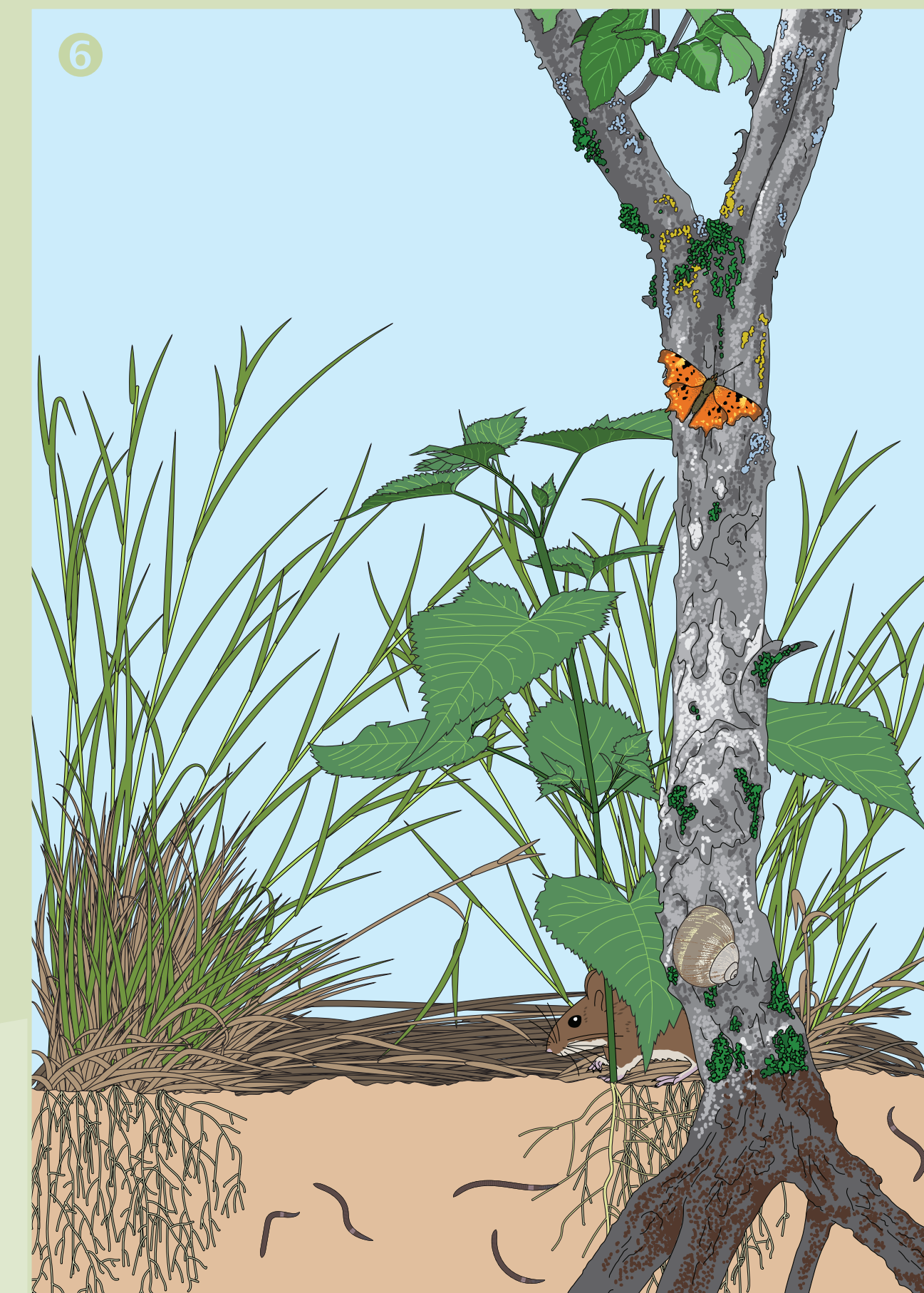
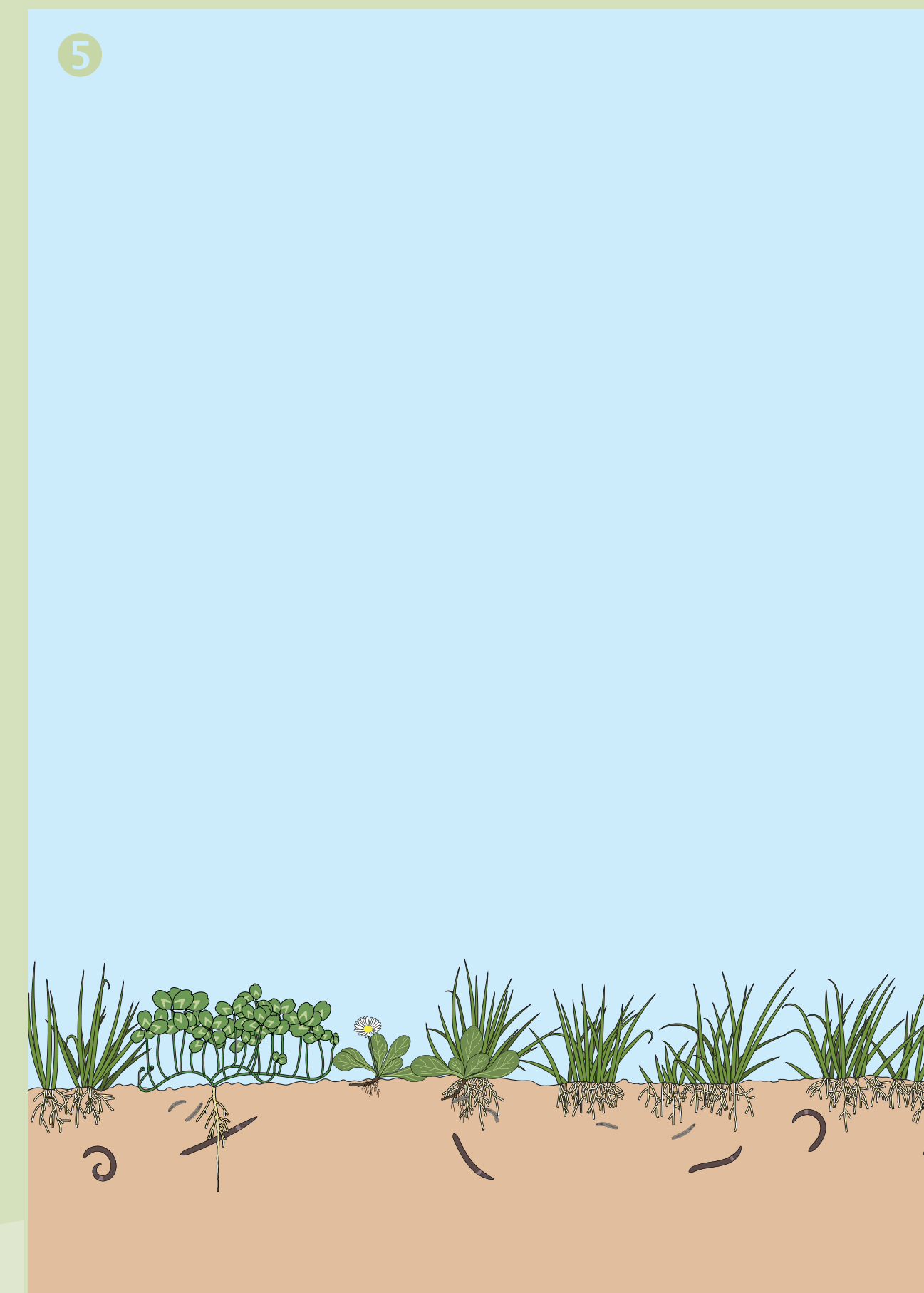
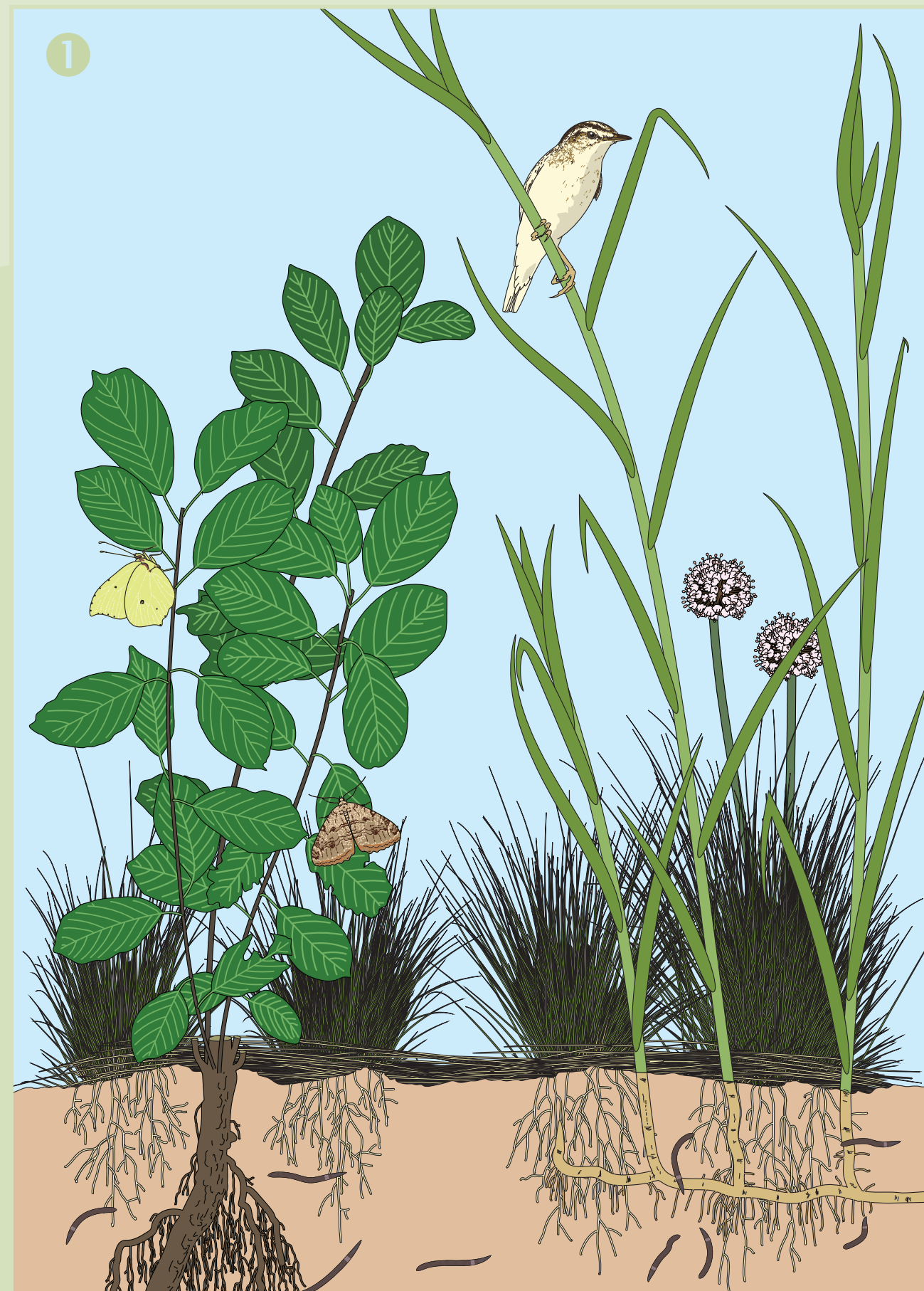




Illustrated by: Paul Veenvliet

Mokrotni travniki Cerkniškega polja po vrstni pestrosti morda ne sodijo med najbogatejše, a tu najdemo rastline, ki so vezane na vlažna, negnojena tla in drugje ne uspevajo. Pretirana – intenzivna raba, ki vključuje prepogosto košnjo in gnojenje, lahko kaj hitro povzroči osiromašenje in izginotje takih življenjskih prostorov. Zato jih Evropska unija varuje z Direktivo o habitatih.

Na 6 različnih predstavitvenih ploskvah pred teboj preizkušamo in proučujemo odziv rastja na različne načine gospodarjenja – pogostost košnje. Katera ploskev je po tvoje najbolj pestra – najbogatejša z rastlinami in živalmi?

- 1 Košnja in spravilo 1 x na 3 leta.
- 2 Košnja in spravilo 1 x na 2 leti.
- 3 Košnja in spravilo 1 x na leto.
- 4 Košnja 1 x na leto, a brez spravila.
- 5 Intenzivna košnja in spravilo na 14 dni.
- 6 Površina, v katero se ne posega.

ENG

Wet meadows of Cerknica Polje may not be among the richest in terms of species diversity, but plants tied to moist, unfertilized soil that do not thrive elsewhere can be found here. Intensive land use, which includes too frequent mowing and fertilizing, can quickly lead to the impoverishment and disappearance of such habitats. That is why the European Union protects them with the Habitats Directive.

On 6 different experimental plots in front of you, we test and study the response of vegetation to different management methods (mowing). Which area do you think is the most diverse – richest in flora and fauna?

- 1 Mowing and harvesting once every 3 years.
- 2 Mowing and harvesting once every 2 years.
- 3 Mowing and harvesting once a year.
- 4 Mowing once a year, but without harvesting.
- 5 Intensive mowing and harvesting every 14 days.
- 6 Plot without maintenance.

