



34. SREČANJE PANNONIA THE 34th PANNONIA MEETING
PANNONIA 2006

Slovenska Bistrica, 26. – 27. 5 2006

**REŠEVANJE TEMELJNIH GOJITVENIH PROBLEMOV NIŽINSKIH IN GORSKIH GOZDOV
SEVEROVZHODNE SLOVENIJE**

**SOLUTIONS OF FUNDAMENTAL SILVICULTURAL PROBLEMS IN LOWLAND AND MOUNTAIN
FORESTS OF NORTHEASTERN SLOVENIA**



Spoštovani udeleženci srečanja Pannonia 2006!



Srečanja Pannonia so bila veskozi velik dogodek za gozdarje treh dežel. Začela so se, ko je bil svet še velik in razdeljen. Danes, ko poteka 34. srečanje, je svet majhen in povezan v eno samo veliko tržnico.

Še posebej nam je v čast, da poteka letošnje srečanje skupaj s **60 - letnico gozdarskega društva** v Mariboru oz. v severovzhodni Sloveniji. Od nekdanjega »Društva inženirjev in tehnikov« gozdarstva do današnjega »Podravskega gozdarskega društva« se je zvrstilo veliko mednarodnih srečanj, katerih nosilci so bili naši predhodniki. Pannonia je med vsemi edinstvena, saj dvomimo, da je tem času, tako dolgo, med temi državami, potekalo kakšno podobno strokovno druženje.

Danes ste gostje države, ki sodi med evropske države z največjim deležem gozdov. Ne glede na spremembe v družbeni ureditvi ostaja slovensko gozdarstvo vztrajno na poti sonaravnega, polifunkcionalnega in trajnostnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi, ki traja že več kot pol stoletja. Celotna Slovenija je priča že peti sodobni inventuri slovenskih gozdov (50 let sodobnega načrtovanja). Prvi gozdnogospodarski načrt na slovenskih tleh je bil narejen že davnega 1771. leta.

Letos bi vam radi prikazali naše poti in stranpoti pri spremembah v drevesni sestavi od nižinskih hrastovih gozdov do gorskih smrekovij. Pot nas bo vodila od vznožja pa do vrha Pohorja. Pohorje je eno pomembnejših gozdarskih območij v Sloveniji z bogato gozdarsko tradicijo, z mogočnimi gozdovi, ki ne služijo le gospodarjem ampak vedno bolj ljudem, ki ga obiskujejo ali živijo v njegovi bližini. Kot redke ostanke nekdanje pohorske divjine je tudi pragozd Šumik, ki ga bomo obiskali.

Naše druženje poteka v času, ki ga v Sloveniji imenujemo »Teden gozdov«. To je čas, ko se slovenska javnost ozira po gozdovih in prislunke gozdarjem, kako dihajo ti naši gozdovi. Tema letošnjega tedna gozdov je »Nacionalni gozdni program«, ki ga izdelujemo v državi za obdobje 2007 - 2013

V času našega srečanja ste vabljeni, da poveste svoje videnje našega pristopa k reševanju motenj in problemov v gozdovih.

Zahvala na tem mestu gre vsem, ki so gradili naše gozdarsko društvo na severovzhodu Slovenije, vsem, ki so gradili dobre sosedске odnose med gozdarji treh držav, vsem, ki so gradili Pannonio - Pannonio, kot simbol dobrih sosedov.

Vsem udeležencem in prijateljem gozda želimo, da tudi v prihodnje ne bi pozabili poti, ki so jo zgradili naši predhodniki. Dobrodošli na 34. srečanju Pannonie.



Mag. Jožef Mrakič

Gozdarji iz Maribora.

Mag. Emilijan Trafela

Predsednik Podravskega gozdarskega društva in
Vodja Zavoda za gozdove Slovenija OE Maribor

Direktor Gozdnega gospodarstva Maribor

Dear participants of the Pannonia meeting 2006!

The Pannonia meetings were trough out a great event for foresters from the three neighbour countries. They started when the world was still large and partitioned. Nowadays, when 34th Pannonia occurs, the world is small and joined into one big bazaar.

We have extra honour that this year's meeting coincides with **60th anniversary of the forest association** in Maribor. From the time of former »Forest engineer and technician association« till now a lot of international meetings were organized by our previous members.

However Pannonia is still unique. 34 annual meetings of forest experts from three neighbour countries mean something especial in Central and Eastern Europe.

Today and tomorrow you will be the guests of European country with almost the largest share of the forests. In spite of achieved fundamental changes in society, Slovenian forestry is well on the path to enclose to the natural, multifunctional and sustainable forest management, which runs even more than 50 years. For entire Slovenia five contemporary forest inventories were made and the first forest management plan was made in ancient year 1771.

During this year's meeting we wish to introduce you to our successful trials and also to disappointments (mistakes) that were happened during the process of changing the tree structure: starting with oak forests in lowland and going on with spruce forests in mountain region. Thus we'll travel up from foothills to the top of Pohorje Mountain that is one of significant forest areas in Slovenia having long and rich forestry tradition, with marvellous forests and exceptional natives. Furthermore there you will be able to discover a virgin forest "Šumik" as a bygone wildness remaining. We will visit it to become aware of natural way of changing of the tree composition.

Our meeting takes place in the week called »Forest week«. This is a time when Slovenian people are looking out for forests and hearkening to forest stewardship. The subject of this year FW is National forest programme for the period 2007 to 2013.

During our meeting at any moment you are warmly invited to tell us your opinion about solving our main problems.

We owe a great debt of thanks to all, who built our forest association and good terms with our neighbour foresters.

Pannonia is as a symbol of good neighbourhood. Let us don't forget this people, who built that.

We wish a warm welcome to the 34th meeting of Pannonia to all participants and to all friends of forest.



Mag. Jožef Mrakič

Foresters from Maribor.

Mag. Emilijan Trafela

President of Drava region Forest Association and
Head of Maribor regional unit of Slovenia Forest Service

Director of Forest Management of Maribor

A long, flowing, handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to Mag. Jožef Mrakič, written over a light-colored background.

Program:

1. DAN, petek, 26. maj 2006

Ura	Aktivnost
10.00	Slovenska Bistrica, Hotel Leonardo: sprejem in nastanitev udeležencev
10.30	Slovenska Bistrica, Hotel Leonardo: ▪ dobrodošlica ▪ uvodna predstavitev (PowerPoint)
12.00	Slovenska Bistrica, Hotel Leonardo: kosilo
13.30	Cigonca: terenski ogled hrastovih in bukovih gozdov
14.30	Odhod na Pohorje
15.00	Vinska klet
17.30	Tinčeva bajta: ▪ predstavitev: divjad in lovstvo ▪ družabni večer
22.00	Povratak v hotel Leonardo

2. DAN, sobota, 27. maj 2006

Ura	Aktivnost
9.00	Odhod iz Hotela Leonardo
10.00	Predstavitve: Pragozd Šumik
11.30	Črno jezero: ▪ predstavitev projekta Sustman ▪ predstavitev Natura 2000
13.00	Klopni vrh: ▪ predstavitev: prehrana gozdnih delavcev na Južnem Pohorju ▪ gozdarska malica (frika)
15.00	Odhod v Slovensko Bistrico

Programme:

1. DAY, Friday, 26th May 2006

Time	Activity
10.00	Slovenska Bistrica, Hotel Leonardo: Arrivals of participants,
10.30	Slovenska Bistrica, Hotel Leonardo: ▪ welcome ▪ Introduction (PowerPoint presentation)
12.00	Slovenska Bistrica, Hotel Leonardo: lunch
13.30	Cigonca: Tour through the oak and beech forests
14.30	Departure to Pohorje
15.00	Wine cellar
17.30	»Tinčeva bajta«: ▪ presentation: Forest wildlife and hunting ▪ social evening
22.00	Departure to Hotel Leonardo

2. DAY, SATURDAY, 27th May 2006

Time	Activity
9.00	Departure from Hotel Leonardo
10.00	Presentation: Virgin forest Šumik
11.30	Črno jezero: ▪ presentation of Sustman project ▪ presentation Natura 2000
13.00	Klopni vrh: ▪ presentation: Forestry Workers' Nutrition on Southern Part of Pohorje ▪ Forest lunch (frika)
15.00	Departure to Slovenska Bistrica

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Uvod

Gospodarjenje z gozdovi je povezano z reševanjem problemov, ki izvirajo in naravnih, gospodarskih in družbenih danosti. Pozitiven pristop pri reševanju problemov zahteva detajlno analizo stanja in postavitev dosegljivih ciljev ter racionalnih ukrepov pri gospodarjenju z gozdovi na podlagi dostopnega znanja in izkušenj.

Cilj srečanja Pannonia 2006 je predstavitev ovir za uspešno gospodarjenje in predlogov za njihovo reševanje na območju nižinskih hrastovih in bukovih gozdov Dravskega polja ter gorskih bukovih/smrekovih gozdov na Pohorju. Skupaj z ostalimi udeleženci strokovnega srečanja želimo postaviti okvire za reševanje temeljnih problemov, tudi na podlagi vpogleda v naravno stanje gozdov in primere dobrih praks na področju gospodarjenja z gozdovi. Drugačno gozdnogospodarsko okolje in gozdarska tradicija v Avstriji in Madžarski nam je lahko zelo pomemben vir novih idej na področju usmerjanja razvoja sestojev in gozdnogojitvenega ukrepanja.

Temeljni problemi, ki so povezani z bioekološkimi značilnostmi gozdov v Sloveniji so:

- Spremenjena drevesna sestava
- Poškodbe po divjadi na mladovju
- Porušeno razmerje razvojnih faz gozdnih sestojev
- Neustrezna debelinska struktura sestojev

Poudarek pri predstavitvah in razpravi bo na spremenjeni drevesni sestavi gozdnih sestojev kot temeljnem problemu, ki posledično negativno vpliva na celo vrsto procesov v gozdnih sestojih. Te negativne procese in njihovo reševanje želimo predstaviti na državnem (Slovenija) in na lokalnem nivoju (Cigonca, Pohorje).

Introduction

Forest management is often accompanied with solving of problems, which depend on natural, of economic and of social factors. Positive approach to problem solving demands analysis of present conditions and setting up of achievable goals, which can be achieved with rational forest management measures, based on accessible knowledge and experiences.

Goal of Pannonia 2006 meeting is presentation of barriers for successful forest management and of proposals for their rescuing on the example of lowland oak/beech and beech forests of upper Drava field on one hand and of mountain beech/spruce forests on Pohorje. We want to set frames for solving of fundamental problems together with other participants of professional meeting, based on analysis of natural conditions of forests and on best practices examples. Differences in forest management and forestry tradition in Austria and Hungary can be an important source of new ideas on the field of guidance of stand development and silvicultural management.

Main problems, which are connected with bioecological characteristics of forests in Slovenia are:

- Changed tree species composition
- Game browsing injuries on young stands
- Structure of forest stands developmental stages
- DBH structure of stands

Special emphasis in presentations will be put on changed tree species composition of forest stands as a fundamental problem that negatively influences on whole variety of processes in forest stands. The negative consequences will be introduced on state (Slovenia) and on local level (Cigonca, Pohorje).

Stanje gozdov v Sloveniji

Slovenija spada med najbolj gozdnete države v Evropi, saj gozdovi poraščajo preko 57% njene površine (1.170.000 ha). Površina slovenskih gozdov se povečuje že prek 120 let. V državni lasti je 27% gozdov, v zasebni pa 73%. V letu 2005 je povprečna lesna zaloga znašala 257 m³/ha, povprečni prirastek pa 6,4 m³/ha/leto.

Najpomembnejša drevesna vrsta je bukev (31% lesne zaloge), sledi pa ji smreka (32%). Smrekova rastišča v Sloveniji obsegajo le 3% gozdov. Večina smrekovih sestojev v Sloveniji je tako antropogenega izvora.

Sanitarni posek, ki je posledica predvsem spremenjene drevesne sestave gozdnih sestojev (podlubniki in vetrolomi) je v letu 2005 znašal 1.200.000 m³, kar je kar 37% celotnega poseka.

Condition of forests in Slovenia

Slovenia is one of the most wooded states in Europe. Forests cover over 57% of total area (1.170.000 ha). The area of Slovene forests increases during last 120 years.

State forest represent 27% of total forests area and private 73%. The growing stock of Slovenian forests according to year 2005 data amounts to 252 m³/ha and annual increment to 6.4 m³/ha. Most important tree species are beech (31% of growing stock) and spruce (32%). Spruce sites in Slovenia represent only 3% of forest sites. Majority of spruce stands Slovenia have an antropogenic origin.

Sanitary cut, which is predominantly consequence of changed tree species composition (bark-beetle in windbreak) represented in year 2005 1.200.000 m³ or 37% entire wood felling in Slovenia.



Hrastovi in hrastovo-bukovi gozdovi na Cigonci

Gozdovi Cigonce predstavljajo primer nižinskih hrastovih in bukovih gozdov na prehodu v gričevnat svet.

Opis problemov:

- Zgodovina gozdov Cigonce je zelo podobna zgodovini srednjeevropskega gozda. Zaradi kratkoročnih gospodarskih interesov so v preteklosti vnašali rastišču neprimerne drevesne vrste, predvsem smreko. Njena neustreznost je vzrok za razgradnjo sestojev danes, predvsem zaradi gradacij podlubnikov in pogostih vetrolomov.

- Zaradi hidromelioracij v sestojih in na kmetijskih površinah v okolici se je spremenil vodni režim v tleh. Spremenjene vodne razmere v tleh so vzrok sušenju hrasta, predvsem doba.

Rešitve: Snovanje mladega gozda s pomočjo sadnje mora upoštevati vse mikrorastiščne posebnosti (ustrezna prostorska zmes) in tudi spremenjen vodni režim v tleh. Neuporaba kemičnih sredstev omejuje možnosti ukrepanja, potrebna zaščita pred divjadjo pa močno vpliva na ceno sanacije. Povprečna cena osnovanja mladega gozda znaša 4200 EUR/ha.

Oak and oak/beechn forests of Cigonca

Forests of Cigonca represent an example of lowland oak and beech forests.

Description of problems:

- History of Cigonca forests is very similar to history of Central European forest. Because of short-term economic interests in the past unsuitable tree species has been introduced, above all spruce. Its unsuitability is a cause for decomposition of stands today, above all because of bark beetle attacks and of frequent windbreaks.

- Because of hydromeliorations of agricultural surfaces in surroundings, soil water regime has been changed. Changed water regime affects on oak health condition.

Solutions: Establishment of young stands with planting have to consider all micro-sites differences (suitable spatial species mixture) and also changed water regime in floor. Absence of chemical treatment restricts the possibility of silvicultural measures. Necessary protection against game browsing influences on costs of stand establishment strongly. Average price of establishment of young forest amounts to 4200 EUR/ha.



Gozdovi bukve, jelke in smreke na Pohorju

Pohorski gozdovi predstavljajo obsežne sestoje smreke, bukve in jelke s primesjo gorskega javorja in macesna na gorskem platoju in pobočjih.

Opis problemov:

Smrekove monokulture (3-4 generacija smreke) na Pohorju so posledica gospodarjenja z gozdovi v 18. in 19. stoletju, ki je vnašalo in enostransko pospeševalo smreko na rastiščih listavcev. Obseg zasmrečenih gozdov na bukovih rastiščih obsega danes cca 27 000 ha ali 30% celotne gozdne površine. Spremenjena naravna drevesna sestava negativno vpliva na gozdna tla, pospešuje njihovo degradacijo, enodobni gozdovi so biološko in statično nestabilni, nevitálni, naravna regeneracija pa je onemogočena.

Rešitve: Sanacija stanja

poteka s podsadnjo in vnosom listavcev v zasmrečene sestoje. Glavni cilj je biološka melioracija degradiranih gozdnih tal, povečanje biotske pestrosti in stabilnosti sestojev. Usmeritve za podsadnjo listavcev smo razvili na podlagi evropskega projekta SUSTMAN in na podlagi lastnih izkušenj ter bodo predstavljene na terenu.

Beech/silver fir/spruce forests Pohorje

Main tree species in forests on Pohorje are spruce, beech and silver fir with addition of sycamore maple and larch on mountain plateau and slopes.



Description of problems: Spruce monocultures (3rd to 4th generation of spruce) on Pohorje are consequence of forest management in 18th and 19th century, that was introducing spruce on broadleaves sites. Extent of man made spruce forests on beech sites comprises today cca 27 000 ha or 30% of entire forest surface. Changed natural tree species composition negatively influences on forest soil, accelerate degradation of forest stands and affects on their biological and mechanical stability. Natural regeneration is often impossible.

Solutions: Revitalisation of forest stands is possible with underplanting of deciduous trees in antropogenic spruce stands. Main goal is biological melioration of degraded forest soil, enlargement of biotic diversity and stability of stands. Guidelines for underplanting of broadleaves has been developed in European project SUSTMAN and on our own silvicultural experiences.

Divjad-in lov na Pohorju

Na Pohorju gospodarji z divjadjo Gojitveno lovišče Pohorje, ki deluje v okviru Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije – Območna enota Maribor. Gojitveno lovišče Pohorje leži na pogorju Pohorja v severovzhodni Sloveniji ob meji z Avstrijo. Razteza se na površini 32.000 ha in zavzema nadmorsko višino od 600 do 1543 m nadmorske višine (Črni vrh).

Goste vodijo naši lovski čuvaji, ki so predvsem odlični poznavalci narave in divjadi. Poleg tega so vsi domačini, ki živijo v revirju in za revir. Njihovo osnovno načelo, ki jih vodi pri zahtevnem delu, je lovska etika, spoštovanje narave in občutek do sočloveka. Njihovo poklicno usmerjenost je izoblikovalo Pohorje.

Naši lovski gostje lahko prenočujejo v lovskih kočah v prelepem naravnem okolju, koče so namenjene predvsem gostom, ki pred udobnost hotelskih sob postavljajo bivanje v čistih, vendar skromnih prostorih v sredi lovišča.

V Gojitvenem lovišču Pohorje živijo številne vrste divjadi, vendar je lov omejen na naslednje vrste: srnjad (*Capreolus capreolus*), jelenjad (*Cervus elephus*), gams (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) in divji prašič (*Sus scrofa*).

Posebnost našega lovišča je lov na gamsa. Razmeroma lahek dostop do gamsovih revirjev omogoča, da lahko pri nas lovijo to vrsto divjadi tudi starejši lovci, oziroma lovci z manj solidno telesno kondicijo.

Game and hunting on Pohorje

The breeding hunting ground Pohorje takes care of the game in Pohorje and it works as a part of Slovenia Forest Service – Regional Unit Maribor. Breeding hunting ground Pohorje is situated in the mountain chain of Pohorje in the north-east of Slovenia, near the Austrian border. It extends over an area of 32.000 hectares and it is situated from 600 to 1543 metres above sea level (Črni vrh).

Guests are led by our gamekeepers, who are experts in nature and game. They are helped by those living on the hunting grounds. Their basic principal, which guides them in carrying their work, is hunting ethics, respect for nature and their fellowmen. Their professional orientation was shaped by Pohorje.

Our hunting guests can stay overnight in hunting lodges in beautiful natural surrounding. The hunting lodges are designed especially for guests, who prefer staying somewhere clean but modest of the hunting ground rather than in hotel rooms.

Numerous kinds of game live in Breeding hunting ground Pohorje, but their hunting is restricted to the following kinds: roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), red deer (*Cervus elephus*), chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) and boar (*Sus scrofa*).

The speciality of our hunting ground is the hunting of chamois. Relatively easy access to chamois hunting grounds enables even older hunters who are not in good physical condition to hunt this kind of game.



Pragozd Šumik

Pragozd Šumik je kljub majhni površini pomemben pri raziskovanju slovenskih gozdov. Je edini pragozdni ostanek na nekarbonatni matični podlagi. Sestoj na površini 20 ha je dobro ohranjen ostanek nekdanj prevladujočih kisloljubnih bukov jelogov gozdov (Luzulo – Abieti – Fagetum) na severnih pobočjih Pohorja. Na teh rastiščih so pod vplivom človeka nastali gozdni sestoji različnih oblik: od monokultur smreke, čistih jelovih sestojev do naravnnejših oblik gozda z višjim deležem bukve. Ker je tovrstno rastišče na Pohorju razširjeno, ohranjenih oblik naravnega gozda na njem pa malo, je pomen tega pragozda za gozdarje izjemen. V njem se lahko poučimo o naravnih procesih, ki narekujejo razvoj gozda.

Pragozdni rezervat je zaščiteno od leta 1967. Leži na strmih pobočjih ob potoku Lobnica na nadmorski višini 795 – 1150 m. V varovanem območju je moč opazovati geološke, hidrološke in botanične posebnosti.

Virgin forest Šumik

Virgin forest Šumik is important for forestry research in Slovenia regardless of its small area.

It's the only virgin forest remain on non-carbonate ground. Present forest stand on 20 ha is well preserved remain of Beech and Fir forest site on acid soil (Luzulo – Abieti – Fagetum) which once grew on northern slopes of Pohorje. This kind of forests were influenced by agricultural activities and mostly changed into spruce or fir monocultures or more nature-like stands with more beech. The fact, that this forest site is very common on Pohorje and unchanged stands on this sites are very rare, gives a huge importance to virgin forest remain for foresters. Here we can learn about natural processes, which are responsible for forest development.

Virgin forest remain was protected by law in 1967. It lies on steep slope near the Lobnica stream, 795 – 1150 m above sea level. We can observe some geological, hydrological and botanical rarities in protected zone.



Gozdni delavci na Južnem Pohorju

Pri izkoriščanju gozdnih površin na Pohorju ločimo dve obdobji. Prvo je pred povezavo Maribora z železniško progo in drugo po letu 1846, ko je železniška proga dosegla mesto ob Dravi. Za tako imenovano predželezniško obdobje je značilno, da so pohorski les uporabljali v fužinarstvu, steklarstvu, za domače potrebe in na severnem Pohorju za prodajo (splavarjenje po Dravi). Začetki intenzivnejšega izkoriščanja gozdov na Pohorju sodijo v 60-letja 19. stoletja, ko je bila vzpostavljena železniška zveza s Trstom in Reko. Obe mesti sta potrebovali mnogo stavbnega in drugega lesa, obenem pa sta ga v velikih količinah spravljali na svetovni trg. Razen tega je bila železnica sama velik potrošnik lesa.

Prehrana gozdnih delavcev

Prehrana gozdnih delavcev je bila pomemben faktor, od katerega je bil odvisen delovni učinek in zdravstveno stanje delavcev.

Gozdni delavci, ki so bivali čez teden na delovišču, so si pripravljali hrano sami.

Poglavitna hrana so bili koruzni žganci ali polenta, slanina in sir. Kruha so jedli zelo malo, zraven polente so včasih imeli kislo zelje, gobovo juho ali prežganko. Radi so si privoščili kavo. Posebne jedi so bile:

- »holbič«: v kuhan krompir zamešan koruzni zdrob in to zabeljeno s slanino
- »puntšterc«: zmes vode, moke, jajc in masti
- »frika«: pražena slanina, koščki sira in morda še jajca ali koščki klobase. V to so namakali narezane koške polente. Za to jed se domneva, da je italijanskega izvora.

Zajtrk, kosilo in večerja se v glavnem niso razlikovali. Hrano so si prinašali na delovišča v nahrbtnikih ob ponedeljkih, ko so prihajali od doma. Kuhal si je vsak delavec sam. Imej je dve ponvi; prva je bila za krompir in koruzno polento, druga pa za slanino ali mast. S seboj so imeli še lonček za kavo.

Forestry Workers on Southern Part of Pohorje

The history of the wood exploitation on Pohorje mountain can be divided into two different periods. The first took time before the railway reached the city of Maribor. In that time timber from Pohorje was used for the purpose of iron and glass production and also as a construction wood. At northern part of Pohorje timber was sold to the wood dealers and transported by water.



More intensive exploitation begun in the middle of 19th century, after the railway connection between Trieste and Rijeka had been finished. Both cities had great demands for wood. The railway itself was also a significant wood consumer.

Forestry Workers' Nutrition

The forestry workers' nutrition was important factor of working efficiency and health condition of the workers.

During working week they lived on the field where they were working. They prepared their meals by themselves.

Hard-boiled maize porridge, bacon and cheese were known as main ingredients of their nutrition. Sometimes the pickled cabbage, mushroom or browning flour soup were added to porridge. They didn't eat a lot of bread. The workers preferred to

drink a coffee.

Their special dishes were:

- »holbič«: cooked potatoes mixed with maize groats, buttered by bacon.
- »puntšterc«: mixture of water, flour, eggs and lard.
- »frika«: slices of porridge soaked into roast bacon with added pieces of cheese, possibly eggs and small pieces of sausage. The dish could originate from Italy.

However the breakfast, lunch and dinner looked almost similar. On Mondays, when they had returned to work from their homes, the food for the whole week was brought in the backpacks. Everyone had two pans. The first was designed for cooking the potatoes and maize porridge. The second—one was intended for roasting the bacon and lard. Beside these the small coffee pot was a part of binding equipment.

Območja Natura 2000 v Sloveniji

Vlada Republike Slovenije je 29. aprila 2004 z Uredbo o posebnih varstvenih območjih določila območja Natura 2000 v Sloveniji.

Določenih je bilo 286 območij, od tega 260 na podlagi direktive o habitatih in 26 na podlagi direktive o pticah. Območja zajemajo 36 odstotkov površine Slovenije. Večji del območij porašča gozd, velik je delež površin brez vegetacije (pretežno stene), pomemben je tudi delež travnišč. V prejšnjih zavarovanih območjih (Triglavskem narodnem parku, regijskih in krajinskih parkih ter rezervatih in naravnih spomenikih) je 25 odstotkov skupne površine Natura 2000 območij. Območja, izločena po obeh direktivah se prekrivajo, saj je 60 odstotkov površin, predlaganih na podlagi direktive o habitatih, znotraj predlaganih posebnih varstvenih območij po direktivi o pticah.

Natura 2000 Areas in Slovenia

On April 29th 2004 the Natura 2000 sites were proclaimed by the Slovenian Government, when The Ordinance of Especial Protected Area was published. 286 areas were defined, 260 of them based on The Habitat Directive and the rest 26 founded on the The Birds Directive basis. Today 36% of Slovenia is included in Natura 2000. The majority of declared sites is in forests. Some defined areas are not covered by vegetation layer (open bedrock). Furthermore the partition of meadowlands is also significant. Before the ordinance was adopted, 25% of Natura 2000 areas has been already under protection within Triglav National Park, regional parks, reserves and natural monuments.



Almost 60% of areas, connected with Habitat Directive are lying in regions proposed by Birds Directive.

Območja Natura 2000 v mariborskem GGO

V Mariborskem gozdnogospodarskem območju je določenih 28 območij Natura 2000, od tega jih je 24 določenih na podlagi direktive o habitatih in 4 na podlagi direktive o pticah. Območja Natura 2000 zajemajo 28 odstotkov površine mariborskega GGO. Večji del območij porašča gozd, saj je delež gozda v območjih Natura 2000 kar 60 %. Od skupne površine gozdov v GGO (95.326 ha) je v območju Natura 2000 40,4 % gozdov. Najbolj razširjeni gozdni habitati v območjih Natura 2000 so srednjeevropski bukovi gozdovi na kisljih tleh, ilirski bukovski gozdovi, hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi, srednjeevropska obrežna bela vrbovja, gorska barja z rušjem in barjanska smrekovja.

Območja Natura 2000 v mariborskem GGO

V Mariborskem gozdnogospodarskem območju je določenih 28 območij Natura 2000, od tega jih je 24 določenih na podlagi direktive

o habitatih in 4 na podlagi direktive o pticah. Območja Natura 2000 zajemajo 28 odstotkov površine mariborskega GGO. Večji del območij porašča gozd, saj je delež gozda v območjih Natura 2000 kar 60 %. Od skupne površine gozdov v GGO (95.326 ha) je v območju Natura 2000 40,4 % gozdov. Najbolj razširjeni gozdni habitati v območjih Natura 2000 so srednjeevropski bukovski gozdovi na kisljih tleh, ilirski bukovski gozdovi, hrastovo-belogabrovi gozdovi, srednjeevropska obrežna bela vrbovja, gorska barja z rušjem in barjanska smrekovja.



Natura 2000 Areas in Maribor Forest Management Region

Within Maribor Forest Management Region 28 Natura 2000 areas were defined. 24 of them were determined by Habitat Directive and the remaining 4 by Birds Directive.

Thus 28% of region surface is involved in Natura 2000 and by 60% covered with forests. 40% of total region area (95.326 ha) appertains to Natura 2000.

The most common forest habitats comprised in Natura 2000 are Illyrian beech forests, Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests, Eastern European poplar-willow forests, Bog woodland and Sphagnum spruce woods.

SREČANJE SO PRIPRAVILI (MEETING ORGANIZED BY)



PODRAVSKO GOZDARSKO DRUŠTVO
(DRAVA REGION FOREST ASSOCIATION)



ZAVOD ZA GOZDOVE SLOVENIJE - OE MARIBOR
(SLOVENIA FOREST SERVICE - RU MARIBOR)

SPONZORJI (SPONSORED BY)



GOZDNO GOSPODARSTVO MARIBOR
(FOREST MANAGEMENT OF MARIBOR)



OBČINA RUŠE
(THE RUŠE COMMUNE)



MOGA D.O.O.

PRISPEVKI (CONTRIBUTIONS)

Mag. Andrej Breznikar, univ. dipl. ing.

- Uvod (Introduction)
- Stanje gozdov v Sloveniji (Condition of forests in Slovenia)
- Hrastovi in hrastovo-bukovi gozdovi na Cigonci (Oak and oak/beece forests of Cigonca)
- Gozdovi bukve, jelke in smreke na Pohorju (Beech/silver fir/spruce forests Pohorje)

Martin Krajnc, univ. dipl. ing.

- Divjad in lov na Pohorju (Game and hunting on Pohorje)

Alojz Pucko, univ. dipl. ing.

- Pragozd Šumik (Virgin forest Šumik)

Darko Pristovnik, univ. dipl. ing.

- Gozdni delavci na Južnem Pohorju (Forestry Workers on Southern Part of Pohorje)

Mag. Ljubo Cenčič, univ. dipl. ing.

- Območja Natura 2000 v Sloveniji (Natura 2000 Areas in Slovenia)

FOTOGRAFIJE (PHOTO BY)

Samo Jenčič, univ. dipl. ing., Mag. Andrej Breznikar univ. dipl. ing.;
dr. Matjaž Čater, univ. dipl. ing., Nenad Zagorac, univ. dipl. ing.

OBLIKOVANJE (DESIGNED BY)

Nenad Zagorac, univ. dipl. ing.

SEZNAM GOSTOV

Udeleženci iz Nagykanizsa:

- Nemes Zoltán
- Varga Attila
- Kreiner Roland

Udeleženci iz Szombathely:

- Bugán József (e-mail: buganj@szgotthard.szherdeszet.hu)
- Szobota Csaba (e-mail: szobotacs@szherdeszet.hu)
- Zsuppán Ernő (e-mail: zsuppane@sarvar.szherdeszet.hu)

Udeleženci iz Gradišćanskega:

- Hubert Himmelmayer (e-mail: hubert.himmelmayer@bgld.gv.at)
- Andreas Leitgeb (e-mail: andreas.leitgeb@bgld.gv.at)
- Gilbert Plank (e-mail: gilbert.plank@bgld.gv.at)
- Otto Scheu.

Udeleženci iz Murske Sobotе:

- Kovač Štefan (e-mail: kovac.stefan@zgs.gov.si)
- Bratkovič Vlado

LIST OF GUESTS

Participants from Nagykanizsa:

- Nemes Zoltán
- Varga Attila
- Kreiner Roland

Participants from Szombathely:

- Bugán József (e-mail: buganj@szgotthard.szherdeszet.hu)
- Szobota Csaba (e-mail: szobotacs@szherdeszet.hu)
- Zsuppán Ernő (e-mail: zsuppane@sarvar.szherdeszet.hu)

Participants from »Burgenland«:

- Hubert Himmelmayer (e-mail: hubert.himmelmayer@bgld.gv.at)
- Andreas Leitgeb (e-mail: andreas.leitgeb@bgld.gv.at)
- Gilbert Plank (e-mail: gilbert.plank@bgld.gv.at)
- Otto Scheu.

Participants from Murska Sobotа:

- Kovač Štefan (e-mail: kovac.stefan@zgs.gov.si)
- Bratkovič Vlado

