



Kozjanski park

BIOSFERNO OBMOČJE KOZJANSKO IN OBSOTELJE KOZJANSKO AND OBSOTELJE BIOSPHERE RESERVE



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organizacija združenih
narodov za izobraževanje,
znanost in kulturo



Slovenian National Committee of
the Man and the Biosphere
Programme

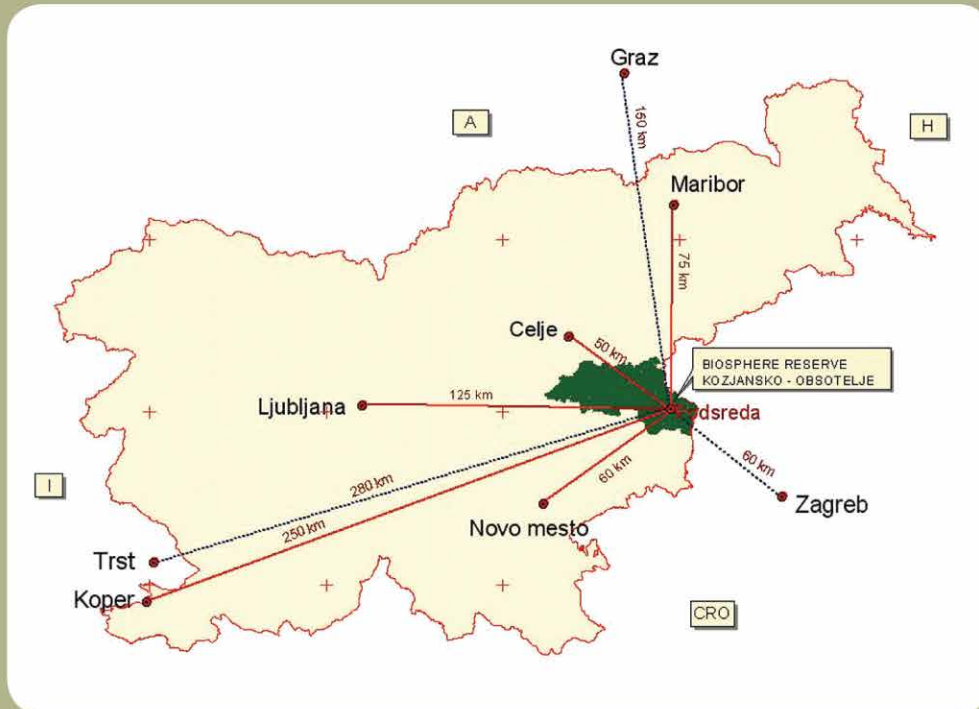
Slovenski nacionalni odbor
programa Čovek in biosfera



BIOSFERNO OBMOČJE KOZJANSKO IN OBSOTELJE

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KOZJANSKO AND OBSOTELJE BIOSPHERE RESERVE



Podeljeni naziv Biosferno območje Kozjansko in Obsotelje je priznanje, da znamo in zmoremo z medsebojnim povezovanjem in sodelovanjem izvajati trajnostne in sonaravne oblike razvoja in s tem zagotavljati sožitje človeka in narave. Strpnost, dogovarjanje, upoštevanje in spoštovanje pa naj bodo obveze za življenje v biosfernem območju.

mag. Teo Hrvoje Oršanič
direktor Kozjanskega parka

Obtaining the title Kozjansko and Obsotelje Biosphere Reserve recognises what we can and are able to achieve by joining forces and collaborating on sustainable and environment-friendly forms of development and consequently ensuring harmonious co-existence of humans and nature. Tolerance, finding compromise, recognising and respecting one another are values which should serve as a guide for life in biosphere reserves.

Teo Hrvoje Oršanič, MA
Director of Kozjansko Park



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O UNESCO



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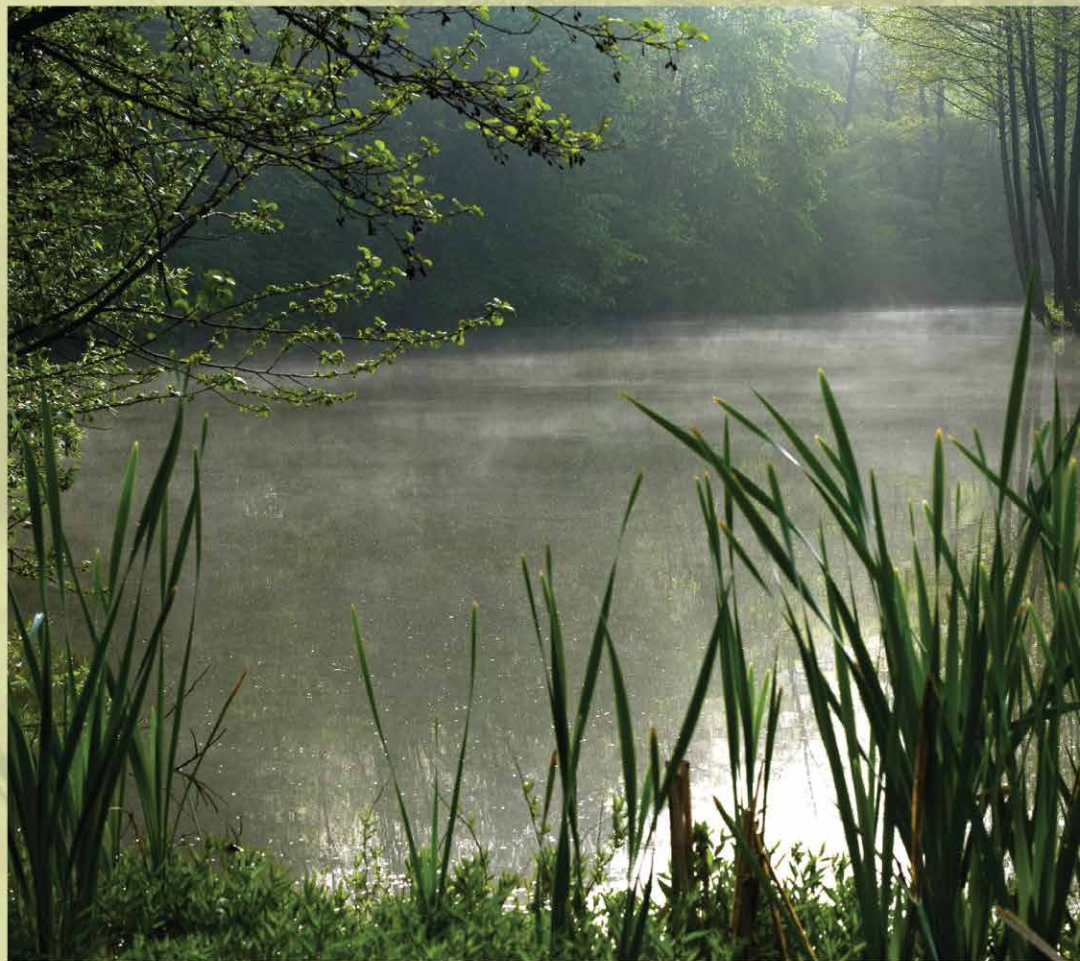
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Slovenski nacionalni odbor
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UNESCO (angl. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) je organizacija Združenih narodov za izobraževanje, znanost in kulturo, katere osnovni namen je vzpostaviti »intelektualno in moralno solidarnost človeštva«. Ustanovljen je bil leta 1945, sedež ima v Parizu. Leta 1972 je bila sprejeta Konvencija o varstvu svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine, prvi vnosi na seznam svetovne dediščine pa so nastali šest let pozneje.

ABOUT UNESCO

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is a UN organisation founded in 1945, whose main purpose is to establish »intellectual and moral solidarity of humankind«. It is based in Paris. In 1972, the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was created. The first entries to the World Heritage List were made six years later.



Ribnik na Trebčah je pravi raj za dvoživke
Fish pond at Trebče is a paradise for amphibians



Sonce zahaja nad Kozjanskim / Sunset over Kozjansko



Rjavi srakoper (*Lanius collurio*) / The red-backed shrike



Kozjanske jabke / Old, pristine apple varieties from Kozjansko



Po pešpoti Podsreda / Along Podsreda footpath



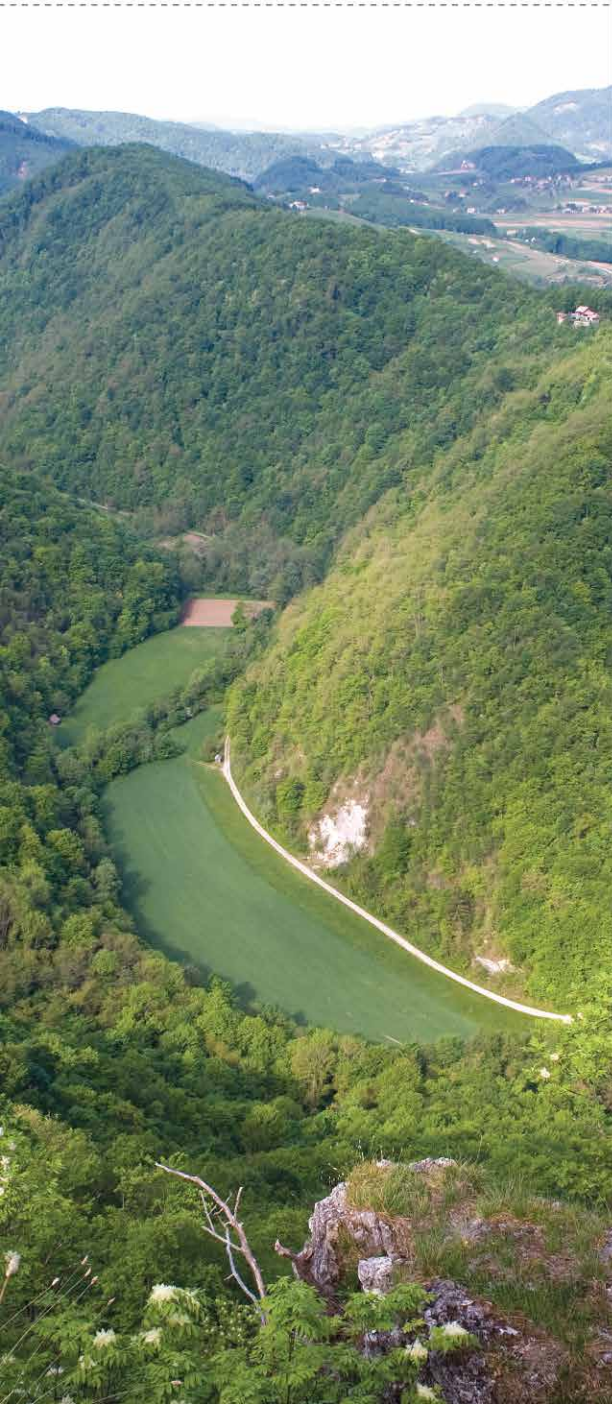
Navadna jarica (*Eranthis hyemalis*) zacveti, ko je še snežna odeja / The winter aconite (*Eranthis Hyemalis*) blooms before the snow is gone

UNESCO V SLOVENIJI

Slovenija je k UNESCO pristopila 27. maja 1992 kot 167. članica. Vlada Republike Slovenije je ustanovila Slovensko nacionalno komisijo za UNESCO, njen Urad pa deluje znotraj ministrstva, ki je pristojno za izobraževanje, znanost in šport.

Znotraj UNESCO delujejo štiri nacionalni odbori medvladnih programov:

- **ČLOVEK IN BIOSFERA (MAB)**
Program, ki potrjuje biosferna območja kot koncept in sredstvo za uresničitev trajnostnega ravnovesja med pogosto nasprotujočimi si cilji ohranjanja biološke pestrosti, spodbujanja razvoja človeških virov z vzdrževanjem kulturnih vrednot.
- **MEDNARODNI HIDROLOŠKI PROGRAM (IHP)**
Skrbi za sodelovanje slovenskih raziskovalnih organizacij v programih IHP in držav v porečju Donave v regionalnem programu IHP.
- **MEDVLADNA OCEANOGRAFSKA KOMISIJA (IOC)**
Dejavnosti v okviru programov IOC vključujejo vzpostavljanje celovite oceanografske opazovalne postaje ob slovenski obali, spremljanje neželenih in škodljivih pojavov planktona, spremljanje biološke različnosti v zaščitenih morskih sistemih, širjenje znanja o morju in promocijske dejavnosti.
- **MEDNARODNI PROGRAM ZA VEDE O ZEMLJI (IGCP)**
Skrbi za izvajanje mednarodnih znanstvenih projektov s posebnim poudarkom na razreševanju družbenih problemov z vidika trajnostnega razvoja, problematike, ki celotno zadeva naš planet, za mednarodno izmenjavo geoloških podatkov in projekte v zvezi z vodnimi viri, krasom, onesnaževanjem okolja ipd.

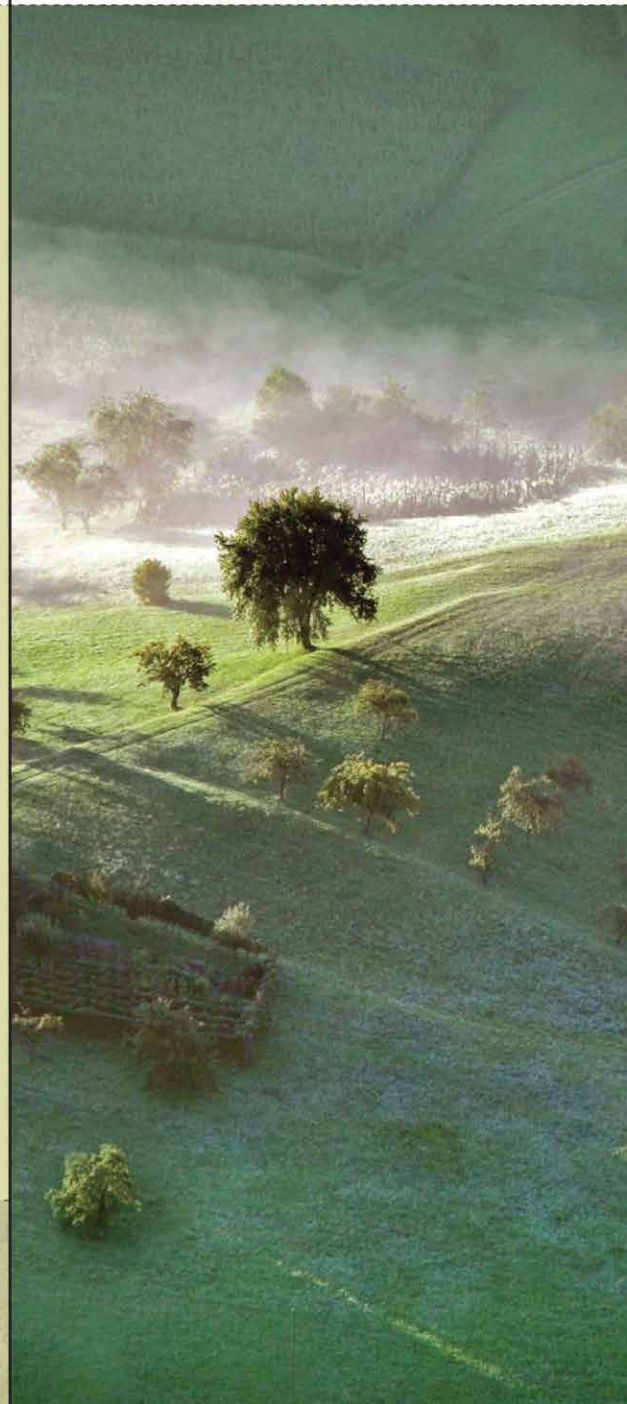


UNESCO IN SLOVENIA

Slovenia joined UNESCO on 27 May 1992 as its 167th member. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia established the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO. Its office operates within the ministry responsible for education, science and sport.

Within UNESCO, there are four national committees of inter-governmental programmes:

- **MAN AND BIOSPHERE (MAB)**
The programme establishes biosphere reserves as a concept and means to achieve a sustainable balance between often opposing goals to preserve biological diversity, and promote the development of human resources by maintaining cultural values.
- **INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PROGRAMME (IHP)**
IHP focuses on collaboration between Slovenian research organisation within IHP programmes and countries in the Danube Basin within the regional IHP programme.
- **INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (IOC)**
Activities within IOC programmes include establishing a comprehensive oceanographic monitoring station by the Slovenian coast, monitoring unwanted and harmful appearance of plankton and biological diversity in protected sea systems, spreading the knowledge on the sea and conducting promotional activities.
- **INTERNATIONAL GEOSCIENCE PROGRAMME (IGCP)**
IGCP is responsible for implementing international scientific programmes, particularly those focusing on resolving social issues in terms of sustainable development, which is an issue that affects our whole planet, international exchange of geological data and projects relating to water resources, the Karst, environment pollution, etc.





Osrednje območje - suhi travnik na Bohorju
Core area - dry meadow at Bohor



Vplivno območje - pogled s Tinskega
Transition area - view from Tinsko

Biosferna območja združujejo tri funkcije:

- ohranjanje ekosistemov, krajine, biotske pestrosti
- spodbujanje gospodarskega razvoja, ki je ekonomsko in kulturno trajnostno naravnano
- logistična podpora za raziskave, monitoring in izobraževanje, ki se nanašajo na lokalno, regionalno, nacionalno in svetovno ohranjanje narave ter trajnostni razvoj

Biosferna območja so praviloma razdeljena na tri notranja območja:

- osrednje - s prevladujočimi naravovarstvenimi cilji
- robno - s cilji, ki podpirajo varstvo v osrednjem območju
- prehodno ali vplivno - s prevladujočimi cilji trajnostnega razvoja

Biosphere reserves perform three functions:

- preserve ecosystems, landscape and biological diversity
- promote economic development focusing on economic and cultural sustainability
- provide logistics support to research, monitoring and education referring to local, regional, national and global preservation of nature and sustainable development.

Biosphere reserves are generally divided into three areas:

- core areas - focused on environment protection
- buffer zones - pursuing goals supporting the protection in the core area
- transition areas - focused on sustainable development

Robno območje - dolina Gračnice
Buffer zones - the valley of Gračnica Stream





MAB – MAN AND BIOSPHERE (ČLOVEK IN BIOSFERA)

Znak MAB, ki ga pridobijo vse lokacije biosfernih območij, je star egipčanski simbol večnega življenja. Njegov lok se sklene v simbolu križa, kar ponazarja življenjske sile, ki povezujejo človeštvo in naravo. Obdaja ga trak štirih barv, ki predstavljajo obsežne ekosisteme na našem planetu:

- modra – voda, celinska, morska
- zelena – gozdovi, grmičevja, travniki
- bela – snežna gorovja, ki zadržujejo vodo in jo počasi sproščajo v druge sisteme ali nazaj v ocean
- rdeča – puščave in pokrajine, kjer je z vodo treba skrbno ravnati

MAB – MAN AND BIOSPHERE

The MAB logo, which is featured at all biosphere location, is an ancient Egyptian symbol of eternal life. The arch concludes in the symbol of the cross, which represents forces of life connecting humanity and nature. It is accompanied by a stripe of four colours representing the extensive ecosystems on our planet:

- blue – water, fresh and sea
- green – forests, bushes, grassland
- white – snowy mountains, retainers of water, which slowly release it into other systems and back into the ocean
- red – deserts and other landscapes, where water must be used carefully



Ob jezeru v Veliki dolini (Biosferno območje Kras)
By the lake in Velika dolina (Biosphere reserve Karst)

V Sloveniji imamo tri biosferna območja: Julijske Alpe (razglašeno 2003, upravljavec Triglavski narodni park), Kras (razglašeno 2004, upravljavec Park Škocjanske jame) ter Kozjansko in Obsotelje, ki je bilo v svetovno mrežo biosfernih območij sprejeto 2. junija 2010 na 22. zasedanju ICC (International Coordinating Council), medvladnega odbora za koordinacijo programa Človek in biosfera, na sedežu UNESCO v Parizu. Upravljavec biosfernega območja Kozjansko in Obsotelje je Javni zavod Kozjanski park.

BIOSFERNA OBMOČJA V SLOVENIJI



Vrsnik (Biosferno območje Julijske Alpe)
Vrsnik (Biosphere reserve the Julian Alps)



Kozjanski travniški sadovnjak (Biosferno območje Kozjansko in Obsotelje)
Meadow orchard in Kozjansko (Biosphere reserve Kozjansko and Obsotelje)

Opazovanje ptic s študenti Akademije za likovno umetnost (Biosferno območje Kras)
Bird watching with the students of the Academy of Fine Arts (Biosphere reserve Karst)



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BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN SLOVENIA

Slovenia has three biosphere reserves: the Julian Alps (since 2003, managed by Triglav National Park), the Karst (since 2004, managed by Škocjan Caves Park), and Kozjansko and Obsotelje, which was added to the global network of biosphere reserves on 2 June 2010 at the meeting of the International Coordinating Council, the intergovernmental committee for the coordination of the Man And Biosphere programme at the seat of Unesco in Paris. The Kozjansko and Obsotelje biosphere reserve is managed by the Public Institution of Kozjanski Park.



Voje (Biosferno območje Julijske Alpe) / Voje (Biosphere reserve the Julian Alps)



Pogled z Orlice po dolini Bistrice pri Podsredi (Biosferno območje Kozjansko in Obsotelje)
View from Orlice on the valley of Bistrice pri Podsredi (Biosphere reserve Kozjansko and Obsotelje)



Prikaz ročne žetve (Biosferno območje Kras)
Hand reaping (Biosphere reserve Karst)

ZEMLJEVID BIOSFERNEGA OBMOČJA

MAP OF THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE





ŠMARJE PRI JELŠAH

ŠENTJUR PRI CELJU

15

Kalobje
▲ 619 m

Rudnica
▲ 686 m

PODČETRTEK

DOBJE

Dobrina

Planina pri Sevnici

Sevnica

Bistrica

Sotla

KOZJE

BISTRICA OB SOTLI

Javornik
▲ 1023 m

Vetrnik
▲ 708 m

PODSREDA

uprava Kozjanskega parka
headquarters of Kozjanski park

Orlica
▲ 697 m

Senovo

Bizeljsko

Sava

KRŠKO

Dravinja

BREŽICE



Virštanjsko vinorodno gričevje / Virštanj vineyard hills



Obsoteljske ravnice prehajajo v kozjanske griče in hribe
Obsotelje plains extend into Kozjanske hills



Meandri, rečni rokavi in mrtvice na Sotli so biotsko izredno bogati / Meanders, cut banks and cut-offs on the Sotla River are very biologically diverse

O BIOSFERNEM OBMOČJU

Biosferno območje, ki zajema pokrajino med Savo, Savinjo in Sotlo, je veliko 947 km². Osrednje območje je veliko 140 km², robno 360 km² in prehodno 447 km².

Območje zajema enajst občin. Največji delež ozemlja osrednjega in robnega dela biosfernega območja imajo občine Bistrica ob Sotli, Dobje in Kozje (100 %), sledijo Podčetrtek (68 %), Laško (48 %), Šentjur (36 %), Brežice (22 %), Sevnica (17 %), Krško (12 %), Šmarje pri Jelšah (2 %) in Radeče (1,5 %).

Skoraj 230 km² (46 % osrednjega in robnega dela biosfernega območja) pripada območjem Nature 2000: Kozjansko–Dobrava–Jovsi (SPA), Posavsko hribovje (SPA), Pustišekova polšna (pSCI), Dolgi potok na Rudnici (pSCI), Bohor (pSCI), Dobrava–Jovsi (pSCI), Orlica (pSCI), Veliko Kozje (pSCI).

Polovico osrednjega in robnega dela biosfernega območja zavzema Kozjanski regijski park.

Najnižja točka so Jovsi, mokrotni travniki ob Sotli – 142 m nadmorske višine, najvišja pa Veliki Javornik na Bohorju – 1023 m. Najpomembnejši vodotoki so Sava, Savinja, Sotla, Bistrica, Gračnica

in Sevnica, katerih doline predstavljajo glavne prometne osi, tu so vsa večja naselja.

Raznolikost in pestrost, ki se odražata v geološki strukturi, geomorfoloških značilnostih ter rastlinskih in živalskih vrstah, sta posledici stika:

- dveh geotektonskih enot – dinaridov in panonidov,
- dveh naravnogeografskih enot – alpskega in panonskega sveta,
- treh fitogeografskih območij (subpanonsko, predalpsko in preddinarsko) in
- treh zoogeografskih območij (subpanonsko, predalpsko in kraško-predpanonsko).

Prehod iz predalpskega gozdnatega Posavskega hribovja v terciarno vinorodno gričevje in obsoteljske ravnice tvori edinstven mozaik cvetočih travnikov, starih sadovnjakov, strmih gozdnih pobočij in bistrskih potokov, domačij in poti do njih, v njem pa se kulturna krajina, posejana z gradovi in cerkvami, prepleta z območji ohranjene narave.



ABOUT THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The biosphere reserve covers an area of 947km² between the Sava, Savinja and Sotla rivers. The core area covers 140 km², the buffer zone 360 km², while transition zones make up for 447 km².

The territory extends over eleven municipalities, with the municipalities Bistrica ob Sotli, Dobje and Kozje having the largest share of the core area and buffer zone (100%), followed by Podčetrtek (68%), Laško (48%), Šentjur (36%), Brežice (22%), Sevnica (17%), Krško (12%), Šmarje pri Jelšah (2%) and Radeče (1.5%).

Almost 230 km² (46% of the core area and the buffer zone) belongs to Natura 2000: Kozjansko–Dobrava–Jovsi (SPA), Posavje Hills (SPA), Pustišekova polšna (pSCI), Dolgi potok na Rudnici (pSCI), Bohor (pSCI), Dobrava - Jovsi (pSCI), Orlica (pSCI), and Veliko Kozje (pSCI).

A half of the core area and buffer zone is in Kozjansko Regional Park.

The lowest point is Jovsi, wetlands by the Sotla River at 142 metres above the sea level, while the highest is Veliki Javornik in Bohor at 1023 metres. Major water flows in the area are the Sava, Savinja, Sotla, Bistrica, Gračnica and Sevnica rivers, whose valleys also include major transport routes from bigger towns.

The diversity and variety of geologic structures, geo-morphological features and plants and animals is the result of the combination of:

- two geo-tectonic regions – the Dinarid and the Pannonian areas,
- two bio-geographical regions – the Alpine and Pannonian area,
- three phytogeographic regions (sub-Pannonian, pre-Alpine and pre-Dinarid areas) and
- three zoogeographic regions (sub-Pannonian, pre-Alpine and karst pre-Pannonian areas).

The transition from the pre-Alpine forested Posavje hills into tertiary wine-growing hilly regions and flatlands by the Sotla River resulted in a unique mosaic of upland meadows, old orchards, forest ravines and crystal-clear streams, homesteads and pathways, where the cultural landscape scattered with castles and churches has lived in harmony with nature conservation areas.



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Kozjanske jabke so simbol varovanja narave, tradicije in zdravega življenja / Kozjansko pristine varieties are a symbol of protecting nature, tradition and healthy



Veliki detel (*Dendrocopos major*) / The great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*)



Boгат podzemni svet Pustišekove polšne
The rich underworld of Pustišekova polšna



Aragonitni ježek / Aragonite structure in the shape of an urchin



Lepemu čevljiču (*Cypripedium calceolus*) pravijo tudi Marijin šolnček / Lady's slipper orchid (*Cypripedium calceolus*) is locally called Mary's slipper

GOZDOVI FORESTS



Mala uharica (*Asio otus*)
The long-eared owl

Več kot 50 % območja preraščajo gozdovi, predvsem različne združbe bukovih gozdov, ki na južnih legah zamenjujejo hrastove in druge termofilne združbe. Med naravovarstveno pomembnimi gozdnimi lesnatimi vrstami velja omeniti bodiko ali božje drevce (*Ilex aquifolium*) in tiso (*Taxus baccata*), pa blagajev in dišeči volčin (*Daphne blagayana*, *D. cneorum*) ter širokolistno in bodečo lobodiko (*Ruscus hypoglossum*, *R. aculeatus*).

Med orhidejami pritegnejo močvirnice, med njimi zelo redka ozkoustna (*Epipactis leptochila*). Območje je tudi širše poznano po vitalnih jelovih gozdovih in kakovostnem lesu javorjev. V podrasti uspevajo množice primerkov črnega in temnoškrlatnega teloha (*Helleborus higer*, *H. atrorubens*), navadne jarice (*Eranthis hyemalis*) in obeh zvončkov (*Galanthus nivalis*, *Leucojum vernalis*).

Med živalmi velja omeniti prisotnost gamsa (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), rjavega medveda (*Ursus arctos*) in navadnega polha (*Glis glis*).

Dva popisa ptic sta pokazala veliko gostoto srednjih detlov (*Dendrocopos medius*), sove kozače (*Strix uralensis*), pa tudi belovratega muharja (*Ficedula albicollis*) in črne štoklje (*Ciconia nigra*). V večjem številu so prisotne zavarovane vrste hroščev, kot sta rogač (*Lucanus cervus*) in alpski kozliček (*Rosalia alpina*) – dokaz ohranjenosti gozdov in ustreznega odstotka suhe lesne mase. Gozdni robovi z značilno grmovno in zeliščno vegetacijo izkoriščajo številni črtasti medvedki (*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*).

Over 50% of the area is forested, particularly by different families of beech, which are more widespread than oak and other similar trees in areas exposed to the south. Important species of trees and shrubs include the common holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) the European yew (*Taxus baccata*), daphnes (*Daphne blagayana*, *D. cneorum*), and the mouse thorn and knee holly (*Ruscus hypoglossum*, *R. aculeatus*). The most interesting genus of orchids is helleborine, including the extremely rare narrow-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis leptochila*). The area is widely known for healthy fir woods and high-quality maple trees. In the undergrowth, flowers grow in abundance, including the Christmas rose and the atrorubens (*Helleborus niger*, *H. atrorubens*), the winter aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*), the common snowdrop and the spring snowflake (*Galanthus nivalis*, *Leucojum vernalis*). The area is also home to the chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and the edible dormouse (*Glis glis*), while a bird census revealed a strong presence of the middle spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*), the Ural owl (*Strix uralensis*), the collared flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*) and the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*). The forests host several endangered beetles, such as the stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) and the Rosalia longicorn (*Rosalia alpina*), which proves that the forests are properly preserved and have appropriate tree volume. Forest fringes with typical shrubs and herbs attract many Jersey tigers (*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*).



Bukov gozd / Beech forest



Alpski kozliček (*Rosalia alpina*)
/ The rosalia longicorn



Črtasti medvedek (*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*)
/ The Jersey tiger



Rogač (*Lucanus cervus*) / The stag beetle



Bodeča lobodika (*Ruscus aculeatus*) / The knee holly

CLIFFS

SKALNE STENE

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Exposed, mostly dolomite cliffs are scattered from the Savinja River (Veliko Kozje) to the Sotla River (Kunšperk). Some are used for rock-climbing. In the North, Alpine species grow in the cracks, such as the Clusius gentian (*Gentiana clusii*), yellow whitlow-grass (*Draba aizoides*), mountain cowslip (*Primula auricula*), dwarf Alpenrose (*Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*), Alpine rock-cress (*Arabis alpina*), and yellow Veronica (*Paederota lutea*), while on southern rocks Eurasian smoketree (*Cotinus coggygria*), daphne lilac (*Daphne alpina*), sandwort (*Moehringia bavarica*) and even bladder senna (*Colutea arborescens*) are more common. The peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*), the rock bunting (*Emberiza cia*) and the Crag Martin (*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*) live in the rocks, while the horned viper (*Vipera ammodytes*) likes to sunbathe there in the morning sun.



Vranja peč nad dolino Gračnice / Vranja peč over Gračnica valley



Modras (*Vipera ammodytes*) / The horned viper



Vednozelená gládnicá (*Draba aizoides*) / The yellow whitlow grass

Gole, predvsem dolomitne skalne stene so raztreseno posejane od Savinje (Veliko Kozje) do Sotle (Kunšperk). V nekaterih so urejena plezališča. Na severnih legah se v njihovih razpokah bohotijo alpinske vrste, kot so Clusijev svišč (*Gentiana clusii*), vednozelená gládnicá (*Draba aizoides*), avrikelj (*Primula auricula*), navadni slečnik (*Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*), alpski repnjak (*Arabis alpina*), rumeno milje (*Paederota lutea*), na južnih pa termofilni navadni ruj (*Cotinus coggygria*), alpski volčin (*Daphne alpina*), bavarska popkoresa (*Moehringia bavarica*) in celo navadna mehurka (*Colutea arborescens*). Prepadne stene poseljujejo sokol selec (*Falco peregrinus*), skalni strnad (*Emberiza cia*) in skalna lastovka (*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*). Modras (*Vipera ammodytes*) jih rad uporablja za jutranje sončenje.



Bavarska popkoresa (*Moehringia bavarica*) na Vlki peči nad Orešjem
The narrow leaved sandwort (*Moehringia bavarica*) at Vlka peč above Orešje

TRAVNIKI MEADOWS

Čebeljeliko mačje uho
(*Ophrys apifera*)
The bee orchid



Hribovski suhi negnojeni travniki s tradicionalno rabo (prevladujeta enkratna košnja in jesenska paša) so prava zakladnica žive narave, ki svojo podobo med sezono tedensko spreminjajo.

Dodatno k pestrosti pripomorejo posamezna drevesa ali grmišča ter mejice. Kar 17 najdenih vrst gob vlažnic ob enem obisku travnika na Vetrniku govori v prid naravovarstvenemu pomenu na državni ravni. Med rastlinami pritegnejo številne orhideje (kukavice, prstaste kukavice, kukovičnik, volčji jezik, pilovec ...), kranjska lilija (*Lilium carniolicum*), navadni kosmatinec (*Pulsatilla nigricans*), arnika (*Arnica montana*), endemična opojna zlatica (*Ranunculus thora*) v družbi Clusijevega svišča (*Gentiana clusii*) kot tudi nezavarovana panonska detelja (*Trifolium pannonicum*) ali hladnikov grintavec (*Scabiosa hladnikiana*). Dokaj pogost navzkrižnolistni svišč (*Gentiana cruciata*) gosti zavarovano vrsto metulja sviščev mravljiščar (*Phengaris alcon*). Med več kot tisoč znanimi vrstami metuljev na območju so tudi številni travniški postavneži (*Euphydryas aurinia*).

Precej redki močvirnati travniki (največjo površino imajo Jovsi) še omogočajo prisotnost orhideji močvirski kukavici (*Orchis palustris*), praproti kačji jezik (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) ter travniško gnezdečim ptičjih vrstam, kot so kosec (*Crex crex*), repaljščica (*Saxicola rubetra*) in kobiličar (*Locustella naevia*). Med mnogo vrstami metuljev na njih opazimo tudi številne močvirske cekinčke (*Lycaena dispar*), med kobilicami pa vrsto *Stethophyma grossum*.

High dry unfertilised meadows, which are still used traditionally – mowed once a year and used for pasture in the autumn – are home to a wealth of species, which gives them a distinct character every season. Trees, shrubs and hedges add to the variety. On a single visit to a meadow at Vetrnik, over 17 species of waxcaps were found, which testifies to magnitude of the diversity, which is also nationally significant. There are several interesting orchids (elder-flowered orchid, fragrant orchid, frog orchid, pyramidal orchid...), Carniolan lily (*Lilium carniolicum*), wind flower (*Pulsatilla nigricans*), wolf's bane (*Arnica montana*), Thora buttercup (*Ranunculus thora*), trumpet gentian (*Gentiana clusii*), Hungarian clover (*Trifolium pannonicum*) and Hladnik's scabius (*Scabiosa hladnikiana*). Also fairly common is the star gentian (*Gentiana cruciata*), which is home to the protected alcon blue (*Phengaris alcon*). Over a thousand species of butterflies have been found in the area, including the marsh fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*).

Wet meadows are quite rare (the largest is Jovsi), but are home to the swamp-living orchid (*Orchis palustris*), Southern adderstongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) and the birds corn crake (*Crex crex*), whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*) and common grasshopper wharbler (*Locustella naevia*). Numerous species of butterflies include the large copper (*Lycaena dispar*), while *Stethophyma grossum* is a commonly found grasshopper.



Cvetoči suhi travnik / Blooming dry meadow



Na Ravnem logu še vedno vsako leto kosijo na tradicionalni način
Traditional mowing in Ravni log



Piramidasti pilovec
(*Anacamptis pyramidalis*)
/ The pyramidal orchid



Clusijev svišč (*Gentiana clusii*) ali encijan na Lovrencu / The clusius gentian at Lovrenc



Lastovičar (*Papilio machaon*)
/ The old world swallowtail



Barjanska kobilica (*Stethophyma grossum*)
/ The large-marsh grasshopper

SADOVNJAKI ORCHARDS

21



Žuželčji hotel privablja koristne organizme
Insect hotel attracts many beneficial organisms



Jabolčni sok se trži pod blagovno znamko Sožitje
Apple juice is marketed under Sožitje brand



Kozjanska jabka / Kozjansko apples

Travniški sadovnjaki tradicionalnih sort jablan in hrušk zagotavljajo izredno gensko banko številnih, tudi še neopisanih sort. V njih še gnezdiijo vijeglavke (*Jynx torquilla*), pogorelčki (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*), veliki skoviki (*Otus scops*) in rjavi srakoperji (*Lanius collurio*). Njihova prisotnost je tudi posledica prisotnosti veliko vrst žuželk (mravlje, kobilice, metulji, hrošči ...). Samotarskim čebelam, kot sta rdeča in rogata dišavka (*Osmia rufa*, *O. cornuta*), v pomoč postavljamo tudi žuželčje hotele. Podobne pomoči so deležne tudi pikapolonice in strigalice, ki prav tako pripomorejo lastniku, da v jeseni obere obilen in zdrav pridelek sadja.

Travniški sadovnjaki zaradi do okolja prijazne pridelave hrane, ki je vsak dan tržno bolj zanimiva, predstavljajo eno od najboljših okoljskih praks.

Grass orchards provide traditional varieties of apples and pears, including examples of those yet to be described. They are home to the wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*), the common redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*), Eurasian scops owl (*Otus scops*) and the red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*). Their existence is also thanks to many species of insects living there (ants, grasshoppers, butterflies, beetles...). We try to help solitary bees, such as the red mason bee and the horn-faced bee (*Osmia rufa*, *O. cornuta*) by setting up insect hotels. We provide similar assistance to lady-birds and earwigs, which also help the owners to a good and healthy crop of fruit.

Due to the environment-friendly production, grass orchards are becoming increasingly marketable, as they are seen as an example of the best environmental practices.



Kozjanska jabka / Kozjansko apples



Vijeglavka (*Jynx torquilla*) / The Eurasian wryneck

VODE

Hribovski potoki skupaj z Bistrico in Gračnico predstavljajo pomemben življenjski prostor za ribe, kot je potočna postrv (*Salmo trutta*), kapelj (*Cottus gobio*), pa tudi piškur. V njih so spet številni raki koščaki (*Austropotamobius torrentium*), pa tudi ličinke navadnega močerada (*Salamandra salamandra*), kačjih pastirjev (*Odonata*), mladoletnic (*Trichoptera*), vrbnic (*Plecoptera*) in enodnevnih (*Ephemeroptera*). Lovijo jih tako zavarovani močvirski krešič (*Carabus variolosus*) kot siva pastirica (*Motacilla cinerea*) in povodni kos (*Cinclus cinclus*). Vodomec (*Alcedo atthis*) opreza za večjim plenom – manjšimi ribami.

Sotla in njene preostale mrtvice poleg več ribjih vrst, kot so naravovarstveno pomembne nežice (*Cobitis elongata*, *C. elongatoides* in *Sabanejewia aurata*) ali činklja (*Misgurnus fossilis*), poseljuje školjka potočni škrižek (*Unio crassus*), v novjšem času pa ponovno tudi vidra (*Lutra lutra*) in bober (*Castor fiber*). Pomembna je tudi lesna zarast brežine – poleg ustvarjanja sence za vodo starejša drevesa omogočajo preživetje hrošča puščavnika (*Osmoderma eremita*). Čebelar (*Merops apiaster*) je prvotno gnezdil v erodiranih rečnih stenah, v njihovem pomanjkanju pa danes gnezdi v peskokopu pri Bizeljskem. Mrtvice poleti ozelene zaradi več vrst vodne leče (*Lemnaceae*), navadne streluše (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*), vodne perunike (*Iris pseudacorus*) in ježkov (*Sparganium* sp.). Žal so na brežinah vse bolj zastopane tujerodne invazivne vrste, kot so japonski dresnik (*Fallopia japonica*), topinambur (*Helianthus tuberosus*) ali oljna bučka (*Echinocystis lobata*). Med rogozom ali trstičjem mresti zelena rega (*Hyla arborea*), poleg sekulje (*Rana temporaria*) in rosnice (*R. dalmatina*) tudi plavček (*R. arvalis*). V tem prostoru je tudi hibridna cona med hribskim in nižinskim urhom (*Bombina variegata*, *B. bombina*).



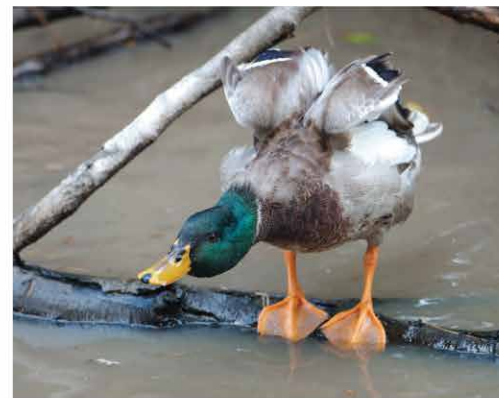
Siva čaplja na Bistrici (*Ardea cinerea*) / The grey heron on Bistrica



Vidra (*Lutra lutra*) / European otter



Počerenski slap na Gračnici / Počerenski Waterfall at Gračnica



Raca mlakarica (*Anas platyrhynchos*) / The wild duck



Sotla / Sotla River



Vodomec (*Alcedo atthis*) / The common kingfisher



Velika nežica (*Cobitis elongata*) / The Balkan loach



Sekulja (*Rana temporaria*) / The common frog



Rak koščak (*Austropotamobius torrentium*) / The stone crayfish



Bober (*Castor fiber*) / The Eurasian beaver



Bobri so pridni drvarji / Beavers like logging

High streams, together with the Bistrica and Gračnica stream are an important habitat for fish, including the brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), European bullhead (*Cottus gobio*), and also the loach. They are also home to numerous stone crayfish (*Austropotamobius torrentium*), larvae of the fire salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*), dragonflies (*Odonata*), sedge-flies (*Trichoptera*), stoneflies (*Plecoptera*) and mayflies (*Ephemeroptera*). They are caught by the protected carabus (*Carabus variolosus*), the grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) and the white-throated dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*). The common kingfish (*Alcedo atthis*) looks for bigger prey: small fish.

In addition to several species of fish, including the environmentally significant loach (*Cobitis elongata*, *C. elongatoides*, *Sabanejewia aurata*, *Misgurnus fossilis*) the Sotla River and its backwaters have been home to the thick-shelled river mussel (*Unio crassus*), and lately the European otter (*Lutra lutra*) and the European beaver (*Castor fiber*). The trees along the riverbanks are also important, as in addition to providing shade, they are home to the hermit beetle (*Osmoderma eremita*). The European bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*) used to nestle in the eroded walls of the river, but as these are hard to find these days, they build nests in the sand pits near Bizeljsko. The backwaters are green due to several species of water lentils (*Lemnaceae*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and bur-reed (*Sparganium sp.*). Unfortunately, the riverbanks feature increasing numbers of foreign invasive species, including the Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), sunroot (*Helianthus tuberosus*) and wild cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*). In the rushes and sedges, there are the European tree frog (*Hyla arborea*), the European common frog (*Rana temporaria*), the agile frog (*R. dalmatina*) and the moor frog (*R. arvalis*). The area is home to both the yellow-bellied and the fire-bellied toad (*Bombina variegata*, *B. bombina*).

ČLOVEK NEKOČ



Risarska rekonstrukcija Gradca pri Prapretnem (vir: S. Ciglenečki; Polis Norikon, 1992, Podsreda, str.37)
Reconstruction drawing of Gradec by Prapretno (Source: S. Ciglenečki; Polis Norikon, 1992, Podsreda, page 37)



Izvor podobe molivca iz kapele Sv. Jurija na Svetih gorah je še nepojasnen / The origin of the picture of a prayer in the Chapel of St. George in Svete gore is unknown

Najstarejše pričevanje poselitve so paleolitske (1,5 milijona let do 10.000 let pr. n. št.) najdbe na Blatnem Vrhu. Poselitev se je precej zgostila v zadnjih stoletjih pred našim štejetjem, ko so se tu naselili Iliri in Kelti. Tik pred našim štejetjem postane območje del rimskega imperija, in sicer del province Norik. Mnogoteri ostanki rimske naselitve, skriti pod zemljo, še čakajo na raziskave.

Prav tako je zasutih še kar nekaj poznoantičnih naselbin – Gradec pri Prapretnem, Svete gore nad Bistrico ob Sotli, Veliki vrh nad Osredkom pri Podsredi, Rudna pri Rudnici, Torog pri Velikih Grahovšah, Vranja peč pri Lipnem dolu.

Ajdovski gradec nad Vranjem pri Sevnici in Rifnik pri Sentjurju pa sta že delno rekonstruirani in podajata predstavo o življenju pred davnimi stoletji.

V Svetem rimskem cesarstvu nemške narodnosti je bilo območje del meje

grofije Savinjske marke, od 12. st. pa del zgodovinske pokrajine Štajerske. Ta zgodovinska delitev se je ohranila do današnjih dni, prebivalci se štejejo za Štajerce. V fevdalni srednjeveški dobi je bila pokrajina gosto poseljena, razviti sta bili obrt in trgovina in mnogi kraji so imeli tržne pravice.

V tem času je nastajala tipična podoba kozjanske kulturne krajine s številnimi umetnostnozgodovinskimi in naselbinskimi spomeniki. Posebej velja omeniti romarsko središče Svete gore nad Bistrico ob Sotli, Stare gore nad Podsredo, romarsko cerkev v Zagorju, pražupnijo Sv. Mihaela na Pilštanju, cerkev in samostan v Olimju ter kartuzijanski samostan v Jurkloštru.

Tisočletna meja na reki Sotli je pogojevala nastanek več močno utrjenih gradov – Pišece, Bizeljsko, Kunšperk, Podsreda, Podčetrtek, Kozje, Pilštanj, Olimje, Planina, pod katerimi so nastali istoimenski trgi,

ki dajejo krajini prav poseben pečat. Eni gradovi so se ohranili le v zgodbah in legendah, drugi pa s sodobnimi programi soustvarjajo kulturni utrip območja.

Živahen gospodarski utrip, ki so ga poleg obrti in trgovine ustvarjali tradicionalno kmetijstvo in pomembne transportne poti, se je ohranil vse do začetka 20. st.

Novo transportne poti (predvsem prihod Južne železnice) in industrializacija so prostor biosfernega območja zaobšle.

Po drugi svetovni vojni je tukajšnja pokrajina veljala za bolj ali manj nerazvito, mnogi prebivalci so se odselili v mesta ali odšli v tujino.

Odmaknjenost in gospodarski zastoj sta prispevala k ohranjenosti narave in podobi krajine.

HUMAN SETTLEMENT



Ajdovski gradec / Ajdovski Castle



Grad Podšreda – najbolj grajski med gradovi
The beautifully preserved Podšreda Castle



Samostan Olimje / Olimje Monastery

The oldest evidence of human habitation (at Blatni vrh) dates back to the Paleolithic age (1.5 million years to 10,000 BC). A larger-scale settlement took place in the last centuries BC with the arrival of Illyrian and Celtic tribes. Right before the first millennium, the area became part of the Roman Empire, i.e. the province of Noricum. Many artefacts from that period are yet to be unearthed.

Several settlements from the late Roman period are also still under ground and remain to be explored: Gradec pri Prapretnem, Svete gore nad Bistrico ob Sotli, Veliki vrh nad Osredkom pri Podšredi, Rudna pri Rudnici, Torog pri Velikih Grahovšah, and Vranja peč pri Lipnem dolu.

Ajdovski gradec above Vranje pri Sevnici and Rifnik pri Šentjurju have been partly reconstructed and provide a picture of a past life several centuries ago.

Within the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, the region was part of the Savinja border march, and Styria from the 12th century. This division has been preserved, as the inhabitants consider themselves as part of Štajerska. In the Middle Ages, the area was densely populated, crafts and trade flourished and many towns had market rights.

During this time, the typical appearance of Kozjansko landscape emerged, as many settlements were built and several important cultural monuments and structures were erected. The pilgrim centre Svete gore nad Bistrico ob Sotli, Stare gore nad Podšredo, pilgrim church in Zagorje, ancient parish of St. Michael at Pilštanj, the church and monastery at Olimje and the Carthusian monastery in Jurklošter are of particular significance.

There was a border along the Sotla River for over one thousand years. Therefore, many heavily fortified castles were built – Pišece, Bizeljsko, Kunšperk, Podšreda, Podčetrtek,

Kozje, Pilštanj, Olimje, Planina – and, gradually, market towns emerged beneath them, which have given a distinct mark to the landscape. Some castles have been preserved only in myths and legends, while others are still part of the local cultural life.

Lively business activity due to trade, crafts, farming and commerce along major transport routes was preserved until the beginning of the 20th century.

New transport routes (particularly the Southern railway) and industrialisation bypassed the area.

After World War II, the region was considered underdeveloped. Many inhabitants moved to bigger towns or emigrated abroad.

Remoteness of the area and economic crisis have contributed to natural elements being preserved, giving the landscape a distinct appearance.

ČLOVEK DANES

26

THE PRESENCE OF HUMANS TODAY

V osrednjem in robnem delu biosfernege območja živi okoli 20.000 prebivalcev.

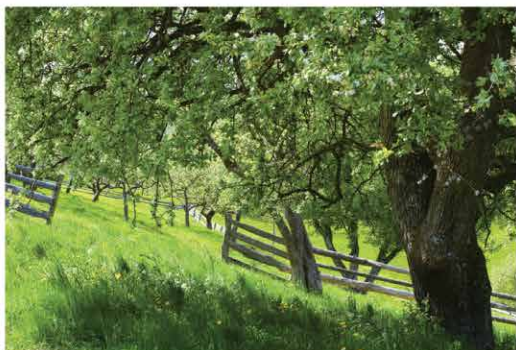
The total population of the core area and the buffer zone is about 20,000.

The inhabitants call themselves "Kozjanci" (people of Kozjansko), even though the name Kozjansko was officially used only during and after World War II.

Prebivalci se štejejo za Kozjance, čeprav se je ime Kozjansko uveljavilo šele med 2. svetovno vojno in po njej.

Most of the more populated, clustered settlements are medieval market towns, which emerged by the transport routes of the valleys of Bistrica, Sotla and Gračnica rivers or below the castles. Several smaller factories were established and were a source of income to many locals before Slovenia became independent. Most of them have gone out of business, and people began to look for work in bigger towns outside the area or focused on farming and additional activities. Lately, smaller, environment-friendly businesses have emerged.

Večino današnjih strnjenih in centralnih naselij predstavljajo srednjeveški trgi, ki so nastali ob prometnih poteh po dolinah Bistrice, Sotle, Gračnice in pod gradovi. Tu so se razvili manjši industrijski obrati, ki so v času pred osamosvojitvijo Slovenije predstavljali preživetje številnim prebivalcem. Večina teh obratov je propadla, ljudje so se začeli zaposlovati v večjih središčih zunaj območja ali pa so se intenzivneje usmerili v kmetovanje in dopolnilne dejavnosti; v zadnjem času se razvijajo manjši do okolja prijazni obrtno-industrijski obrati.



Sadjarstvo je gospodarsko in naravovarstveno pomembno / Fruit growing is very important for nature conservation and rural economy



Trg Podsreda / Podsreda market town



Rastlinska čistilna naprava v Podsredi / Constructed wetland in Podsreda



Turizem postaja vse pomembnejša dopolnilna dejavnost / Tourism is becoming increasingly important complementary activity



Steklar pri delu / Glazier at work



Predelava jabolčnega soka / Apple juice processing

THE LANDSCAPE

PODOBA KRAJINE

27

Dispersed settlements and plots create a unique landscape, which seems more densely populated than it really is. Small hamlets were only preserved in highlands. A mosaic of fields, hedges, orchards and forests on hill-sides and large forested areas and meadows on higher hills create an environmentally significant diversity of landscape.

This mosaic is complemented with high-quality cultural heritage, particularly in the surrounding areas of Podsreda and Velike Grahovše. Traditional customs, songs and legends have survived and continue to be a part of everyday life in Kozjansko homesteads

Razpršena poselitev in razdrobljena posest dajeta tipično podobo krajine, ki ravno zaradi tega daje videz gostejše naseljenosti. Domačije v celku so se ohranile le v višjih, hribovitih predelih. Mozaik njiv, mejič, travnikov, sadovnjakov in gozdov v gričevju ter velika gozdnata območja in travniki v hribovju tvorijo izredno krajinsko pestrost, ki je naravovarstveno izjemno pomembna.

Bogato mozaično kulturno krajino dopolnjujejo izredno kakovostni elementi kulturne dediščine, posebej izstopata območji okoli Podsrede in Velikih Grahovš. Tradicionalni običaji, šege, pesmi in legende so še vedno del življenja na kozjanskih domačijah.



Sadno drevje potrebuje čebele / Fruit trees need bees



Vinogradniška krajina Bizeljskega / Wine regions near Bizeljsko



Mozaična kozjanska kulturna krajina / Mosaic cultural landscape in Kozjansko



Podsreda z okolico ima posebno krajinsko vrednost
Podsreda and its surroundings are particularly interesting



Jesenske meglice nad Zagorjem / Autumn mists above Zagorje

MREŽA ŠOL BIOSFERNEGA OBMOČJA

Prvi korak na poti k povezovanju biosfernega območja je ustanovitev Mreže šol biosfernega območja. 24. oktobra 2012 je bila na gradu Podsreda podpisana listina o sodelovanju med upravljavcem biosfernega območja Javnim zavodom Kozjanski park, Uradom Slovenske nacionalne komisije za Unesco in naslednjimi osnovnimi šolami: Kozje, Bistrica ob Sotli, Lesično, Laško, Slivnica pri Celju in Kumrovec iz sosednje Hrvaške.

Učenci teh šol bodo skupaj s svojimi mentorji in sodelavci Kozjanskega parka raziskovali domačo okolico in svoja vedenja, spoznanja in ideje predstavili širšemu občinstvu. Mladi se morajo zavedati pomena in vrednosti domačega okolja, kar je odločilnega pomena za življenje v odrasli dobi.

NETWORK OF SCHOOLS IN THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE



Ob ustanovitvi mreže šol
Celebrating the establishment of a network of schools

The first step toward integration of the biosphere reserve is the establishment of the network of schools in the biosphere reserve. On 24 October 2012 a document on collaboration was signed between the manager of the biosphere reserve, the Public Institute of Kozjanski Park, the Office of the Slovenian National Commission for Unesco and the following primary schools: Kozje, Bistrica ob Sotli, Lesično, Laško, Slivnica pri Celju and Kumrovec from the neighbouring Croatia at Podsreda Castle. The students of these schools, their mentors and the staff of Kozjanski Park will explore their surroundings and present their findings and ideas to the wider public. The young must be aware of the significance of the home environment, which is crucial for adult life.



Listina o sodelovanju v mreži šol biosfernega območja Kozjansko in Obsotelje / A document on collaboration between schools in the biosphere reserve of Kozjansko and Obsotelje

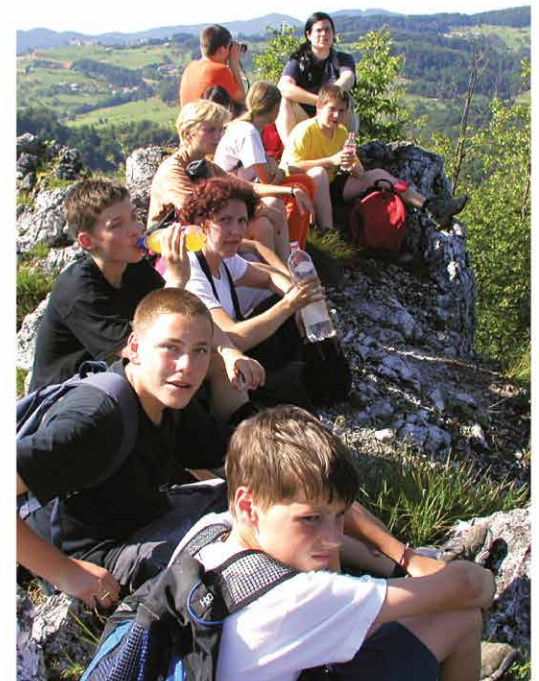
YOUNG GUARDIAN OF NATURE

With the MAB Unesco programme, the Public Institute of Kozjanski Park has developed the Young Guardian of Nature Programme for young local nature lovers. The programme seeks to present to the young the purposes and goals of nature preservation area and encourage them to help protect their home environment. The programme will be expanded in the future, as we want to invite adult volunteers to report inappropriate activities in the region to the manager of the biosphere reserve. By collaborating with the locals, we will strengthen our knowledge of the area and respond more promptly to inappropriate activities in the natural environment.

Upravljavalec biosfernege območja Javni zavod Kozjanski park v okviru programa MAB Unesco izvaja program Mladi varuh narave, v katerem sodelujejo mladi ljubitelji narave in naravoslovja. Bistvo programa je, da se mladi seznanijo z namenom in cilji naravovarstveno pomembnih območij ter sami pomagajo pri varovanju domačega okolja. Program bomo v prihodnje razširili; k sodelovanju želimo pritegniti tudi odrasle prostovoljce, ki bodo opažanja v naravi in neprimerne posege pripravljali sporočiti upravljavcu biosfernege območja. Tako bomo tudi v sodelovanju z domačini krepili znanje in poznavanje biosfernege območja ter možnosti za hitrejše ukrepanje ob morebitnih neprimernih dejavnostih v naravnem okolju.



Osnovnošolci raziskujejo Bistrico / Pupils are exploring Bistrice River



Mladi varuhi narave na Vranjih pečeh
Young guardians of nature at Vranje peč



Repnice so danes znane kot vinske kleti
Sandstone caves are today famous as wine cellars

PROSPECTS

There are several environment-friendly options available in an area designated a biosphere reserve, a Natura 2000 area and a protected regional park, including sustainable agriculture and tourism, additional activities provided by farms, forestry, exploitation of the biomass, arts and crafts and small-scale entrepreneurship. These designations should not be seen only as obstacles or even restrictions, but rather recognised as opportunities.

Partnership, research spirit, innovation and sustainability should govern the life in a biosphere reserve.

PERSPEKTIVE

Sonaravno kmetijstvo in turizem z razvojem dopolnilnih dejavnosti na kmetijah, gozdarstvo, izkoriščanje biomase, domača obrt in malo podjetništvo so današnje okolju prijazne perspektive, ki jih pogojujejo status biosfernega območja, status Natura 2000 in status zavarovanega območja regijskega parka. Podeljeni statusi naj ne predstavljajo samo obveze ali celo omejitve, ampak predvsem možnost in priložnost.

Partnerstvo, raziskovalni duh, inovativnost, sonaravnost in trajnost pa naj označujejo življenje v biosfernem območju.



Študentje so raziskovali kozjanske kraške pojave / Students explored traditional Karst phenomena in Kozjansko



Prodajalna regionalnih produktov
Regional products on sale



Sadje in izdelki iz tradicionalnih kozjanskih sadovnjakov postajajo vedno bolj iskano blago / Fruit and other produce from traditional Kozjansko orchard have become much sought after



Eminega pohoda se vsako leto udeleži več pohodnikov / Many people take the Emma's Walk every year

CULTURAL LIFE

KULTURNI UTRIP

31

The title of a protected area does not only entail protection of nature and restrictions, but can also contribute to cultural and social life in protected areas. There are numerous events, lectures, workshops, organised hikes, and environmental initiatives. Campaigns organised in collaboration between the management of the biosphere reserve and locals are always welcome. Such events are a good opportunity to meet new people, share experience and for networking.

Zavarovana območja ne pomenijo zgolj varstvo narave, omejitve in prepovedi, ampak tudi soustvarjajo kulturno in družabno življenje na varovanih območjih. Tu se odvijajo številne prireditve, predavanja, delavnice, pohodi, naravovarstvene akcije. Pobude za skupne akcije upravljavca biosfernega območja in domačini so vedno dobrodošle. Dogodki in druženja so vedno dobra priložnost za spoznavanje, izmenjavo izkušenj in tkanje novih partnerskih mrež.



Vsakoletna razstava starih sort jabolk pritegne vedno več obiskovalcev
Annual exhibition of old pristine apple varieties attracts many visitors



Lurška jama združuje naravo in kulturo
Lurška cave connect nature with culture



Koncert na gradu Podšreda
Concert at Podšreda Castle



Zaključek evropohoda na gradu Podšreda
The finish of Euro-walk at Podšreda Castle



Folklorna skupina iz Kozje
Folklore group from Kozje

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Podsreda

JZ Kozjanski park

mag. Teo Hrvoje Oršanič

Dušan Klenovšek, Mojca Kunst, mag. Teo Hrvoje Oršanič, Barbara Ploštajner

Barbara Ploštajner

Dušan Klenovšek, Teo Hrvoje Oršanič, Barbara Ploštajner, Izidor Kotnik,
Matevž Lenarčič, Aleš Zdešar, Helena Race, Borut Lozej, Samo Šturm,
Boštjan Colarič, Miha Krofel, Matjaž Čater

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Bojan Pavšek - OPA:celica

Argos

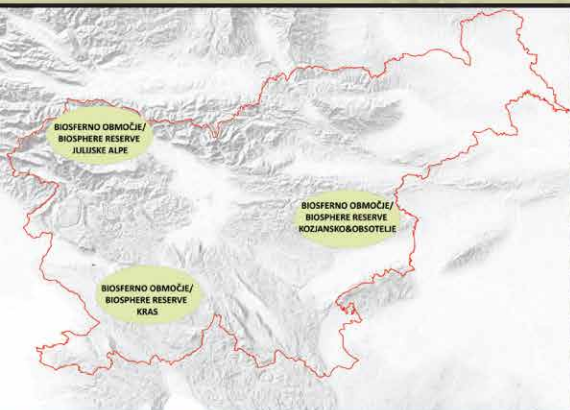
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Kozjanski park

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