversity of the landscape elements. Additional contribution to this pattern has been a restricted selection of agricultural produce planted on large plots of land. A typical pattern.

## **EVALUATION**

Within the project, the landscape areas were also evaluated in classes from 1 - 5, in direction of the landscapes' depreciation. The Goričko landscape units were evaluated as follows:

### **Western Goričko**

**2-3**

Mosaic-like agricultural landscape is adapted to its tranquil relief and soil characteristics. Due to the interventions by the regional watermanagement into this landscape, some of its values have indeed been lost, but there are certain potentials for their eventual return. The unit's value was made greater also due some historical monuments, such as the castle at Grad, the largest Baroque complex in Slovenia. An exceptional landscape area spreads along the Slovene-Austrian frontier between Ocinje and Sotina which, however, has lost some of its value due to the quarry where Permian-Cambrian slate is dug out.

### **Eastern Goričko**

**2-3**

The polycultural farming is adapted to the relief with a characteristic land-use arrangement based almost entirely on the exposure to the sun. The landscape pattern made in the past has survived till this very day, although overgrowing of farmland on the one hand and expansion of amateurish wine growing on the other have been noted lately.

*Symbolic value of natural and cultural elements:* of local significance

## Central Goričko

**2-3**

This unit has similar characteristics as the previous two. Its value is fairly high due to the area of Bukovnica, where landscape of an exceptional quality in the shape of a large land property has been preserved. On the other hand the unit includes the place where silicic sand is dug, due to which the top of a hill is gradually disappearing and in turn lowering the value of this unit.

*Symbolic value of natural and cultural elements:* of local significance

**The special feature** of this area is the landscape in its NW part, which is denoted by a steeper relief with different geomorphologic forms and spatial proportions (vertical directions are greater than horizontal ones) - the narrow Ledava valley, rounded off hills (Kugla), sources of mineral water and hard rocks. Differently coloured rocks occur in four hills, which in fact carry their names: Črni kamen (Black Stone), Beli breg (White Hill), Rdeči breg (Red Hill) and Sotinski breg (Green Rock Hill). Between Črni kamen and Beli breg spreads a valley with mineral water spring.

The other special feature is the area of Bukovnica, where a Neolithic settlement was supposed to exist, which has partially been confirmed by numerous archaeological finds there. The area, however, is very distinct also due to its landscape characteristics - an unusual position of a single large property within some of the largest densely packed Goričko forests. The thinned woodland has been on four slopes along the Bukovniški stream replaced by agricultural and winegrowing produce. Parallel to the stream, a village developed beside the road on a safe slope that cannot be reached by swollen waters. In the village some Pannonian architecture has been preserved.

In the project *Exceptional landscapes of Slovenia* (Ogrin, IKA, BF, Ljubljana 1996) the areas of **Bukovnica** and **Kobilje** are rated as exceptional landscapes.

## Natural heritage

A register of natural heritage, except for a small number of sites in the Goričko area, does not exist, and neither has a decree for its protection been issued. Within the project an inventory of natural heritage has been made, the results of which are jointly shown on the chart. Here let us underline that this inventory does not enclose all the elements of natural heritage as yet.

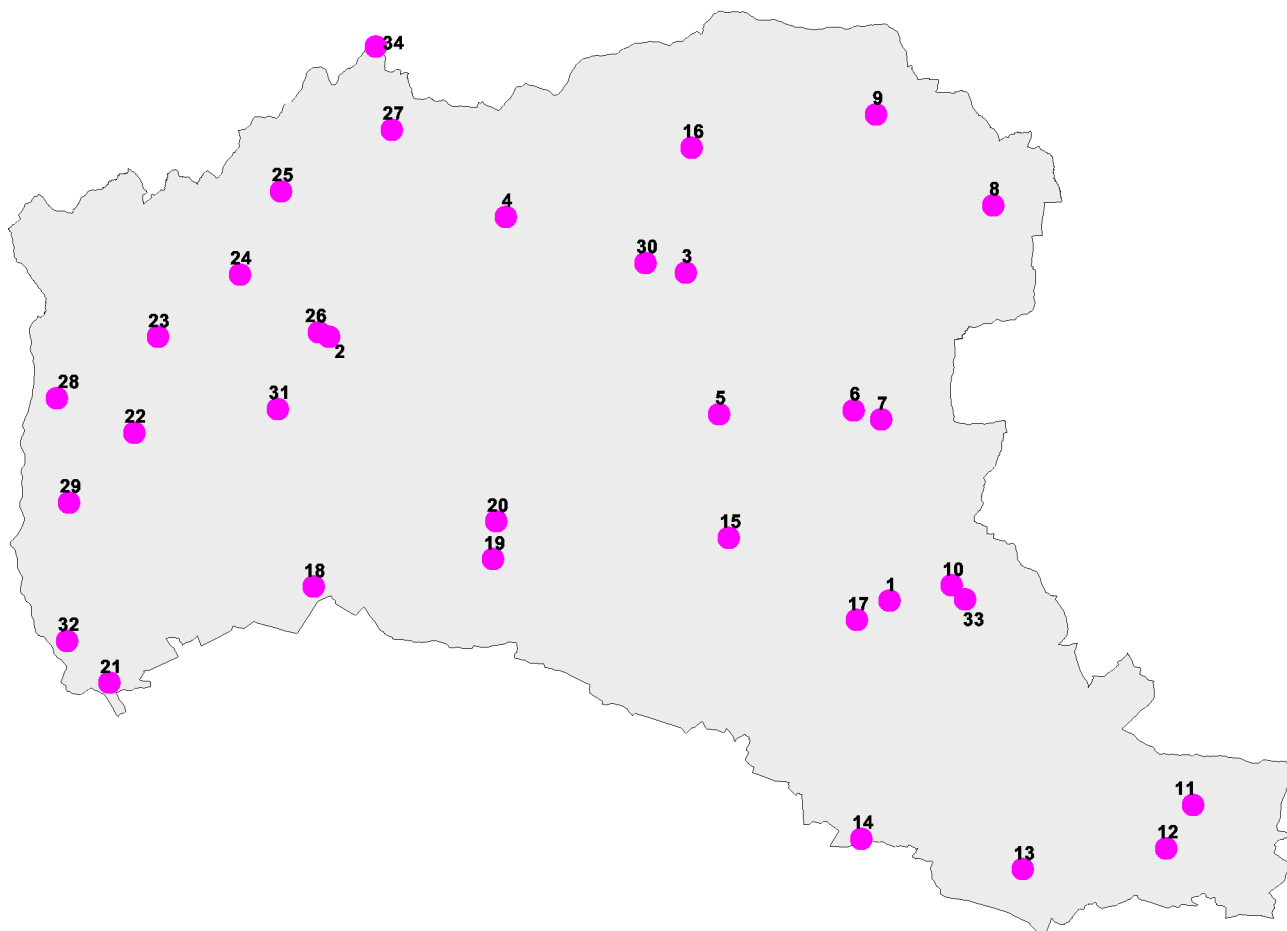
## Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage is protected by the so-called Decree on promulgation of immovable cultural and historical monuments in the area of the Murska Sobota Council from 1991. The Decree is valid in the new Councils of Cankova, Rogašovci, Gornji Petrovci, Puconci, Šalovci, Hodoš and Moravske Toplice. Cultural heritage in the areas of Dobrovnik and Kobilje is protected by the

Decree on promulgation of immovable cultural and historical monuments in the area of the Lendava Council from 1993. Within the dealt with project, an inventory of items that in our opinion should be protected as cultural monuments within Goričko Nature Park has additionally been made. All cultural heritage items are shown in the table below. Here let us add that the inventory of the ethnological heritage and the inventory of technical monuments should be supplemented.

# Kulturna dediščina

## Cultural heritage



### Legenda:

#### Legend:



#### Kulturni spomeniki

##### Cultural monuments

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Selo - U 58                       | 18 E.C. Bodonci - U 32                       |
| 2 Grad - U 2                        | 19 Sv. Boštjan - Pečarovci - U 54            |
| 3 Sv. Trojica - U 42                | 20 E.C. Pečarovci                            |
| 4 Sv. Ana - U 34                    | 21 Sv. Jožef - Cankova - U 35                |
| 5 E.C. Križevci - U 49              | 22 Sv. Helena - Pertoča - U 55               |
| 6 Sv. Venceslav - U 39              | 23 Sv. Jurij - U 47                          |
| 7 E.C. Domanjševci - U 38           | 24 E.C. Gornji Slaveči - U 44                |
| 8 E.C. Hodoš - U 46                 | 25 Sv. Kozma in Damjan - Kuzma - U 49        |
| 9 Dolenci - Sv. Nikolaj - U 37      | 26 Marijino vnebovzetje - Grad - U 45        |
| 10 Sv. Jožef - Prosenjakovci        | 27 Trdkova - kapela                          |
| 11 Sv. Martin - Kobilje - U 26      | 28 Marija Snežna - Fikšinci - U 40           |
| 12 Sv. Martin - Kobilje             | 29 Sv. Anton - U 41                          |
| 13 Sv. Vid - Bukovnica              | 30 E.C. Gornji Petrovci - U 43               |
| 14 Bogojina - U 33                  | 31 Beli Križ - U 60                          |
| 15 Sv. Benedikt - U 48              | 32 Križ v Korovcih - U 61                    |
| 16 C. Marijinega obiskovanja - U 50 | 33 Graščina in park Matzenau - Prosenjakovci |
| 17 E.C. Selo                        | 34 Tromejnik                                 |



Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## **Physical planning**

Physical planning of the dealt with area is stipulated by the councils' medium- and long-term plans. After the introduction of the new local self-management, 11 new councils have been established in the Goričko area: 9 in the area of the Murska Sobota Council and 2 in the area of the Lendava Council. All newly formed councils act in compliance with the physical plans adopted by previous councils. After the acceptance of the councils' plans, spatial conditions for physical planning are being prepared. The majority of Goričko councils have already adopted and adjusted the physical planning documents, except the Councils of Grad, Kuzma and Dobrovnik, which were founded only in 1999.

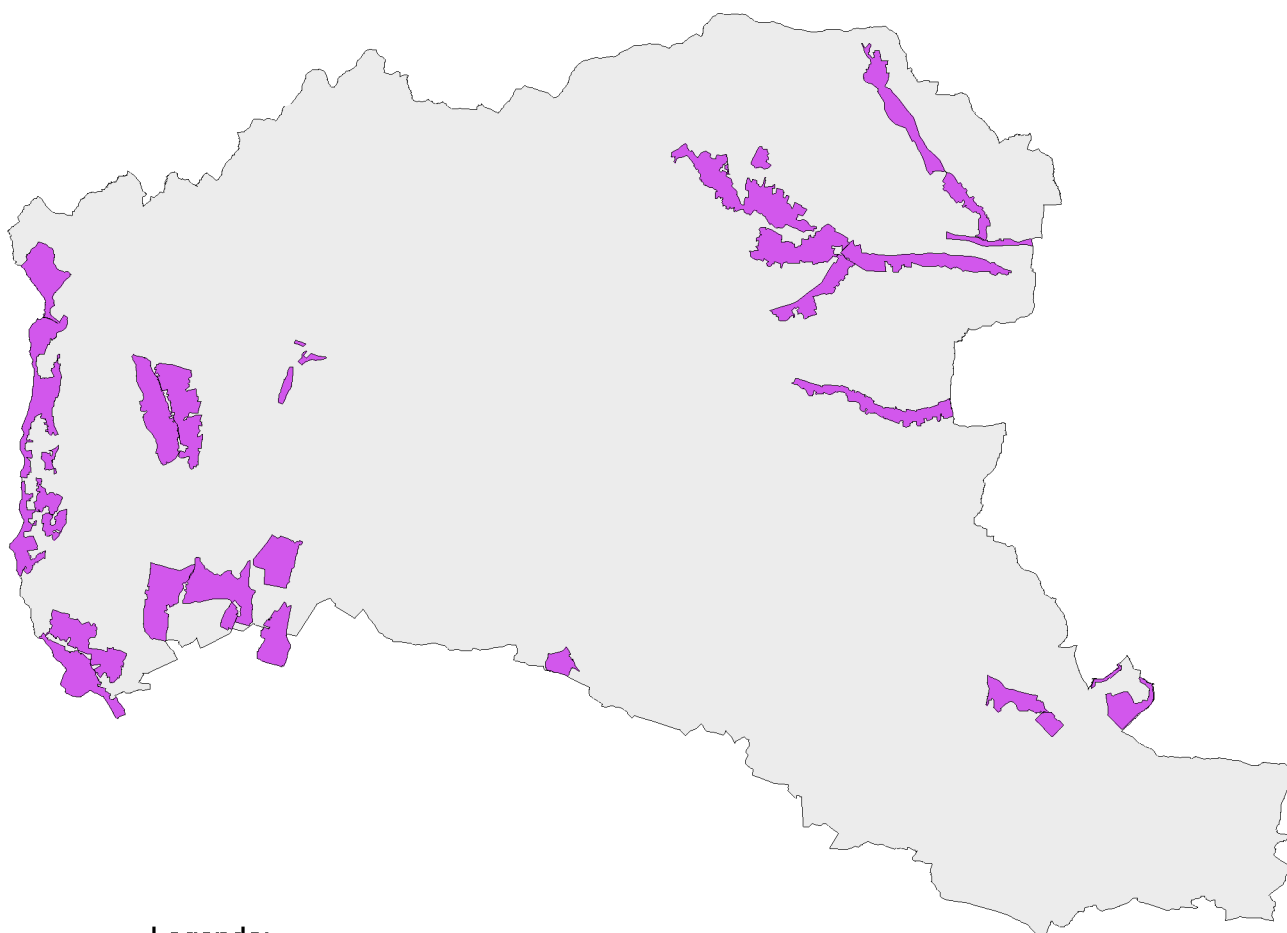
Spatial constituents presented by municipal plans have been made without professional background, particularly for the sphere of nature.

Within the project's framework, scanning of physical planning documents was also planned, but did not succeed in this intention due to certain financial complications. The aim of obtaining the spatial constituents of the plans was to compare the outlined borders of the new urbanisation and agricultural-land interventions into space with natural and landscape values in the area.

Owing to the significance as well as consequences that can be brought by spatial interventions confirmed by physical planning documents of the Goričko councils, we have partially digitised only the planned agricultural operations in the area, while the data for the newly built areas were not included in the project. Apart from the planned agrooperations we have digitised the areas with already carried out land drainage jobs.

## Območja izvedenih melioracij


Ameliorated lands



Legenda:

Legend:

 Območja izvedenih melioracij  
Ameliorated lands

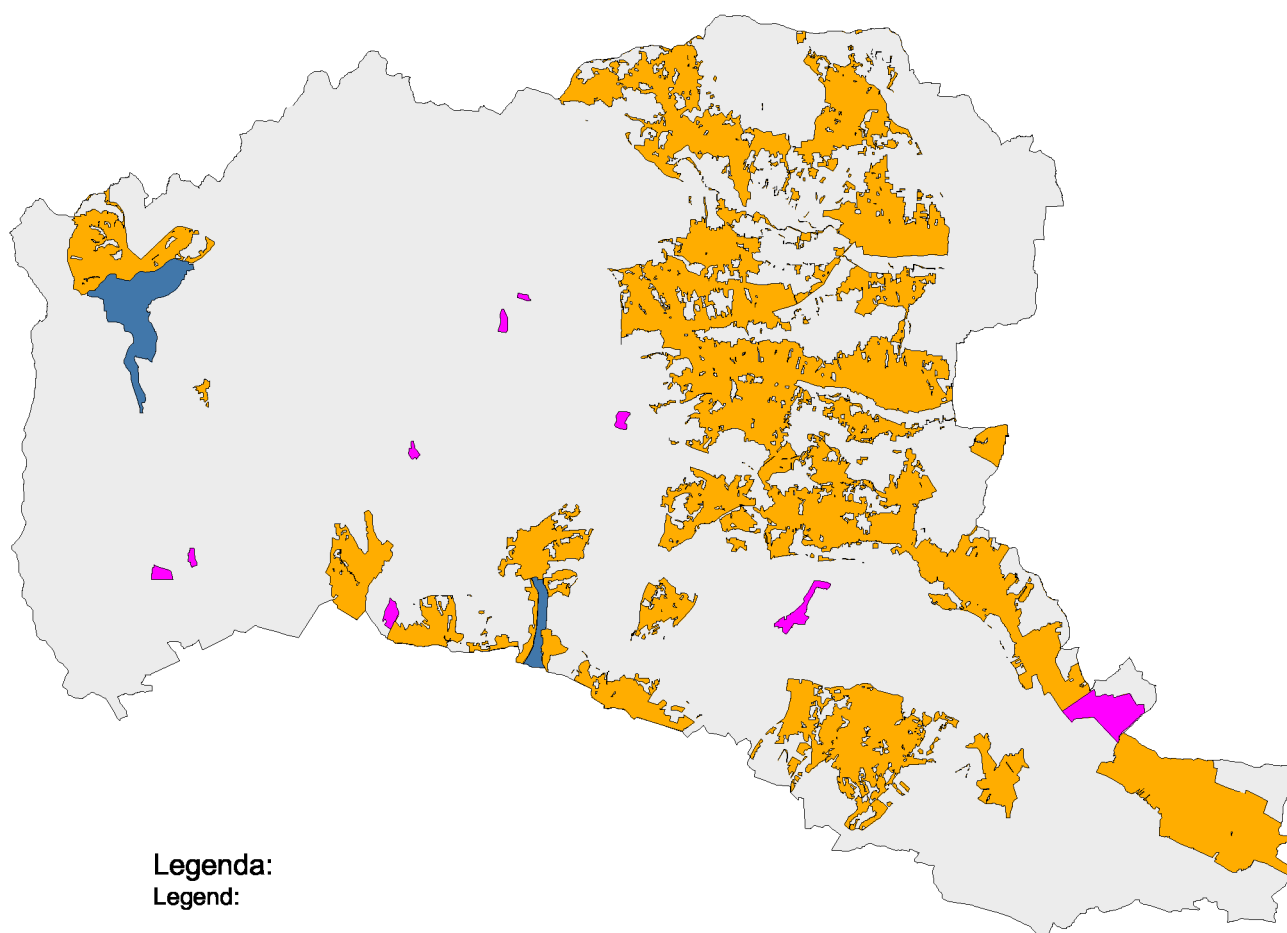
 Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

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## Načrtovane agrooperacije

Planned agrooperations



Legenda:

Legend:

- Namakanje  
Irrigation
- Osuševanje  
Ameliorations
- Agromelioracije  
Agromeliorations
- Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## **Social and economic situation**

### **Demography**

The Goričko district demographic characteristics are presented in a greater detail in the so-called Development Project for the Goričko councils made in 1997 under the guidance of Synergy Consortium. From this study only the major demographic characteristics are summed up.

If looking at the census details from the 1869 - 1995 period, two quite opposite trends in the number of the region's inhabitants are noted. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the population was increasing a great deal, while from the beginning of this century to 1995 the population has been on a constant decrease. On average the number of inhabitants decreased by 6.5 % each decade, or by no less than 32.63 % in the entire century (1900 - 1995). There are of course differences in the number of inhabitants between separate councils: the greatest decrease was recorded in the eastern part of Goričko and the smallest in its western part. The decrease in the eastern part can be ascribed to the new frontier being drawn between Hungary and Slovenia in 1919. In this very year all roads leading to Hungary were closed, but the frontier became even more impassable in 1948.

The ethnic structure of Goričko differs a great deal. In the councils of the eastern Goričko there is a fairly large Hungarian population, while in the remaining councils the majority of the inhabitants declared themselves (during the 1995 census) Slovenes or Croats. Goričko is also populated by Romanies, who constitute about 1% of the population.

The population structure is diverse also in respect of the peoples' religious belief. In the central part of Goričko (G. Petrovci, Puconci), the majority of the inhabitants are Protestants, while in its western part most are Roman Catholic.

One of the most important characteristics of the Goričko district is daily, weekly and seasonal migration of people to the industrial places in the region and outside it (in Austrian Styria and Burgenland) and of course migration abroad. Many Goričko people settled permanently in Murska Sobota, which is consciously developing into the centre of the region. Any immigration trends to Goričko have not been perceived as yet.

Most significant in the demographic picture of Goričko is a constant decrease in the district's rural population, for in the last two decades it has fallen from 77.2% in 1971 to 34.4% of the total population in 1991. In spite of this decrease, however, the share of the rural population is still five times greater than the Slovene average. Some four tenths of the rural population at Goričko live off the rural economy.

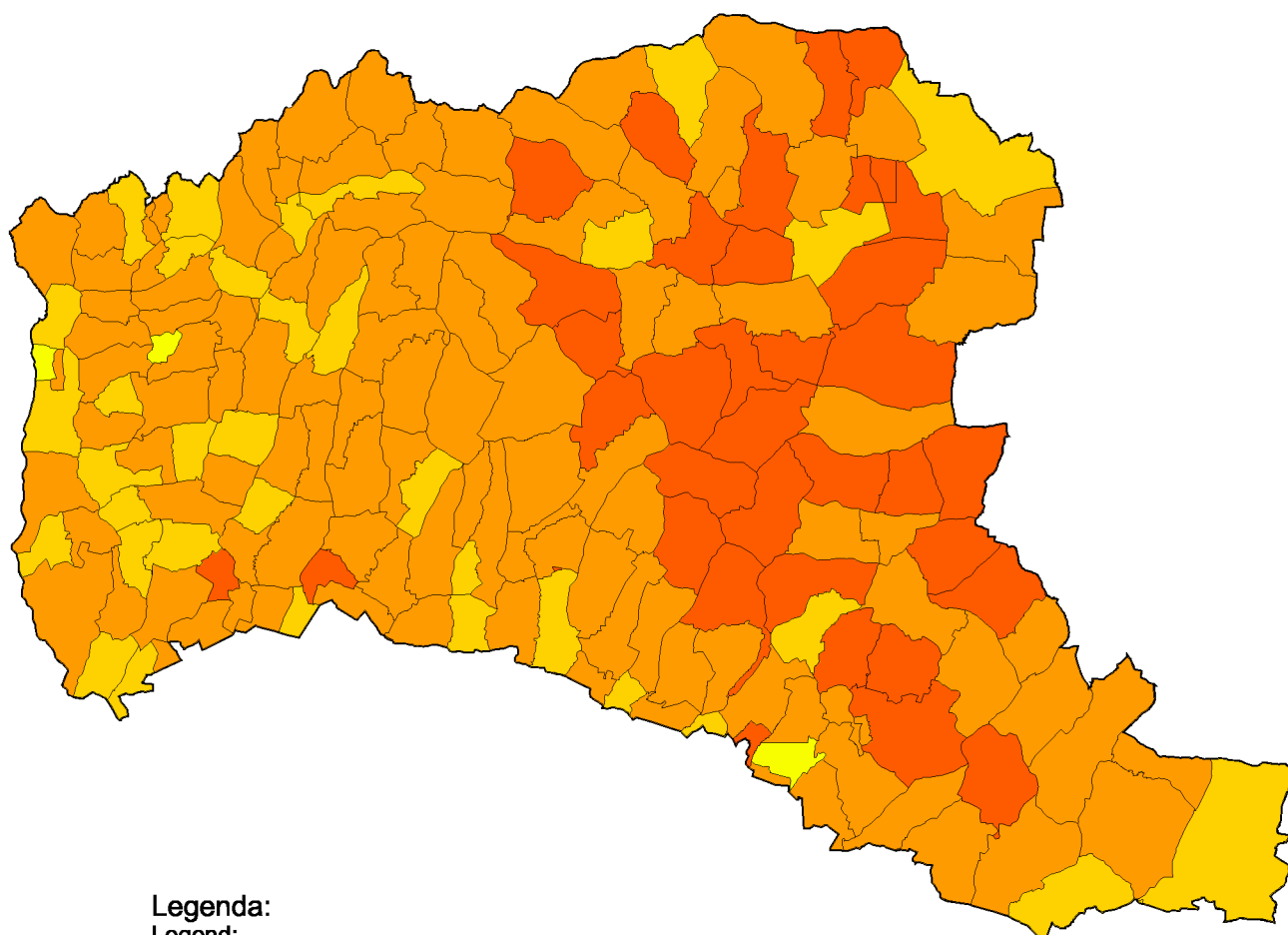
Regarding the age structure, some great changes occurred in the district in the last few years, reflected in the intense ageing of the district's population. In 1971 there were still 21.5% of the people less than 14 years old, while in 1991 this figure was only 17.6% of the entire population.

A similar decrease has been perceived also in the under-twenty age group, for its numbers decreased in the same period from 31.0% to 25.1%.

The educational level of the Goričko inhabitants is low, for the share of the people with the completed elementary education is 55.6%; 24.8% of the people have secondary education, 1.5% two-year post-secondary education, and only 0.7% higher education.

## Delež prebivalcev starejših od 60 let

Population aged 60 and more

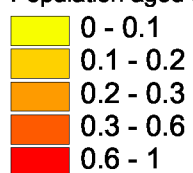


Legenda:

Legend:

### Delež prebivalcev starejših od 60 let

Population aged 60 and more



M 1:200.000

## **Activities in the Goričko area**

Description of the activities in the Goričko area is in greater detail analysed in the Development Plan for the Goričko councils - CRPOV from 1997. Description of the activities in this project is thus referred to merely with the aim to illustrate the events and above all as causes for the conditions in the area as well as consequences of the changes due to the expected activities in the area in future.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture is the basic activity of the majority of the Goričko people, although the soil in this rather hilly country is not particularly fertile. Suitable for more intensive farming are the plains, bottoms of larger valleys and small streams, and gentle slopes. On raised and sunward grounds there are a number of larger vineyards and orchards. Here the traditional rural vineyards and orchards differ from the new plantations cared for by country-lovers not only by their structure and form but also by the varieties of trees and vine. In central and eastern Goričko there is a tendency of an increasing abandonment of land as a result of the depopulation of the area and thus an increasing overgrowing of farmland with forests.

The Goričko rural economy is distinctly polycultural, which means that every farm is engaged in crop husbandry, stockbreeding, fruit and wine growing. The farms are small and cover from 0.5 to 10 ha. Farms with surface area between 2 - 5 ha are prevalent, the share of those covering between 10 and 20 ha is only 4%, while the share of those covering more than 20 ha reaches no more than 0.3%. Also characteristic of Goričko is, apart from the small size of property, the fragmented property structure..

### **Stockbreeding**

Stockbreeding in Goričko is far from specialised branch of agriculture, but has always been a companion of every rural economy. After 1984, a distinct decline in stockbreeding has been noted, particularly cattle, mostly as a result of a lesser demand for milk and reduced price of beef on the market. Pig breeding, too, is a traditional companion of the Goričko husbandry, except that it is more intensive in comparison with stockbreeding.

## **Winegrowing**

In the past, winegrowing has been practised at Goričko to a much greater extent, although lately a phenomenon of "new" winegrowers has been noted, i.e. people who are engaged in winegrowing merely as wine-lovers on small surfaces in wine-producing districts. Thus some 2,500 winegrowers cultivate vineyards on about 1,000 hectares of land. Average size of a vineyard is only 15 ares.

## **Fruitgrowing**

As a branch of agriculture, fruitgrowing has some very good possibilities to develop at Goričko. There are still numerous traditional orchards, which are a significant factor in the formation of cultural landscape. The activities in the sphere of fruitgrowing have been lively particularly in the last few years, after the so-called "Gorički sad" cooperative society was established.

## **Forestry**

The manner of forest management and especially woodland mowing has greatly impoverished the forest ground in the past, which in turn caused settling of primary tree species there, especially Scotch pine. In the last decade the foresters have noted increasingly greater presence of deciduous trees in comparison with coniferous trees. There prevail mixed oak woods with a few beeches and Scotch pines.

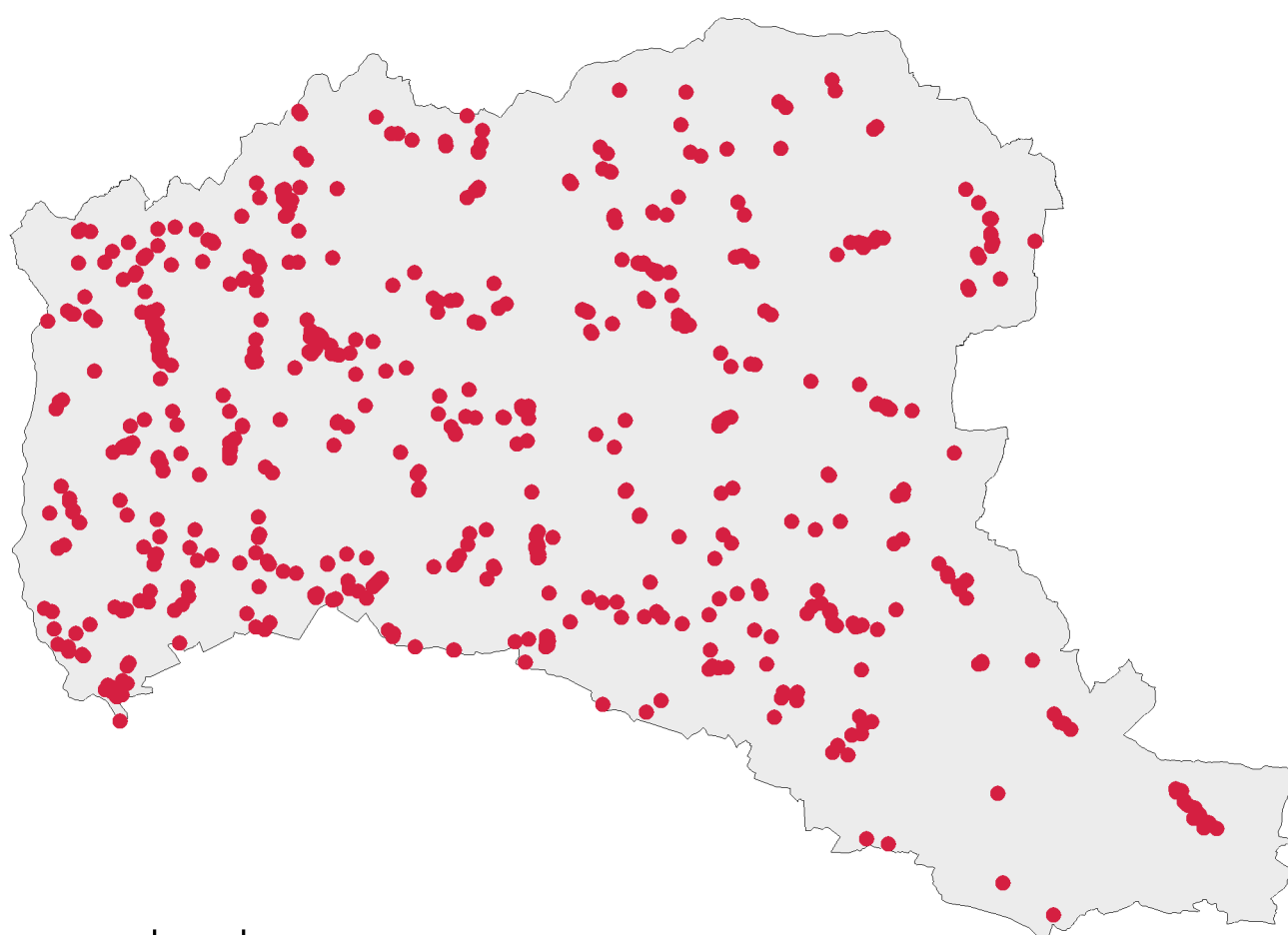
The proprietorship of forests has changed somewhat in the last year after the carried out denationalisations, while the property size-classes have increased only slightly. Forest surface areas are increasing, and in comparison with the plan from the previous decade the foresters have registered a 5.2% increase in forest surface areas in the current plan for eastern Goričko (Moravske Toplice Council 98%, Puconci Council 1%, and G. Petrovci 1%). Forest abundance in this area has increased only by one tenth and amounts to 35.9%. The forest management plan has also ascertained an increase in wood stock and a decrease in wood nursing, especially in private forests. Management in rural forests is still assortive. Only few older stands have been planned to be renewed. Logging has been lesser than planned in private forests due to the insufficient interest by the owners, while in the state-owned forests it has reached only 64% of the planned figure.

## **Goričko firms**

Enterprise is badly developed at Goričko primarily as a result of its prevailing agricultural activities. Some of the larger firms that employ a fairly great number of workers are:

- MURA d.d. from Murska Sobota has a plant at Gornji Petrovci (300 workers, women's ready-made clothing)
- TEKSTIL - PLETILSTVO Prosenjakovci d.d. (320 workers, sports and casual wear programme, and technical textile products programme, also in cooperation with German Vileda)
- KEMA Puconci (producing protecting materials used in construction business)
- KOMPAS holds a breeding hunting ground at Gornji Petrovci and. Peskovci
- KMETIJSKO GOSPODARSTVO d.d. from Rakičan produces high-quality fruit and wine (cellar at Mačkovci) in a number of Goričko villages
- LIV STROJI d.o.o. from Rogašovci
- AGROMERKUR has a farm of layers at Gornji Petrovci and a number of large cooperators all over Goričko
- ABC POMURKA - this General Agricultural Cooperative Society and Panonka Cooperative Enterprise have a number of capacities for production, sale and storing in all larger Goričko places, and seed trade at Hodoš
- GORIČKI SAD is a specialised fruit cooperative society with a cold store at Puconci; the society's members engaged in fruit processing (dried fruit, juices, and spirits)

Lokacija poslovnih subjektov na Goričkem  
Locations of legal entities in Nature park Goričko



Legenda:  
Legend:

• Poslovni subjekti  
Legal entities

■ Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000



## **Tourist organisation**

There are 17 tourist associations working at Goričko, all closely associated with the Pomurje Tourist Association and the Tourist Association of Slovenia. Apart from some specialised sports and fire brigade associations, the tourist associations are certainly one of the most numerous and active forms of participation by the villagers in the spheres of social life, entertainment and nature conservation.

However, of some 50 manifestations per year organised by Goričko associations there are only a few that surpass the local level and are thus of potential interest to tourists. This means that till now no tourists have been invited in an organised manner to these manifestations and that the latter have not been marketed in nearby tourist centres, and even less by agencies or other mediators.

Because of the increasing awakening of traditional manifestations associated with fairs, farm jobs (particularly harvesting, including grape gathering), culinary art and trades typical of Goričko, these manifestations are no doubt of increasingly greater interest to tourists. The trends in tourist demand certainly move in the direction of personally experiencing local characteristics of the places in which tourists are situated.

We can therefore speak of a great potential of the so-called "experiencing tourism", where tourists can be offered (in an organised manner) habitation, selected foods, sport and entertainment. The trend of tourist demand is giving advantage to such supply, where tourist actively participate, in different ways, at manifestations, competitions, workshops, travels, etc.

In view of the "Tourist promotion act", every Goričko council signed a statement of accession in the setting up of LOCAL TOURIST ORGANISATION (LTO), with its seat at Moravske Toplice.

The LTO is still in the phase of establishment, for it depends on the beginning of activities by the NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANISATION (NTO) at the level of the Ministry of Tourism and Small Enterprises or the actual state.

Within the LTO framework the new tourist legislation foresees, setting up of one or more TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRES. Functioning at the moment (very successfully) is only the TIC at Moravske Toplice that provides, for tourists, information as well as accommodation and excursion services. Some more TICs are planned to be established in places of great interest to tourists (e.g. Grad, Kobilje) and at places with a greater tourist frequency (e.g. Cankova, Rogašovci, Moščanci, Petrovci, Hodoš, Bogojina, Dobrovnik).

If the Goričko councils show enough interest and enable the originating TICs some additional jobs (e.g. guide service, sale of souvenirs, etc.) we can expect that the above mentioned TICs will start functioning in 2000, for in the Goričko area there is enough high-quality personnel for carrying out different tourist activities. We can mention the personnel that qualified, within the framework of public works through the Labour Exchange, Pomurje Tourist Association and

cofinancing by the Goričko councils, for marketing in tourism and as tourist guides, but now simply cannot get suitable work in the Goričko tourism.

### **Tourist capacities**

The night accommodation capacities at Goričko are at the moment assessed at 100, apart from 180 beds available in private sector at Moravske Toplice. Night accommodation is available in:

- 3 boarding houses
- 5 public houses
- 12 wine shops
- and on the following tourist farms:
  - \* Mihael Tremel at Bokrači (12 beds)
  - \* Anton Kous - Ferenc at Krašči (15 beds)
  - \* Franc Zelko at Pečarovci
  - \* Jože Gergorec at Sebeborci
  - \* Štefan Marič at Vadarci
  - \* Štefan Flisar at Moravske Toplice (28 beds)
  - \* Gutman at Bogojina

### **Tourist points of interests**

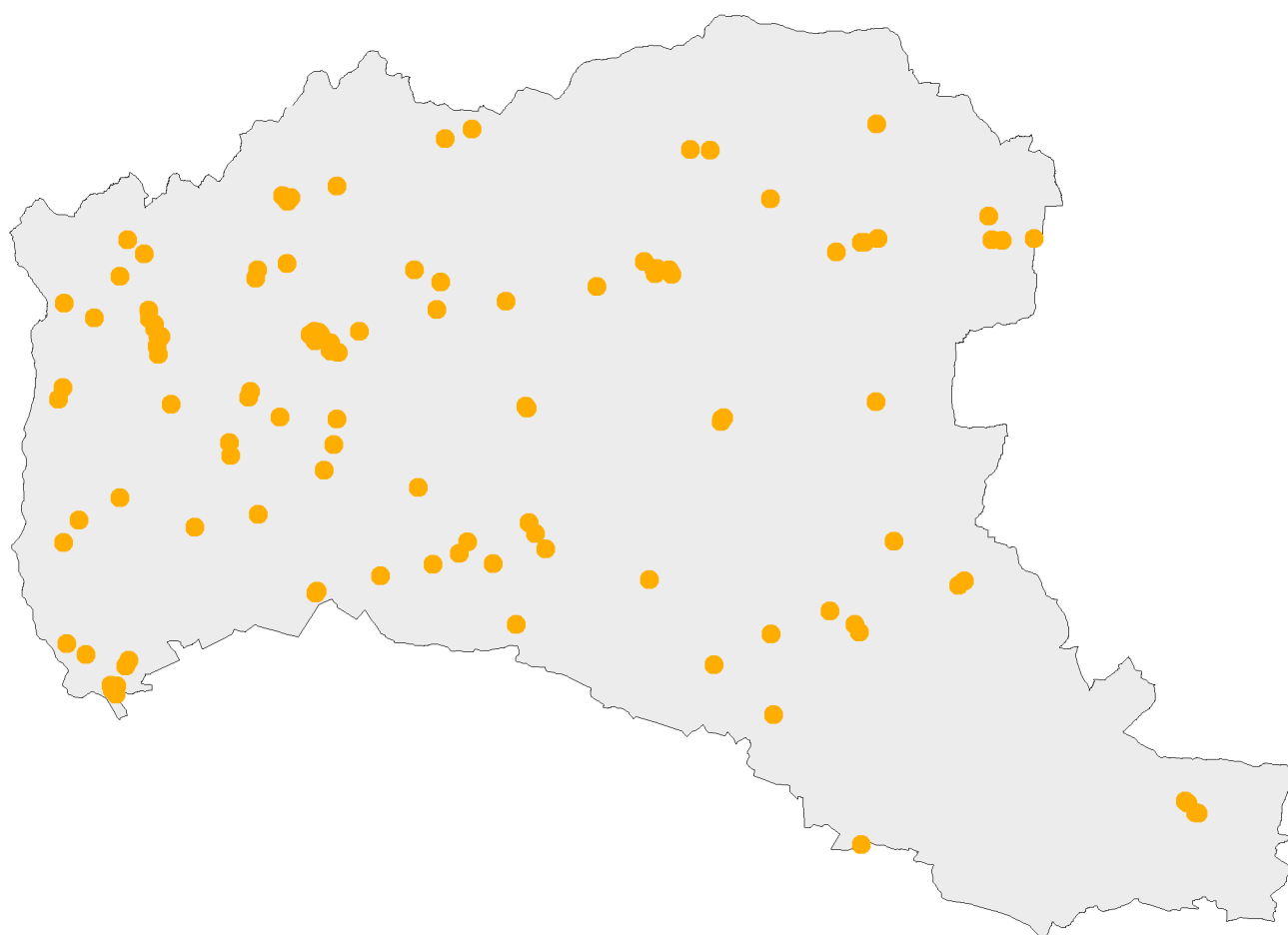
- Grad castle (former Gornja Lendava, year 1208)
- Goričko boasts with 25 churches and larger chapels, the oldest of which are::
  - \* Romanesque church at Domanjševci from the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, Romanesque rotunda at Selo
  - \* Romanesque-Gothic church at Gornji Petrovci (Nédela)
  - \* Gothic churches at Sv. Jurij, Grad, Boreča
- ecclesiastical monuments of art:
  - \* Church of St. Martin at Domanjševci
  - \* Romanesque rotunda of St. Nicholas at Selo (13<sup>th</sup> century, the only Romanesque brick rotunda in Slovenia)
  - \* Church of the Lord's Ascension at Bogojina (renovated and enlarged by Slovene architect J. Plečnik)
  - \* Church of Virgin Mary's Assumption at Grad (with a prominent chandelier, the last Plečnik's sacral work)
  - \* Church of St. Anne at Boreča
  - \* Church of St. Trinity at Nedelski vrh at Gornji Petrovci
  - \* Church of St. George at Sv. Jurij
  - \* Church of St. Nicholas at Dolenci, etc.
- wine-tourist road through Goričko (from Ivanovci to Mačkovci) is included in the Slovene wine roads network as No. 12, and wine-tourist road from Moravske Toplice to Lendavske gorice as No. 20
- »Selo« path of instruction
- forest path of instruction at Korovci, »Fuks graba«

- this year the marking of bicycle links and footpaths is being concluded in the area of Goričko Nature Park within the Phare programme framework

The increased tourist activities are bringing some confusion to the marking of tourist paths particularly due to insufficient coordination between the carried out projects.

Lokacije turistične ponudbe

Tourist facilities



M 1:200.000

## **B. Secondary inventory and evaluation of the area**

On the basis of the existing data and, an additional inventory of the working area, which we also propose as the area of Goričko Nature Park, has been made within the project's framework. One of the major tasks was to make a list of natural heritage items and habitats in 4 selected districts (Inception report - area size 2 TTN charts on the scale of 1 : 5,000) and to divide the area according to its landscape types and values.

### **Goričko's natural heritage**

A final inventory of the area's natural heritage has not been made yet. The field of botany was tackled by the study **Botanical backgrounds for nature-conservational evaluation of Goričko I and II**, prepared by Sen. Lect. Dr. Mitja KALIGARIČ and Assist. Sonja ŠKORNIK in 1996 and 1997, and these works served us as reference for the Goričko flora and vegetation. Some data on the area's natural heritage, however, have been obtained within the framework of this project itself.

The Goričko countryside has been to a great extent cultivated in a traditional manner, which is certainly a great advantage from the aspect of nature. This is the reason why it has remained diverse, with relatively large forest surfaces, unregulated water courses, unfertilised dry grasslands, undrained wet meadows, marshes and agricultural produce rich with weed flora. Natural entities, associated with geological substratum, are also important. The substratum is at places very acid and distinctly sandy - a special feature in Slovenia.

### **Goričko vegetation**

From the aspect of phytogeography, Goričko belongs to the sub-Pannonian phytogeographical region (M. Wraber, 1969). However, the more recent division of Slovenia (Zupančič et al. 1987), which pays regard to the cognitions about the potentially natural vegetation and is based on geographical division of flora and fauna of Central Europe, places Goričko into the Drava-Mura district of the pre-Pannonian subsector of the trans-Alpine sector of the Central European province and Euro-Siberian-North-American region. Due to the non-carbonate substratum, the flora is not as diverse as it could be, which is compensated, for example, with the diversity of habitats.

## **Vegetational indicators of cultural landscape's sustainment**

The extensiveness of landscape is best reflected in the following habitat types:

- extensively cultivated dry grasslands
- extensive wet meadows and marshes
- arable crops
- ruderal surfaces

## **Forest vegetation**

About a third of Goričko is covered by forests. The peaks and upper parts of slopes are overgrown by the association of halophilous beech groves with durmast oak of the "*Quercus-Luzulo-Fagetum*" type. Almost everywhere the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) is also present, although it is not indigenous to Goričko and presents a degradation for the area's primary vegetation. The lower parts of the area, where greater daily-nightly temperature oscillations and more frequent frosts are recorded, are covered by hornbeam forests. In some potential habitats of *Quercus-Fagetea* vegetation, the stands of alders (*Alnus glutinosa* community) thrive as a secondary vegetation. In the research area this vegetation developed, at least on the banks of streams, through overgrowing of wet meadows.

## **Vegetation of forest margins and scrubs**

An important indicator of the cultural landscape's sustainment is how the vegetation of forest margins and hedges have been preserved. The development of these formations is conditioned by extensive farming, in which hedges have remained as borders between separate plots, where grass is not cut right to the forest, stream or path. Thus a vegetation can develop, which may give shelter to numerous (not only plant) species.

These vegetational formations are richly represented at Goričko. Indeed, not many rare and endangered species are found in them, but the vegetation is endangered as such and the sample, which is in Central Europe already very rare, with it.

## **Grassland and wetland vegetation**

The Goričko grassland is a secondary vegetation. It is mostly mown and on some of them cattle is still grazing. Lately one may see more and more abandoned grasslands, which are being

overgrown with potentially natural vegetation. Dry as well as wet grasslands have to a great extent remained extensive.

One of currently most endangered habitats in Central and Western Europe are dry meadows. In most cases they are endangered due to their intensified use, which leads to less diverse grass associations and, in the case of Goričko, also (or mainly) due to the fact that they are being abandoned and overgrown.

The special feature of Goričko are dry meadows on acid substratum overgrown with vegetation that can be otherwise seen mostly on limestones. The vegetation is an interesting combination of the prevailing species belonging to the class *Brometalia erecti*; they are joined by the species of the order *Molinietalia* and, due to the acid substratum, the species belonging to the class *Nardo-Callunetea* (order *Nardetalia*).

The taxonomic affinity of these meadows is not completely evident as yet, but although a lot of work will still have to be done it is at least clear that in order to protect these meadows the traditional manner of their use should be protected as well.

Wet meadows and marshes form the vegetation that is in Central Europe endangered to the greatest extent. At Goričko the surfaces of this type are indeed not large, but are certainly very valuable indeed. One of the largest wet meadows used to spread at Kobilje, but after the regulation of the Kobiljanski stream it was greatly reduced.. Here the surfaces were very rich with *Iris sibirica* that is today preserved only in fragments (the value of which is due to this very reason therefore even greater). This type of vegetation has survived mainly in small valleys along (still) unregulated streams. Here the copses of alders alternate with grassland rich with *Cirsium palustre*, *Dactylorhiza maculata*, *Eriophorum* sp., *Orchis palustris*, *Gratiola officinalis*, *Carex* spp., etc. The surfaces overgrown with vegetation belonging to the order *Molinion* are fewer. One of the larger such complexes has survived at Kobilje but is unfortunately being endangered by urbanisation.

### **Arable crops**

Plots of land have mostly remained such as they used to be. Only in places, where commassations have been made, they have been merged in large complexes and thus exposed to negative influences, e.g. erosion. Together with traditional farming, the weed flora has been preserved. Some of the species endangered in Europe but still thriving at Goričko are: *Centaurea cyanus*, *Agrostema githago*, *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Legousia speculum-veneris*, *Lithospermum arvense*, and *Spergula arvensis*. Flax is unfortunately not grown any longer, which means that the flora of flax weds has been lost with it.

### **Water habitats**

Water habitats are rather rare at Goričko, the larger ones being the artificial reservoirs called Lake Bukovnik, Lake Hodoš and Lake Ledava. The latter is a very special habitat with silty intertidal flats, where some (in Europe) rare species with a special ecology are found. These are

*Lindernia dubia*, *Lindernia procumbens*, *Limosella aquatica* and *Elatine triandra*. The last three appear in the Red List of endangered plant species of Austrian Styria, which should due to its nearness and similar conditions certainly be taken into consideration. The lake has been subjected to an extensive accumulation of silt, which in summer months enables growth of the mentioned species of the community *Nano-Cyperion*. The authors of the study suggest that the lake should be left to the natural dynamics, for any deepening or removal of silt would greatly limit the development of the mentioned rare species. As far as true water macrophytes are concerned, only the species of the genus *Potamogeton*, *Myriophyllum* and *Ceratophyllum* can be found here. Lake Bukovnik has been investigated to a lesser extent, and of the more interesting species living here let us mention *Eleocharis morsus-ranae* and *Trapa natans*. The most important thing, however, is that no allochthonous plant-eating fish species are introduced here.

## **Ruderal surfaces**

One of the special features of Goričko is its diverse vegetation and flora, which are conditioned by the extensive presence of man. The species *Sagina apetala*\*, *Sagina subulata*# and *Sclerantus perennis* that thrive here are very rare elsewhere in Slovenia. Phytogeographically significant species are *Spergularia rubra*, *Spergula arvensis* and *Holosteum umbellatum*, which are at the same time indicators of the habitats' sandiness. It is also important that ruderal flora and vegetation have enough place for their development, for in intensively farmed environment they are becoming increasingly endangered

## **Floristic indicators of cultural landscape's sustainment**

The authors of the study list the most important indicators of the traditional cultural landscape's sustainment in separate habitat types. (Note: the species marked \* appear on the Red List of endangered plant species of Austrian Styria, while the species accompanied by # are inscribed on the Red List of endangered vascular plants of Slovenia.)

### **1. Extensive dry grasslands**

*Potentilla rupestris*\*, *Scorzonera humilis*, *Moenchia mantica*\*, *Muscari comosum*\*, *Orchis morio*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Helianthemum ovatum*, *Hieracium bauhini*, *Thesium linophyllum*\*, *Festuca rupicola*, *Rosa gallica*, *Jasione montana*, *Verbascum phoeniceum*.

### **2. Extensive wet meadows and marshes**

*Iris sibirica*\*, *Succisella inflexa*\*, *Orchis palustris*\*, *Dactylorhiza maculata*, *Cirsium rivulare*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Gentiana pneumonanthe*\*, *Eriophorum spp.*, *Alchemilla spp.*

### **3. Arable crops**

*Agrostema githago*\*, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Melampyrum arvense*, *Bromus arvensis*\*, *Bromus secalinus*\*, *Legousia speculum-veneris*\*, *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Galium parisiense*\*



*Lithospermum arvense*, *Aphanes arvensis*, *Gypsophyla muralis*, *Scleranthus annuus*, *Scleranthus perennis*.

#### **4. Ruderal surfaces**

*Sagina apetala*\*#, *Sagina subulata*#, *Holosteum umbellatum*, *Galega officinalis*, *Spergularia rubra*, *Spergula arvensis*, *Geranium spp.*, *Lactuca spp.*, *Scrophularia spp.*, *Verbascum spp.*

#### **5. Forest edges, scrubs, hedges**

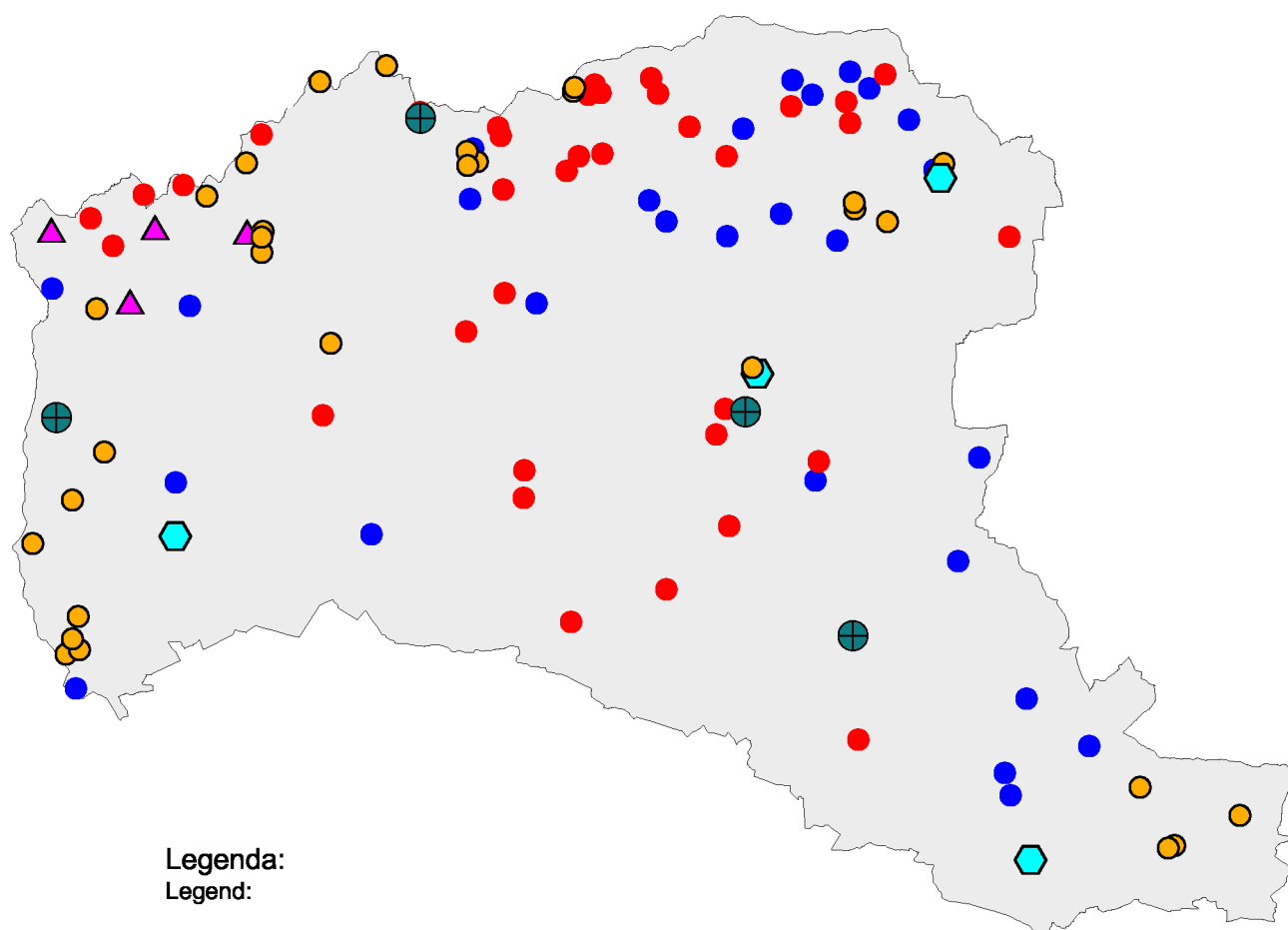
*Pyrus pyraster*, *Prunus spinosa*, *Cornus spp.*, *Ulmus spp.*, *Prunus avium*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Sorbus domestica*

The data on flora and vegetation of Goričko have been obtained from the following works:

- KALIGARIČ, M., S. ŠKORNIK, 1996: Botanical background for nature-conservationist evaluation of Goričko I
- KALIGARIČ, M., S. ŠKORNIK, 1997: Botanical background for nature conservationist evaluation of Goričko II

## Naravna dediščina

Natural heritage



Legenda:

Legend:

-  Vrelci  
Mineral springs
-  Jezero  
Lake
-  Rastišče  
Habitat
-  Drevesa  
Trees
-  Suhi travniki  
Dry grasslands
-  Vlažni travniki, močvirja  
Wetlands
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## Goričko wildlife

Inventory of the entire Goričko area has not been made as yet. However, some studies in separate selected districts were carried out, when various spatial interventions were planned.

Thus a number of data on Gorički wildlife were provided by the following reports: **An assessment of the possible impacts caused by the proposed construction and functioning of the Puconci-Hodoš-Slovene-Hungarian frontier railway line on the population of large mammals with proposals of how to alleviate the caused negative impacts** (Final report on Phases I and II of the project), Ljubljana, May 1996, and **Puconci-Hodoš railway line. A comparative analysis of variants in the area of Gornji Petrovci. A supplement to An assessment of the possible impacts caused by the proposed construction and functioning of the Puconci-Hodoš-Slovene-Hungarian frontier railway line on the population of large mammals with proposals of how to alleviate the caused negative impacts**, Ljubljana, October 1996, prepared by Prof. Dr. Miha Adamič with associates, and **A study for the assessment of the impacts caused by the Puconci-Hodoš-Slovene-Hungarian border railway line on amphibians and aquatic fauna**, Ljubljana, May, June 1996, and **Completion** (in the area of G.Petrovci), October 1996, prepared by the Slovene Museum of Natural Science .

In his study, Prof. Adamič states: "In Slovenia, east of the Mura river, there occurs the so-called Pannonian genotype of red deer (*Cervus Elaphus*).\" From the deer that inhabits other regions of Slovenia it differs by characteristically greater body size in both sexes and by heavier males' antlers. One of the characteristic features of the Pannonian deer is its regular feeding in agricultural areas. Similar feeding strategy has been adopted by *Sus scrofa*, which is rather numerous in the area of Kompas Petrovci hunting ground. The broader area of the entire railway line is also inhabited by roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*). Characteristic of both of them is a regular traversing between the protective parts of habitats in the forest and agricultural surfaces, which is the reason for a high death rate in road accidents.

In the second part of the same study, Marjana Hönigsfeld describes the characteristics of the natural surrounding of the otter (*Lutra lutra*) that has in the last few decades become subject of some special nature conservationist efforts as one of the five species of European beasts that have already disappeared from the greater part of Europe. Its IUCN status in the world is **V** (vulnerable species) and in Slovenia **E** (endangered species). It has also been inscribed on the Red List of endangered mammals of Slovenia (B.Kryštufek).

The otter's natural surrounding in the dealt with area spreads along all streams: Mačkovski potok, Peskovski potok, Mala Krka, Adrijanski potok, Velika Krka and Dolenski potok with its tributaries. The carried out field research has confirmed its presence in the studied area in 90%. The importance of preserving the otter's natural surrounding is so much greater for the fact that it is considered a bioindicator of the quality of aquatic habitats. "In Europe, the otter is becoming an ambassador of clear waters and healthy environment." (HÖNIGSFELD, 1996)

The otter lives in flowing and standing waters, but a very important part of its habitat are ragged and thickly overgrown banks. Although it is known that within its feeding territory it most often moves in or along the flowing waters, it may cover the distances between separate

unconnected waters also on dry land. In such cases it often crosses even roads and thus exposes itself to danger of being hit by a car, which as a rule always ends with its death.

Field investigations of amphibians and aquatic fauna have shown that the natural surrounding in the dealt with area is very favourable for the researched animals. Along the alignment of the abandoned railway line the terrain has in years become so marshy that its shallow waters have become a favourable habitat for the development of amphibians. They spawn along the entire embankment at almost equal distances, and thus the amphibians' populations are distributed there in the same way. In the study it was established that there are no sites that would stand out.

As far as aquatic fauna is concerned, the following species have been registered there during the research carried out till May 1996:

- amphibians: *Triturus carnifex*, *Triturus vulgaris*, *Bufo bufo*, *Rana x esculenta*, *Rana temporaria*, *Rana dalmatina*;
- dragonflies: *Colopteryx virgo*, *Platycnemis pennipes*, *Gomphus vulgatissimus*, *Onychogomphus forcipatus*, *Cordulegaster bidentata*, *Cordulegaster heros*, *Somatochlora meridionalis*.

All amphibian species in Slovenia, except *Salamandra salamandra*, have been proclaimed natural treasure by the Decree on protection of endangered animal species (1993).

The mapping of all dragonfly species presents almost the entire potential dragonfly fauna of natural and semi-natural streams in the hilly areas of Goričko.

In the above-mentioned study, which was supplemented in June 1996, the area's ichthyofauna was also described by Meta Povž, MSc. During the research carried out in Mačkovski potok, Peskovski potok and Velika Krka streams, "9 different fish species belonging to 3 different families (*Cyprinidae*, *Cobitidae* and *Centrarchidae*) and one species of lamprey (*Petromyzontidae*) were established." Two fish species, *Lepomis gibbosus* (*Centrarchidae*) and *Carassius auratus gibelio* (*Centrarchidae*), are allochthonous. *Carassius auratus* was caught in the Peskovski potok and Velika Krka, *Lepomis gibbosus* only in the Velika Krka. Other species are native to this area. In the Velika Krka, crayfish *Astacus astacus* were also caught.

"On the Red List of endangered freshwater fish and lampreys (Povž, 1992), *Eudontomyzon mariae* and *Rhodeus sericeus amarus* appear in the category of endangered species (E), while *Leuciscus cephalus* is listed as vulnerable species (V). According to the Decree on protection of endangered animal species (Official Journal RS 57/93), the following species are permanently protected: *Eudontomyzon mariae*, *Rhodeus sericeus amarus*, *Alburnoides bipunctatus* and *Noemacheilus barbatulus*. The Decree also states that it is forbidden to disturb them in their natural surrounding."

To our knowledge of Goričko fauna will no doubt greatly contribute the so-called Research Camp organised and held by biology students at Šalovci in summer 1999. Their final reports, which are to be prepared by the end of 1999, will also enclose the following animal groups: birds, bats, butterflies and moths, spiders and small mammals.

## Inventory of habitats in four selected areas

Within the project's framework, habitats on the surface of the size of two charts at a scale of 1 : 5,000 (total surface area of 89 ha) were mapped. The selection of areas intended for mapping was based on the expected changes in the area that are planned in the councils' physical plans.

- \* **Area of the impounding reservoir on the Ledava river.** This area was chosen in order to compare the state of nature above and below the dam built artificially more than two decades ago.
- \* **Area of Moščanci** - commassation of agricultural plots of land foreseen. in the mapped area.
- \* **Area of Vučja Gomila** - construction of golf course foreseen in this area.
- \* **Area of Kobilje** - new urbanisation for the purpose of tourist development planned in the area.

In the four selected areas, habitat types were stipulated on the basis of vegetation mappings and then mapped on the entire selected surface. Vegetation mappings were carried out in July 1999 according to the standard Central European method (Braun-Blanquet). To assess the cover value, the combined scale was used:

- + - rare specimens, cover value insignificant
- 1 - common specimens, cover value small (1-10 % surface)
- 2 - very common specimens or the species covers 10-25 % of the surface
- 3 - disregarding the number of specimens it covers 25-50 % of the surface
- 4 - disregarding the number of specimens it covers 50-75 % of the surface
- 5 - disregarding the number of specimens it covers 75-100 % of the surface

In the text no phytosociological tables are presented but only alphabetical lists of species on some highly evaluated surfaces. These are in no way complete, and neither was this the aim of this work, which cannot serve as a basis for eventual decisions on interventions into this landscape. It only indicates that prior to any interventions some detailed studies about the possible impacts on the environment should be made.



## Območja kartiranih habitatov

Habitat mapping areas



Legenda:

Legend:

-  Območja kartiranih habitatov  
Habitat mapping areas
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## LAKE LEDAVA

The contrast between the tracts north of Lake Ledava and south of the dam are highly noticeable.

**South of the lake** there prevail intensively farmed surfaces, mostly fields and sown or at least partially sown meadows with a high share of *Lolium multiflorum*. Environmentally highly evaluated surfaces are represented by stands of alder trees (community of *Alnion glutinosae*), remains of lowland oak-hornbeam forests (*Quercus-Carpinetum*) and traditional orchards. These surfaces were avoided by commassation; the primary riparian vegetation along the Ledava was unfortunately not preserved. The banks of the Ledava and ditches are mostly mown to the very edges of the water, which means that the true riparian vegetation has developed only in fragments along some ditches. Ligneous species are not present, and if they are they are immediately cut down.

**North of the lake** there is a fairly large solid complex of wet or at least damp meadows, the greater parts of which are extensively farmed or even totally abandoned. Even on more intensively farmed surfaces the share of moisture loving species (e.g. bulrush, sedge) is quite substantial, and if farming was more extensive this share would further increase, the same as species diversity. The fairly large surfaces are inhabited by *Magnocaricion*. These are extensive surfaces that are occasionally mown for litter. On the northern side and partially on the eastern as well as western sides there are larger stands of *Salicion albae*; in the undergrowth there prevail, in the greater part, adventive (*Impatiens glandulifera*, *Solidago gigantea*) and ruderal (*Rubus caesius*, *Urtica dioica*) species. Silt intertidal flats along the lake are home to some rare and interesting species: *Lindernia dubia*, *Lindernia procumbens*, *Limosella aquatica*, *Elatine triandra* (after KALIGARIČ, M.: Botanical background for nature-conservationist evaluation of Goričko II, 1997).

Lists of species from the selected surfaces:

### 1. Wet extensively farmed meadow

*Betonica officinalis*  
*Carex spp.*  
*Centaurea jacea*  
*Daucus carota*  
*Gratiola officinalis*  
*Juncus effusus*  
*Myosotis cf. palustris*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Ranunculus flamula*  
*Sanguisorba officinalis*  
*Senecio sp.*  
*Succisa pratensis*  
*Trifolium pratense*

**2. Riverine belt along the Ledava north of the lake with well developed riparian vegetation**

*Alnus glutinosa*  
*Bryonia alba*  
*Calistegia sepium*  
*Cirsium oleraceum*  
*Cornus sanguinea*  
*Euonymus europaea*  
*Humulus lupulus*  
*Impatiens glandulifera*  
*Phalaris arundinacea*  
*Quercus robur*  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*  
*Rubus caesius*  
*Sambucus nigra*  
*Solidago gigantea*  
*Ulmus glabra*  
*Urtica dioica*

**3. Ditches north of the lake**

*Alysmas lanceolata*  
*Alysmas plantago-aquatica*  
*Carex sp.*  
*Gratiola officinalis*  
*Iris pseudacorus*  
*Lysimachia nummularia*  
*Lysimachia vulgaris*  
*Lythrum salicaria*  
*Typha latifolia*  
*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*

**4. Magnocaricion**

*Carex spp.*  
*Iris pseudacorus*  
*Lythrum salicaria*  
*Lysimachia vulgaris*  
*Juncus spp.*  
*Filipendula ulmaria*



**Guidelines:** Northern part above Lake Ledava must remain an area of extensive use. Any ploughing up of wet meadows must be prevented. Southern part below the reservoir's dam is an extremely intensively farmed area. A restoration of the Ledava's banks is necessary, where development of vegetation with ligneous species must be enabled, such as already developed on the banks of the northern part.

## Ledavsko jezero - habitatni tipi

Ledavsko jezero - habitat types



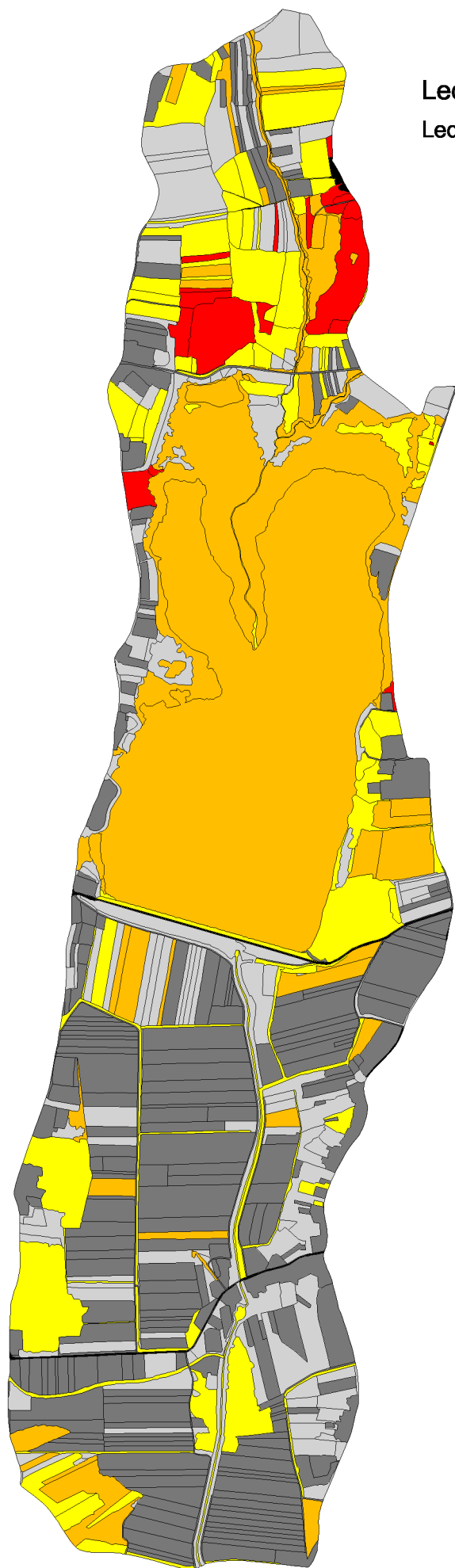
### Habitatni tipi Habitat types

	A
	CES
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	QC2
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	SAD
	SAL
	T
	TD
	TM
	TMD
	TMJ
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	ZA
	ZQC2
	ZRO
	ZS

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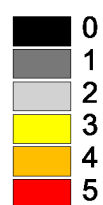
## Ledavsko jezero - naravovarstveno vrednotenje

Ledavsko jezero - nature conservation values



### Naravovarstveno vrednotenje

Nature conservation values



## MOŠČANCI - AREA PLANNED FOR COMMASSATION (AMALGAMATION OF PLOTS OF LAND)

The area encloses mostly intensively cultivated surfaces - fields and meadows. Environmentally higher evaluated surfaces are:

- wet Molliniethetum meadow in the side valley (see chart);
- semi-dry meadows of the class *Festuco-Brometea*;
- riparian vegetation along the Mačkovski and Kmetov streams and along the small left tributary of the Mačkovski stream;
- cultivated meadows with a large share of *Descampsia caespitosa* and *Sanguisorba officinalis* in the same side valley - if abandoned it would probably turn into vegetation of the *Deschampsion* type;
- traditional orchards;
- cultivated meadows with the species *Cynosurus cristatus*;

Lists of species:

### 1. Wet Molliniethetum meadow

*Carex cf. vulpina*  
*Carex leporina*  
*Descampsia caespitosa*  
*Juncus conglomeratus*  
*Juncus effusus*  
*Lysimachia vulgaris*  
*Sanguisorba officinalis*  
*Senecio pratensis*  
*Solidago gigantea*

### 2. Riparian vegetation (Mačkovski stream north of Moščanci)

*Aegopodium podagraria*  
*Alnus glutinosa*  
*Athyrium sp.*  
*Bryonia alba*  
*Calystegia sepium*  
*Carex brizoides*  
*Euonymus europaea*  
*Fraxinus excelsior*  
*Galeopsis sp.*  
*Geum urbanum*  
*Heracleum sphondylium*  
*Humulus lupulus*  
*Impatiens glandulifera*  
*Knautia drymea*

*Lamium maculatum*  
*Prunus padus*  
*Rubus fruticosus* agg.  
*Salix* cf. *caprea*  
*Salix* cf. *fragilis*  
*Sambucus nigra*  
*Tilia cordata*  
*Urtica dioica*

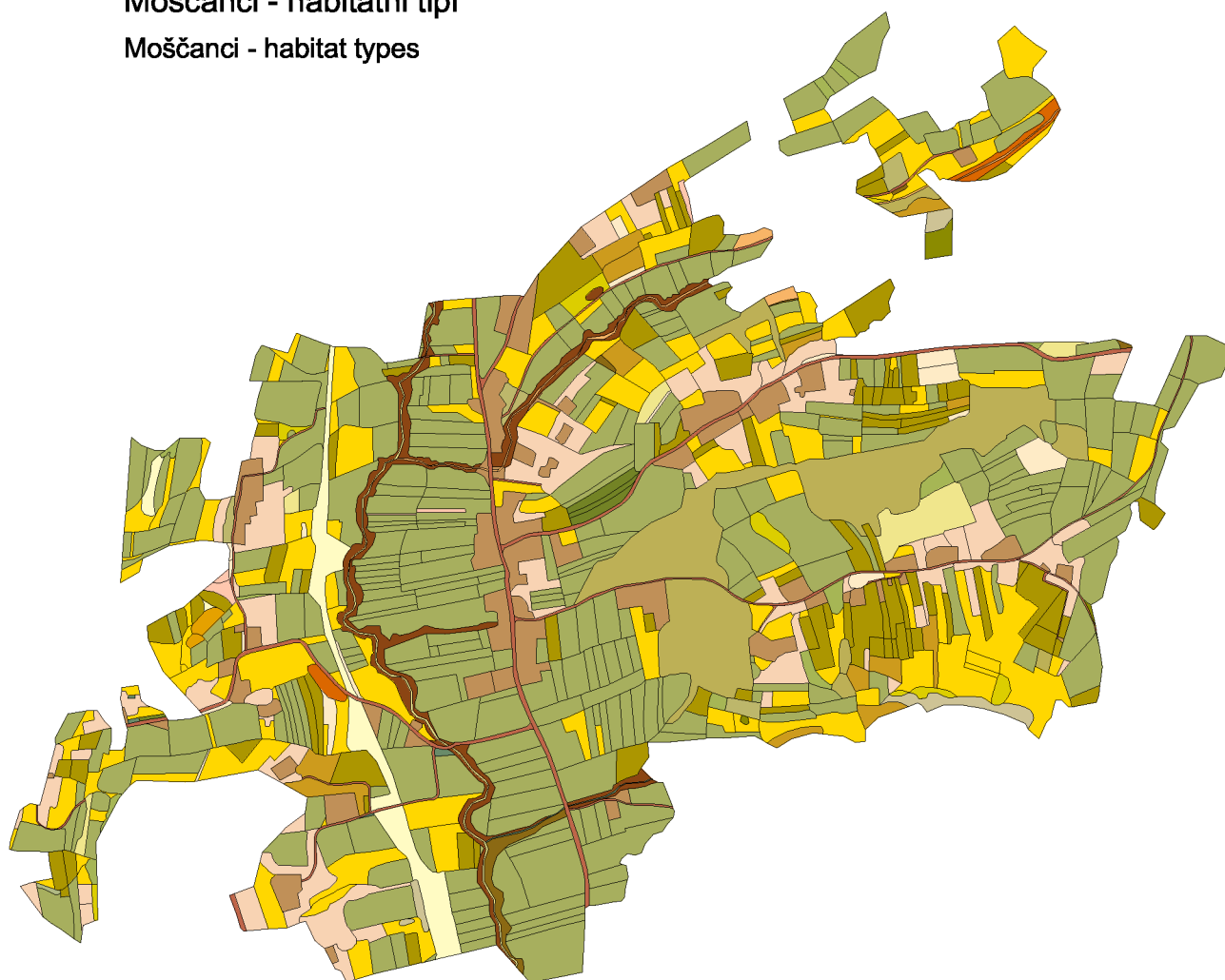
### **3. Cultivated meadow**

*Alopecurus myosurioides*  
*Daucus carota*  
*Galium mollugo* agg.(group)  
*Galium verum*  
*Holcus lanatus*  
*Leucanthemum ircutianum*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
*Ranunculus acris*  
*Sanguisorba officinalis*  
*Trifolium campestre*  
*Trifolium pratense*  
*Trisetum flavescens*

**Guidelines** for further development of the area: the planned commassation should not be carried out in places evaluated with marks 3, 4 in 5. It is particularly important that the riparian vegetation now thriving along the Mačkovski and Kmetov streams and wet meadow surfaces are preserved. Restoration of traditional orchards would be necessary, for many of them are in a rather poor state or being overgrown.

# Moščanci - habitatni tipi

Moščanci - habitat types



## Habitatni tipi

Habitat types

C	P	SAD	U
CAL	PRS	SADI	V
CAR	PS	SCY	VIN
KP	PT	SMR	VRT
MC	QC	T	VS
MM	QC2	TBE	ZA
MP	R	TC	ZEL
N	RASTL	TD	ZPS
NI	ROB	TOP	ZQ
OB	SA	TS	ZQC
ON	SA2	TV	ZROB

250 0 250 500 m

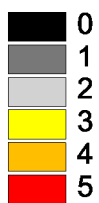
## Moščanci - naravovarstveno vrednotenje

Moščanci - nature conservation values



### Naravovarstveno vrednotenje

Nature conservation values



## VUČJA GOMILA

The area is relatively extensively cultivated, but many plots of land there have been abandoned and are being gradually overgrown.

Particularly interesting are the synsystematically still not completely defined dry meadows (List of species No. 4), in which species of the class *Festuco brometea* (order *Brometalia erecti*) are present, as well as species belonging to the order *Molinietalia* and, due to the acid ground, species of the class *Nardo-Callunetea* (order *Nardetalia*). They are considered a special Slovene feature, for thermophilous subxerophilous vegetation is otherwise developed mainly on limestone substratum (Kaligarič, M.: Botanical background for nature-conservational evaluation of Goričko II, 1997). Dry meadows are also endangered due to their intensified use on the one hand and because of their frequent abandonment on the other.

The other highly evaluated habitat type is represented by extensive wet meadows of the order *Molinietalia*. In them thrives *Achillea ptarmica*, which is a rare species in Slovenia (it is found only in the Štajerska region and at Goričko). These surfaces are usually mown for litter. At times they are also fertilised, which enables growth of nitrophilous vegetation of tall stalked plants (often of foreign origin).

Lists of species:

### 1. Extensive wet meadow partially overgrown with the species *Alnus glutinosa*

*Alnus glutinosa*  
*Arrhenatherum elatius*  
*Campanula patula*  
*Carex hirta*  
*Centaurea jacea*  
*Erygeron annuus*  
*Juncus effusus*  
*Juncus inflexus*  
*Lychnis flos-cuculi*  
*Lysimachia nummularia*  
*Lythrum salicaria*  
*Myosotis* sp.  
*Plantago major*  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
*Ranunculus repens*  
*Scirpus sylvaticus*  
*Solidago gigantea*



**2. Wet meadow**

*Scirpus sylvaticus*  
*Carex cf. brizoides*  
*Myosotis sp.*  
*Juncus effusus*  
*Lysimachia nummularia*  
*Ranunculus pratensis*

**3. Wet meadow (*Molinietalia*) in partial transition to *Magnocaricion***

*Achillea ptarmica*  
*Carex cf. vulpina*  
*Carex sp.*  
*Deschampsia caespitosa*  
*Filipendula ulmaria*  
*Impatiens noli-tangere*  
*Juncus effusus*  
*Lycopus europaeus*  
*Lysimacha vulgaris*  
*Molinia arundinacea*  
*Sanguisorba officinalis*  
*Solidago gigantea*  
*Succisa pratensis*

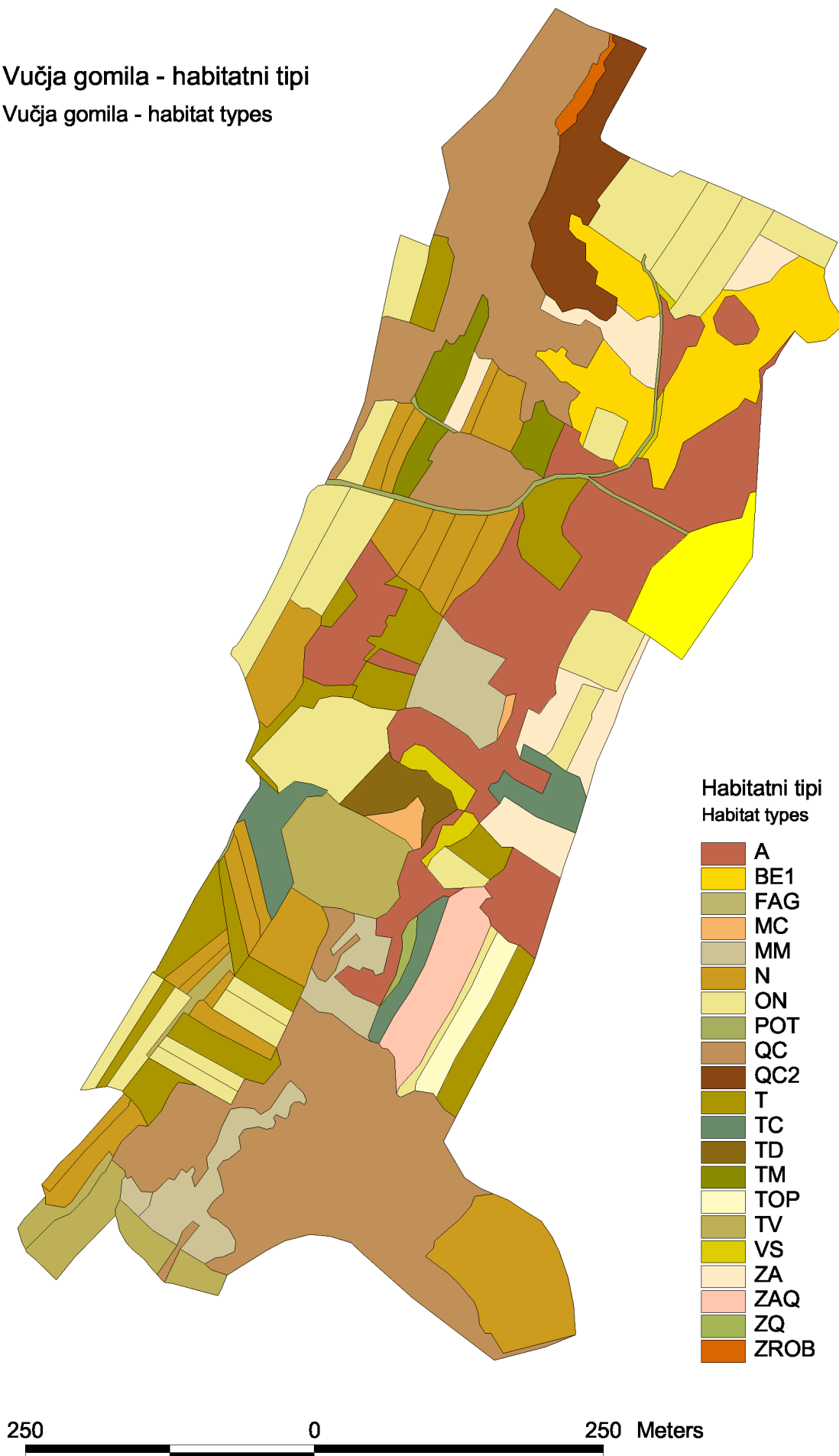
**4. Semi-dry meadow on acid ground**

*Alnus glutinosa*  
*Betonica officinalis*  
*Briza media*  
*Carex pallescens*  
*Festuca sp.*  
*Galium verum*  
*Juncus conglomeratus*  
*Lysimacha vulgaris*  
*Nardus stricta*  
*Potentilla recta*  
*Sanguisorba officinalis*  
*Succisa pratensis*  
*Hypericum perforatum*

**Guidelines:** from the aspect of nature conservation, the planned construction of a golf course is not acceptable. A new locality will therefore have to be found..

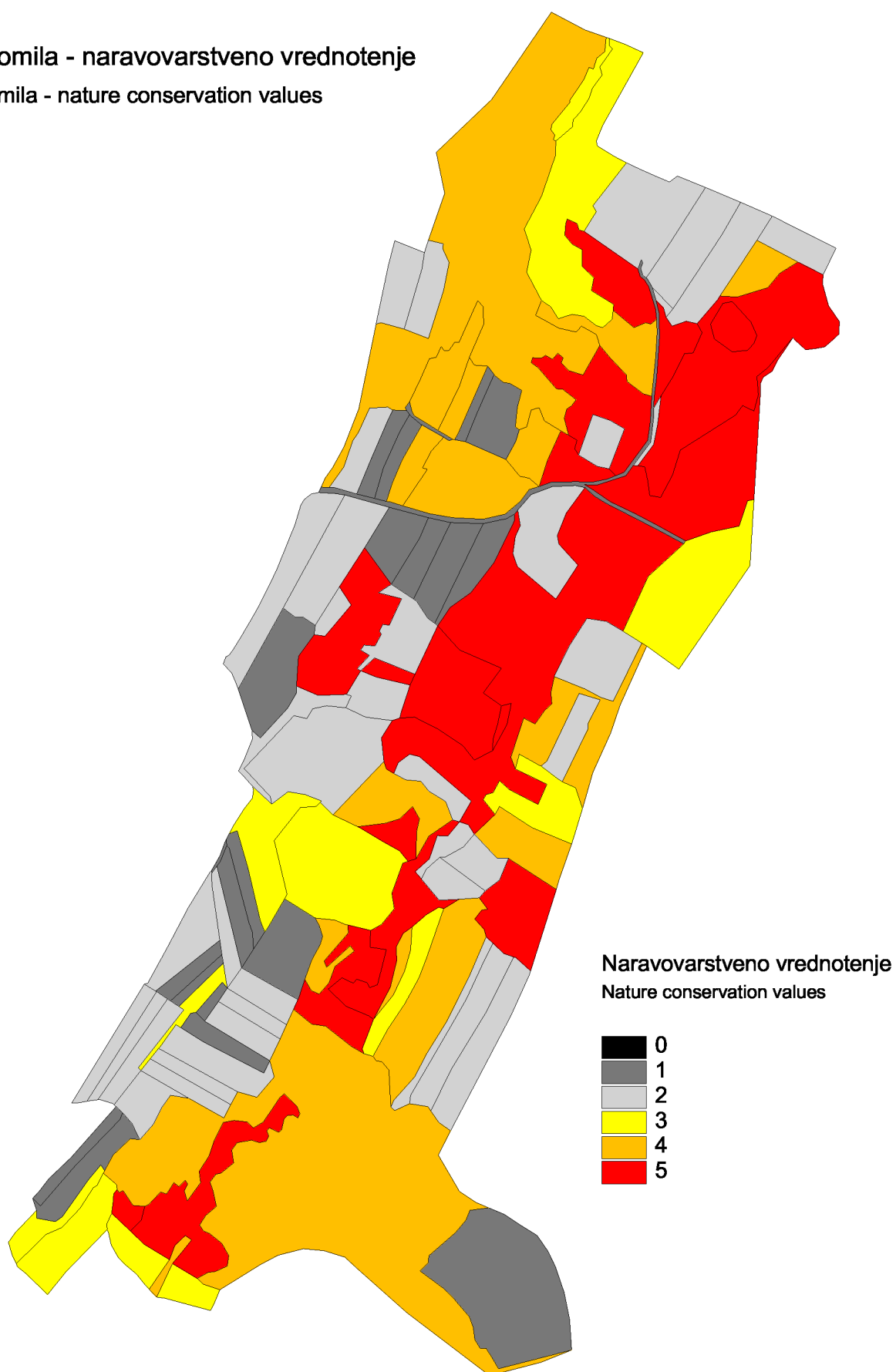
# Vučja gomila - habitatni tipi

Vučja gomila - habitat types



# Vučja gomila - naravovarstveno vrednotenje

Vučja gomila - nature conservation values



250 0 250 Meters

## KOBILJE

The area represents an "island" of extensive use in an intensive agricultural environment. A large part of the area consists of meadows with *Molinion* community, in which thrive some interesting species. *Iris sibirica* was here once much more common, but is now unfortunately disappearing together with wet meadows. A special feature is also ***Achilea ptarmica* with only a few habitats in the eastern end of Slovenia**. Fragments of *Magnocaricion*, in which *Iris sibirica* is occasionally found, are also present here. Among the intensively cultivated grasslands prevail wet cultivated meadows with *Cynosurus cristatus*. The meadows, in which thrives *Deschampsia caespitosa*, have a potential, if properly used, to turn into nature-conservationally higher evaluated types (*Deschampsion*).

Lists of species:

### 1. Molliniethetum meadow

*Achilea ptarmica*  
*Betonica officinalis*  
*Deschampsia caespitosa*  
*Iris sibirica*  
*Juncus conglomeratus*  
*Lysimachia vulgare*  
*Lythrum salicaria*  
*Molinia arundinacea*  
*Sanguisorba officinalis*  
*Serratula tinctoria*  
*Succisa pratensis*  
*Succisela inflexa*

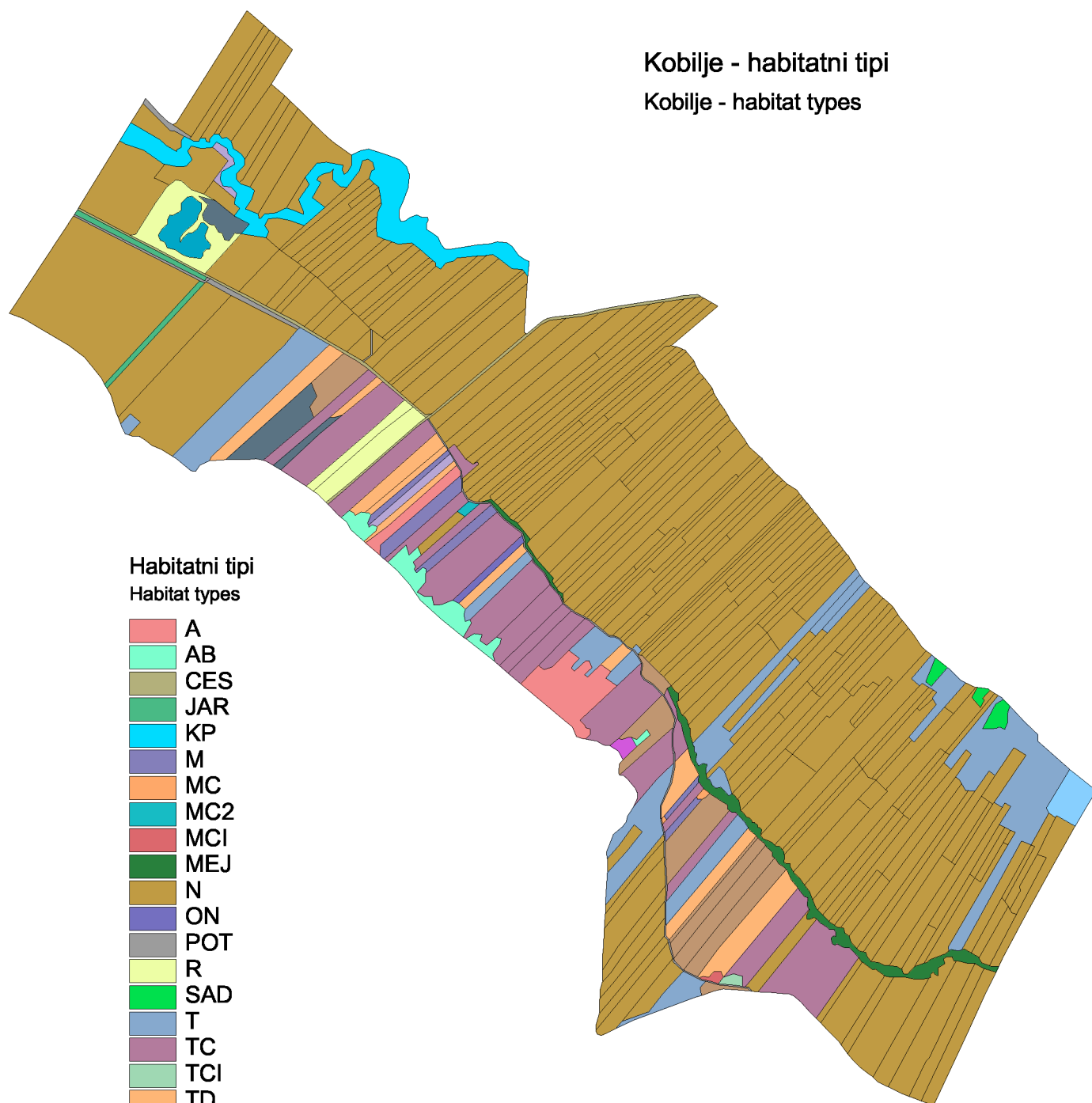
### 2. Wet depression in the meadow – possible remains of the former Kobiljski stream bed

*Carex sp.*  
*Deschampsia caespitosa*  
*Gratiola officinale*  
*Iris pseudacorus*  
*Juncus conglomeratus*  
*Lythrum salicaria*  
*Ranunculus flammula*  
*Senecio sp.*

**Guidelines:** The area must still be extensively used. Any ploughing up of highly evaluated surfaces must be prevented, while any urbanisation of the area is totally unexceptable from the aspect of nature conservation.

# Kobilje - habitatni tipi

Kobilje - habitat types



## Habitatni tipi

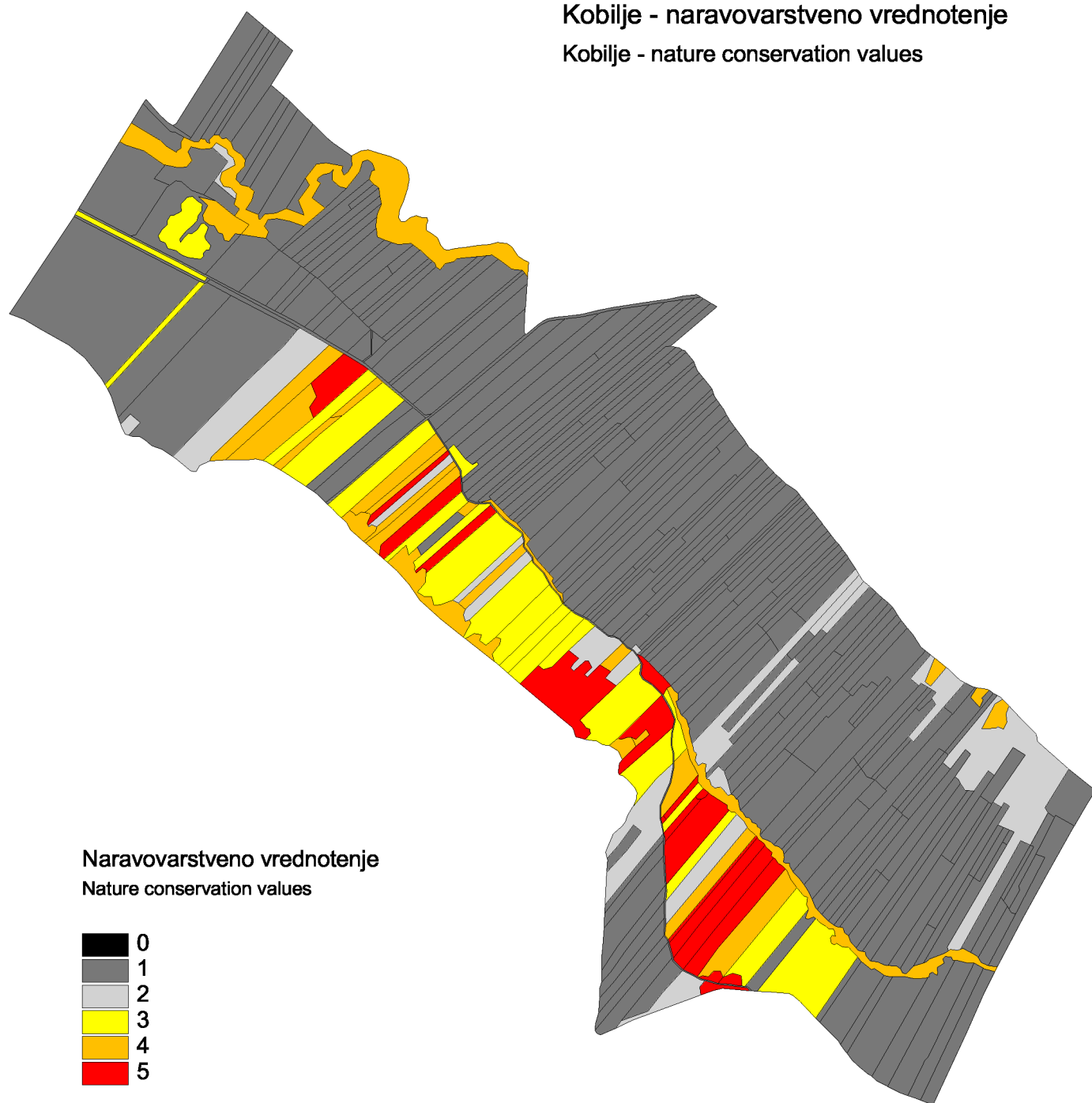
Habitat types

<span style="color: red;">■</span>	A
<span style="color: cyan;">■</span>	AB
<span style="color: brown;">■</span>	CES
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	JAR
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	KP
<span style="color: purple;">■</span>	M
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	MC
<span style="color: teal;">■</span>	MC2
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	MCI
<span style="color: darkgreen;">■</span>	MEJ
<span style="color: brown;">■</span>	N
<span style="color: purple;">■</span>	ON
<span style="color: grey;">■</span>	POT
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	R
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	SAD
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	T
<span style="color: purple;">■</span>	TC
<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span>	TCI
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	TD
<span style="color: brown;">■</span>	TMD
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	U
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	V
<span style="color: purple;">■</span>	VS
<span style="color: magenta;">■</span>	ZA
<span style="color: darkgrey;">■</span>	ZAB
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	ZPB
<span style="color: cyan;">■</span>	ZS

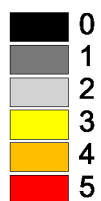


## Kobilje - naravovarstveno vrednotenje

Kobilje - nature conservation values



Naravovarstveno vrednotenje  
Nature conservation values



250 0 250 500 m

## Landscape types

In the project, the landscape types as defined in the *Regional distribution of landscape types* (Marušič, Ivan, Volume 3 - Landscape sub-Pannonian regions, MOP-UPP, RS, 1998) have been separated into smaller landscape units on the basis of the following selected criteria:

- relief
- overgrowth with woods
- arrangement and structure of settlements
- land-use

Within the framework of thus set out criteria we can separate the Goričko landscape into 4 fairly homogenous landscape districts:

### 1. Western Goričko

This landscape unit is adjacent to the Slovene-Austrian frontier and encloses the eastern part of the Kučnica valley, the Ledava valley with the surrounding hills, and the highest part of the hilly northwestern part of Goričko. This unit's special landscape features are the varied relief above the wide valley bottom of the Ledava, scanty woodiness, settlements along the roads and dispersed houses on the hills.

### 2. Eastern Goričko and part of western Goričko

This landscape unit appears in three districts of Goričko; in the east in the valleys of the Velika and Mala Krka, in the valley of Kobiljanski stream and in the area of Cankova. Its landscape features are: flat relief, scanty woodiness, densely packed houses along the roads, and intensive land-use.

### 3. The area of Bukovnica

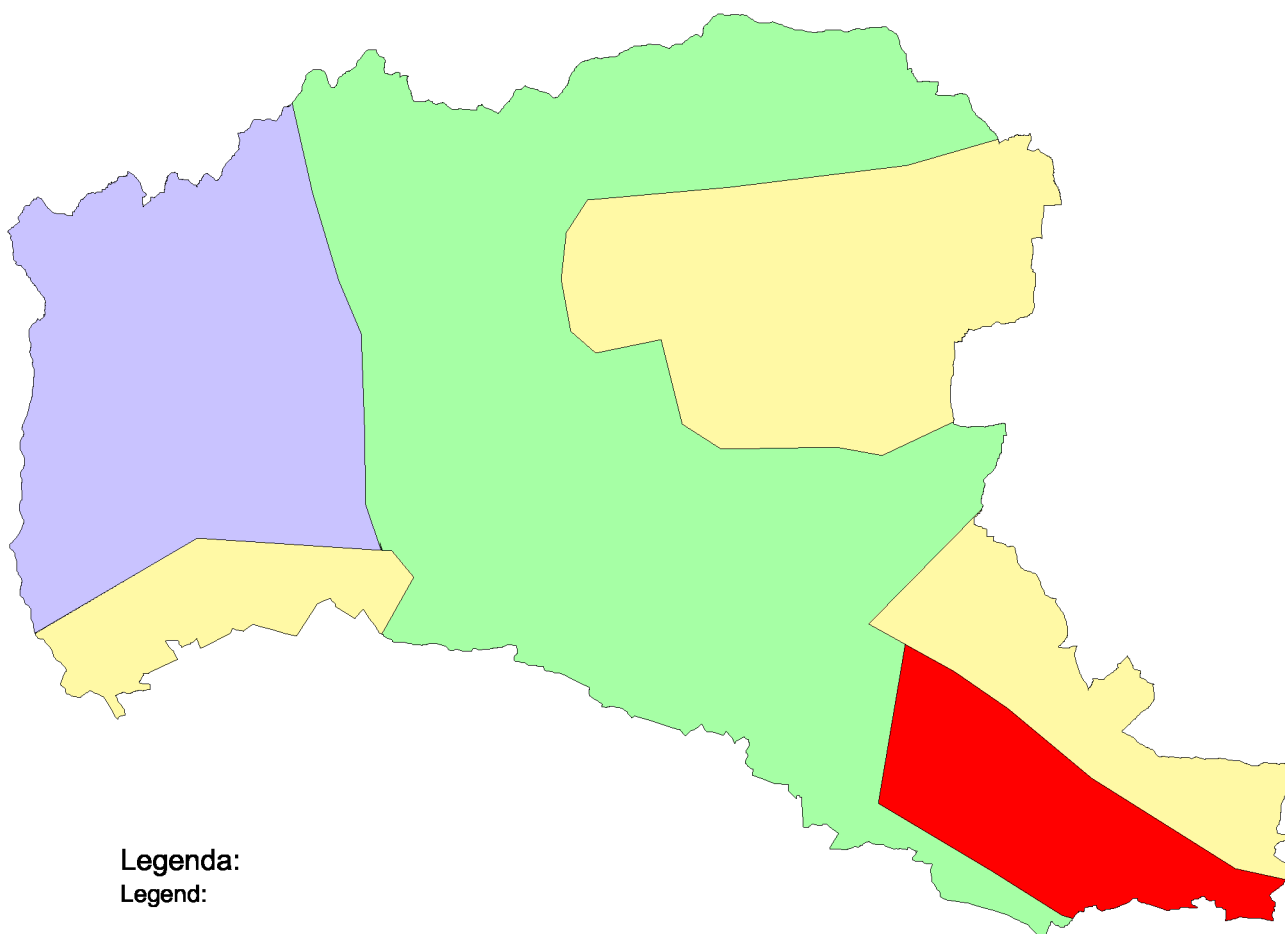
An exceptional landscape area, untypical of Goričko, recognisable by its great woodiness and unvaried relief; the settlement and its appertaining agricultural surfaces are situated within the solid forest surface.

### 4. Central Goričko

In the remaining area of Goričko, which is the largest, there prevail a varied relief, large forest surfaces, and the dispersed type of settlements.

## Krajinske enote

Landscape units



### Legenda:

Legend:

- 1 - Zahodno Goričko  
1 - West Goričko
- 2 - Vzhodno Goričko in del zahodnega Goričkega  
2 - East Goričko and part of West Goričko
- 3 - Območje Bukovnice  
3 - Region of Bukovnica
- 4 - Osrednje Goričko  
4 - Central Goričko

M 1:200.000



## **Landscape evaluation**

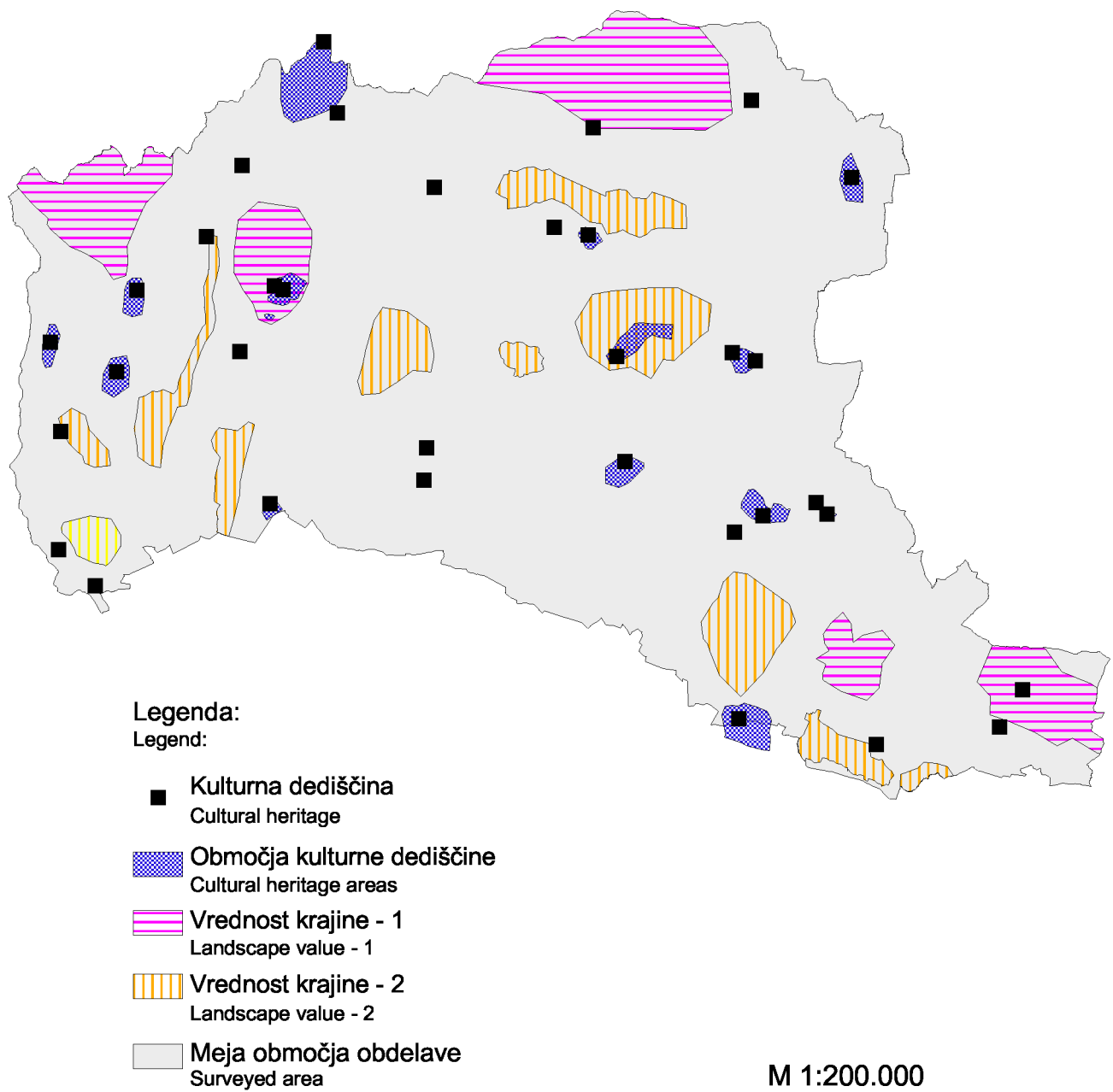
The aim of landscape evaluation is to select smaller landscape districts, for which enough data or argumentations have been gathered within the project for their further protection, or districts, in which greater attention is to be given to any eventual plans concerning spatial interventions.

On the basis of these criteria the following districts were set apart at Goričko:

- exceptional landscape areas with high biodiversity, **value 1**
- landscapes of lesser quality with lower biodiversity, **value 2**
- cultural landscape with cultural monuments, **value 2**
- degraded landscape areas with lower biodiversity, **value 3**

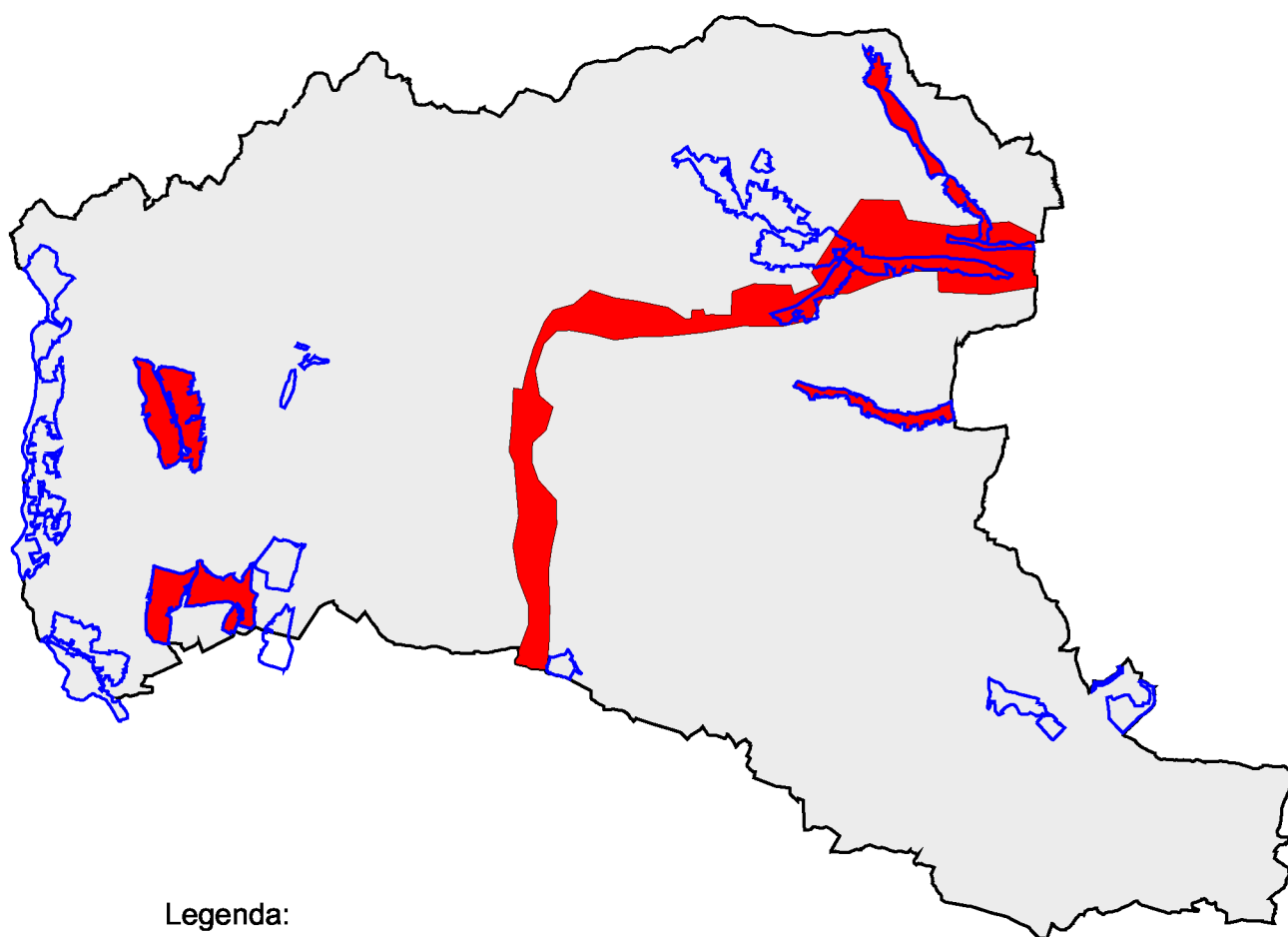
## Kulturne krajine na Goričkem

Culture landscapes in Nature park Goričko



## Razvrednotena krajinska območja

Degradated landscapes



Legenda:

Legend:

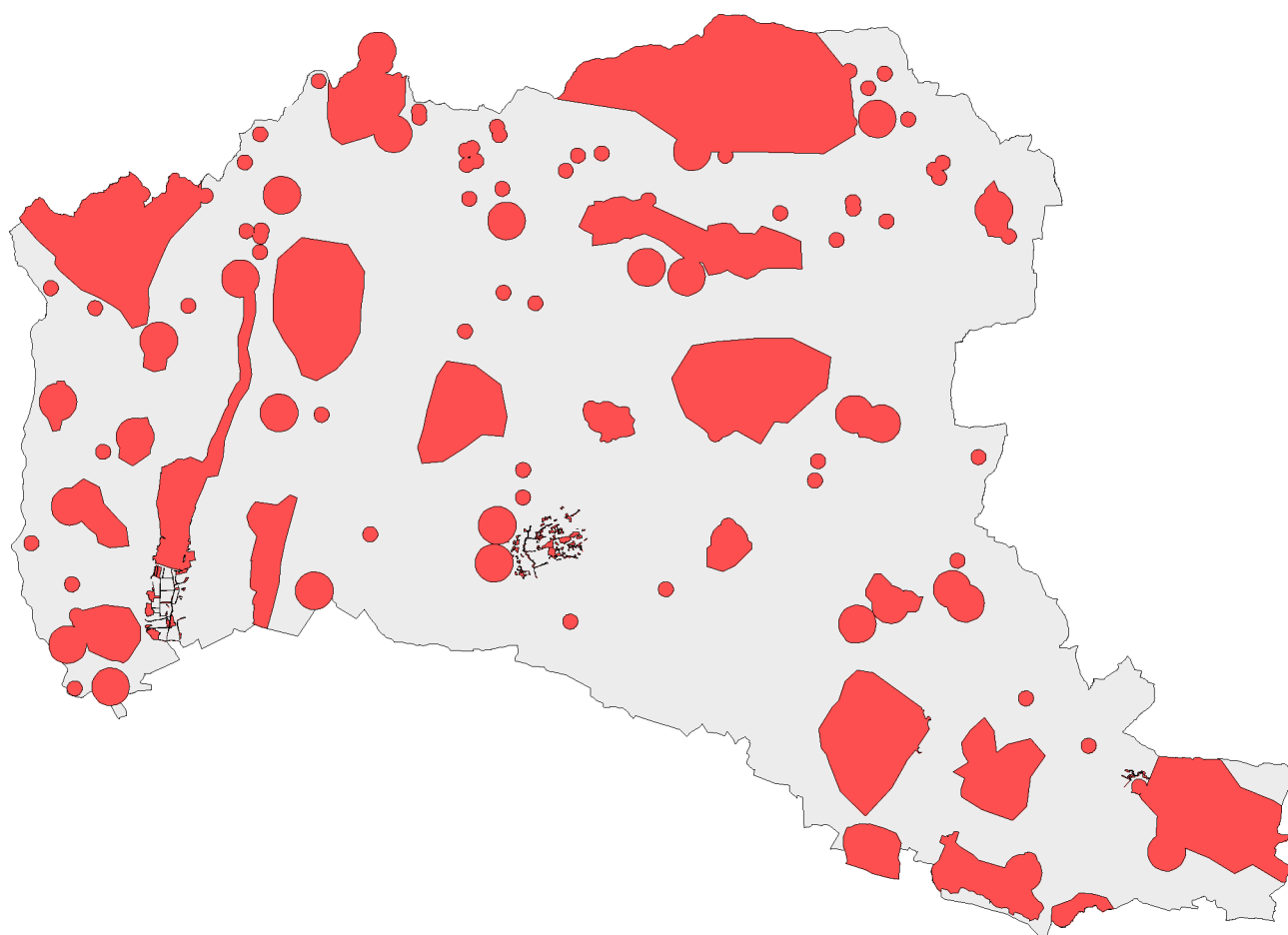
-  Izvedene melioracije  
Ameliorated lands
-  Vrednost krajine - 3  
Landscape value - 3
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## **Analysis of the district's physical development**

The gathered data on some of the more important natural and landscape areas are shown in a single chart. Here the area of natural and cultural heritage articles is shown together with the influential area (radius of 200 and 500 m). The chart also includes landscape areas with values 1 and 2 as well as the areas in which some important cultural monuments are situated. The areas were stipulated according to the subjective method on the basis of some visible characteristics, relief, land-use and surface cover.

Pomembnejša naravna in krajinska območja  
Important natural areas and landscapes



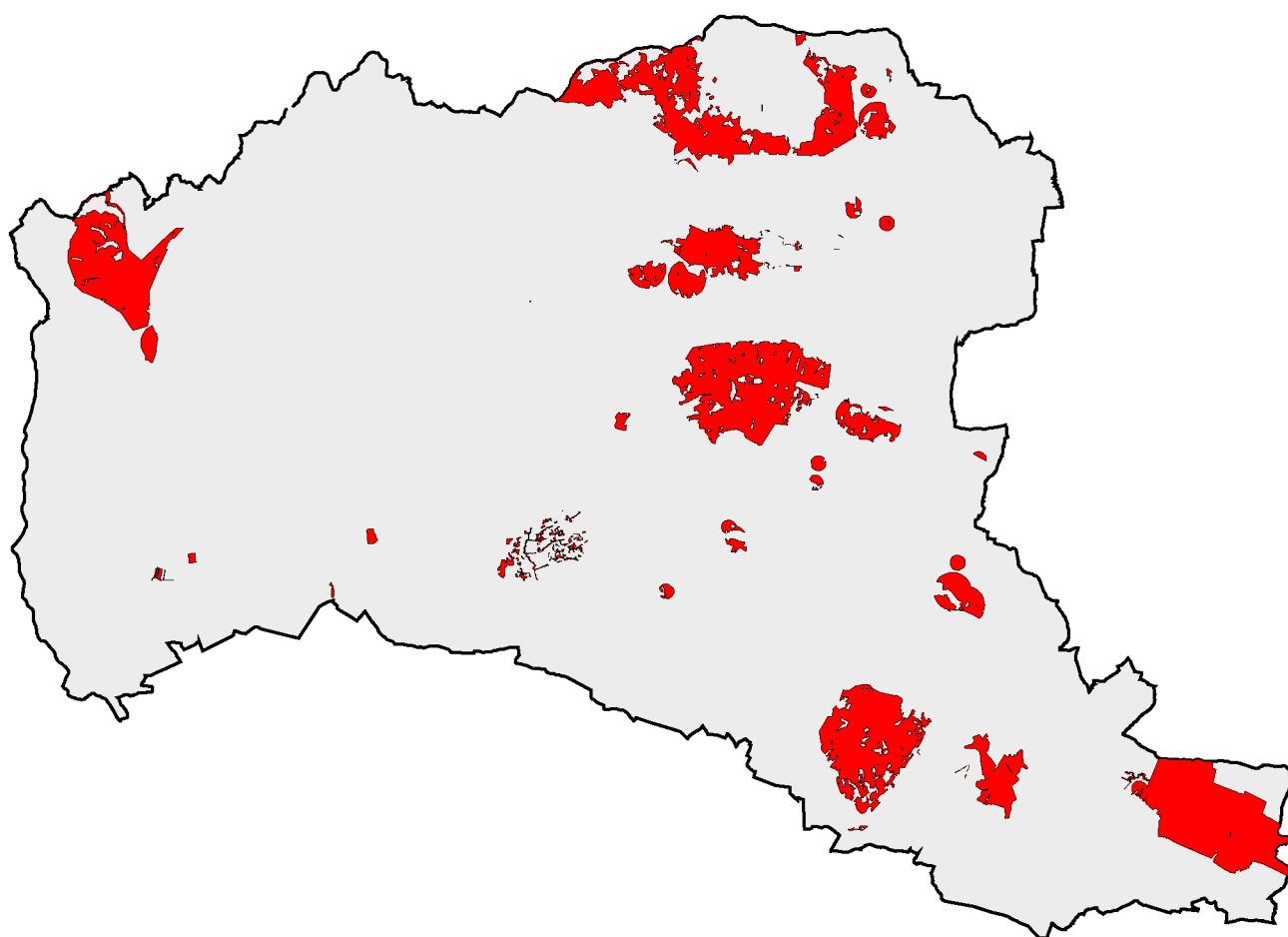
Legenda:  
Legend:

- Pomembnejša naravna in krajinska območja  
Important natural areas and landscapes
- Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

Due to the selected valuable areas overlapping the areas of the planned agricultural operations, a chart was made showing potential conflicting areas between nature conservation and continuous agricultural pressures.

Konfliktna območja med naravovarstvom in agrooperacijami  
Conflict areas between nature conservation and agrooperations



Legenda:  
Legend:

- Konfliktna območja  
Conflict areas
- Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

M 1:200.000

## **C. Opportunities, dangers, advantages and disadvantages - SWOT analysis**

In the areas of the councils that have been territorially included in the Park, a number of workshops were held that were on the one hand intended for the promotion of the idea of founding a park and for assessing the problems, advantages, analysis of the solutions and readiness of the people to proclaim Goričko a nature park. During the first round the workshops were general (6), while in the second round they were topical (5).

The topics of these workshops were:

- intensive farming
- extensive farming with supplementary activities
- culture, education, identity
- nature conservation, forestry, hunting
- promotion of the Park

The work carried out during all workshops was combined in the following SWOT analysis:

**During the workshops held in separate municipalities, the following problems and solutions were indicated:**

- The identity regarding the way of life, culinary art, cottage industry, etc., is to be preserved, which could be achieved by ascertaining financial means through various calls for proposals and programmes at home and abroad.
- The revival of the park with a new infrastructure and new capacities is to be achieved with a suitable promotion.
- The councils themselves should be more favourably disposed to new tourist paths, cultural and historical monuments, ethnology, natural heritage, hunting and fishing, typical products and culinary services, and should give a greater support to the private initiative as well.
- The rounding up of perspective farms and specialisation of agricultural production is to be achieved through agricultural advisory service and the municipal agricultural committees.
- For a faster development of tourism on farms, wine shops, sale of products from farmyards, and other supplementary activities, the currently valid regulations should be adjusted with the European ones.
- People should tend towards as natural production of food as possible, become members of such movements and societies, and find a market for the sale of their products.
- In the efforts to retain the young on the farms and make them to manage the property in advanced manner, the state's support would be needed.
- Trademarks for separate typical products of Goričko or a uniform trademark should be introduced.
- The higher phases of processing of farm produce into products is to be introduced gradually in accordance with the growth of the market or the increased demand for these products, while the production itself is to be based on private and cooperative initiatives.



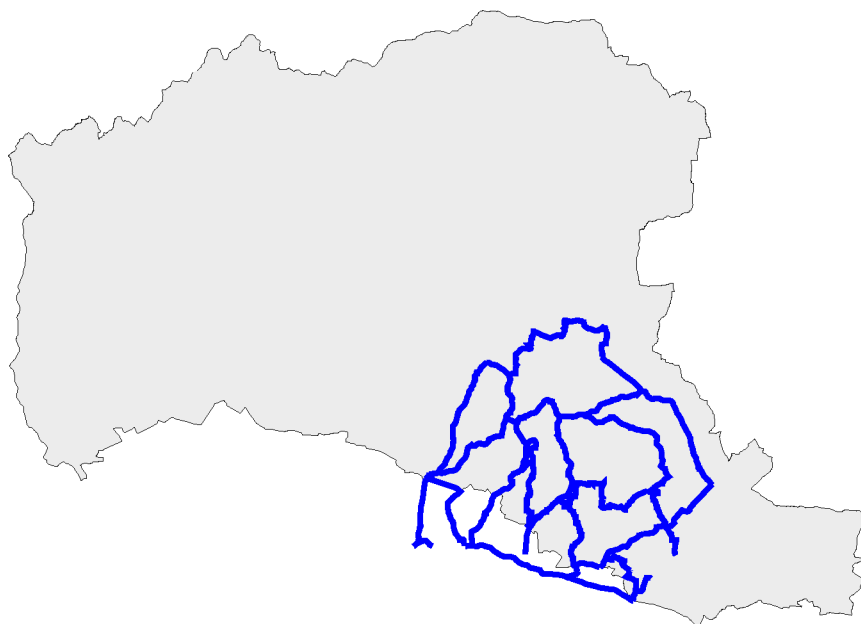
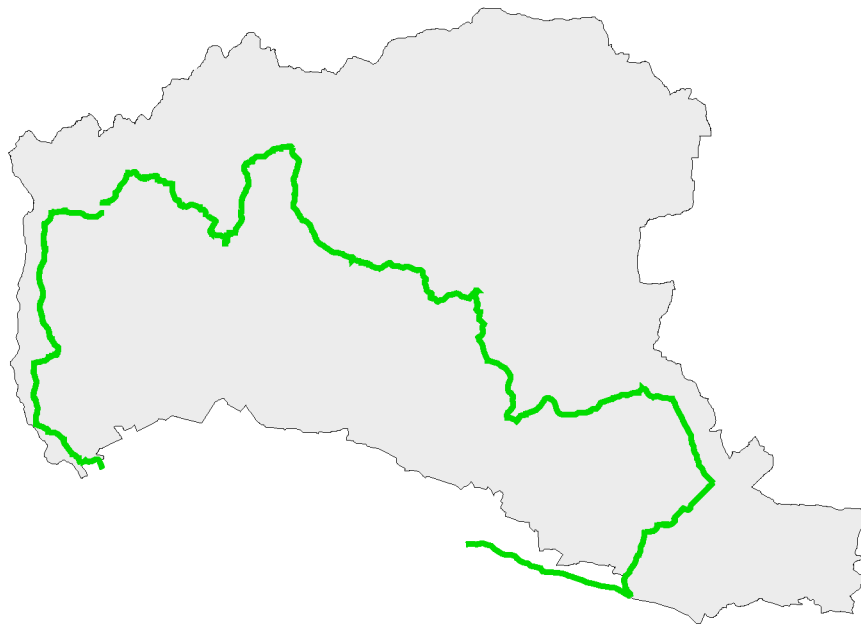
- Revitalisation of individual villages is to be carried out with the aid of suitable professional services and with financial aid of the means allocated for these purposes, as well as on the basis of private interests and interests of the developed tourism.
- The inventory of natural and cultural riches carried out within this project is to serve as a document for the councils during their protection of these riches, while to the competent ministry it is to serve as a proof for a true support in the setting up of Goričko Nature Park.
- Wine roads, cycling paths, footpaths and other tourist topical paths are to be marked in a more uniform way, i.e. with markings known to all tourists.

	<b>POSSIBILITIES – OPPORTUNITIES +</b>	<b>OBSTACLES - DANGERS -</b>
<b>E X T E R N A L  I N F L U E N C E S</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- getting nearer to EU in the sense of education</li> <li>- building of awareness and co-financing of the projects</li> <li>- new infrastructure - linking with the neighbouring countries</li> <li>- transboundary position</li> <li>- uniform regulations on the marking of topical paths in Slovenia are to be adopted soon</li> <li>- tourist trends in a wider sense correspond with the goals of Goričko Nature Park</li> <li>- synergy of the effects of association between all three nature parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- backward public infrastructure</li> <li>- unsuitable legislation in respect of agriculture and supplementary activities (e.g. wine shops)</li> <li>- unsuitable national price policy in agriculture</li> <li>- insufficient adjustment between separate ministries</li> <li>- too many unconsolidated projects, calls for proposals, etc.</li> <li>- the state's incomprehension of the state of affairs in undeveloped agricultural areas</li> <li>- uncontrolled and unadjusted import of agricultural products and produce from CEFTA and EU countries</li> <li>- low price of arable land</li> <li>- state-owned forests</li> <li>- demographic threat status, transboundary position</li> <li>- the state's insufficient care for demographically endangered and financially weak regions</li> <li>- the state's unfavourable budget policy towards municipalities</li> </ul>
	<b>ADVANTAGES +</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES -</b>
<b>I N T E R N A L  I N F L U E N C E S</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the inhabitants' kindness</li> <li>- association activities (17 TD etc.)</li> <li>- old traditions (culture, entertainment)</li> <li>- culinary art - home-made dishes and drinks</li> <li>- quality wines and spirits</li> <li>- ambitious youth</li> <li>- traditional meadow orchards</li> <li>- diversity of forests</li> <li>- influence on decision-making in their own councils</li> <li>- expansion of wine cellars</li> <li>- suitable positions for fruit and wine growing</li> <li>- still well preserved agricultural traditions</li> <li>- varied and well preserved landscape</li> <li>- association activities (more than 100 manifestations a year)</li> <li>- pure air</li> <li>- restored mills and old typical houses</li> <li>- legends and different stories about former events</li> <li>- religious diversity</li> <li>- consideration of advantages in farm tourism, wine shops, wine cellars, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- too intensive cultivation of land</li> <li>- insufficient number of pastures, unmown meadows</li> <li>- less and less supplementary activities on farms</li> <li>- abandonment of old traditions characteristic of this region</li> <li>- not enough indigenous arable crops</li> <li>- overgrowing of agricultural surfaces</li> <li>- decrease in the number of cattle</li> <li>- insufficient and badly organised tourist supply</li> <li>- unfavourable age structure on farms</li> <li>- agrarian overpopulation</li> <li>- fragmented agricultural land</li> <li>- destroyed appearance of the local landscape due to new constructions</li> <li>- still no real topical and marked paths</li> <li>- insufficient interest by farmers, farms being increasingly abandoned</li> <li>- emigration, fluctuation of the young, migrant workers</li> <li>- poorly developed trade</li> <li>- increasingly poor social position</li> <li>- problematic intergenerational relations (inheritance), alcoholism and bachelor life,</li> </ul>

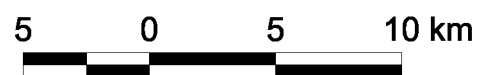
	unfavourable educational structure, insufficient supply of autochthonous dishes and drinks - incapacity to sell the natural entities of Goričko - badly organised sale of market surpluses - outdated sales mentality - exorbitant chemical pollution, illegal landfills - envy of the more successful ones instead of cooperating with them - no integral representation and capacities of Goričko - no projects regarding sustainable tourism as yet - insufficient attention by mass media to the proposed nature park - the furthest region from the Slovene capital - not all border crossings in the region are international as yet
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The development of tourist activities is most intensive in the area of Moravske Toplice and the Council of Kuzma, where all the topical paths have been already marked in order to initiate or encourage cycling and trekking. These have been joined by the wine-tourist roads in Goričko as well as cycling tracks and footpaths within the framework of construction of the future Nature Park's infrastructure. The non-uniform marking of the mentioned paths and roads is discernible due to the very varied markings and signalisations. Apart from this, the paths overlap, which indicates a discordance of the projects of this kind.

**Kolesarske poti v občini Moravske Toplice in na Goričkem**  
Cycling paths in the municipality Moravske Toplice and in Goričko

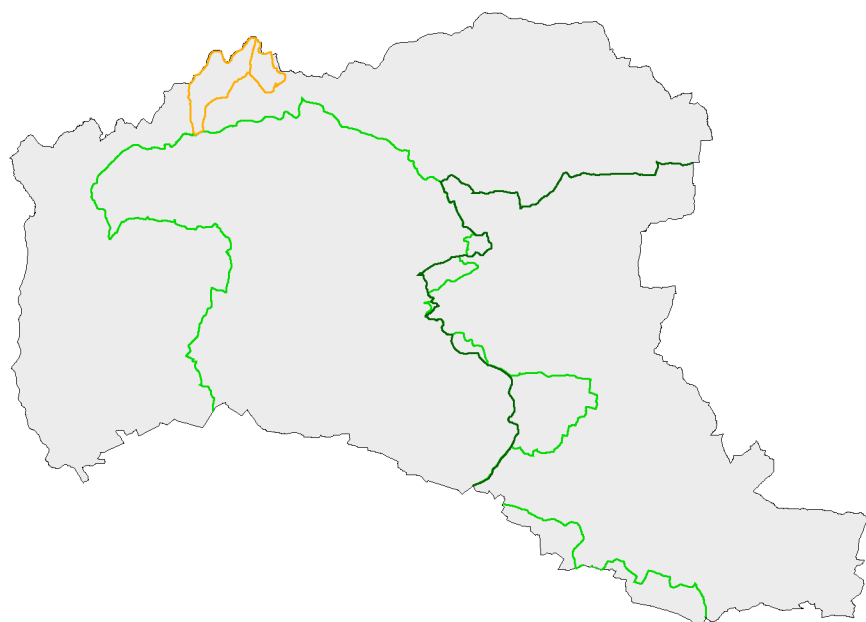


Vir: Prospekti občine Moravske Toplice  
Source: Leaflets of municipality Moravske Toplice







# Kolesarske povezave in pešpoti na Goričkem

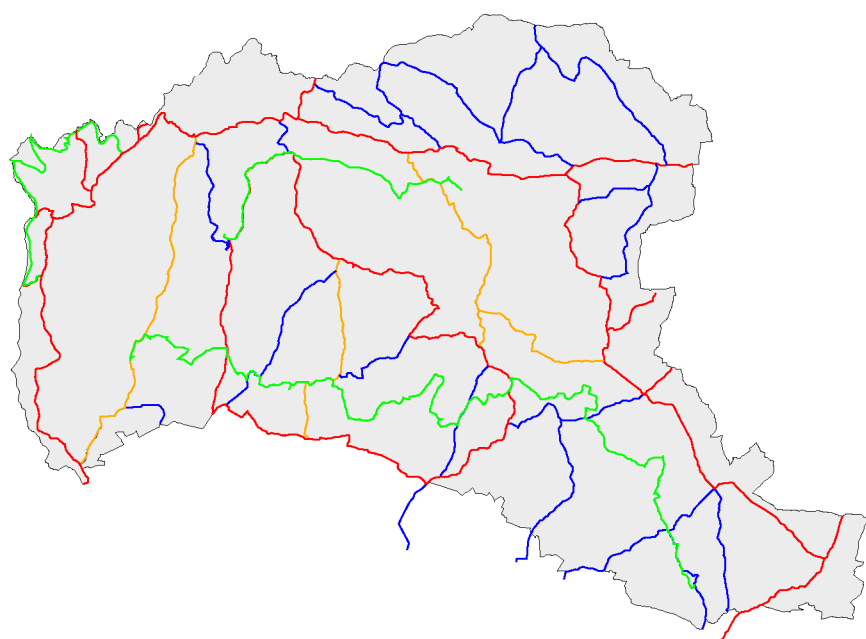
## Cycling paths and hiking trails in Goričko



### Pešpoti



Hiking trails:

-  Evropska pešpot E7  
European hiking trail E7
-  Pomurska planinska pot  
Hiking trail of Pomurje
-  Turistična pot Tromejnik  
Touristic hiking trail Tromejnik
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area



### Kolesarske povezave in pešpoti na Goričkem

Cycling paths and hiking trails in Goričko

-  Kolesarska transverzala  
Main cycling path
-  Kolesarske povezave  
Cycling paths
-  Tematske kolesarske povezave  
Thematic cycling paths
-  Pešpoti  
Hiking trails
-  Meja območja obdelave  
Surveyed area

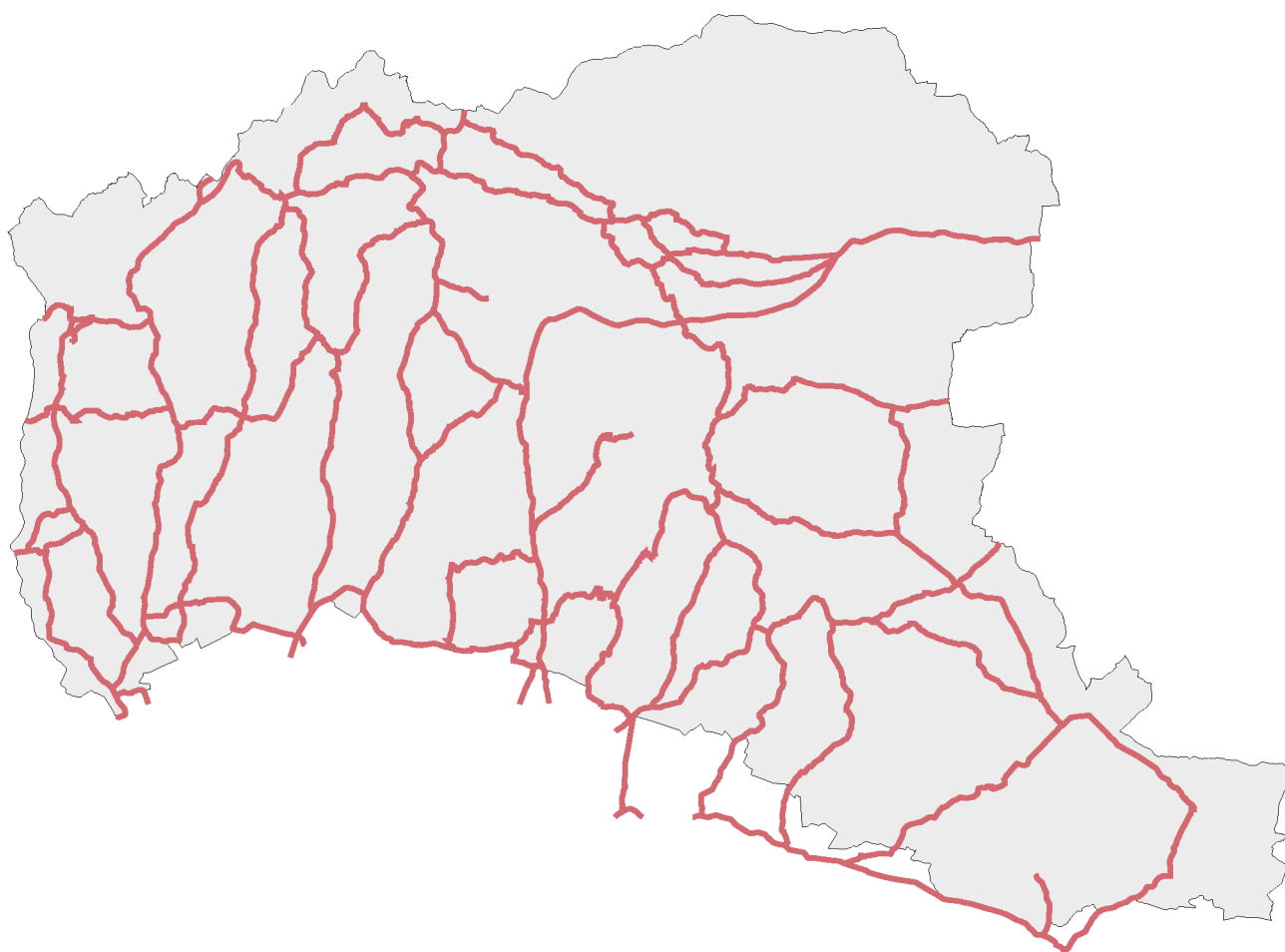
Vir: Prospekt Turistična pot Tromejnik  
Projekt kolesarskih povezav in pešpoti na Goričkem (Phare)

Source: Leaflet Tromejnik  
Cycling paths and hiking trails in Nature park Goričko (Phare project)



## Vinsko turistične ceste na Goričkem

Vine roads of Goričko



Vir: Prospekt Vinsko turistična cesta Goričko, 1999

Source: Leaflet of Vine Road of Goričko, 1999

M 1:200.000

## **D. Expectations and goals**

### **The vision of development at Goričko-Raab-Őrszég Nature Park**

The basic aim of the project is to encourage mutual cooperation between the locals, communities and organisations as well as neighbouring regions in Austria and Hungary in order to preserve biotic and landscape diversity as well as to initiate sustainable development in Goričko.

#### **Aims**

- to unite the areas of 11 councils within Goričko Nature Park
- to include the area of Goričko Park in the three-regional Goričko-Raab-Őrszég Park
- to preserve biodiversity
- to preserve cultural landscape
- to preserve the settling pattern of the district
- to improve social and material position of the Goričko inhabitants
- to improve the transborder cooperation between the three nations

#### **Implementation of these aims**

The concept of Goričko Nature Park's development is based on the international recommendations for the protected areas prepared by IUCN. Apart from the basic function, i.e. conservation of natural and cultural heritage as well as landscape, various sustainable forms of use of natural sources are supported in nature parks as well as their recreational, tourist and educational character.

Implementation of the set out aims in Goričko Nature Park can be secured in the following ways:

- by proclaiming the protected area a nature park, where general conservation regime is in force,
- by founding smaller protected areas with more rigorous conservation regime,
- with a more specific definition of the valuable landscape areas and adjustment with professional services,

- with zonation of the area in view of its nature-conservational, landscape and cultural significance,
- through preparation and implementation of guidelines for the conservation of habitat types and landscapes,
- through preparation and implementation of guidelines for land-use planning.

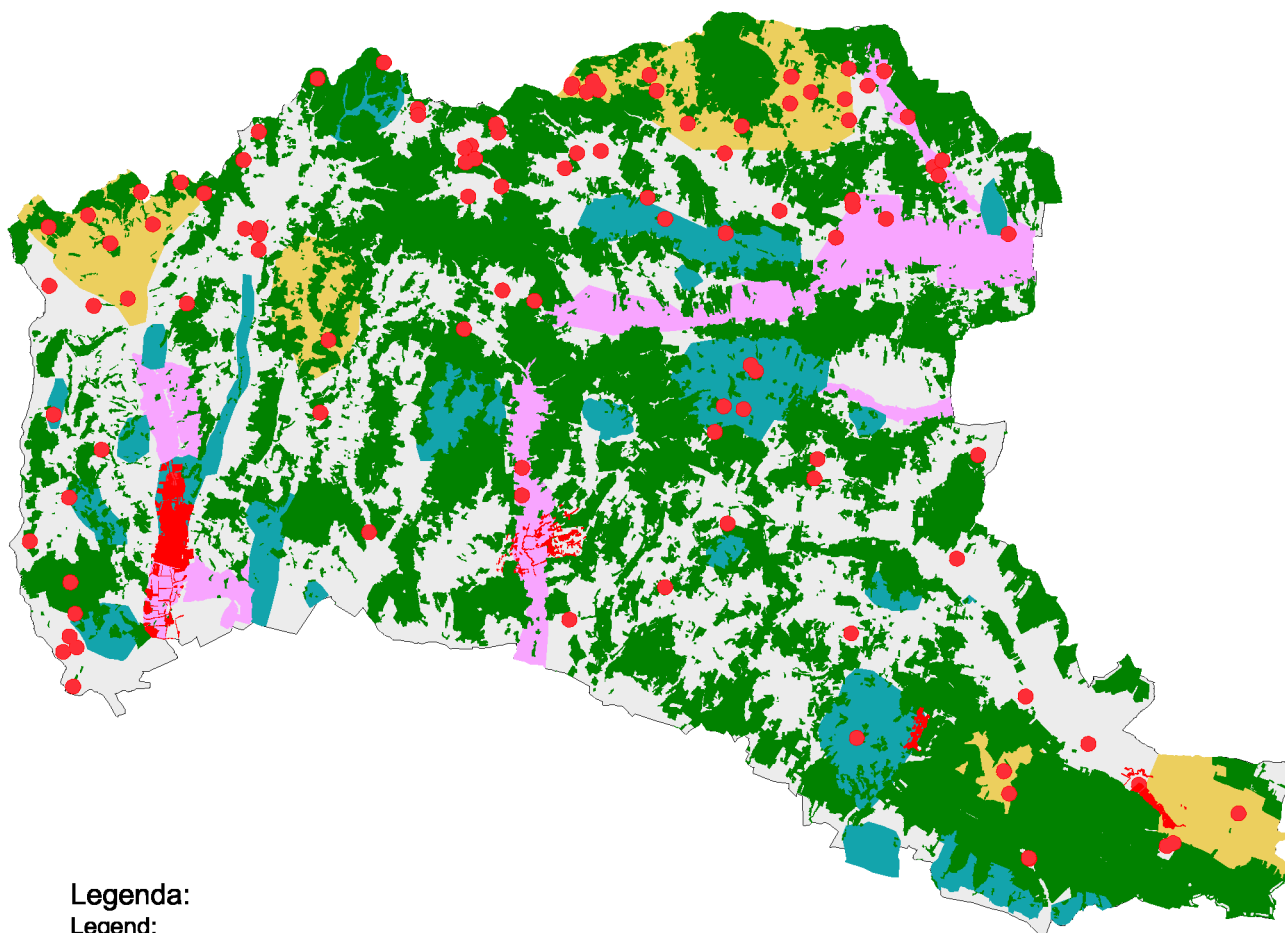
## **Zonation structure**

On the basis of our knowledge of the dealt with district we have attempted, within the project's framework, to carry out a zonation of the district according to its different values. In view of the cultural landscape's character, which is extremely diverse with a small landscape pattern (average non-forest plot of land covers 0.25 ha) and the high rate of biodiversity, the district of Goričko was experimentally divided into 6 zones. Zonation of the district in a classical sense is not possible, for no greater areas important for nature conservation can be excluded. Here we are dealing with the classical cultural landscape with exceptional interaction between nature and land-use. Thus a division according to the following principle is proposed:

- **Areas important for nature conservation - nature reserves**, which would in the proposed Nature Park cover a few km<sup>2</sup>. Use of these areas would be totally subjected to the interests of nature conservation.
- **Exceptional landscape areas with high rate of biodiversity**. In our project task these areas were stipulated upon our knowledge of them, for their more detailed definition demands an additional mapping of habitat types in the entire Goričko district.
- **Areas of the more important culture monuments**. By considering the fact that Goričko possesses only a few valuable culture monuments we believe that it would be reasonable to protect them together with its cultural landscape in their immediate vicinity. Extent of the areas is defined on the basis of all visible and landscape characteristics.
- **Less valuable areas as far as their landscape characteristics and biodiversity are concerned**. This category is physically most extensive in the district of Goričko. Here let us underline that we are dealing with landscape of an average value, while the rate of its biodiversity should be ascertained through mapping of habitat types.
- **Degraded landscape areas with low biodiversity rate**. There are only a few such areas, covering the already drained surfaces and the corridor of the Puconci-Hodoš railway line.
- **Forest**.

## Struktura conacije (primer)

Zone structures (example)



Legenda:

Legend:

- Območja pomembna za varstvo narave v izbranih conah  
Important areas for nature conservation
- Izjemna krajinska območja z visoko stopnjo biotske raznovrstnosti  
Exceptional landscapes with high biodiversity
- Območja pomembnejših kulturnih spomenikov  
Areas with important cultural monuments
- Krajinsko manj kakovostna območja z nižjo stopnjo biodiverzitete  
Lower quality landscapes and lower biodiversity
- Degradirana krajinska območja z nižjo stopnjo biotske raznovrstnosti  
Degradated landscapes with lower biodiversity
- Gozd  
Forest

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## **E. Guidelines for the conservation of natural and cultural landscape, and guidance of various activities in Goričko Nature Park**

### **Nature conservation guidelines**

#### **Guidelines for nature conservation in selected zones**

##### **Areas important for nature conservation - nature reserves**

- rigorous conservation and management regime for the purpose of improving the current state in these areas
- elimination of the areas from any municipalities' physical plans

##### **Exceptional landscape areas with high rate of biodiversity**

- to maintain the traditional use of land and to preserve the areas with high rate of biodiversity
- to preserve landscape characteristics in the settling pattern and architectural typicality

##### **Areas of the more important culture monuments**

- to preserve cultural landscape and architectural typicality in the existing state, and to prevent any expansion of urbanisation

##### **Less valuable areas as far as their landscape characteristics and biodiversity are concerned**

- controlled urbanisation, agricultural interventions and water regulations with the purpose to improve natural and landscape characteristics.

##### **Degraded landscape areas with low rate of biodiversity**

- revitalisation of destroyed natural and landscape values in meliorated areas with restoration of riparian vegetation, hedges between fields, and suitable vegetation planted on both sides of the railway line.

##### **Forest**

- to preserve forest surfaces

## **Guidelines for the conservation of individual habitat types**

### **Forest**

**Threatened** by the potential interventions and changes in it:

- clear felling
- changes in its use
- weak regeneration due to overgrazing by deer
- introduction of foreign tree species
- pens for game breeding
- illegal landfills
- exorbitant mushroom gathering
- new roads or expansion of the existing ones
- fragmentation of the joint forest areas

**Guidelines:**

- preservation of the current extent of the forests
- sustainable forest management (logging, nursing jobs, planting of indigenous tree species, elimination of foreign species, keeping the stock of game at the same level)
- restoration of the forest margins upon construction of roads and other infrastructural pressures
- restoration of the existing illegal landfills and prevention of new ones springing up
- building of environmental awareness in mushroom gatherers

### **Traditional orchards**

**Threats:**

- expansion of urbanisation
- new intensively cultivated plantations with new fruit tree species
- decaying of trees due to the lack of their maintenance and owing to parasites
- overgrowing (abandoning of orchards)

**Guidelines:**

- preservation of the existing orchards
- renovative cutting of old trees and removal of parasites
- planting of old tree varieties

## **Old vineyards with self-sown vines**

### **Threats:**

- cutting out
- urbanisation
- overgrowing (abandoned vineyards)
- replacement with intensively cultivated vineyards

### **Guidelines:**

- preservation of the existing vineyards

## **Extensively cultivated farmland**

### **Threats:**

- intensive production (protection of plants, fertilisation, irrigation)
- new types of arable crops
- amalgamation and melioration of plots of land

### **Guidelines:**

- preservation of extensive farming
- restoration of genetic bank of indigenous agricultural plants
- reintroduction of old varieties of agricultural plants into crop rotation (flax, buckwheat, hemp, etc.)
- initiation of sustainable farming

## **Dry grasslands**

### **Threats:**

- abandoning of pasture and overgrowing
- urbanisation
- fertilisation and thus causing of different chemical reactions in soil
- transformation into fields and vineyards

### **Guidelines:**

- preservation of the traditional manner of their management
- prevention of allochthonous plant species being introduced there

## **Wet meadows and marshes**

### **Threats:**

- drainage
- fertilisation
- transformation into fields and other agricultural surfaces
- overgrowing

### **Guidelines:**

- preservation of the extent of marshy areas
- enlargement of the extent of the larger joint marshy areas
- preservation of the traditional management

## **Waters**

The concept of planning of water management in the region should be based on the retention of water in the watershed areas, rather than enabling fast surface outflows by regulating streams. It is recommended to restore once regulated rivers, together with adjacent floodplains (where possible) and to re-create small wetlands in the upper parts of watersheds. This would not only enhance the ecological conditions but also influence situation concerning water supplies.

## **Standing waters - pools and reservoirs**

Bigger open waters in the region are scarce and are of artificial origin. They should be left to natural succession as far as possible and their further reduction of water quality should be prevented.

Extent of open waters in the long-term should be increased, especially by designating sub-areas for conservation purposes (this should be taken in consideration when planning dredging activities at Ledavsko jezero).

### **Threats:**

- pollution
- filling up of pools
- transformation of pools into concrete basins for the needs of fire-fighting
- cleaning of the bottoms of reservoirs and "arrangement" of their banks
- angling and fish farming (introduction of allochthonous fish species, exorbitant release of any fish species)
- excessive visiting

### **Guidelines:**

- preservation of pools with the existing riparian and water vegetation

- angling and fish farming control
- native fish fauna conservation
- prevention of introduction of foreign fish species
- prevention of urbanisation
- limitation of tourist activities

## **Flowing waters**

Springs, streams and rivers should be as natural as possible, including the hydrology, physical character and biota.

Watercourses and their banks, especially their natural features such as pools, riffles, meanders and backwater channels should be maintained and – where appropriate – restored.

The existing quality, state and structure of all springs in the region should be maintained.

Degraded streams and rivers should be restored where appropriate taking account:

- their water quality, quantity and structure and
- their hydraulic connection with the floodplains

### **Threats:**

- pollution
- arrangement of water courses
- angling
- irrigation

### **Guidelines:**

- preservation of the existing state of water courses
- preservation of water quality
- renaturalisation of now regulated water courses
- acquisition of wide enough belt along the banks of the water courses
- inventory and preservation of native fish species especially once which are not of interest for fishery management

## **Surface mining**

### **Guidelines:**

- abandoning of such activities

## **Guidelines for the conservation of cultural landscape**

### **Threats:**

- modernisations in agriculture (amalgamation, melioration, irrigation)
- amalgamation of plots of land
- urbanisation and infrastructure
- foreign architectural patterns

### **Guidelines:**

- preservation of the pattern of parcelling out of agricultural surfaces and polycultural farming
- preservation of rural orchards along villages and planting of high-stemmed fruit trees along new buildings
- preservation of the proportion between forest, grassland and agricultural surfaces
- preservation of riparian vegetation along the streams
- planting of trees along regulated streams
- planting of ecologically equalising belts, groups of trees and separate trees on drained surfaces
- limitation of areas with amateur winegrowing and weekend cottages

## **Spatial and landscape planning**

When opting for the decision that the district of Goričko is to be protected as a nature park and by considering the fact that nature and cultural landscape are exceptionally vulnerable entities due to the fragmentation of the area, we were even more aware of how extremely significant is its spatial and landscape planning. The spatial components in various municipal plans should in this case be prepared on professional grounds that would enclose all the existing knowledge about this area. From the aspect of flora and fauna, Goričko is in spite of this project still a very badly researched district, and the mapping of habitats in four selected areas is merely an example of a suitable professional groundwork, on which the spatial plan should be made.

We propose that during the first phase of continued habitat mapping the latter is carried out in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quality areas and in the areas with planned agricultural operations.

## **F. Constraints and problems overcome**

- a) The area is too big for elaboration of an extensive habitat inventory based on GIS, especially as almost no relevant data on biodiversity and habitat values existed before starting with this project. It was agreed that detailed inventory was prepared for some selected areas only. The areas which were not fully inventorized during this project, shall be subject of a comprehensive inventory for allowing the specific definition of landscape zones of outstanding value.
- b) The region of Goričko was recently a subject of changes in the municipality system. Many new municipalities have emerged from once more unified region and these new units – at present – still have not prepared detailed planning and development strategies. It was decided to elaborate development recommendations which should contribute first to general planning strategies for the municipalities and be later adapted for particular areas of high conservation values.
- c) Some data (i.e. some components of current community development plans) were not made available for further elaboration (vectorization of the data). Closer cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and Municipalities would be acknowledged for potential future work on these subjects.

## G. Key projects

### The proposed key projects

During the topical workshops and within the project's framework, the following key projects were exposed (arranged in accordance with target areas):

TARGET AREA	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION</b>	Management structure	Within two years the basic structure with a fully employed manager, administrative personnel and equipment would be established. Regular communication links with partners of the 3-regional park and national bodies at all levels would also be established. The structure is to function either as an institute or as an association. Financing also through acquisition of projects.
	Three-regional paper	Paper-magazine would be a 3-regional project, in which news from all three parts of the park would be published. Every contribution would be accompanied by a summary in remaining two languages (in the original alphabet). The paper could be published also on the Internet as a means for building awareness of the public living in the park and as a means of its promotion. Cooperation with local nongovernmental organisations, councils, tourist associations, individuals and other associates. Advertisements would cover a large share of the costs. The paper would also serve as a herald of all projects to be carried out in the 3-regional park, e.g. international school of music.
	Presentation of villages	Presentation of special features of the villages situated within the park, i.e. in the shape of a monograph and postcards with the intention of finding the identity of individual settlements; presentation also on the Internet.
	Supervisory service	Education of supervisors in the park and guides of tourist groups in the park.

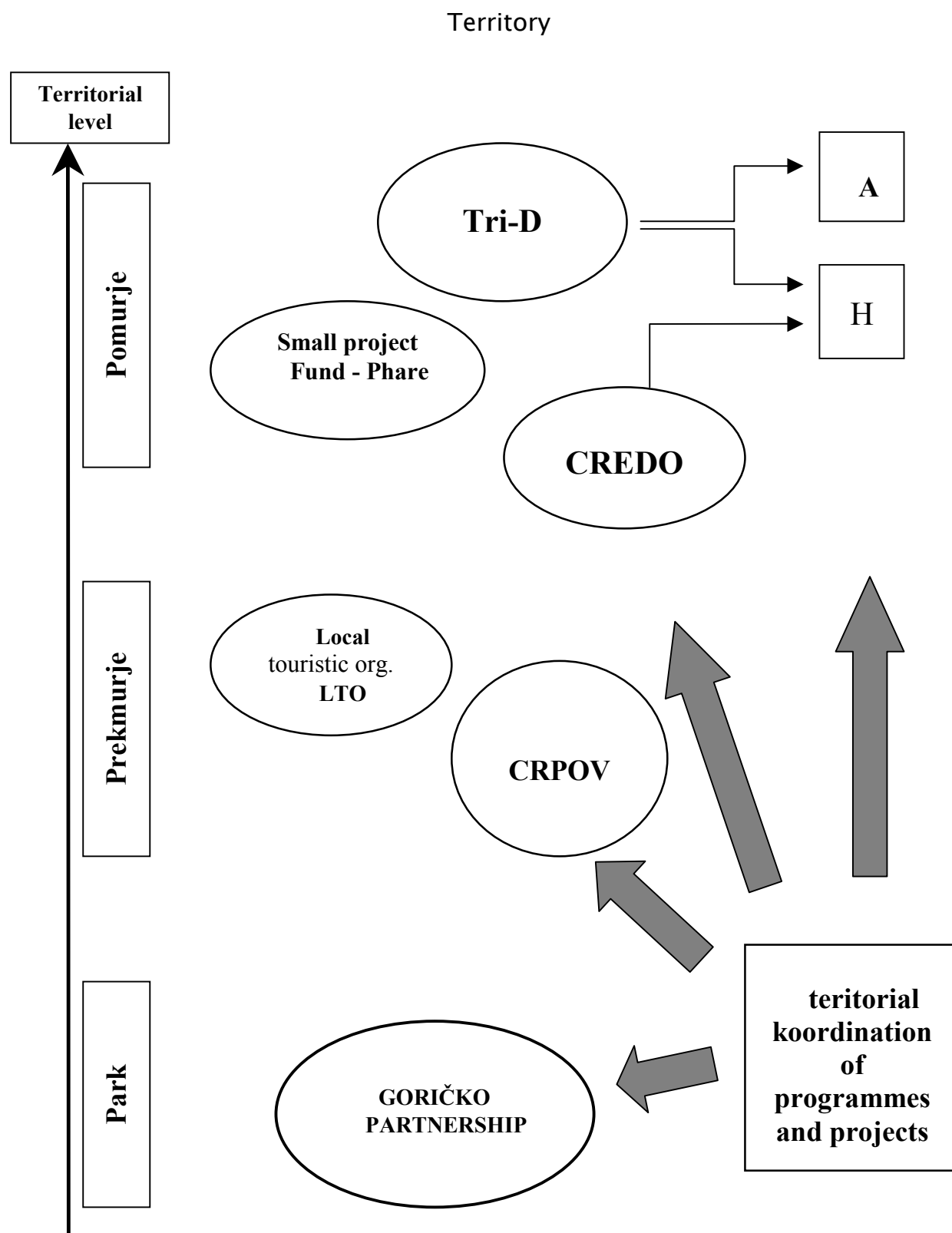


<b>NATURAL AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT</b>	Inventory of habitats	Integral mapping of habitats of the entire area on the basis of pilot mapping carried out during the project of inventory and preparation of development and management plan.
	Inventory of Fauna	Inventory of standing and running waters fish fauna, birds, amphibians, benthic invertebrates, mammals and other
	Eco-cadaster	A specific project for the area of the park from the sphere of education and development as part of the tripartite project - building of public awareness.
	Cadaster-culture	A specific project for the area of the park from the sphere of education and development as part of the tripartite project - building of public awareness.
	Forests	Phytosociological forest mapping - forest associations chart
	GIC	Setting up of geoinformation centre at Goričko, with databanks for the preparation of spatial plans and databanks for monitoring the changes and assessments in the district (links with the prescribed monitoring of various measurements (e.g. influences along railway line, noise, water quality, air quality, climatic measurements, hydrological data, etc.). Databank of the eco-cadastre and cadastre of cultural capacities.
	Infrastructure of the park	Continuation of the project for the preparation of cycling tracks and footpaths. Park bus (school bus) intended for transportation of cyclists, smaller groups of trekkers, and other park visitors. Preparation of cycling and trekking guides. Setting up of centres for bicycle renting and servicing as well as cheap lodging, e.g. youth hostel and tents.
	Thematic paths	Preparation of thematic paths about natural and cultural characteristics in the park - identification of the councils: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rogašovci - geological path of instruction /the origin, minerals, spa, curative effects, protective colour of the tripartite park's logo</li> <li>- Cankova/Rogašovci - marshy meadows, riparian habitats, amphibians (protection from being run over on the road)</li> <li>- Grad - Grad, churches - bats, owls, park with old trees</li> <li>- Kuzma-triple border - associating and cooperating</li> <li>- Gornji Petrovci - technical heritage, milling museum, mills</li> <li>- Šalovci-Čepinci - source of the Krka, associating with the Raba Slovenes,</li> <li>- Hodoš-Orszeg, hunting, game</li> <li>- Puconci-fruit growing, apple - nature</li> <li>- Moravske Toplice/Dobrovnik- winegrowing, wine cellars - architecture, cultural landscape</li> <li>- Dobrovnik/M.Toplice-Lake Bukovnik, Bukovnica /Neolith</li> <li>- Kobilje-Skorš / wood industry</li> </ul>
	Cultural heritage	Restoration of castle parks at Grad and Matzenau manor house at Prosenjakovci, linking with other castle projects in Pomurje, Austria

		and Hungary
	Cultural landscape Nature	Building of public awareness about the significance, role and origin of cultural landscape and nature conservation. Courses for agricultural advisory service, locals authorities and individuals. Cultural landscape maintenance techniques, promotion through cultural landscape, linking with art, e.g. painting, music, poetry.
<b>RURAL ENTERPRISE AND ACTIVITIES TO CREATE JOBS</b>	Straw as a working material	Promotion of straw for the use in restoration of old houses and in construction of new ones; lessons on the techniques of processing and use of straw. Presentation of this knowledge and exchange of experiences with the other two parts of the tripartite park. Attempts in alternative use of straw in bio-constructions (with clay as an insulating material, etc.) Links with the CRPOV programme.
	Culinary heritage	The projects includes developmental and educational components. It supports development of small farms with standardisation of home-made products at a satisfactory quality level and in such a manner to be easily distinguished on the market. During the courses the producers, winegrowers (wine shops) and tourist farms should gain knowledge on diversity of produce with a view to raise its quality, manner of supply and marketing of products of culinary art in the park. Priority is given to cooperation within the tripartite park. Formation of the specific culinary capacities in the park.
	Small enterprises fund	The foundation for the establishment of new enterprises has been given a support with a fund at the park level; the applicants must fulfil the stated conditions. The criteria for these conditions are to follow the vision of sustainable development with a limited number of ecological, economic and social parameters. The fund enables a free loan to small enterprises and is an addition to the funds at the municipal and/or national levels. The fund can be also projected as an investment of a company's capital that could be bought after 3-5 years. The fund's scheme can be developed together with the region's banks.

## H. Proposal for Goričko partnership

### THE GORIČKO PARTNERSHIP



## **The Goričko partnership**

### **Rationale**

The Goričko management institution has the following purposes:

- Ensure involvement of local stakeholders in territorial development issues
- Form a legitimate collective actor on the Park level for planning, decision making, implementation and controlling of development programmes and projects
- Raise common accountability for environmental, economic and social development in the area
- Serve as a negotiation forum for creating new ideas and settling internal conflicts
- Give the Park communities a voice (promotion, negotiation, lobbying) towards external partners
- Serve as interface between national and local decision levels

### **Goals**

- to secure integration of local communities and local coordinators into developmental and conservational tasks
- to form a legitimate body for decision-making and monitoring of the local development within the area of the park
- to set up a place for negotiations and creation of new ideas, and solving of internal conflicts
- to give the councils situated within the park a possibility and the right of decision-making against other levels of decision-making

### **Requirements, wishes**

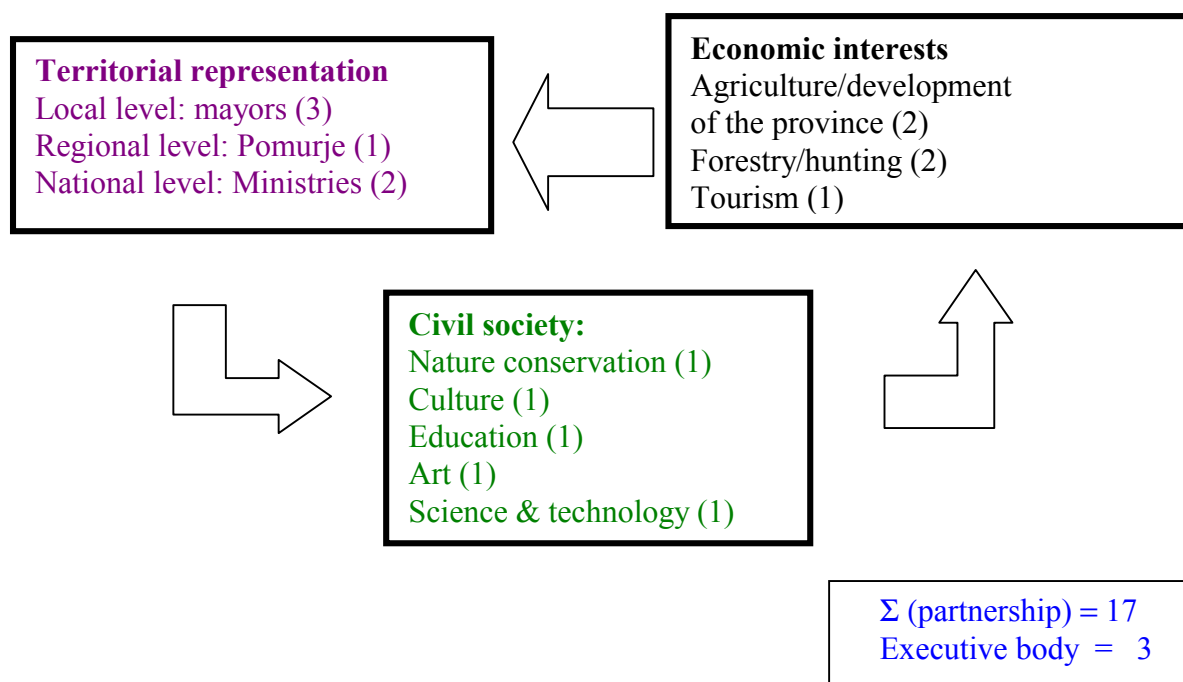
- to present the entire area of the park
- to represent the interests of the development's principals
- to integrate active, innovative social groups and individuals
- to include knowledge about local development
- to present diversity of local communities
- to present diverse development perspectives from different levels of decision-making (local, regional, national, European)
- to adjust the needs between conservation and transformation

## Structure of the partnership

The partnership, according to this proposal, would consist of 17 members. Membership is open for juridical persons, that means collective members respectively the people representing them. There should be a climate of consensus building; formally it is advisable to fix a 2/3 quorum and a 2/3 majority threshold.

The partnership elects an executive board consisting of 3 persons, e.g. one of each component. Whilst the executive board follows the day to day activities of the managing staff, the partnership meets at least 6 times per year in order to monitor the overall development and to decide on important issues.

The presidency shall be held by one of the mayors. The communities' representation is due to an annual rotation: each year one of three communities is replaced by another one. That ensures a certain continuity, because each community will be in the board for three consecutive years. Following this pattern, we can fix the presidency for a two year's period, starting with the community which is at the beginning of its second term.



## **Support structures**

The partnership will be supported by two bodies:

### **a) The advisory board**

The Goricko Park Zavod will be accompanied and supported by an advisory board which is composed of

- Political partners
- Scientific experts

It shall ensure

- A quality check for important decisions on the long-term orientation of the park
- The link to higher (national and, later, European) political levels
- The link to universities and research institutions
- The link to transnational cooperation in nature protection and rural development (Parks for Life, Nature Park Federations, EC-GD I and VI)

The advisory board is composed of

- Ministries (3)
- Universities and research institutions (3)
- Experts for transnational cooperation (3)

The advisory board meets twice a year and gives comments on the annual activity report and the planning documents. These comments don't have a binding character, but should be scrupulously examined by the partnership.

Membership is exclusive; there is no advisory board member being partnership member at the same time.

### **b) A local NGO for park promotion**

The awareness and mobilisation of local actors, the amount of voluntary work brought in and the emergence of new ideas depends of local animation and interaction, not only within the park area itself, but also among local actors and supporters from outside, as well as from the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the trilateral park. Therefore the partnership shall ensure a broad support by all parts of the population by fostering self organisation and articulation of new ideas and local concerns embedded in a non-profit organisation. Memberships are non-exclusive; the mutual interplay may include conflicts between the NGO and the formal partnership, but the openness of the structure allows a settling before frontlines start to stiffen.

The NGO shall at no means be created from top down, but its emergence should be kindly received. The NGO may act as project supporter for projects like awareness raising, communication etc.

## Tasks

Local monitoring of development in the park:

- gradual assumption of responsibility of the tasks entrusted from higher levels of decision-making
- aid to the structure of development projects given full support with national programmes and EU funds
- internal and external promotion of the park

The Advisory Committee is to ensure constant links with political and scientific bodies as well as with crossborder associations. The Committee is to take care of a consistent implementation of the adopted decisions on the basis of long-term goals.

## Sources

The partnership has its management in the vicinity of the official administration of the park and its tourist information centre (castle at Grad).

In the first couple of years the partnership's "administration" would be formulated and financed as a project. The project would include the initial setting up of the administration structure, computer equipment, part-time employment for administration workers and full employment for the manager - director.

After two years of such regular financing of the basic structure (at least half-time manager's employment), national and local sources of financing should be secured. Other sources would be developmental and conservation projects implemented by the employed.

## Towards partnership creation: The proceedings

### a) Mayors' conference

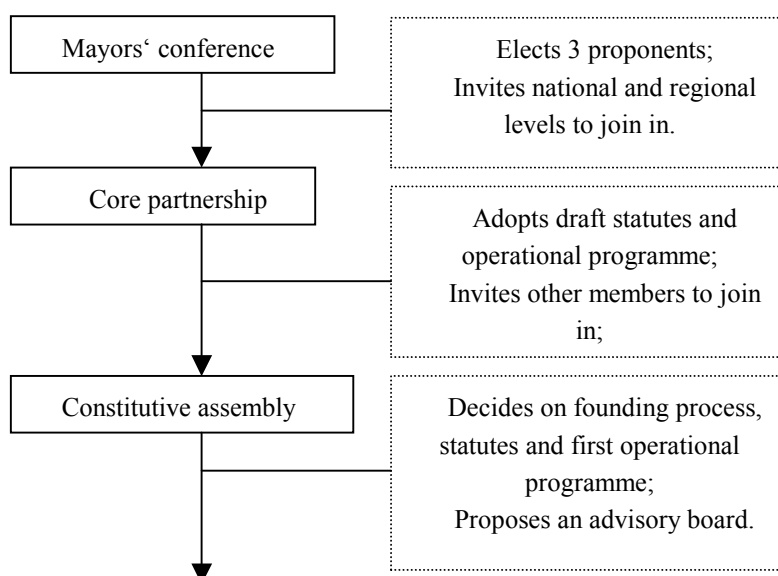
In a mayor's conference consensus should be reached upon the principles of the partnership structure and functioning. The conference elects a proponent body for working out a proposal for statutes and a rough task programme. The proponent body is at the same time the first nucleus of mayors within the future partnership.

### b) Creation of the core partnership

According to provisory statutes, the territorial representatives constitute the core partnership (corresponding to the casebox left above: 3 mayors, 1 regional representative, 2 ministries). They work out the proposal for calling in the other partners (other two caseboxes). This proposal has to be cross-checked with major stakeholders on the local and national level.

**c) Constitutive assembly of the partnership**

In the first session of the partnership finally adjusts the statutes and decides upon. The first operational programme gets started.





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## Supplements

## **SUPPLEMENT A**

### **INVENTORY LISTS**

1. NATURAL HERITAGE
2. SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR INHABITANTS - COUNCILS
3. HABITAT TYPES

## 1. NATURAL HERITAGE

(inventory made by B. Novak)

No.	1
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Narcissus stellaris</i></b>
Species	<i>Narcissus stellaris</i>
Locality	Pertoča-Kuhar slope by the nearby woods
Council	Rogašovci
Situation	The traditional orchard has retained its original use. No manuring with nitrogenous fertilisers is practised. Mowing is carried out manually with scythes and the orchard is well maintained.
Description	Natural habitat of <i>Narcissus stellaris</i> in the traditional orchard covers about 25 ares. The habitat is very copies and spreads slightly into the woods.
No.	2
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Narcissus stellaris</i></b>
Species	<i>Narcissus stellaris</i>
Locality	Korovci near Kučnica
Council	Cankova
Situation	Immediate area of the meadows, the wider area has been meliorated.
Description	Individuals growing separately in the meadows near Kučnica.
No.	3
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Narcissus stellaris</i></b>
Species	<i>Narcissus stellaris</i>
Locality	In the meadow at Korovci on the right-hand side of the Cankova-Korovci road.
Council	Cankova
Situation	Immediate area of the meadow, the wider area has been meliorated.
Description	Minor habitat with only a few individuals.
No.	4
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Narcissus stellaris</i></b>
Species	<i>Narcissus stellaris</i>
Locality	Korovci in the immediate vicinity of the orchard on the right-hand side of the Korovci-Gerlinci (Hanzek) road.
Council	Cankova
Situation	Immediate vicinity of the traditional orchard and meadows, the wider area has been meliorated.
Description	The plant's habitat is situated in the immediate area of the orchard, near the house standing by the road leading to Fuks graba. The habitat covers 5 ares and spreads into the meadows below. This habitat, which is extensively maintained, is the most copious of all referred to from this council. Other habitats are less important as far as their surface area and number of individuals are concerned.

No.	5
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Narcissus stellaris</i></b>
Species	<i>Narcissus stellaris</i>
Locality	Gerlinci in the area along the Kučnica stream
Council	Cankova
Situation	Immediate vicinity of the meadows, the wider area has been meliorated.
Description	Minor habitat with separate individuals.
No.	6
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i></b>
Species	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> , <i>Cirsium rivulare</i> , <i>Myosotis palustris</i>
Locality	Kuzma
Council	Kuzma
Situation	Immediate vicinity of a wet meadow.
Description	The habitat is situated along the road (on the right-hand side) leading towards the former frontier guardhouse. Willows and other characteristic marsh plants are also growing in the meadow. The habitat covers some 10 ares.
No.	7
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Daphne cneorum</i> L. f. <i>arbusculoides</i></b>
Species	<i>Daphne cneorum</i> L. f. <i>arbusculoides</i>
Locality	Šalovci
Council	Šalovci
Situation	Immediate vicinity of the forest edge.
Description	The habitat is situated in the immediate area of the forest edge. The wider area has been degraded due to the ground being turned over for the needs of agriculture.
No.	8
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Daphne cneorum</i> L. f. <i>arbusculoides</i></b>
Species	<i>Daphne cneorum</i> L. f. <i>arbusculoides</i>
Locality	Šalovci
Council	Šalovci
Situation	Immediate area of the forest edge with luxuriantly grown individuals.
Description	Left turn from the Šalovci-Dolenci road to a forest road; the habitat with only a few individuals is situated along the forest edge. The wider area of the habitat encloses meadows and uncultivated fields; no human disturbance felt here.
No.	9
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Daphne cneorum</i> L. f. <i>arbusculoides</i></b>
Species	<i>Daphne cneorum</i> L. f. <i>arbusculoides</i>
Locality	Šalovci
Council	Šalovci
Situation	Immediate area of the forest edge with luxuriantly grown individuals.
Description	Left turn to a forest road from the road leading towards Šalovci; the habitat with a few individuals is situated along the forest edge. The wider area of the habitat encloses meadows and uncultivated fields; no human disturbance felt here.

No.	10
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Erythronium dens-canis</i></b>
Species	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i>
Locality	Korovci
Council	Cankova
Situation	Immediate area of the Korovska graba forest
Description	The habitat is situated at the entrance to the Fuks graba instruction road on the right-hand side of the alder-tree stand and spreads to the stopping-place at a spruce monoculture.
No.	11
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> and <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> L.</b>
Species	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> L.
Locality	Gornji Slaveči
Council	Kuzma
Situation	Habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> in the meadows along the Mlinščnica stream.
Description	The habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> and <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> L. is located in the inner area of an uncultivated meadow along the regional G. Slaveči-Kuzma road (on its right-hand side). The wider area has retained its original use. There are quite a number of both species.
No.	12
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i></b>
Species	<i>Iris sibirica</i>
Locality	Gornji Slaveči
Council	Kuzma
Situation	Habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> in the meadows near one of the mineral springs.
Description	The habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> is situated in the inner area of an uncultivated meadow along the regional G. Slaveči-Kuzma road (on its left-hand side). The wider area has retained its original use. The species is well represented.
No.	13
Denotation	<b>Mineral spring</b>
Locality	Gornji Slaveči
Council	Kuzma
Situation	The spring is in its natural state.
Description	The spring is situated in the vicinity of the Benko homestead. The owner has tapped the spring, but the fairly large amount of water gathering there is constantly flowing away into the nearby Lukaj stream.
No.	14
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i></b>
Species	<i>Iris sibirica</i>
Locality	Gornji Slaveči
Council	Kuzma
Situation	Natural habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> in the meadows along the road leading to Kamena graba.
Description	The habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> is situated in the inner area of uncultivated grassland along the road leading to Kamena graba. The wider area has retained its original use. The species is well represented.



No.	15
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i></b>
Species	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> L.
Locality	Kobilje
Council	Kobilje
Situation	Inner area of some wet meadows.
Description	The habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i> is situated in the meadow along the road leading towards the Kobilje gravel pit. The habitat is in the inner area of the wet meadow that has retained its original use. In its immediate vicinity spreads a fairly large degraded area, where melioration has been carried out.
No.	16
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i></b>
Species	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , <i>Myosotis alpestris</i>
Locality	Kobilje
Council	Kobilje
Situation	Inner area of some wet meadows.
Description	The habitat is situated along the road leading to Kobilje and the border crossing (on the left-hand side of the road). The habitat covers approx. 10 ares.
No.	17
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Iris sibirica</i></b>
Species	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , <i>Myosotis alpestris</i> , <i>Hemerocallis flava</i> , <i>Cirsium rivulare</i>
Locality	Kobilje
Council	Kobilje
Situation	Inner area of the wet meadows.
Description	The habitat is located in the Kobilje-Dobrovnik direction, under the Chapel of St. Martin. It covers the wider area of wet meadows, which have retained their original use.

No.	18
Denotation	<b>Lake Ledava</b>
Species	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L., <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> , <i>Typha latifolia</i> , <i>Lemna minor</i> , <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Carex acuta</i> L. syn. <i>C. gracilis</i> Curt., <i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i> L., <i>Polygonum amphibium</i> L., <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Locality	Krašči and Ropoča
Council	Cankova, Rogašovci
Situation	The process of high eutrophication has developed in the lake, for it is greatly burdened by sewage (unregulated sewage system along the entire course of the Ledava river and Lukaj that flow into the lake). The lake encloses the wider area of the Ledava valley, which has retained an extensive maintenance of landscape.
Description	<p>Lake Ledava is situated near Murska Sobota, in the eastern part of the Ledava valley. It is the only larger standing water in this part of Slovenia.</p> <p>The reservoir is located in a shallow, wide and straight valley of the Ledava river on the western edge of Goričko and spreads between the villages of Krašči and Ropoča. It is also located on the edge of the former Pannonian Sea with the prevailing tertiary marls and clay. The bottom of the valley is filled with alluvial clayey and sandy alluvia, which are almost impermeable.</p> <p>200 ha of agricultural land was purchased for the purpose of building the reservoir. Originally some 130 ha were inundated, while the remaining 70 ha were overgrown by willows, reedbed and reed. Today the situation is reversed.</p> <p>The water that covers these surfaces is at the beginning rather shallow, but is then getting gradually deeper; its greatest depth, i.e. some 4 m, is reached in the bed of the Ledava river, which had propelled the mill wheels prior to the construction of the lake. The depth is fairly great also in the immediate vicinity of the dam.</p> <p>Through the years, the entire surroundings of the lake has utterly merged with the landscape itself and now represents a significant natural surrounding for numerous plants and animals that had come to our country due to these very water surfaces, which is the reason why they should be preserved.</p>
No.	19
Denotation	<b>Korovska gora</b>
Species	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> , <i>Leucobryum glaucum</i> , <i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i> L., <i>Neottia nidus-avis</i> L., <i>Vinca minor</i> , <i>Daphne mezereum</i> L., <i>Carlina acaulis</i> L.
Locality	Korovci, Gerlinci
Council	Cankova
Situation	After the carried out denationalisation, the forests have become endangered due to the different interests shown by individuals and masses, which have been visiting the instruction path without any guides.
Description	In the area of Korovec and Gerlinec there spreads a well-preserved forest stand of Korovska gora covering some 200 ha. The forest is condensed and mixed with separate stands of spruce monocultures. The wider area is intended for original use. There is an instruction path leading through the forest, intended for the young to get acquainted with separate trees as well as other plant and animal species. The path leads along the torrential stream meandering through the forest.

No.	20
Denotation	<b>Mighty tree</b>
Species	Spanish chestnut ( <i>Castanea sativa</i> )
Locality	Gerlinci
Council	Cankova
Situation	The tree is vital and healthy but exposed to damages caused by road traffic. One of the tree's broken branches is in the process of putrefaction. No other damages have been noted.
Description	The tree is situated by the road leading to Gerlinci-Fokšinci (on the right-hand side). It is well branched out, in good shape and very prolific each year.
No.	21
Denotation	<b>Mineral springs</b>
Locality	Sotina
Council	Rogašovci
Situation	The springs are in their natural state.
Description	There are a number of mineral springs situated in the Ledava valley in very marshy areas. In the Ledava bed there is a spring that is partially closed off with a concrete wall. The water that comes to the surface flows into the Ledava river.
No.	22
Denotation	<b>Mineral springs</b>
Locality	Nuskova
Council	Rogašovci
Situation	At Sotina there are three springs, all in their natural state.
Description	There are a number of springs in this area, all situated in the marshy part of the Ledava valley. The water that comes to the surface flows into the nearby Ledava river. The entire area is very marshy and overgrown with marsh plants. Its special picturesqueness is due to the willows of different sizes, age and shapes growing there.
No.	23
Denotation	<b>Mineral spring</b>
Locality	Ocinje
Council	Rogašovci
Situation	The spring is in its natural state.
Description	The spring is situated in the immediate vicinity of the woods, and as the spring is tapped and protected, the visitors can drink their fill.
No.	24
Denotation	<b>Service-tree</b>
Species	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>
Locality	Kobilje (near the Chapel of St. Martin)
Council	Kobilje
Situation	Large, healthy, vital tree.
Description	The tree is situated in the midst of vineyards on the top of a hillock close to the Chapel of St. Martin. It is tall and well branched out with a fine crown. Very good fruiter.

No.	25
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Orchis ustulata</i></b>
Species	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>
Locality	Čepinci
Council	Gornji Petrovci
Situation	In the area enclosing an orchard and meadows near the source of the Krka.
Description	The habitat is situated at Čepinci by the cross on the right-hand side of the road leading to the border crossing. The wider area has retained its original use and has not been degraded.
No.	26
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of orchids</b>
Species	<i>Orchis morio</i> , <i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>
Locality	Čepinci
Council	Gornji Petrovci
Situation	The area of meadows in a marshy valley near the woods.
Description	On the right-hand side of the road leading towards the border crossing there is a field track leading to the valley near the woods. The rich habitat of <i>Orchis morio</i> and <i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> is situated in a marshy part overgrown by alder trees.
No.	27
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Amanita caesarea</i></b>
Species	<i>Amanita caesarea</i>
Locality	Martinje
Council	Gornji Petrovci
Situation	The area of mixed woods.
Description	The habitat is situated in the mixed forest near the spring. A few individuals can be found.
No.	28
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Amanita caesarea</i></b>
Species	<i>Amanita caesarea</i>
Locality	Kuzma
Council	Kuzma
Situation	The area of mixed woods.
Description	The habitat is situated along the Sotina-Kuzma regional road (on its left-hand side), inside the mixed woods. A few specimens can be found.
No.	29
Denotation	<b>Mighty tree</b>
Species	durmast oak ( <i>Quercus sessiliflora</i> )
Locality	Trdkova
Council	Kuzma
Situation	The tree is vital and healthy, but since one of the branches was sawn off unprofessionally, there is a possibility of infection and putrefaction.
Description	This mighty durmast oak is situated on the top of the hill where the road splits towards Tromejnik and Martinje. It has a well branched out and nicely shaped crown, which has defied the winds and other elements of nature for a number of years.

**KRAJINSKI PARK GORIČKO - INVENTARIZACIJA IN PRIPRAVA SMERNIC ZA RAZVOJ**  
**Goričko Nature Park - Inventory and Preparation of Development and Management Plan**

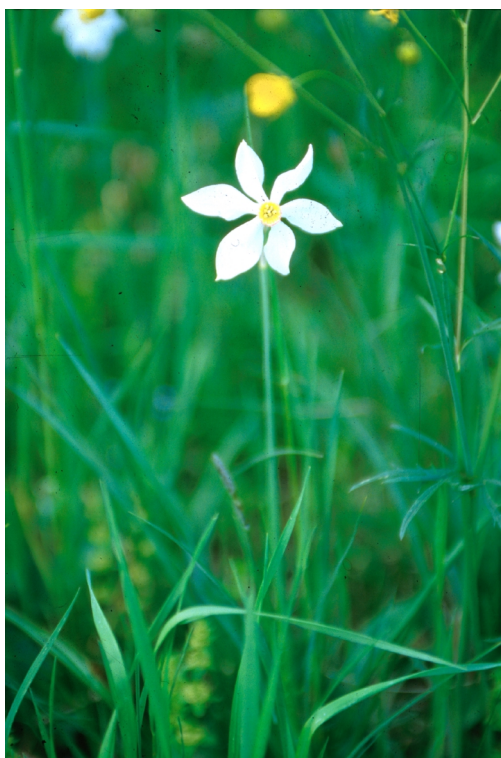
No.	30
Denotation	<b>Traditional orchards</b>
Locality	Gerlinci
Council	Cankova
Situation	The orchards are well maintained and occupy a large stretch of the hilly agricultural surfaces.
Description	The traditional orchards are best represented at Gerlinci, where the majority of them are well kept. The most common varieties among them are apple-, pear- and cherry-trees. Most characteristic of these trees are thick trunks with rough bark, strong forked branches and large crowns.
No.	31
Denotation	<b>Lake Križevci</b>
Locality	Križevci
Council	Gornji Petrovci
Situation	The lake's water is fairly clean, for there are no effluent discharges in it.
Description	The lake is artificial and covers some 2 ha. It was built with the purpose of breeding wild ducks and their eventual killing by the Kompas Hunting Association. The lake is situated along the forest edge on the right-hand side of the road leading through the lower part of the village of Križevci.
No.	32
Denotation	<b>Lake Hodoš</b>
Species	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> , <i>Allium rotundum</i> , <i>Globularia elongata</i> , <i>Typha latifolia</i> , <i>Potamogeton natans</i> , <i>Juncus effusus</i> L.
Locality	Hodoš
Council	Hodoš
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and covers small part of the lake and its immediate vicinity.
Description	The lake covers some 10 ha. Its greater part is covered by pondweeds, while all other species are found in the lake's immediate vicinity.
No.	33
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i> L.</b>
Species	<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i> L.
Locality	Hodoš
Council	Hodoš
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and covers small part of the forest edge.
Description	The habitat is situated in the immediate vicinity of the forest along the ditch of the road leading to Hodoš-Dolenci. Some of the individuals are truly vital.
No.	34
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i></b>
Species	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> , <i>Cirsium rivulare</i> , <i>Myosotis palustris</i>
Locality	Rogašovci
Council	Rogašovci
Situation	The area of a marshy meadow that has retained its original use.
Description	The habitat is situated in a marshy meadow covering some 10 ares. The wider area is marshy as well and spreads in the unregulated Ledava river valley.

No.	35
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i></b>
Species	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
Locality	Križevci
Council	Gornji Petrovci
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and covers a minor part of a marshy meadow.
Description	The habitat with a few specimens of <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> is situated in a marshy meadow in the vicinity of a stream.
No.	36
Denotation	<b>Bukovniško jezero (Lake Bukovnica)</b>
Species	<i>Trapa natans</i> L., <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> L.
Locality	Bukovnica
Council	Moravske Toplice
Situation	The lake is artificial and situated in the heart of the Bukovnica forests.
Description	<i>Trapa natans</i> L. and <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> L. are found on the surface of this artificial lake. As it is periodically cleaned, the two plants appear on it only after certain period of time.
No.	37
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Orchis morio</i></b>
Species	<i>Orchis morio</i>
Locality	Boreča
Council	Gornji Petrovci
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and covers the greater part of a meadow.
Description	The habitat is situated in a meadow near the Boreča church. The wider area of the meadow is overgrown with numerous specimens of <i>Orchis morio</i> .
No.	38
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> L.</b>
Species	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> L.
Locality	Grad
Council	Grad
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and is situated on a narrow surface along the castle wall.
Description	The habitat is in the immediate vicinity of the castle, in fact under the jutting roof, where there are no drainpipes and enough moist.
No.	39
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> L.</b>
Species	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> L.
Locality	Martinje
Council	Gornji Petrovci
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and covers the marshy surface in the vicinity of a stream running along the forest edge.
Description	The habitat spreads on both sides of the stream running along the forest edge and well overgrown lowland meadows.

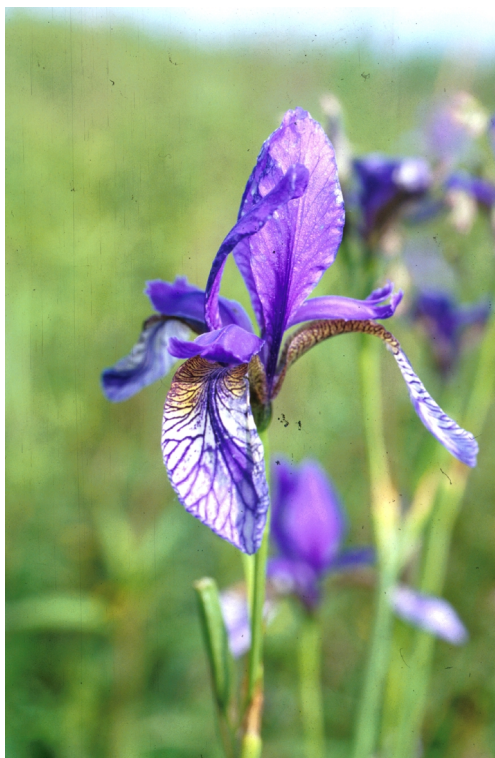
No.	40
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i></b>
Species	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Locality	Trdkova
Council	Kuzma
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and covers a minor part of the forest edge.
Description	The habitat is situated in the immediate vicinity of a pond by the road leading towards Tromejnik. The forest edge is overgrown with some luxuriant specimens of <i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> .
No.	41
Denotation	<b>Natural habitat of <i>Equisetum palustre</i> L.</b>
Species	<i>Equisetum palustre</i> L.
Locality	Matjaševci
Council	Kuzma
Situation	The habitat is in its natural state and covers the greater part of a surface in the marshy valley in the middle of the Matjaševci woods.
Description	From the road leading to Matjaševci-Trdkova turn left to the Klement homestead, where a small pond is situated immediately behind the main building. Continue towards the larger pond and into the heart of the forest. The habitat is situated in the immediate vicinity of a ditch beside the path leading into the forest.
No.	42
Denotation	<b>Mighty tree</b>
Species	Spanish chestnut ( <i>Castanea sativa</i> )
Locality	Selo
Council	Moravske Toplice
No.	43
Denotation	<b>Mighty tree</b>
Species	Spanish chestnut ( <i>Castanea sativa</i> )
Locality	Križevci
Council	Gornji Petrovci















## 2. SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR INHABITANTS - COUNCILS

COUNCIL	Council surface area (km2)	Cadastral councils	Settlements	Inventoried districts	Statistical districts	House numbers
Cankova	30,6	8	8	13	10	688
Dobrovnik - Dobronak	31,1	3	3	6	6	551
Gornji Petrovci	66,8	14	14	21	16	1049
Grad	37,4	7	7	18	11	854
Hodoš - Hodos	18,1	2	2	3	3	155
Kobilje	19,7	1	1	6	3	234
Kuzma	22,9	5	5	12	9	566
Moravske Toplice	144,5	28	28	53	39	2890
Puconci	107,7	23	23	49	30	2266
Rogašovci	40,1	11	11	28	19	1132
Šalovci	58,2	6	6	18	12	782

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

### 3. HABITAT TYPES

#### Lake Ledava (explanatory details for Fig. 17)

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
A	<i>Alnion glutinosae</i> stands
CES	road
L	Ledava
LJ	lake Ledava
MC	high sedge ( <i>Magnocaricion</i> community)
N	field
OB	riparian vegetation with woody plants
OBR	banks with no woody plants
ON	abandoned field
POT	meadow cart or tractor track
QC	remains of lowland forest consisting of pedunculate oak and hornbeam
QC2	degraded remains of lowland pedunculate oak and hornbeam forest with <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> species
R	ruderal vegetation and still not overgrown surfaces (road metal)
RO	stand with <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> species
SAD	traditional orchards
SAL	<i>Salicion albae</i> stands
T	<i>Arrhenatherion</i> cultivated meadow
TD	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> species
TM	wet extensively cultivated meadows
TMD	wet extensively cultivated meadows with prevailing <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> species
TMJ	wet extensively cultivated meadows with prevailing bulrush ( <i>Juncus spp.</i> )
TV	cultivated meadow with moist-loving species ( <i>Juncus spp.</i> , <i>Carex spp.</i> ...)
U	urban surfaces
V	free water surface with well-developed aquatic vegetation
VIN	vineyards
VS	nitrophillous vegetation of high stalked plants
Z	overgrown surfaces (with woody plants)
ZA	surfaces overgrown with <i>Alnus incana</i> species
ZQC2	surfaces overgrown with the species of pedunculate oak and hornbeam forest
ZQC2	surfaces overgrown with the species of pedunculate oak, hornbeam and robinia forest
ZS	surfaces overgrown with willows
POP	stand of <i>Populus nigra</i> species
RAS	greenhouse
VRT	garden
ZRO	surfaces overgrown with <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> species

**Moščanci - the area planned for commassation** (explanatory details for Fig. 19)

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
C	road
CAL	<i>Calthion (Scyrrpus sp.)</i> small surfaces
CAR	stand of <i>Carpinus betulus</i> species
KP	Kmetov potok (stream)
MC	high sedge ( <i>Magnocaricion</i> )
MM	wet Molliniethetum meadow (order <i>Molinietalia</i> )
MP	Mačkovski potok (stream)
N	field
NI	football ground
OB	riparian vegetation with woody plants
ON	abandoned field
P	stream
PRS	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> stand
PS	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> stand
PT	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> stand
QC	remains of lowland pedunculate oak and hornbeam forest
QC2	degraded remains of pedunculate oak and hornbeam forest with <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> species
R	ruderal vegetation and still not overgrown surfaces (road metal)
RASTL	greenhouse
ROB	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> stand
SA	alders and willows stand
SA2	alders, willows and <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> species stand
SAD	traditional orchards
SADI	intensively cultivated orchard
SCY	<i>Scyrrpus</i>
SMR	spruce
T	<i>Arrhenatherion</i> cultivated meadow
TBE	dry and semi-dry meadows (class <i>Festuco brometea</i> , order <i>Brometalia erecti</i> )
TC	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> species
TD	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> species
TOP	abandoned meadow
TS	sown meadow with a large share of <i>Lolium multiflorum (Arrhenatherion)</i> species
TV	cultivated meadow with moist-loving species ( <i>Juncus spp.</i> , <i>Carex spp.</i> ...)
U	urban surfaces
V	water surface
VIN	vineyards
VRT	garden
VS	nitrophillous vegetation of high stalked plants
ZA	surface overgrown with alder-trees
ZEL	railway
ZPS	surfaces overgrown with <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> species
ZQ	surfaces overgrown with <i>Quercus robur</i> species
ZQC	surfaces overgrown with species of oak-hornbeam forest
ZROB	surfaces overgrown with <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>

**Vučja gomila** (explanatory details for Fig. 21)

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
A	alder stand ( <i>Alnion glutinosae</i> )
BE1	dry and semi-dry meadows (class <i>Festuco brometea</i> , order <i>Brometalia erecti</i> )
FAG	forest stand with prevailing species <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
MC	high sedge ( <i>Magnocaricion</i> )
MM	wet Molliniethetum meadow (order <i>Molinietalia</i> )
N	field
ON	abandoned field
POT	meadow cart or tractor track
QC	remains of lowland pedunculate oak and hornbeam forest
QC2	degraded remains of lowland pedunculate oak and hornbeam forest with <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> species
T	cultivated <i>Arrhenatherion</i> meadow
TC	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> species
TD	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> species
TM	wet extensively cultivated meadows
TOP	abandoned meadow
TV	cultivated meadow with moist-loving species ( <i>Juncus spp.</i> , <i>Carex spp.</i> ...)
VS	nitrophillous vegetation of high stalked plants
ZA	surfaces overgrown with alder-trees ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )
ZAQ	surfaces overgrown with alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ) and oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )
ZQ	surfaces overgrown with <i>Quercus robur</i>
ZROB	surfaces overgrown with <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>

**Kobilje** (explanatory details for Fig. 23)

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
A	<i>Alnion glutinosae</i> stand
AB	alder and birch stand
CES	road
JAR	ditch with well-developed marsh vegetation
KP	Kobiljanski potok (stream) with well-developed riparian vegetation
M	Molliniethetum meadows ( <i>Molinion</i> )
MC	high sedge ( <i>Magnocaricion</i> community)
MC2	high sedge ( <i>Magnocaricion</i> community) with nitrophillous vegetation of high stalked plants
MCI	high sedge ( <i>Magnocaricion</i> community) with <i>Iris sibirica</i>
MEJ	hedge
N	field
ON	abandoned field
POT	meadow cart or tractor track
R	ruderal vegetation and still not overgrown surfaces (road metal)
SAD	traditional orchards
T	cultivated <i>Arrhenatherion</i> meadow
TC	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> species
TCI	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and <i>Iris sibirica</i> species
TD	cultivated wet meadows with <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> species
TMD	Molliniethetum meadows with <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> species
U	urban surfaces
V	free water surface with well-developed aquatic vegetation
VS	nitrophillous vegetation of high stalked plants
ZA	surfaces overgrown with <i>Alnus incana</i>
ZAB	surfaces overgrown with alder- and birch-trees
ZPB	surfaces overgrown with poplar- and birch trees
ZS	surfaces overgrown with willows



## **SUPPLEMENT B**

1. LANDSCAPE UNITS AND TYPES OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AT GORIČKO
2. GORIČKO PARKS

## **1. KRAJINSKE ENOTE IN TIPI KULTURNIH KRAJIN NA GORIČKEM**

### **WESTERN GORIČKO**







## EASTERN GORIČKO



## BUKOVNICA



## CENTRAL GORIČKO





## KRAJINA S KULTURNO DEDIŠČINO



## 2. GORIČKO PARKS

### GRAD CASTLE AND THE CASTLE PARK

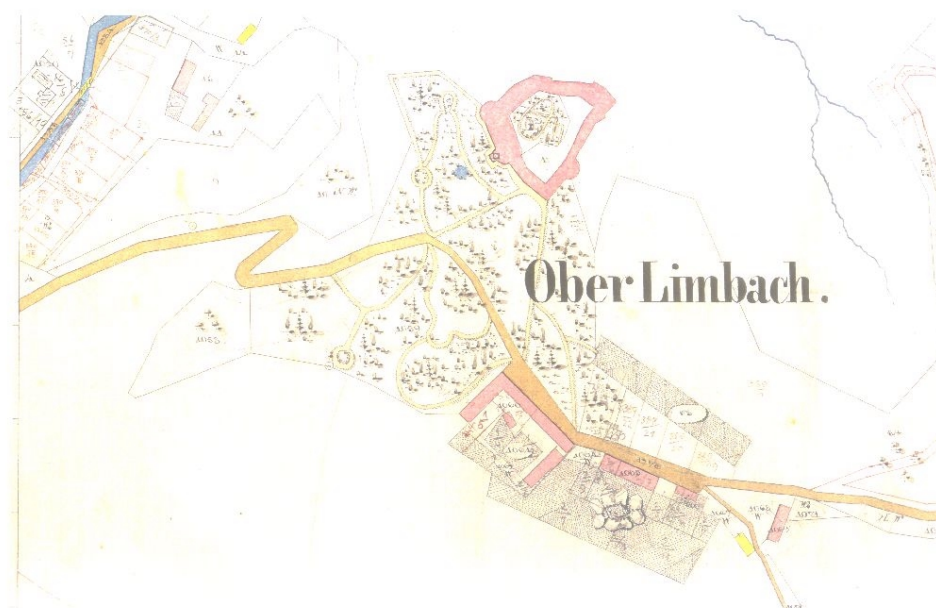
Grad Castle is a cultural heritage of the highest value not only at Goričko but in Slovenia in general. This fact has been confirmed by the recently passed Decree on proclaiming Grad Castle a cultural and historical monument of national significance (Official Journal RS 81/99). Together with the castle, its immediate vicinity in its original state was also protected.

The Castle stands in a park above the Grad settlement. Its history is long, for the *castrum* was referred to as early as in 1214. The Castle was owned by different feudal families of Hungarian origin: Batthyany, Szapary and Szeceny. Prior to World War II it was owned by the industrialist Hartner. The majority of architectural components in the present shape originate from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries; the latest archaeological research carried out on the plateau of the Castle yard presumably speaks of the Castle's Romanesque origin. According to the location of Bergfried as known today it can be concluded, however, that the Castle was originally much smaller than today.

The Castle yard is surrounded by arcades of circumferential tracts in a pentagonal ground plan that at places reach the first or even second floors. Although elements of a mediaeval castle nucleus are concealed in the plan, the entire building is today showing a 17<sup>th</sup> century Baroque outer form. The structure also consists of some 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century parts, which holds true particularly for the chapel with a variegated roof and the belfry. There are huge cellars and dungeons below. The entire complex enclosed a large garden in front of the castle building with a couple of ponds, which served as a supplementary comfort for the Castle nobility. The building is enclosed by a vast English style park. Apart from domestic plant species growing there, a number of plane trees, copper beeches, tulip trees, honey locusts and other interesting trees can be also seen. The park has been somewhat neglected in the last few years, due to which the large trees have become endangered by undergrowth and some wild growing trees.

**Guidelines:** The significance of the Castle as of an artistic-architectural monument has not been substantiated merely by the Decree passed this year, but also by the decision to house the 3-regional park's Info Centre on its premises. The renovation of the Castle will thus have to be followed by certain renovation of the Castle park, i.e. its enrichment with contemporary programmes and a reconstruction of the park's former outward appearance. It will be only certain integrity of the renovation that will serve as a basis for the revival of the district's wider area and as one of the destinations of the visitors of Goričko Nature park.





**Year 1860**



**Geodetski posnetek leta 1998**

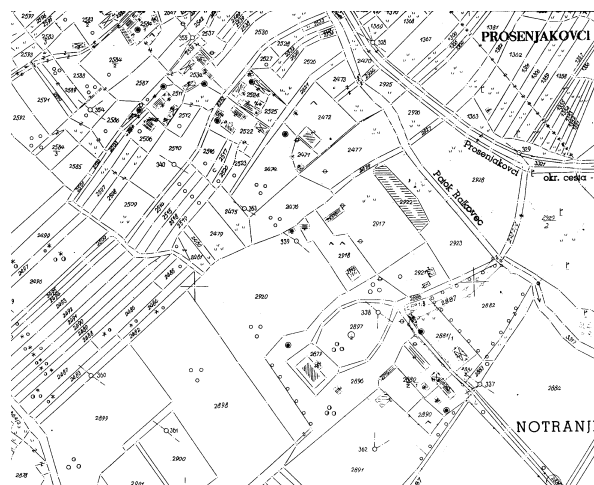
## MATZENAU MANSION AT PROSENJAKOVCI

In the extreme eastern part of Prekmurje, close to the Hungarian border, there stands the Matzenau Mansion built at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Counts Batthyany. In 1900 it was purchased by Count Matzenauer, the Austrian Consul, Czech by birth. He had served in Peru and in the Vatican, where he received the title of a nobleman from the Pope. The Count equipped the mansion with excellent pieces of period furniture, military items, paintings and exotic objects from different parts of the world. The destiny of all these precious things is not known. The building itself was constructed in a luxurious Neo-Classicist style. One of the most interesting features of the Mansion is the balcony resting on the three arcade arches; the balcony is in its upper part emphasised by the Matzenauer family double coat-of-arms. The contents of the Mansion are supplemented by now already overgrown park with plantations of beech, spruce, sycamore and other allochthonous tree species. The former "ground floor" arrangement of the park can be seen in the ground plan of the old cadastre plan. The remains of the paths' verges and the central water motif are concealed by earth and leaves. The Mansion's renovation would require large investments, while the renovation of its park would make the selection of the Goričko points of interest more variegated.

**Guidelines:** It is suggested that by consent of the owner the park is renovated and the Mansion's ruins conserved in such a manner that they can in no way endanger the visitors. The renovated park, open to public, could serve as one of the resting places in the cycle-track network of Goričko Nature Park. The park and its vicinity should be protected as a cultural heritage.



Cadastré 1860



Cadastré 1992

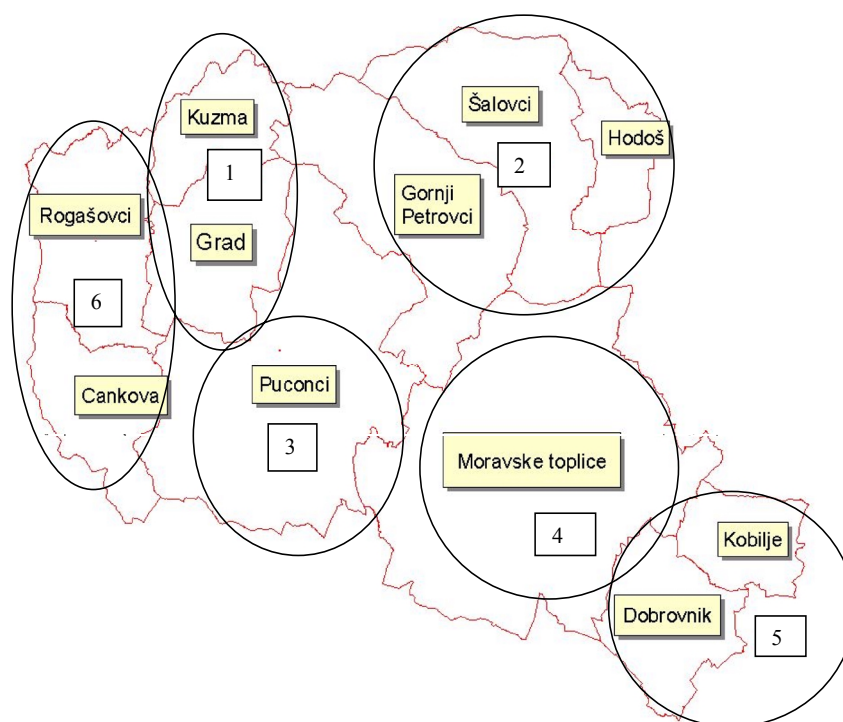
## SUPPLEMENT C

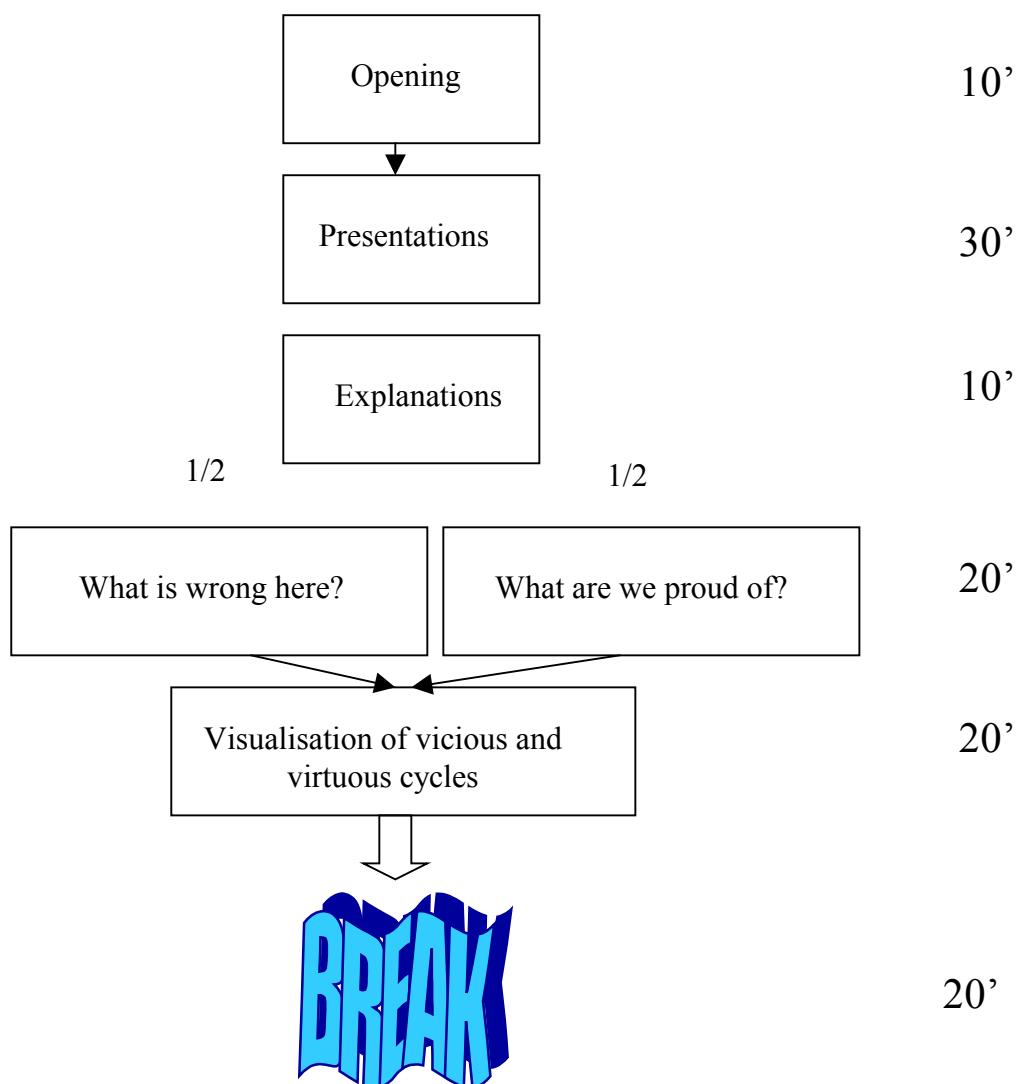
### METHODS (ORGANIZATION OF WORKSHOPS)

Workshops were organised in six areas, involving from one to three communities. Selection of invited participants was done in agreement with the major, who signed the invitation. On average, 15 to 25 persons were invited to each of the workshop and - on average - 15 people attended the workshop. All together, 91 persons participated at the workshops. It is important to note that majors from all participating communities attended the workshops.

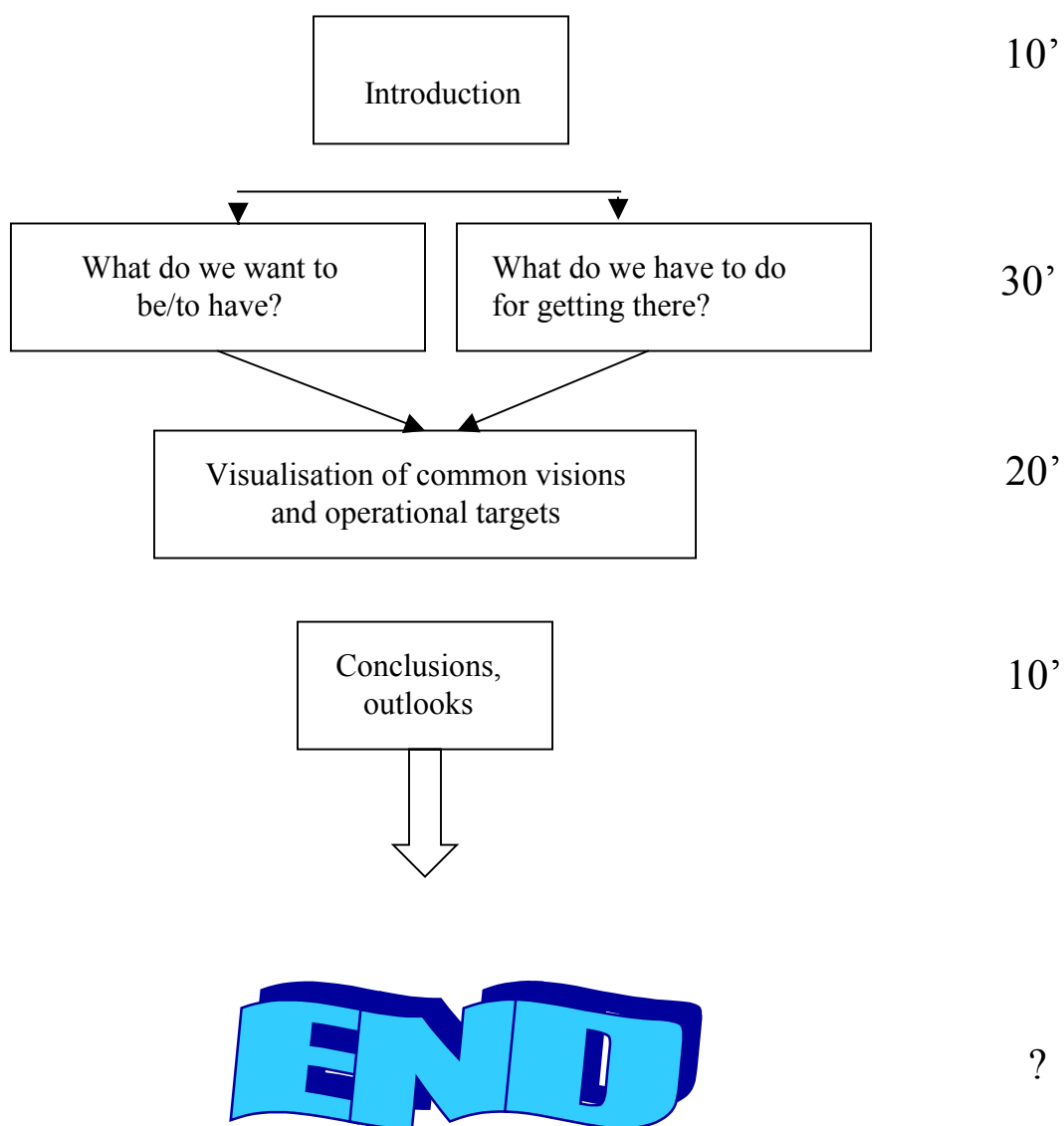
It can be concluded that local population expressed clear wish to be included in the process of the designation of the landscape park and that the level of knowledge on importance of the protection of nature and related development potentials of the region were reasonably high. However, it has to be noted that the selection of participants by the majors should include broader audience and not mainly those who are linked to tourism activities or conservation efforts in the region. The proposal for the future work would therefore be to invite also other profiles, especially people with lower level of education. The common conclusion would be that the results of the workshops provided an effective background for future work which should be carried out later in summer and autumn.

### SITE MAP OF WORKSHOPS LOCATION



**METODOLOGY OF WORKSHOP****WORKSHOP STRUCTURE I**

## WORKSHOP STRUCTURE II



## **EXPLANATION OF THE WORKSHOP STRUCTURE I AND II**

### **STRUCTURE I**

#### **OPENING**

Welcome by the inviting party (major)

Presentation of the expert crew

Aims of the meeting

#### **INTRODUCTION OF THE PARTICIPANTS**

One minute presentation by each of the participants and his/her expectations for the meeting

#### **EXPLANATIONS**

The crew explains the framework conditions:

- The upcoming park directive needs for the protection of nature and also new opportunities for development;
- A sustainable path into the future can reap benefits from a combination of both;
- Explanation of the whole project context (time-frame and social) in which the workshop takes place;

#### **WORKSHOPS (GROUPS) I**

The participants are splitted into two groups (according to their personal wishes) focussing on:

- things to avoid/abolish/be resolved or changed;
- things worth being proud of/to be preserved;

It might be necessary to balance numbers, but generally they should distribute themselves quite equitably.

Items are written on small cards, big letters, max. 3 words per card, discussed within the group. If necessary (more than 8 members per group) each group can divide into parallel subgroups. Everybody should have enough space and time for expression of his/her views.

#### **VISUALISATION (PLENARY)**

The cards are collected by the crew. Groups gather into the plenary. The facilitators collect the cards in clusters on two blank posters (one for the “away from” and one for the “going to” mentions).

In dialogue with the plenary the facilitators create meaningful clusters and determinate causal relationships. Vicious and virtuous cycles emerge from the single mentions. Rather to create a few consensual issues than a lot of vague statements.

### **COFFEE BREAK**

## STRUCTURE II

### INTRODUCTION

The crew summarises the most important results from the first session and gives the task for the second round of workshops.

### WORKSHOPS (GROUPS) II

The same groups (subgroups) as before discuss the long-term visions (WHAT DO WE WANT TO BE, WHAT DO WE WANT TO HAVE ?);

They should equally express themselves about the operational targets in order to achieve these visions (WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO FOR GETTING THERE?);

Attention I: Visions are value statements; value statements are based on beliefs. That means, that a vision is not complete if not the “why” is included.

Visions should relate to the assessments clusters from before.

Attention II: Targets are always to be expressed in terms of action.

They must have the structure of a complete sentence.

E.g.: protection of biotope is not an operational target. The complete target is expressed in this format: Who (subject) protects (predicate) what (object) how (modality) when (temporality) where (locality).

Visions and objectives are written on separate posters.

### VISUALISATION (PLENARY)

The crew collects the posters and comments then to the plenary.

One delegate per group gives a short presentation (3' each) of his/her group's results.

In dialogue with the plenary the facilitators create meaningful clusters and determinate logical relationships between a few strong visions and the operational targets. Targets can be more abstract or more concrete (like project ideas); that gives them a higher or lower hierarchical position.

Again, it is better to keep it simple and based on a few consensual visions and targets than to drown in the complexity of the real world. The facilitators use their intuitiveness to let emerge the collective intelligence instead of persuading people of their own beliefs.

### CONCLUSIONS

Summarising the main achievements of the workshop the facilitators give a short perspective on what is done with the results and they are integrated into the preservation and development plan. It is important to keep the main actors informed over the whole period! It is a question of respect, not of utility.

END

## WORKSHOPS - RESULTS

1. FIRST ROUND - WORKSHOPS HELD IN SEPARATE COUNCILS
2. SECOND ROUND - THEMATIC WORKSHOPS
3. EXCURSION TO GREBENZEN NATURE PARK IN AUSTRIA

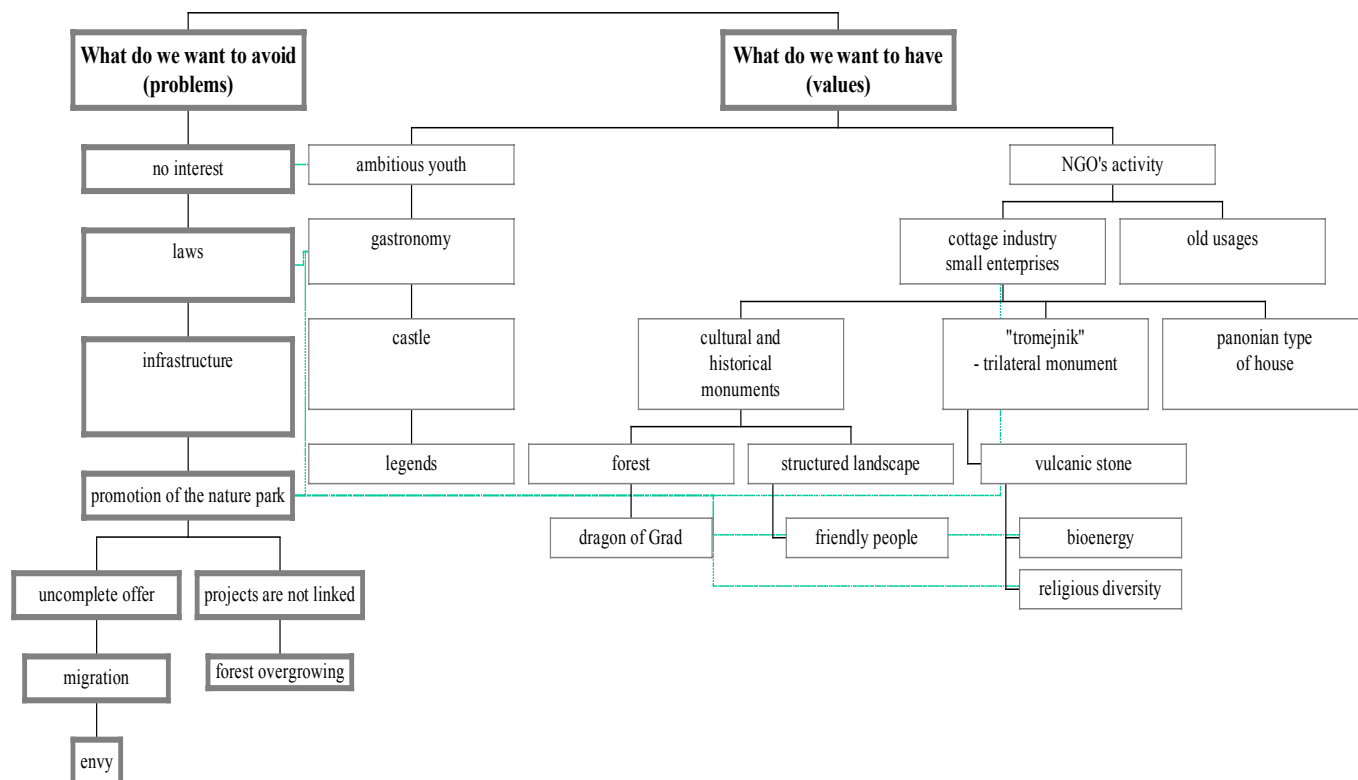
## **1. FIRST ROUND - WORKSHOPS HELD IN SEPARATE COUNCILS**

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARIES BY SEPARATE WORKSHOPS**



## WORKSHOP AT GRAD (Councils of Grad and Kuzma)

### STRUCTURE I



## STRUCTURE II

WHAT	HOW
Preserving identity - Handcrafts, traditional food, life-style - Overview on activities (local expert) - local community, NGO - programme-strategy of development-employment strategy	- funding - projects (international, local) - supervisory board - promotion
Getting park to life: Features: Grad-park, Beli križ, Cerkev (churches), kapelice (chapels), crosses, Kripta, stone-pit  Infrastructure: - cycling paths (rest areas) - walking paths - carriage - tourist train  Offers: - foods - overnight facilities - ethnographical offer - handcrafts - folk-lore	Promotion: - adequate media coverage - leaflets - school and retired people excursions - promotion on public places - park promotion around Grad  Animation: - souvenirs - tradition

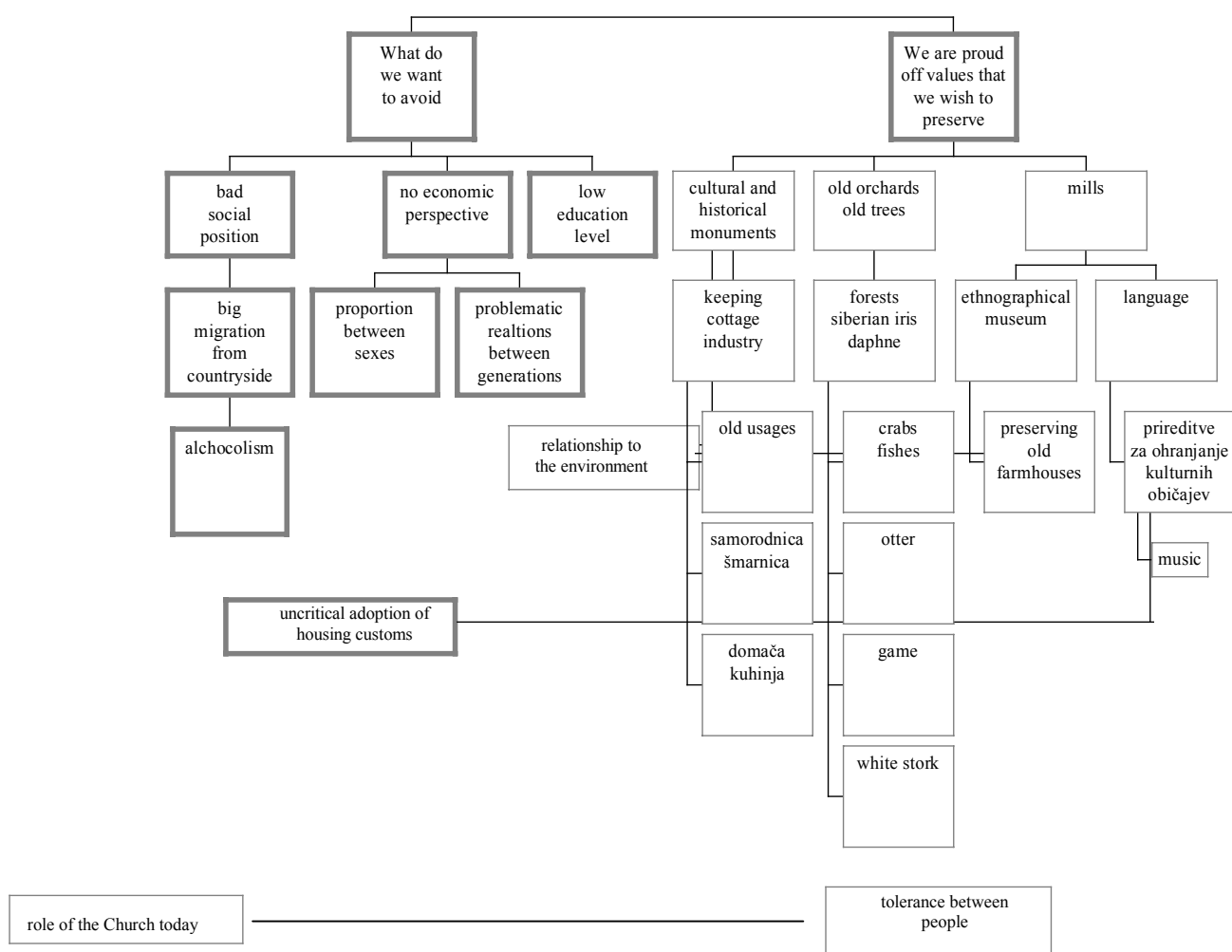
Workshop emphasised that Goričko area is not adequately known and promoted. Current promotion is done separately by disciplines and municipality borders. Conservation of cultural monuments should be the task for a newly established institution. In municipality Kuzma there are some buildings (border posts of former Yugoslav Army (currently owned by state) which require maintenance. The lack of pride and self-confidence is noted as the biggest problem.

Establishment of landscape park should (according to the participants) follow the next steps: inventory, building up of infrastructure, enrichment and establishment of the offers of the area. As the last step the development of marketing and solid promotion of handcrafts and tourist souvenirs were proposed. Through this additional employment should take place, as well as raising of the standard of local population.

Workshop was held on January 15, 1999 in the Grad Castle. 15 participants from municipalities Grad and Kuzma were present, as well as both mayors.

## WORKSHOP AT MARKOVCI (Councils of Gornji Petrovci, Šalovci and Kuzma)

## STRUCTURE I



## STRUCTURE II

Tourist companies (setting of firms taking care about promotion and offers of Goričko region)  
 Trade-mark  
 Use of available thermal waters



WHAT	WHO
Tourist paths, cultural and historic monuments, traditional food, ethnological peculiarities, fishing, natural heritage, hunting	municipalities, firms
Plum brandy, pumpkin-seed oil, traditional food, willow baskets, brooms, vinegar, flax, medical herbs	state (helps to protect, stimulation through funding)
Heating of green-houses, sport objects	state, municipalities
To maintain current economic activities and develop new ones	firms, municipalities, state
Local employment and build up of local infrastructure during railway construction	mayor, municipality board
Rounding up of perspective farms, specialised farm production Stimulation of agro-tourism	agricultural advisory service, municipality boards for agriculture
Nature Conservation and maintenance of cultural landscape	Primary schools, Institute for conservation natural and cultural heritage, planning firms, local people

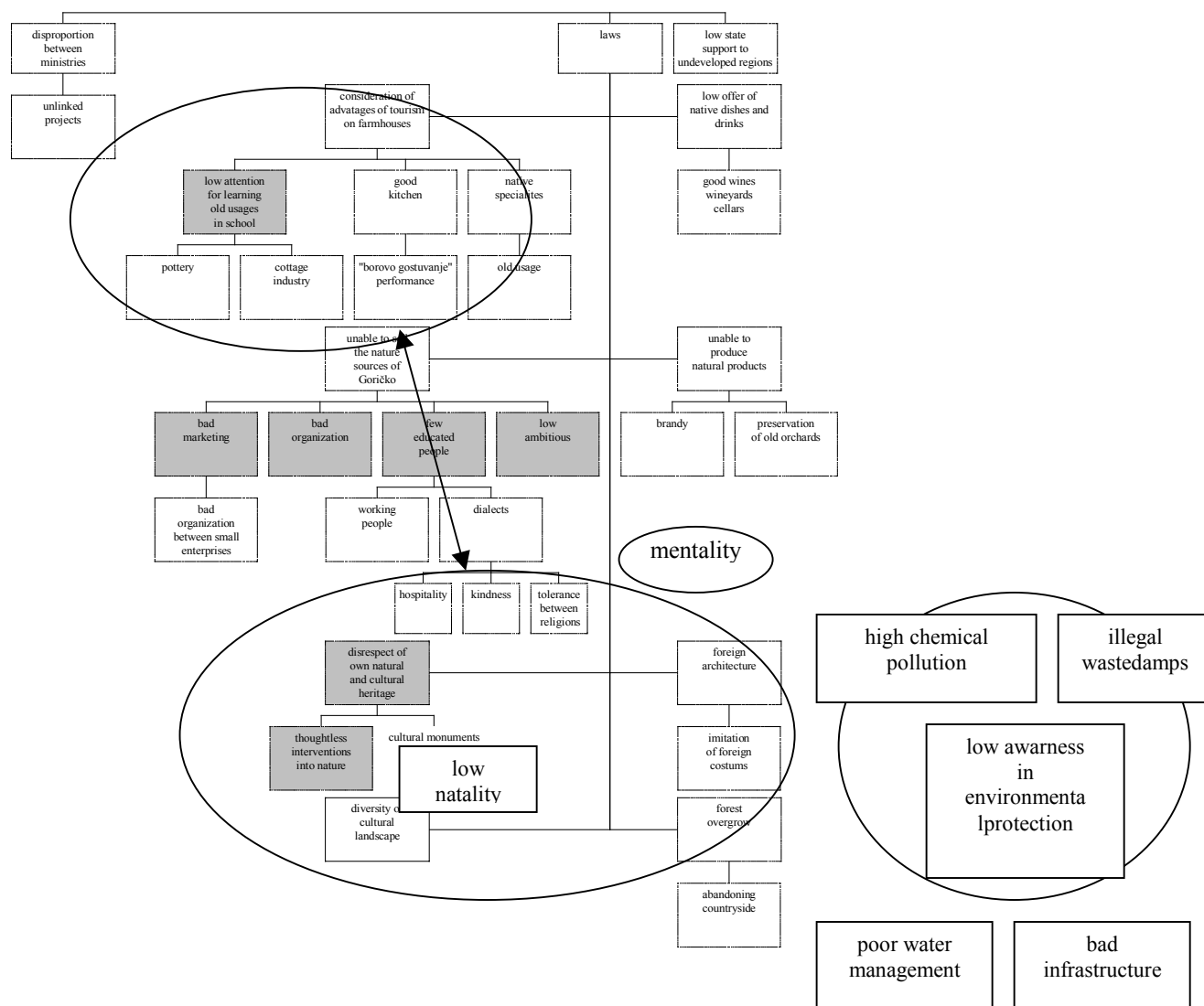
Workshop participants see the vision of development in high-quality tourist activities. Visits of cultural monuments should be made available through entrance fees. Perspective farms should be rounded and assured a secure development through municipalities subventions and state legislation. Special crops should be introduced in the agriculture. Passing ownership from older to younger generations should happen earlier, special care should be taken about elderly people in the area through financial help and other forms of treatment.

In this part of Goričko hunting tourism is developed. While some of the inhabitants are employed in the branch, the others see the activity as non acceptable. It consists mostly of breed of pheasants left to freedom shortly before shooting. Comments of participants were mostly directed against location of the shooting ground in the vicinity of drinking water supply endangered through emission of lead-bullets.

Workshop was held on January 21st in the primary school in Markovci. 20 persons were present including all the three mayors.

## WORKSHOP AT PUCONCI (Council of Puconci)

## STRUCTURE I



## STRUCTURE II

## GROUP A

WHAT	HOW	WHO
- healthy food production and marketing	- bio-farmers, village markets	- agricultural advisory service
- supplemental activities on farms	- adequate stimulation	- local communities, state
- home sales	- adequate legislation and proper protection of quality products	- parliament (state), producers
- tourism	- subventions, preservation and maintenance of cultural monuments, sales of regional articles, adequate promotion	- tourist board, societies, local communities
- integrated production - natural processing	- education	- agricultural advisory service, media
- traditional food	-	- restaurant owners, shops, agro-touristic farmers
- producers union	- projects for establishment of unions	- local communities, advisory service
- business development	- physical planning, providing building parcels with adequate facilities and starting funds, help to access the state subventions	- local communities - local and regional business development centre
- keeping youth in the region	- adequate programs for alternative professions	- financial support for young farmers
- opening handicrafts workshops	- adequate loans, start funding	- local communities, state

### Concept of development (Group B)

WHAT	WHO and HOW
1. to animate and unite the population (preserving traditional life-style)	Financial help from the state needed
2. to get rural areas attractive for young people	
3. when the interest grows (getting interesting for the others)	Financial help ceases
4. trade marks establishment and united marketing	
5. marketing	Marketing brings the money back

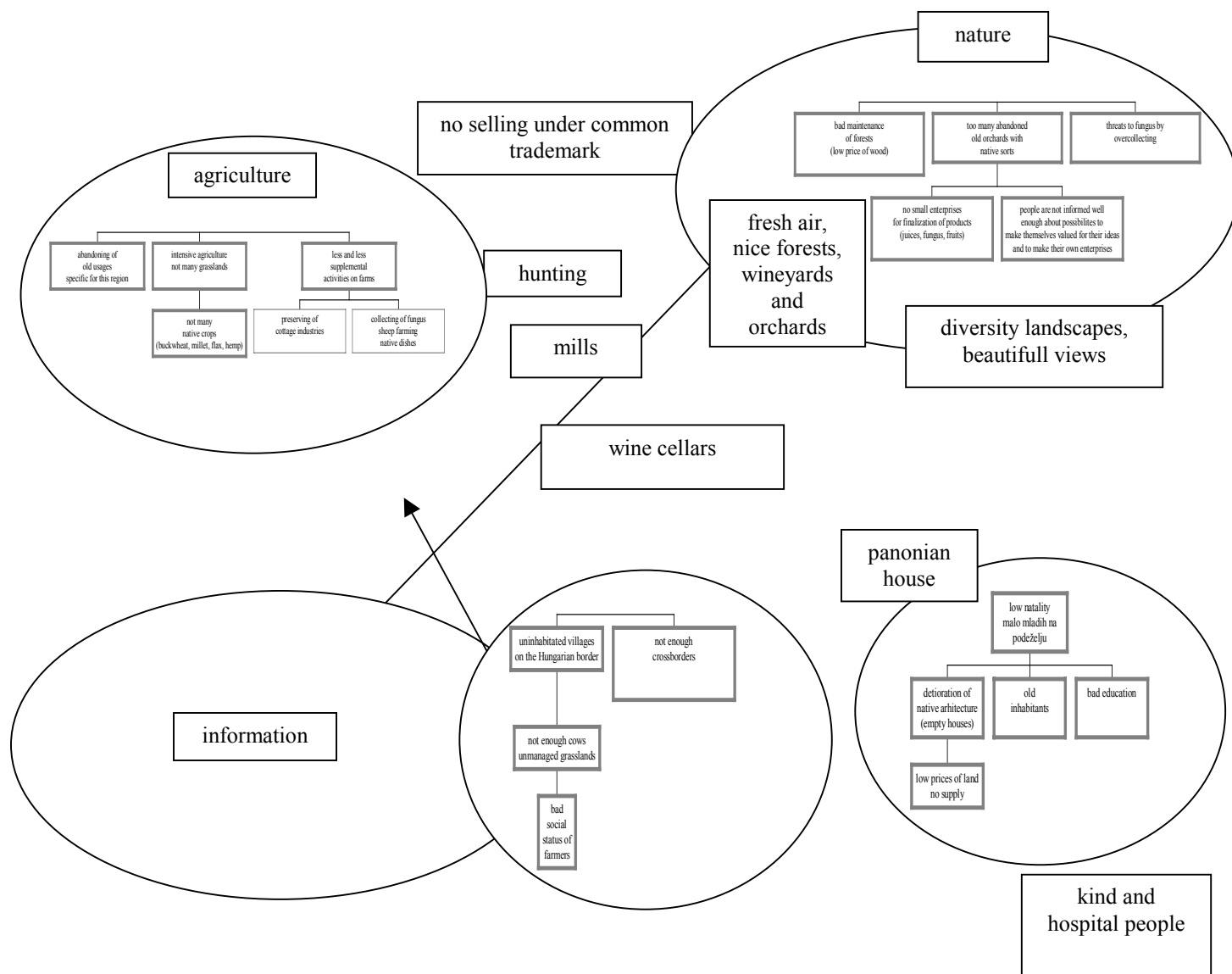
### GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

WHAT	WHO, WHEN, HOW
Comparative advantages	Local communities-initiatives - inventory of the current state - projects - support and funding-help of the state
Marketing of the comparative advantages and diversity of the region	individuals - seminars, workshops institutions - target groups horizontal and vertical linkage

Conservative way of thinking, strong “old-fashioned” tradition, envy and low level education were considered the main reasons for current state, trends and developments in Goričko region. Visions of development within both groups were mostly similar and based mainly on sustainable agriculture, farmers supplemental activities and tourism development. Higher activity in this field should ensure employment possibilities for younger people within local communities. Thoughts about Goričko region getting a residential area for Murska Sobota, while town population is aggressively inhabiting rural areas.

Workshop was held on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1999 in the Coucil of Puconci, the mayor was present.



**WORKSHOP AT MORAVSKE TOPLICE (Council of Moravske Toplice)**
**STRUCTURE I**


## STRUCTURE II

## VISIONS &amp; DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

## GROUP A

WHAT (tasks)	WHY (vision)	HOW	WHO
- environmental protection & agriculture	- better, higher quality of live of present & future generations	- to protect natural resources & values	- individuals, local community, state
- inventory of features		- to identity relevant experts	- municipality
- trademarks		- to stimulate individuals & raise awareness	- individuals, local community
- promotion		- public presentations, workshops, exhibitions	- municipalities, NGO
		- media	

## GROUP B

TARGETS	WHO	WHEN	HOW
1. to develop the common trade mark »Goričko«	- local interest, communities	in 3 years	- to make rule book - to involve interest individuals - to involve science - to take care of the quality
2. to finalise the production line within the region	- to involve industry - to create new enterprises	in 2 years, permanent task	- to unite the producers - to offer attractive incentives for small enterprises
3. preservation of natural resources & values	- municipality, local communities - tourism associations - individuals - business	permanent	- legal documents - control - education - restrictions for »poluted« industry and intensive farming
4. to develop »soft« tourism, cycling, hunting, mushroom picking, fishing	- interested individuals, enterprisers, municipality, tourism business	as soon as possible	- creation of cycling paths - well signed paths information - organised approach
5. additional agricultural activities (vine cellars, agro-tourism, handicrafts, honey production)	- interested individuals - family farms - local tourist associations		- subventions, incentives - linkages with tourism business (animation, promotion)
6. revitalization of ethnographic, cultural, historical features in Goričko	- state - municipality - local community	special programme	- resources from state budget - regular maintenance
7. elaboration of agricultural strategy for Goričko	- state - municipality - farming agency	immediately	- order to prepare this strategy

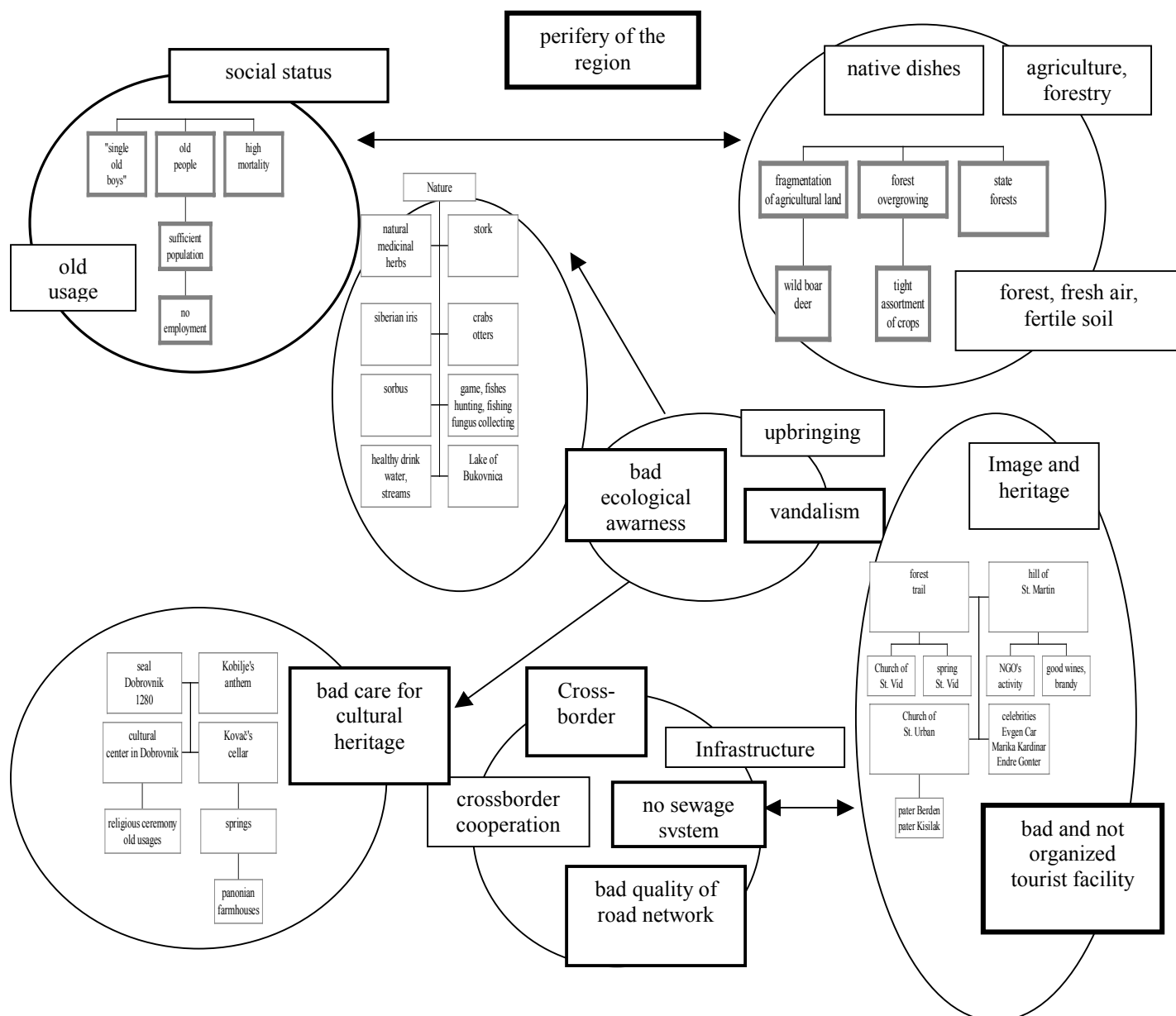
## PERSONAL VIEW TO THE PROBLEMS

TARGETS	PROPOSED MEASURES, SOLUTIONS
1. preservation of livestock & milk production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to change the state farming and economic policy. Key players are members of the Parliament and Municipality. It is urgent to establish an independent Farmer's Syndicate to protect Farmer's rights</li> <li>- to Stop the corruption in the distribution of finances to the countryside</li> <li>- Goričko region should achieve more attention in the Parliament</li> </ul>
2. exstenzion of vine and fruit production	
3. revitalisation of small enterprises and handcrafts	
4. to promote traditional small farming and reverse depopulation trends	
5. to ensure social security of local population	

The discussion was focused mostly on the agriculture. Until very recently, livestock and milk production used to be the main income for small farms. Reduction of livestock in recent times influenced the social position of the farmers. Small farms with accompanying small parcels played a determine role in the landscape structure at Goricko. Participants in the discussion blamed the state agricultural policy as the main cause for this situation: instead of introducing alohtonic breeds, the agricultural policy should encourage the traditional breeds in the region. Merging of small agricultural lands into larger units was proposed as potential measure to improve the situation in agricultural production. Development of the local agricultural trade-mark and local food production was seen as another model for the development of the region.

Participants also agreed that raising awareness and education (both for local people and visitors) is an important factor for further developments. Reconstruction of old and abandoned traditional buildings was proposed as an potential measure to stimulate tourism. Simple accommodation facilities for younger visitors are required and a coherent network of accommodation facilities should be developed for the whole region. More flexible border regimes (some border passes are still closed during the night) are required to enable tourism flow from one side to another.

Workshop was held on February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1999 in the Village Ivanovci, the mayor and 16 participant was present.

**WORKSHOP AT KOBILJE (Councils of Kobilje in Dobrovnik)**
**STRUCTURE I**


## STRUCTURE II

## GROUP A

WHAT, TARGETS	WHO
- job opportunities in the local community	- with the help of the state, municipality, also personal initiatives
- development of service activities	- education
- specialisation of farms	- legislation
- upgrading of the border pass	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- modern road infrastructure	- state, local communities
- waste water treatment	- state, local communities
- urbanisation plans	- local communities, Ministry of Environment
- maintenance & restoration of traditional buildings	- support from state, international community, individuals
- organised tourist developments	- individuals, local communities
- young families with children	- extra fees for not-married persons

## GROUP B

	WHAT, HOW	WHO
CULTURE	- to maintain and preserve	- state, educational institutions, NGOs, tradition
	- inventory	
	- cultural events	
	- preservation of cultural heritage and tradition	
NATURE	- to end of canalisation	- state, Ministries, Municipalities
	- planning documents	
	- inventories of natural features	
	- particularities	
	- penalties for illegal rubbish-tips	
TOURISM	- participation, raising, awareness, promotion	- state, Municipality, tourism NGOs, other NGOs, educational institutions, individuals, local population, media
	- trade-marks, tourism marketing	
	- marketing of products, know-how (staff)	
AGRICULTURE	- education, training	- regional planning, state, educational institutions, farmers, municipalities
	- state agricultural policy	
	- linking between producers & products	
	- defragmentation of agricultural lands	
	- agricultural infrastructure	
	- eko-farming	
	- additional activities	

Agriculture was seen as an important but not the only source of incomes for the region. Regional planning and lack of training and education on the sustainable ways of agriculture were identified as the main obstacles. Smaller agricultural lands and declining of livestock production were seen as the main problems. However, development of small enterprises is recognised as a potential for the region, together with alternative ways of tourism (based on natural and cultural heritage). It was proposed that the tourism opportunities in the future Nature Park should be linked with existing ones, especially with the programmes of both spas in the region.

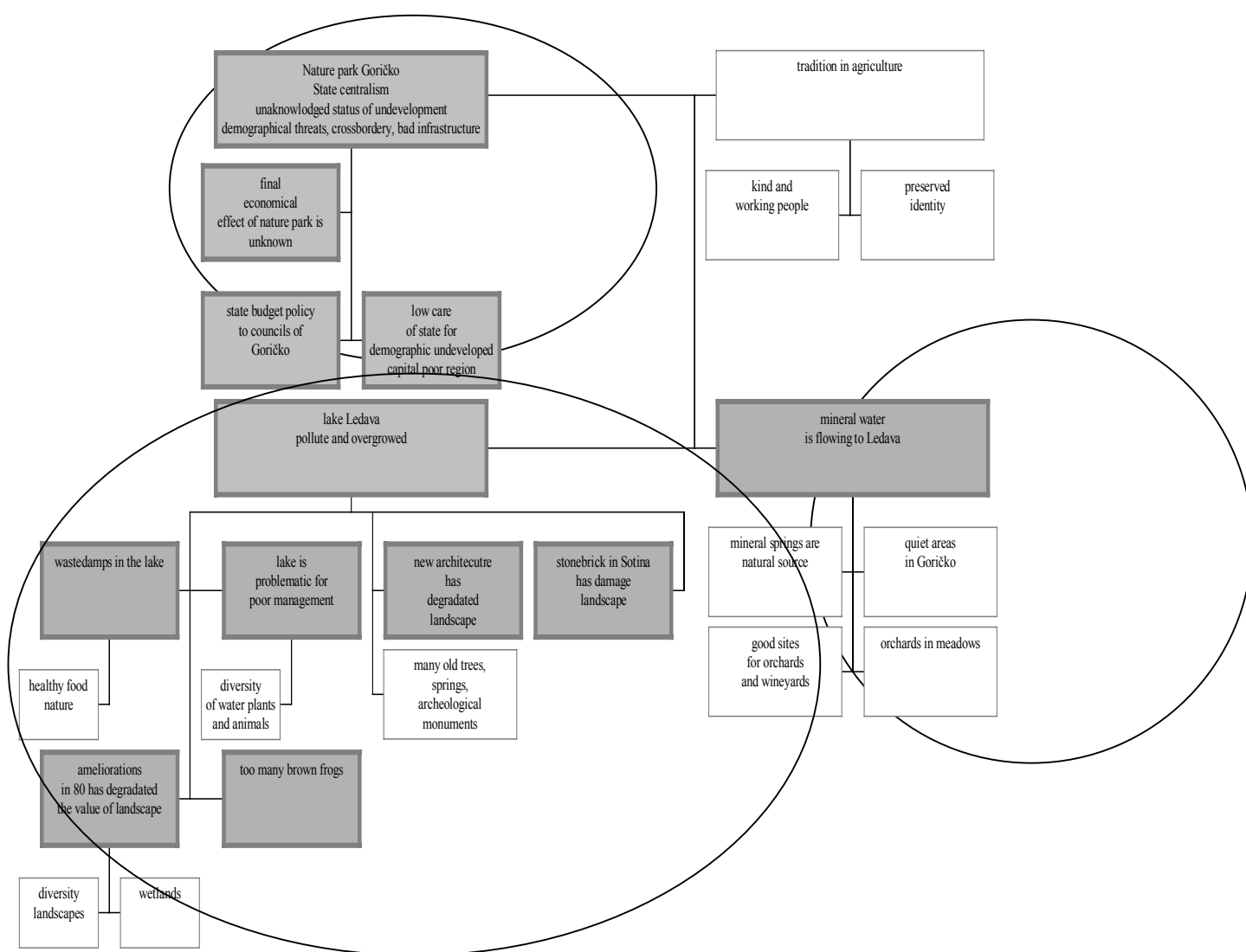
Promotion of the region is extremely important and the development of the local trade-mark should form an integral part of the promotion.

It is expected that the state will play more active role on the future development of the region, in particular by providing financial incentives and reduction of taxes.

Workshop was held on February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1999 in the Municipality Kobilje, the mayor of municipality Kobilje and Dobrovnik were present and also 15 participants.

## WORKSHOP AT KRAŠČI (Councils of Rogašovci and Cankova)

### STRUCTURE I





## STRUCTURE II

### GROUP A

WHAT	HOW	WHO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bio farming products, trade mark</li> <li>- fruit production, destilation of alcohol drinks</li> <li>- wine production</li> <li>- handicrafts</li> <li>- fish-farming</li> <li>- Tourism-tourism farms</li> <li>- Wine-path</li> <li>- cycling paths</li> <li>- preservation of traditional agriculture</li> <li>- footpaths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- production facilities</li> <li>- marketing</li> <li>- additional activities</li> <li>- park promotion</li> <li>- adequate infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- local population with support of the state</li> </ul>

### GROUP B

WHAT	HOW	WHO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rehabilitation of old buildings</li> <li>- pastures</li> <li>- additional activities (wine-cellar)</li> <li>- tourism path (fruit, forest, birds)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sites outside settlements</li> <li>- buying of land</li> <li>- agreements between farmers</li> <li>- planning of paths to the most attractive points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sources (state, municipality, Phare, individual inputs)</li> <li>- the project should be led by qualified manager</li> </ul>

Some of the participants were sceptical towards the future park, in particular as they feel that there will be many restrictions in land uses. The state authorities, together with the EU structural and development funds should help in generating new employment's. Handicrafts and tourism were identified as development potentials for the region. Smaller agricultural lands and declining of livestock production were seen as the main problems. New tourism facilities should be constructed outside urban areas.

Others claim that more quality food products, together with handicrafts and tourism can play an important role in the development of the region. Promotion and marketing should play an important role in the process. Tourism should be concentrated on visitors and less on stationary guests. Pass border regimes between Hungary and Slovenia should be more open.

Water reservoir Ledava should be better explored and should provide more income not only for fishermen association but also to local community. Additional works should be carried out on the banks of the reservoir to make it more attractive to visitors.

Workshop was held on March 11<sup>th</sup>, 1999 in the Municipality Cankova, both mayor were present. On the workshop 12 participant were present.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS AFTER THE FIRST ROUND OF WORKSHOPS**

The vision for the future developments, as expressed by the participants of the workshops, is to maintain with agricultural activities and to develop a tourism strategy, all within the frame of THE proposed Goricko Nature Park and based on the sustainable use approach.

To achieve the above vision several assets and constraints have been identified. A common conclusion would be that a coherent approach, involving different sectors of public policy, should be adopted. To follow this it could be concluded that the next series of workshops should made additional explanations and clarifications for different sectors which should latter be integrated.

Comments involving particular sectors include:

### **Agriculture**

- Maintenance of traditional agricultural practices and active require changes in current state agricultural policy,
- Alternative way of food production (i.e. organic farming, bio-products, etc.) and development of traditional products and trade marks were considered as an important tool for sustainable development of the region,
- Linkages to other sectoral policies, such as CRPOV programme (Integrated development of the countryside, a programme run by the Ministry of Agriculture) should be further explained,
- New funding opportunities for agricultural land derive from the new EU legislation. Slovenia is one of the CentRal European Accession countries to the EU and these opportunities should be made more transparent in view of proposed Nature Park.

### **Tourism**

- Alternative ways of tourism, based on farm tourism, culture and nature orientated tourism, low-scale but high quality tourism were broadly accepted as the most appropriate way of development for the region. However, the above mentioned activities should be further explained (possibly by the use of case study examples of good practices),

- The level of awareness on tourism opportunities (based on natural and cultural features) is still low. Local population should be first made aware of the importance of the region to be able to further promote it,
- Cross-sectoral links between tourism and other sectors should be established to develop a joint strategy for the region.

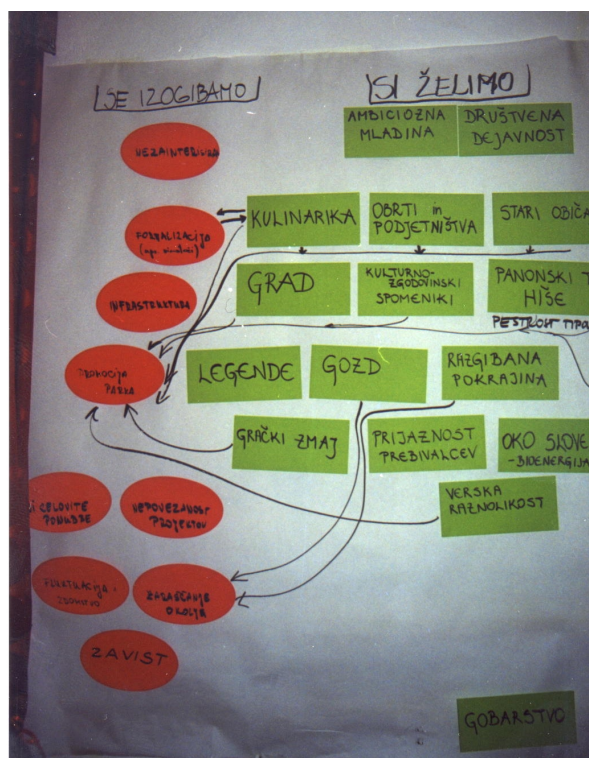
**Conservation**

- Local population and especially decision makers should be made aware that designation of protected area offers particular development opportunities, but that it has to be kept in mind that nature protection plays the leading role. All other activities should take this consideration as the first priority,
- The general vision for the region should be that designation of a regional/landscape park should give a broader frame to prevent deterioration of the natural and cultural heritage. Some areas of particular importance for biodiversity conservation should be strictly protected,
- Zoning is an important step in the preparation for the management of the protected area. People should be made aware that designation of the proposed Park does not mean establishment of an »Indian Reserve«.

It can also be concluded that selection of the participants for the workshops, which was done in consultation with the majors, should involve more broader audiences. Especially people with lower education levels should be invited to take part at the second round of workshops.

## PHOTOGRAPHIES FROM WORKSHOPS

### Workshop at Grad





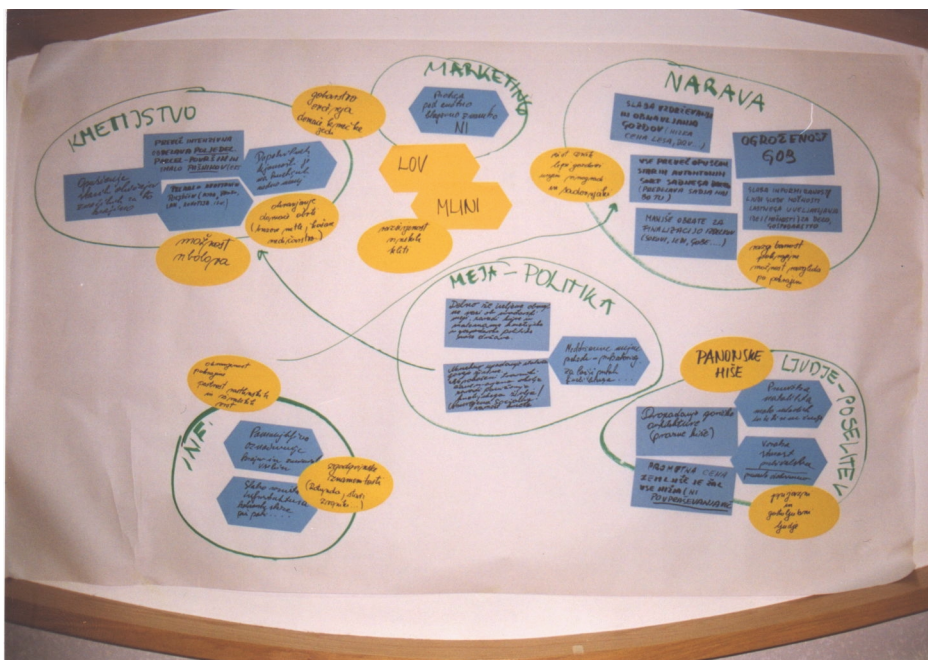
**KRAJINSKI PARK GORIČKO - INVENTARIZACIJA IN PRIPRAVA SMERNIC ZA RAZVOJ**  
*Goričko Nature Park - Inventory and Preparation of Development and Management Plan*

Workshop at Markovci



# KRAJINSKI PARK GORIČKO - INVENTARIZACIJA IN PRIPRAVA SMERNIC ZA RAZVOJ Goričko Nature Park - Inventory and Preparation of Development and Management Plan

## Workshop at Moravske Toplice





**KRAJINSKI PARK GORIČKO - INVENTARIZACIJA IN PRIPRAVA SMERNIC ZA RAZVOJ**  
*Goričko Nature Park - Inventory and Preparation of Development and Management Plan***Workshop at Kobilje**

## **2. SECOND ROUND - THEMATIC WORKSHOPS**

The results of the workshops' first round were presented to the participants of the preceding workshops to be reviewed and eventually commented upon. Thus we wished to arouse interest in individuals to carry on with the work, which had been carried out within thematic groups formed after the first round. With these thematic groups we attempted to present our visions and goals and perhaps even the final actions as well as the proposal for the key projects. Establishment of partnership in the Park and forms of organisation were also developed within the groups.

- The thematic groups were:
- agriculture - intensive farming, farms, orchards (Moravske Toplice, May 6<sup>th</sup> 1999)
- agriculture - extensive and linked to supplemental activities, sustainable tourism ... (Moravske Toplice, May 6<sup>th</sup> 1999)
- culture, education, identity ... (Puconci, May 19<sup>th</sup> 1999)
- nature conservation, forestry, hunting ... (Markovci, May 12<sup>th</sup> 1999)
- promotion of the Park (Grad, May 13<sup>th</sup> 1999)

In contrast to the workshops' first round, the second was not attended so well. The reasons for this can be ascribed to the time of the year on one side and to the lesser interest in active cooperation on the other. In spite of it all, a number of ideas were presented at the workshops during the selected thematic blocks, which will be summed up in further text.

### **FARMING - CONVENTIONAL (May 6<sup>th</sup> 1999)**

- land merger (inheritance, purchase and sale of plots of land, sale of totally protected farms)
- small farms
- education

#### **RESERVES**

- traditional orchards
- produce processing, dairy farming
- public service for the maintenance of plots
- biological farming

#### **PRODUCE OF THE PARK**

(brandy, honey, pumpkin seed oil)



## **FARMING - SUPPLEMENTAL ACTIVITIES (May 6<sup>th</sup> 1999)**

- straw trade - building trade - insulating materials
- ethnologic features
- wine shops - culinary art - legislation - creation of activities fund
- counselling during calls for proposals
- the Park's team is to give advice in the collection of financial resources, in the writing of applications for calls of proposals, etc.
- handicraft
- order service
- education - public awareness building, education of masters of old trades
- biological farming
- restoration of old abandoned houses - letting beds to tourists

## **NATURE CONSERVATION (May 12<sup>th</sup> 1999)**

- principals - teachers
- pilot projects
- guidance in the use of the budget resources by councils
- maintenance of overgrown plots of land
- cattle breeding
- biofarming
- sprinkler testing
- education
- trees recording - carriers of genetic record - foresters
- revival of mills - maintenance of the water regime in streams, millraces, pools
- medicinal herbs
- educational courses for biologists
- stimulation of beekeeping
- alternative sources of heating
- arrangement of village pools

## **PROMOTION OF THE NATURE PARK (May 13<sup>th</sup> 1999)**

- improvement of culinary capacities
- offers via the Internet
- learning of foreign languages
- joint Goričko newspaper
- linking of the existing video studios with each other
- presentation of Goričko at fairs and on local TV's

**CULTURE, EDUCATION (May 19<sup>th</sup> 1999)**

- to strengthen cooperation between cultural-tourist and cultural-artistic societies
- to adjust the dates of various manifestations
- fairs should have more cultural manifestations
- to stimulate the young to participate in folklore groups and choirs
- the programme of cultural manifestations should be published on the Internet
- organisation of summer workshops and camps from the sphere of culture and art for children
- renovation of the Grad library
- to establish more contacts between inhabitants

### **3. EXCURSION TO THE GREBENZEN NATIONAL PARK IN AUSTRIA**

A vocational excursion was planned and carried out within the project, i.e. to Grebenzen Nature Park in the neighbouring Austria. The programme of the visit was prepared by the Park's manager.

#### **»GORIČKO NATURE PARK« CALLING ON GREBENZEN NATURE PARK**

DATE: Monday, September 27<sup>th</sup> 1999

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 7:30        | <b>Departure from M. Sobota Bus Station</b>  |
| 7:30-11:00  | <b>Ride through Gederovci-Graz-Grebenzen border crossing</b>   |
| 11:00-12:00 | <b>A lecture in the information room of the "old public school" in Neumarkt</b><br>Topics of the lecture: <b>Projects, goals, financing</b><br><b>Presentation of slides</b>   |
| 12:00-12:15 | <b>Discussion</b>  |
| 12:15-12:20 | <b>Ride to the »Guest House" of Knappenwirt Nature Park in Mariahof</b>  |
| 12:20-14:00 | <b>Lunch in the Nature Park's »Guest House«</b><br>Topic: <b>Cooperation between agriculture and gastronomy in Grebenzen Nature Park</b>   |
| 14:00-14:05 | <b>Ride to Dürnberger Moor</b>   |
| 14:05-15:15 | <b>Trip to Dürnberger Moor</b><br>Topic: <b>Guidance of visitors outside controlled areas</b><br><b>Cooperation with hunting economy</b><br><b>Thematic paths in Nature Park</b><br><b>Educational role of the Park</b>                      |
| 15:15-15:45 | <b>Expedition to the Poduler farm</b>  |
| 15:45-17:00 | <b>Visit of the Poduler agricultural plant on the farm</b><br>Topic: <b>Agriculture-gastronomy cooperation</b><br><b>Visit of the farm slaughterhouse</b><br><b>Arrangement of rustic refreshment rooms along the Park's thematic paths.</b> |

17:00-17:30 **Visit of the Schilcherhof farm**  
Topic: **Farm holidays**  
**Agriculture-tourism cooperation**

17:30- 19:30 **Return home**

Although Grebenzen greatly differs from Goričko as far as their natural characteristics are concerned, we saw much that was very instructing and interesting for us. All the participants agreed that the Park's organisation is good and that much time has been dedicated to marketing, but then came to conclusion that the Goričko cultural landscape offers more diversity and homeliness. The daylong visit was very useful for the establishment of contacts between the people from all sides of Goričko. Thirty-eight of us travelled across the border, although only two from Hungary and one from Austria.

The people's disposition as well as points of interest are evident from the enclosed photographs:







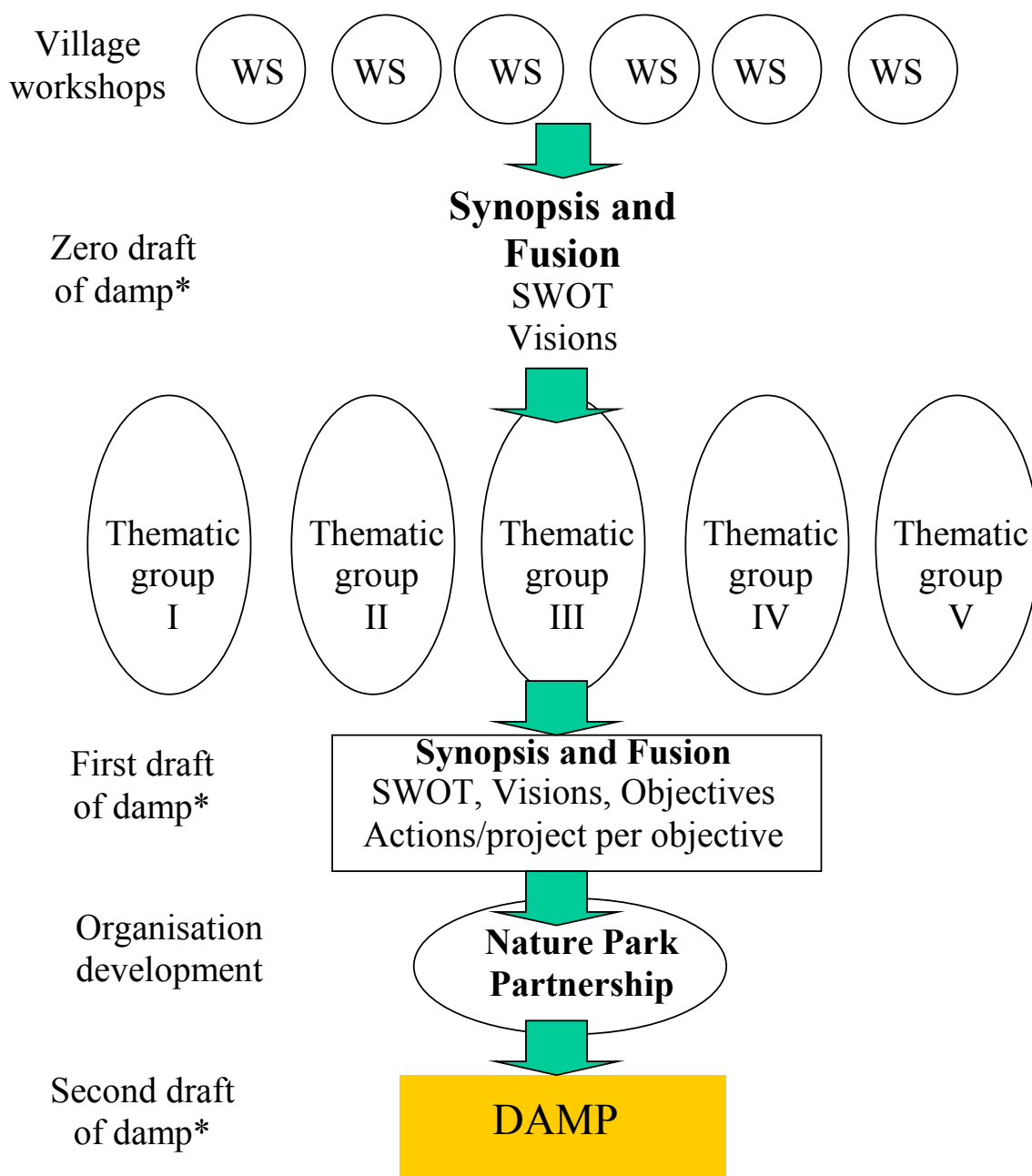
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## The destillation of DAMP



\*DAMP = development and management plan

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Project No. 85.2901.02

Final Report

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