

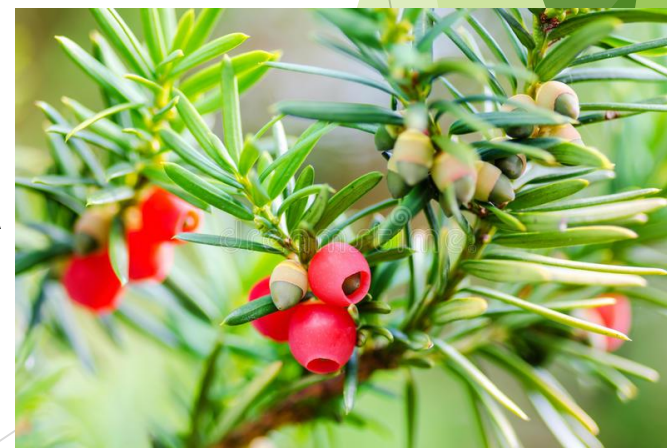
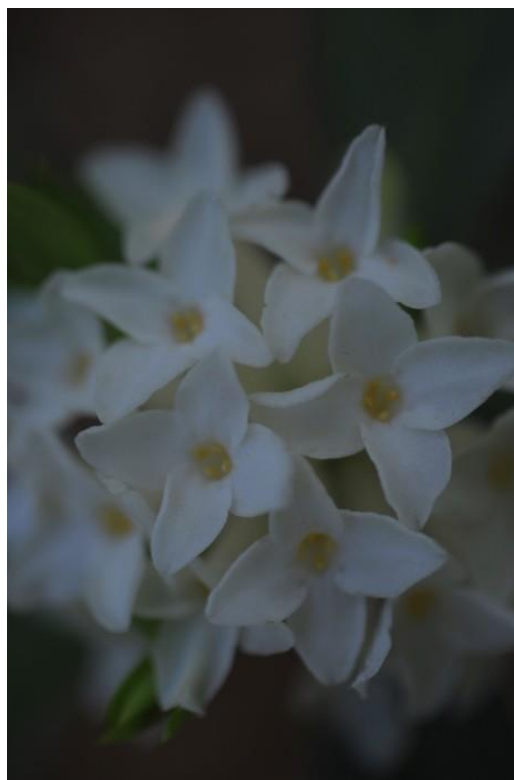
# **FLOORA AND FAUNA IN SLOVENIA**

# PANONNIAN LANDSCAPE

## FAUNA AND FLORA IN KOZJANSKO REGIONAL PARK

At the junction of the Alps and the Pannonian plain, nature and people have created a unique mosaic of flowering meadows, tall-tree orchards, vineyards, homesteads and paths leading to them.





HEDGEROWS

MUSHROOMS

ORCHIDS



DAPHNE BLAGAYANA

HOLLY TREE

EUROPEAN YEW



CARNIOLAN LILY



WINDFLOWER



ARNICA



THOR'S BUTTERCUP



HUNGARIAN CLOVER



HLADNIK PINCUSHION FLOWER



ALCON BLUE BUTTERFLY



EURASIAN WRYNECK



RED-BACKED SHRIKE



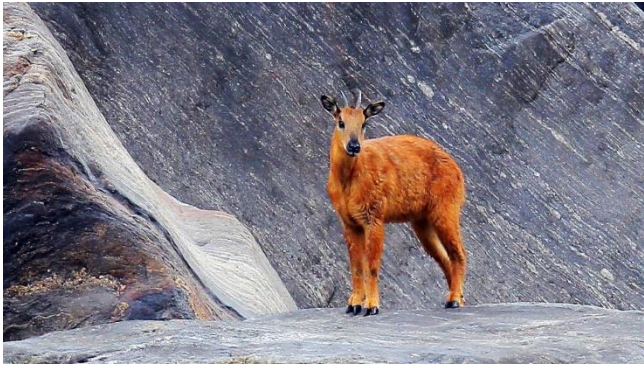
COMMON REDSTAR



EURASIAN SCOPS OWL



RED MASON BEE



RED GORAL



MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER



URAL OWL



BLACK STORK



STAG BEETLE



CORNCRAKE



GRASSHOPPER (*STETHOPHYMA GROSSUM*)

# GORIČKO LANDSCAPE PARK

Goričko Landscape Park is located in the north-eastern part of the country.

It has a mix of cultivated and uncultivated areas enjoyed by many cyclists and hikers.

The nature in Goričko comprises dry and semi-dry meadows, forests, waters, wetlands, fields, orchards and vineyards.



The dry grasslands are a threatened habitat of Goričko. Since meadows give little grass and hay, many of them are not mown anymore. After a few years, the overgrown meadows begin to change into a forest.

All living creatures have adapted to certain habitats and are threatened with extinction as soon as the habitats themselves are endangered. Therefore, the protection of the habitats is a noble task and the future of the Nature Park Goričko.

# FAUNA AND FLORA IN MEADOWS AND FIELDS



STORK



RABBIT



MOLE



CHAPLE



PHEASANT



WOODLARK





GREEN LIZARD



OWL-FLY



SCARCE LARGE BLUE



COMMON SCOPS OWL



EURASIAN HOOPOE



EUROPEAN BEE-EATER



GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER



WRYNECK



WHINCHAT



EUROPEAN ROLLER



BUTTERCUP



BLACK CLOVER



PASQUEFLOWER



MEADOW FOXTAIL



MAIDEN PINK



GARLAND FLOWER



GREEN-WINGED ORCHID



AUTUMN LADY'S-TRESSES



POETICUS DAFFODIL



YELLOW DAYLILY



YELLOW IRIS



BROOK THISTLE



SIBERIAN IRIS



CUCKOO FLOWER



WATER FORGET-ME-NOT



CORNFLOWER



RED POPPY

Some flowers are endangered because of dehydration and the cessation of mowing.

# FAUNA AND FLORA IN THE FORESTS



SQUIRREL



ROE DEER



FOX



STAG BEETLE



BADGER



COMMON TOAD



GRASS SNAKE



WOOD PIGEON



EUROPEAN HONEY BUZZARD



GREEN WOODPECKER



GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER



EURASIAN JACKDAW



WILD BOAR



EUROPEAN POLECAT



SWALLOW



CROW



COMMON CUCKOO



OWL



PINE MARTEN



LEAST WEASEL



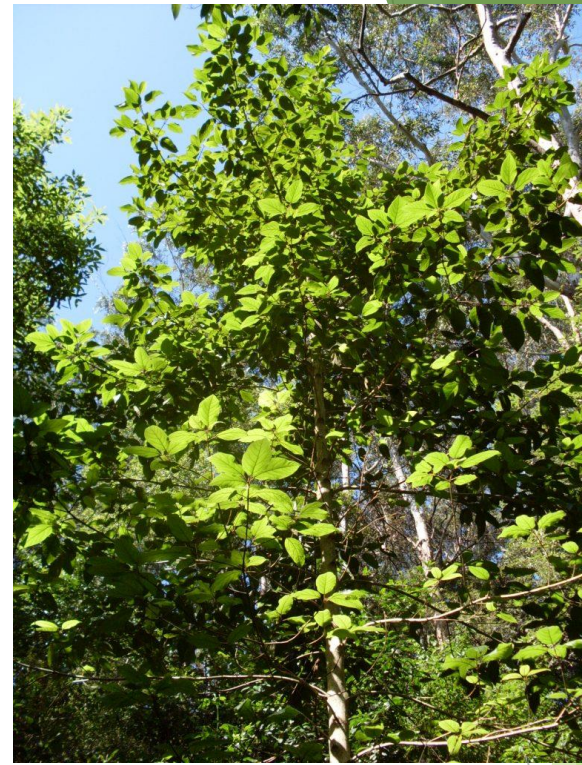
STOAT



**BILBERRY BUSH**



**OAK TREE**



**WHITE BEECH TREE**



**PINE TREES**



**BLACK ALDER**



**ASH TREE**



**ELDER TREE**



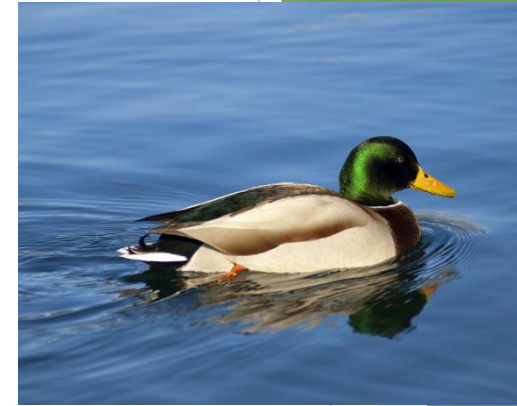
# FAUNA IN WATERS



OTTER



BEAVER



DUCK



SWAN



BROAD-FINGERED CRAYFISH



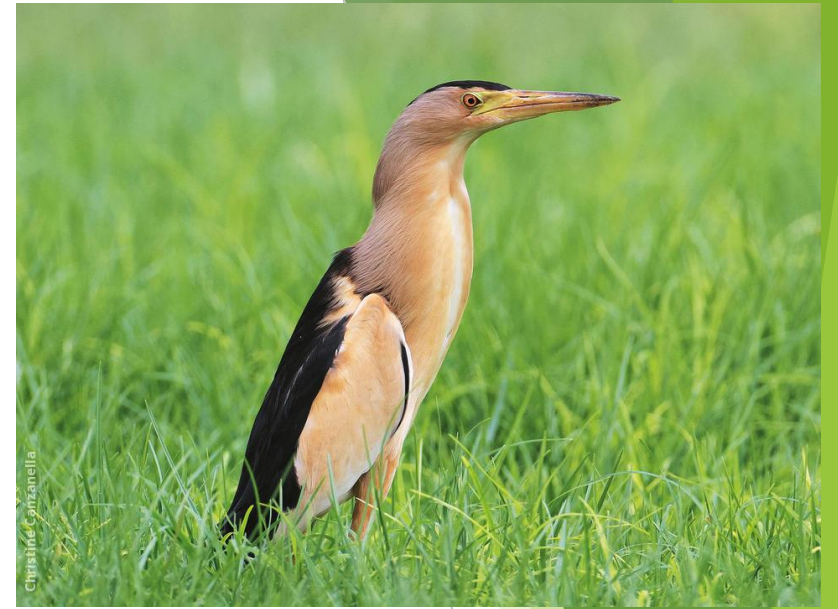
FIRE SALAMANDER



**DRAGONFLY**



**WARBLER**



**LITTLE BITTERN**

# FARMING



PIG



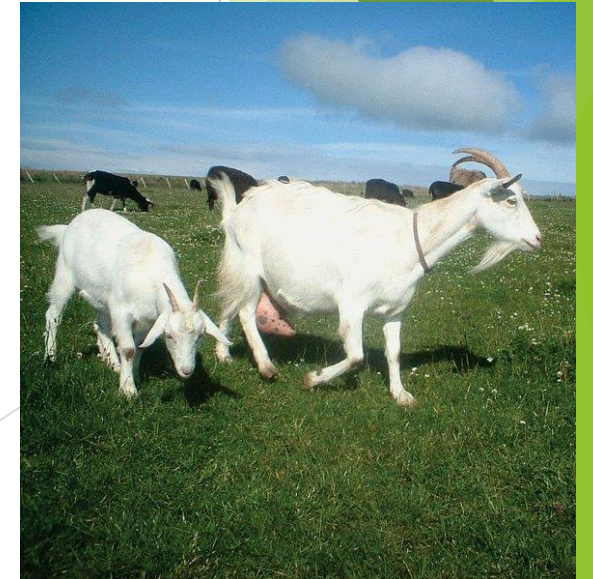
SHEEP



COW



POULTRY



GOAT

# CROPS



PUMPKINS



OILSEED RAPE



CEREAL



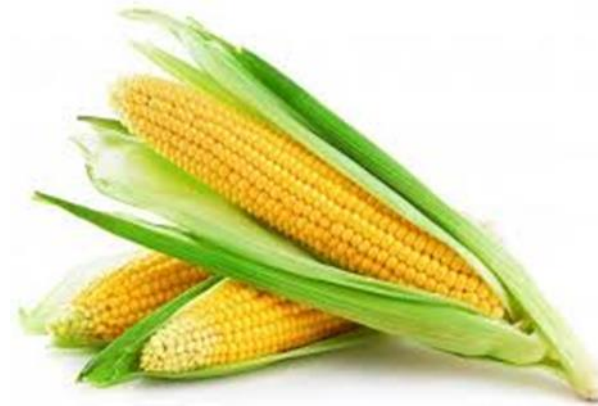
POTATO



BEETROOT



SUNFLOWER



CORN



CABBAGE

# DINARIC AND KARST LANDSCAPE

## NOTRANJSKA REGIONAL PARK AND ŠKOCJAN CAVES PARK



NOTRANJSKA REGIONAL PARK



ŠKOCJAN CAVES PARK

- ▶ **The Škocjan Caves** were entered on UNESCO's list of world heritage sites in 1986. They were acknowledged as one of the natural treasures of planet Earth.
- ▶ **Notranjska regional park** spreads on area of 222 square kilometres. It comprises mountain peaks, colourful meadows, an intermittent lake Cerknica, natural bridges, underground world, clear streams and forests.

# FAUNA

- ▶ BROWN BEAR
- ▶ WOLF
- ▶ LYNX
- ▶ OLM/PROTEUS (HUMAN FISH)

Today Slovenia is one of the rare countries in Europe with stable and one of the most vital brown bear population.



The brown bear was very common in Slovenia until 18th century. But, reduction of woodlands, intensive agriculture, extensive hunting and the systematic human interference with all three large predator species drastically reduced the population.

The protection of the brown bear population in Slovenia began in the 19th century.

- ▶ RED FOX
- ▶ DORMOUSE
- ▶ BADGER
- ▶ URAL OWL
- ▶ LIPIZZANER
- ▶ KARST SHEPHERD DOG







GREAT BITTERN



MARSH FRITILLARY



NARROW-NECKED BLIND CAVE BEETLE



CORNCRAKE



ROCK DOVE



ALPINE SWIFT



EURASIAN EAGLE OWL



PEREGRINE FALCON



COMMON RAVEN



GROUND BEETLE



WALLCREEPER



COMMON BENT-WING BAT



TITANETHES ALBUS



CAVE SALAMANDER



AMPHIPOD



COPEPODS



MAYFLY

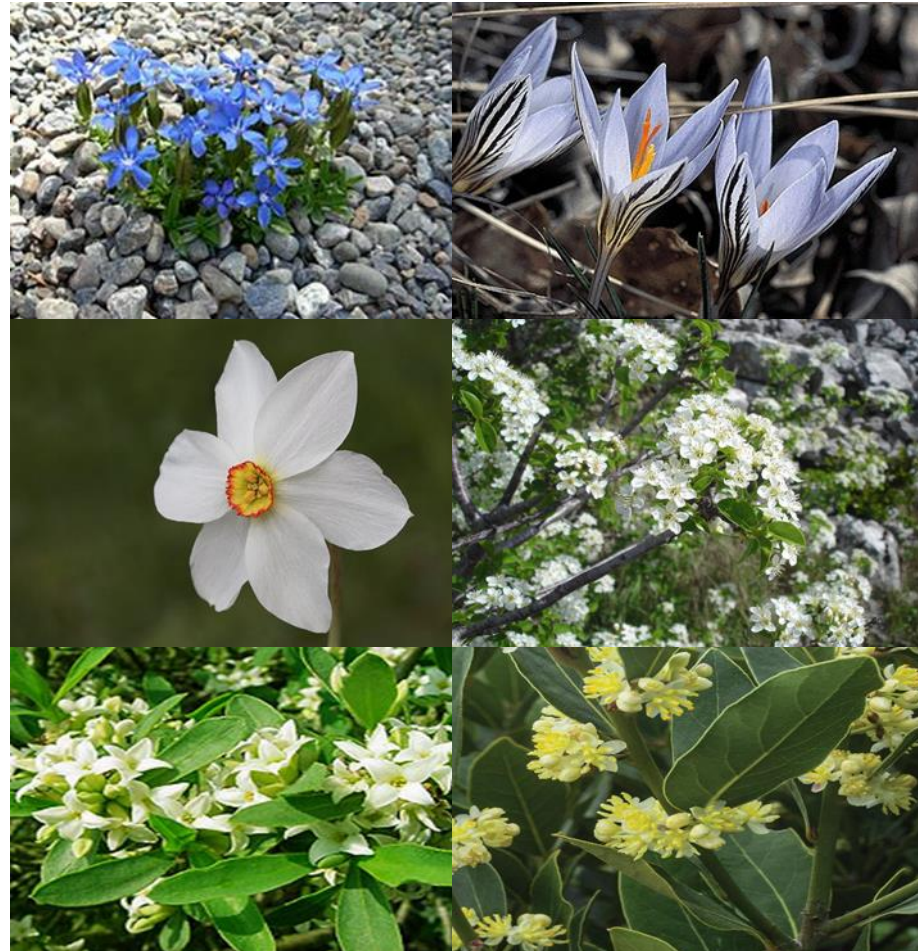


HERALD

- The **Olm/Proteus** is an endangered species which can only be found in Slovenia and Italy. In contrast to most amphibians, it is entirely aquatic; it eats, sleeps, and breeds underwater.
- The **Karst Shepherd** or *kraševac* is a breed of dog of the livestock guardian type, originating in Slovenia. The breed standard describes the dog as having a sharp temperament and strong individuality. It's distrustful of strangers. It's a good guard dog.
- The **Lipizzaner** breed takes its name from one of the earliest stud farms established, located near the Karst Plateau village of Lipica (spelled "Lipizza" in Italian), in modern-day Slovenia. The breed has been endangered numerous times by warfare sweeping Europe.
- The **Eurasian Lynx** (a medium-sized wild cat) - It was its very hunting skills that brought lynx in much of western and central Europe to the verge of extinction, especially due to conflicts with hunters and stock farmers, but also because of their beautiful and highly valued fur. In Slovenia, it was hunted to extinction and then resettled. The estimated population in Slovenia is about 40.
- **The Grey Wolf** - It is a highly territorial animal, which defends its living area from wolves from other packs and marks the borders of its territory through scent marking and howling. Sense of smell, along with excellent hearing, enable this predator to hunt in the dark and at night and to avoid humans - its only and worst enemy. Wolves have fallen into great disfavour with people in the last centuries. In Europe, they were persecuted and wiped out from vast areas. By full protection of wolf, their populations have begun to increase, but it remains one of the most endangered mammals in Europe.
- **The Ural Owl** - It's Slovenia's second largest owl. Its remarkably sensitive eyes, hearing and silent flight allow it to hunt the most cautious and shyest rodents. It hunts birds, insects and other small animals as well. It prefers to nest in tree hollows or on old broken trunks.

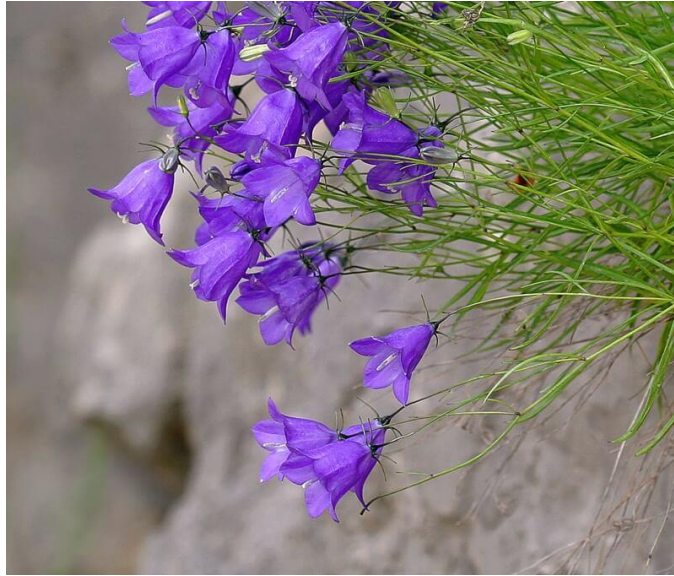
# FLORA

- ▶ *Gentiana verna* (the spring gentian)
- ▶ *Crocus reticulatus*
- ▶ *Narcissus radiiflorus*
- ▶ *Prunus mahaleb*
- ▶ *Daphne alpina*
- ▶ Bay laurel





CARNIOLAN PRIMROSE



JUSTIN'S BELLFLOWER



MOUNTAIN PASQUE FLOWER



FLOWERING RUSH



MOUSE GARLIC



HACQUETIA

# MEDITERRANIAN LANDSCAPE

## THE SEČOVLJE SOLINE LANDSCAPE PARK AND STRUNJAN LANDSCAPE PARK

At the Sečovlje salt pans salt production in the traditional manner has been preserved. It provides a home for numerous indigenous species of flora and fauna.



Not far from the Sečovlje Saline, you can find Strunjan Landscape Park. The Strunjan nature reserve is part of Strunjan Landscape Park. Its most characteristic feature is the 4 km long and up to 80m high flysch cliff.

# FAUNA



FULVOUS WHISTLING DUCK



EUROPEAN SHAG



EUROPEAN TURTLE DOVE



GREAT NORTHERN DIVER



EURASIAN COOT



DATE SHELL



COMMON PIDDOCK



MEDITERRANEAN MUSSEL



COMMON BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN



NOBLE PEN SHELL



EUROPEAN POND TURTLE



MEDITERRANEAN SHEARWATER



UPOGEBIA LITORALIS



MEDITERRANEAN KILLIFISH



DICE SNAKE



CARCINUS AESTUARIII (LITTORAL CRAB)



TIGER MOSQUITO



OSTREA EDULIS (OYSTER)



GILT-HEAD (SEA) BREEM



# FLORA



OLIVES



ARTICHOKE



KAKI



STRAWBERRY TREE



DOG ROSE



NEPTUNE  
GRASS



SLENDER CENTAURY



INULA CRITHMOIDES



SEA FENNEL

Sometimes it happens that foreign and domestic species appear in the same environment, in which they share similar life patterns. If the new species is more aggressive in the provision of living space, if it reproduces more successfully and if it remains without natural enemies, it begins to supplant native species and change factors in the environment who lives.



# FAUNA AND FLORA IN ALPS



# TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK

- Triglav national park is the only national park in Slovenia. You can find it in Slovenian alps. It is a typical alpine park protecting the last areas of unspoiled nature in the Alps.
- Location: northwest Slovenia, near the borders with Austria and Italy. It covers almost the entire area of Slovenian part of the Julian Alps.



# FAUNA



ALPINE MARMOT



BROWN BEAR



RED FOX



GOLDEN EAGLE



EURASIAN PYGMY OWL



RED DEER



WHITE-THROATED  
DIPPER



SOČA TROUT



CADDISFLY



EDIBLE DORMOUSE



## ROSALIA LONGICORN

- **the alpine marmot** was quite common and widely spread in the territory of present-day Slovenia during the Ice Age, but it became extinct at the end of that period. It was reintroduced to the area at the end of the 20th century. During hibernation, the body temperature of marmots will drop to almost the same as the air around them. The marmot wakes up if the temperature falls below zero; otherwise, it would freeze to death.
- **The red fox** adapts very quickly to changes in its environment. It resides in forests, near human settlements. In the wild, red foxes survive an average of three to four years. Red foxes are very agile and fast animals, mostly active at night, when they hunt for prey.
- **The Eurasian pygmy owl** is a very small owl, measuring only 15-20 cm. It is found in boreal coniferous forests. Unlike other owls, the Eurasian pygmy owl is mostly active at dawn, dusk, and even daytime during nesting period.

- **The red deer** inhabits forests from lowlands to the tree line. Red deer are ruminants foraging mostly on grass, herbs, tree sprouts, bark, leaves and arable crops. They live in herds.
- **The white-throated dipper** is slightly larger than the sparrow. It is the only passerine bird that can dive as well as swim. Their population is threatened by regulation of streams and rivers, human disturbance during nesting, and pollution of surface waters.
- **The Soča trout** is a freshwater fish species endemic to the rivers draining to the Adriatic Sea. It is among the most threatened species, its population declining because of pollution, destruction of the natural environment and, most importantly, ongoing crossbreeding with the brook trout. The largest Soča trout caught measured 121 cm and weighed 25 kg.
- **The edible dormouse** is a nocturnal rodent. Its habitat includes beech and oak forests. In Slovenia the tradition of dormice hunting is still alive.
- **The Rosalia longicorn** is a large beetle which lives in old beech forests. It often lay the eggs in lumber stored in the forest. If the lumber is transported and processed fast, the eggs are lost. The decline in the species population is also due to the removal of old and decaying beech trees and reforestation with spruce.
- **The caddishflies** are an order of insects. They are an important source of food for fish, aquatic birds and other predators. Most caddishfly species live near springs and in streams. They are highly sensitive to pollution. They use silk excreted from salivary glands near their mouths for building their protective cases. They wrap the silk threads around themselves and decorate them with various materials.



# FLORA



CARNIOLAN LILY  
OR GOLDEN APPLE



ALPINE  
BASIL



CHRISTMAS ROSE



ALPINE BELLFLOWER



TRIGLAV HAWKSBEARD



PINK FLOWER POTENTILLA  
NITIDA (TRIGLAV ROSE)



EDELWEISS



**GENTIANA CLUSII**



**ALPINE TOADFLAX**



**KING OF THE ALPS**



**ZOIS' BELLFLOWER**

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY:  
Žan, Urška, Katja, Tea, Nena, Živa, Alja,  
Sara and Benjamin.

We used the following websites:

<http://www.park-goricko.org/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected\\_areas\\_of\\_Slovenia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected_areas_of_Slovenia)

<https://www.tnp.si/en/learn/>

<http://kozjanski-park.si/?lang=en>

<http://www.parkstrunjan.si/index.php?page=gallery&item=113>

<http://www.notranjski-park.si/en/nature/fauna>

[http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/en/parki\\_slovenije\\_11\\_ang.pdf](http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/en/parki_slovenije_11_ang.pdf)

<https://www.myguideslovenia.com/travel-articles/distinctive-animals-in-slovenia>

<http://www.kpss.si/en/intro>

<https://www.slovenia.info/en/things-to-do/discover-nature/parks>

<http://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/en/read/protected-area/flora-and-fauna>