



Univerza v Mariboru

Fakulteta za naravoslovje
in matematiko

UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

Predmet:	Uvod v varstvo narave
Course title:	Introduction to nature conservation

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Ekologija z naravovarstvom, 1. stopnje		2	4
Ecology with nature protection, 1st. degree			

Vrsta predmeta / Course type

Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code:

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Sem. vaje Tutorial	Lab. vaje Laboratory work	Teren. vaje Field work	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
40	5			15	90	5

Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer:

Jeziki / Languages: Predavanja / Lectures:
Vaje / Tutorial:

Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti: Prerequisites:

Vsebina:
Ena največjih kriz, s katerimi se spopada človeštvo, je biodiverzitetna kriza. Naravovarstvo je utemeljeno s paradigmami varstvene biologije, z zakonodajo in je velikokrat temelj lokalnih, regionalnih in nacionalnih družbenih razvojnih priložnosti. Načini varstva narave so zelo različni in

Content (Syllabus outline):
One of the biggest recognized crisis on the World is biodiversity loss. Nature conservation is founded in paradigms of conservation biology and in the legislation. It is often the basis for local, regional and national development perspectives. Methods in nature conservation are diverse and include the efforts of public

obsegajo delo državnih služb, nevladnih organizacij in posameznikov. Obstajajo nacionalni in mednarodni instrumenti varstva narave (Rdeči seznam, konvencije, nacionalna in druga zakonodaja...). Varstvo narave je krizna disciplina, zato je posebej pomembna njena učinkovitost. Obstaja velik razkorak med »teoretičnim varstvom« na papirju (v konvencijah, namerah, zakonodaji) in manifestiranim (implementacija zakonodaje, izboljšanje stanja na terenu, renaturacije...). Družbeni pomen varstva narave je predvsem v ohranjanju ekosistemskih storitev, od katerih je neposredno odvisno tudi človeštvo. Eno pomembnejših orodij varstva narave danes so naravni rezervati. Rezervate vzpostavljamo z namenom, da ohranimo diverzitetu bioloških komponent in ekoloških procesov, ki bi jih zaradi degradacije izgubili. Rezervati imajo tudi pomembno izobraževalno vlogo in služijo kot primeri trajnostnega razvoja, pri čemer je trajnostni razvoj treba obravnavati na ekološkem, ekonomskem in socialnem nivoju. Rezervati prispevajo k ohranjanju ekosistemskih storitev, brez katerih bi človeška družba čutila velike posledice. Zato je pomembno kako izbiramo rezervatne površine in kako z njimi upravljamo. Učinkovitost rezervata je odvisna najmanj od petih kritičnih dejavnikov – velikosti rezervata, raznovrstnosti in dinamike, krajinskega konteksta, pufrskih pasov in koridorjev. Velikokrat je pred vzpostavljanjem rezervata treba najprej izvesti restavriranje, torej ponovno vzpostaviti prvotno stanje. Trajnostno upravljanje z rezervati zagotavljamo na različne načine, trend novejših generacij rezervatov je v njihovi multipli rabi in integraciji, pri čemer so bistvenega pomena znanstvene/strokovne podlage, jasni cilji in v primeru različnih rab (npr. varstvo, turizem, kmetijstvo...) njihova uravnoteženost v smeri doseganja ciljev rezervata.

services, NGO's and individuals. There are numerous national and international instruments, e.g. Red lists, conventions, legislation... Nature conservation is a crisis discipline where its efficiency is of crucial importance. Discrepancy is evident between theoretical conservation on the paper and its manifestation in the field. Humankind depends to a very large extent on ecosystem services - their preservation is one of the major public benefits of nature conservation. Creation of nature reserves is nowadays one of the most important nature conservation tools. Reserves are established to preserve the diversity of biological components and ecological processes that would otherwise be lost due to degradation. Furthermore, reserves have an important role in public education and they serve as examples of sustainable development at the ecological, economic and social level. Reserves contribute to preservation of ecosystem services that are dramatically important for the society, too. Therefore selection of appropriate areas and their management are among the most important questions in the process of establishment and management of the reserves. Effectiveness of the reserve depends upon five factors – its size, heterogeneity and dynamics, landscape context, buffers, and corridors. Previous to establishment, restoration must often take place at the area. Sustainable management in the reserves can be assured by its multiple-use (e.g. conservation, tourism, farming practices etc.) but it should be science-based, clear aim-oriented and well balanced.

Temeljni literatura in viri / Readings:

Obvezna literatura:

Lovejoy, T.E. & L. Hannah (Eds.) (2019): Biodiversity and Climate Change. Transforming the Biosphere. Yale University Press.

Jackson, A.L.R. (2018): Conserving Europe's Wildlife Law and Policy of the Natura 2000 Network of Protected Areas. Earthscan.

Dodatna literatura:

Finlayson, C.M., Arthington, A.H. & J. Pittock (Eds.) (2017): Freshwater Ecosystems in Protected Areas. Conservation and Management. Earthscan.

Burkhard, B., Maes, J. & A. Teller (Eds.) (2017): Mapping Ecosystem Services. Pensoft Publishers.

Begon, M., Howarth, R.W. & C.R. Townsend (2014): Essentials of Ecology. Wiley.

Rannow, S. & M. Neubert (Eds.) (2014): Managing Protected Areas in Central and Eastern Europe Under Climate Change. Springer-Verlag.

Primack, R.B. (2014): Essentials of Conservation Biology. Sinauer Associates.

Alexander, M. (2013): Management Planning for Nature Conservation. A Theoretical Basis & Practical Guide. Springer-Verlag.

Joachim Claudet (Ed.) (2011): Marine Protected Areas. A Multidisciplinary Approach. Cambridge University Press.

Stolton, S. & N. Dudley (2010): Arguments for Protected Areas. Multiple Benefits for Conservation and Use. Earthscan.

Keulartz, J. & G. Leistra (2008): Legitimacy in European Nature Conservation Policy. Case Studies in Multilevel Governance. Springer-Verlag.

Warren, J., Lawson, C. & K. Belcher (2004): The Agri-Environment. Cambridge University Press.

Cilji in kompetence:

Študentje spoznajo mehanizme in načine za učinkovito varstvo narave na lokalnem, regionalnem, nacionalnem in globalnem nivoju. Seznanijo se s pomenom strokovnega in znanstvenega dela v varstvu narave (pomen podatkov za odločanje, monitoringa). Spoznajo, zakaj je varstvo narave pomembno za družbeni razvoj z ekološkega, ekonomskega in socialno-političnega področja. Razumejo potrebo kompleksnega pristopa pri vzpostavljanju in upravljanju z naravnimi rezervati.

Objectives and competences:

Students become aware of mechanisms and methods for successful nature conservation at the local, regional, national and international scale. They recognize the need of expert and scientific based approach in nature conservation and become aware of the importance of nature-conservation from ecological, socio-political and economical perspective. They understand the importance of complex approach in establishing and managing nature reserves.

Predvideni študijski rezultati:

Študentje (se) bodo:

-Spoznali kratko zgodovino varstva narave pri nas in v svetu.

-Seznanili s primeri učinkovitih naravovarstvenih praks na različnih nivojih pri nas in v tujini (zavarovana območja, njihovo upravljanje, vključevanje javnosti).

Intended learning outcomes:

Students will:

-acquire knowledge of history of nature conservation in Slovenia and in the World

-become familiar with examples of efficient nature-conservation at different levels in SLO and abroad

-become aware of the role of public

-Spoznali pomen družbene odgovornosti in prostovoljstva ter vloge posameznika v varstvu narave.

-Spoznali povezanost varstva narave in ohranjanja ekosistemskih storitev.

-Spoznali največje dejavnike ogrožanja narave in biodiverzitete na globalnem nivoju in pri nas (globalno segrevanje, int. kmetijstvo, netrajnostni posegi, deforestacija) ter mehanizme ukrepanja za njihovo preprečevanje oz. omilitev (denimo Program razvoja podeželja, kmetijsko – okoljski ukrepi...).

-Seznani z delom državnih in nevladnih organizacij s področja varstva narave pri nas.

- Seznani s pomenom strokovne, znanstvene in etične legitimnosti v varstvu narave.

-Spoznali pomen vključevanja javnosti in izobraževanja za doseganje ciljev varstva narave.

-Spoznali pravna (Direktive, Konvencije...) in finančna orodja (nacionalni in mednarodni mehanizmi – fundacije MAVA, Euronatur, CEPF, LIFE+...) za doseganje ciljev varstva narave.

-Razumeli pomen vzpostavljanja naravnih rezervatov z vidika ohranjanja biodiverzitete in zagotavljanja ekosistemskih storitev.

-Seznani z mednarodnimi in nacionalnimi postopki za vzpostavljanje naravnih rezervatov.

-Razumeli nujne korake pri načrtovanju naravnih rezervatov.

-Seznani z elementi načrta upravljanja naravnega rezervata in razumeli pomen njegove priprave.

-Razumeli pomen conacije naravnih rezervatov in metodologijo za opredelitev con.

-Seznani s primeri dobrih praks trajnostnega upravljanja z naravnimi rezervati na vseh treh nivojih – naravovarstvenem, ekonomskem in socialnem.

-Spoznali vlogo naravnih rezervatov v širšem družbenem kontekstu (varstvo biodiverzitete, ohranjanje ekosistemskih storitev, izobraževanje, povezovanje in sodelovanje različnih sektorjev, vključevanje domačinov, omogočanje regionalnega razvoja, integracija

responsibility and of individuals in nature conservation

-understand the connection between nature conservation and protection of ecosystem services

-recognize factors with largest negative effect on nature and biodiversity globally (global warming, intensive agriculture, unsustainable activities, deforestation) and mechanisms to prevent or mitigate their effects (e.g. Rural development programme, agri-environmental schemes...)

-become familiar with the work of governmental and NGO's in the field of nature conservation

-become aware of the importance of expert, scientific and ethical background in nature conservation

-understand the role of including public and education in achieving goals of nature conservation

-become familiar with the legislative (directives, conventions) and financial instruments (foundations, MAVA, Euronatur, CEPF, LIFE+...) for nature conservation

-become aware of importance of nature reserves establishing for biodiversity and ecosystem services protection,

-acquire knowledge on international and national procedures for establishing nature reserves,

-understand basic steps in nature reserve planning,

- acquire knowledge on how to prepare an effective management plan for nature reserve and become aware of the importance of its preparation,

-understand importance of conation in reserves and become familiar with the conation methodology,

- become familiar with best-practice examples of sustainable management in nature reserves at all three levels – ecological, economical and socio-political,

-realize the multiple role of nature reserves in broad social context (protecting biodiversity, preserving ecosystem services, education,

vseh skupin javnosti in družbe, krepitev prostovoljstva, spodbujanje trajnostne rabe, zdravega načina življenja, itd.)

multiple sector linking and cooperation, integrating local people, enabling regional development perspectives, integration of all groups of civil society and public, stimulating volunteering, sustainable use of natural resources, healthy life style etc.)

Metode poučevanja in učenja:

Predavanja, diskusije, seminarji, konzultacije, terensko delo

Learning and teaching methods:

Lectures, discussions, seminars, consultations, field work

Delež (v %) /

Načini ocenjevanja:

Weight (in %)

Assessment:

Pisni izpit	70	Written examination
Seminarska naloga	30	Seminar

Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:

BASLE, Tilen, MIHELČIČ, Tomaž (urednik, avtor), KMECL, Primož (urednik, avtor), DENAC, Katarina (urednik, avtor), KOCE, Urška (urednik, avtor), VREZEC, Al (urednik, avtor), DENAC, Damijan (urednik, avtor). *Atlas ptic Slovenije : popis gnezdilk 2002-2017*. 1. natis. Ljubljana: Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije, 2019. 603 str., ilustr., fotogr., zvd., portreti. ISBN 978-961-6674-33-1. [COBISS.SI-ID [299139584](#)]

BOŽIČ, Luka, DENAC, Damijan. *Naravni rezervat Ormoške lagune*. 1. izd. Ljubljana: Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije, 2017. 103 str., ilustr., zvd. ISBN 978-961-6674-28-7. [COBISS.SI-ID [291527936](#)]

DENAC, Damijan, ŠUMRADA, Tanja. Modern hunting legislation for Slovenia : a successful campaign against opening of the hunting bird list. V: SACKL, Peter (ur.), FERGER, Stefan W. (ur.). *Adriatic Flyway - bird conservation on the Balkans : proceedings of the Second Adriatic Flyway Conference in Durrës, Albania, 1 - 3 October 2014*. [Radolfzell]: EuroNatur. 2017, str. 66-73, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID [3973256](#)]

RAC, Ilona, DENAC, Damijan, ERJAVEC, Emil, JUVANČIČ, Luka. Nature conservation enabling social security in farming in Središče ob Dravi (Slovenia) : case study SI-4. V: HART, Kaley (ur.). *Developing innovative and participatory approaches for PG/ESS delivery (WP4) : Case study reports - Step 1-2*. [London: Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP). 2016], str. [1-24]. <http://pegasus.ieep.eu/resources-list>. [COBISS.SI-ID [3885960](#)]

RADOVIČ, Andreja, KATI, Vassiliki, PERČEC TADIČ, Melita, DENAC, Damijan, KOTROŠAN, Dražen. Modelling the spatial distribution of White Stork *Ciconia ciconia* breeding populations in Southeast Europe. *Bird study : the journal of the British trust for ornithology*, ISSN 0006-3657, 2015, vol. 62, no. 1, str. 106 -114, doi: [10.1080/00063657.2014.981502](https://doi.org/10.1080/00063657.2014.981502). [COBISS.SI-ID [3324751](#)]

TOME, Davorin, DENAC, Damijan. Survival and development of predator avoidance in the post-fledging period of the Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*) : consequences for conservation measures. *Journal für Ornithologie = : Journal of ornithology (1853. Print)*, ISSN 0021-8375, 2012, vol. 153, no. 1, str. 131-138. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10336-011-0713-2>, doi: [10.1007/s10336-011-0713-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10336-011-0713-2). [COBISS.SI-ID [2387535](#)]

BOŽIČ, Luka, DENAC, Damijan. Population dynamics of five riverbed breeding bird species on the lower Drava River, NE Slovenia. *Acrocephalus*, 2017, letn. 38, št. 174/175, str. 85-126.

DENAC, Katarina, KMECL, Primož, DOMANJKO, Gregor, DENAC, Damijan. Trendi ptic kmetijske krajine na Goričkem. *Acrocephalus*, 2017, letn. 38, št. 174/175, str. 127-159.