Beiträge zu einer kosteneffizienten Planung und Konzeption einer Managementplanung – Beispiele aus dem Alpenraum





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Cost efficient planning can be achieved at different levels





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Cost efficient planning can be achieved at different levels



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- The presentation includes the lessons learned within AlpNatour:
 - In the first phase, when we compared and analysed the various manuals, guidelines and applications in the alpine area.
 - In the second phase, when we started to test management plans in each partner country.
- All experiences will be published in a book on Natura 2000 management, which will also include checklists for practitioners



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How is the overall design of the management planning, and how are similar challenges

LANDESEBENE



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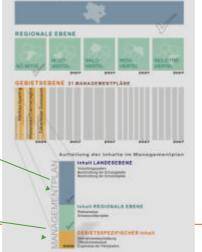
 Description and information on the regional level are needed in each management plan.

considered?

 The management plan contains up to 70 % generall information

 and only 25 % specific information, adapted to the local situation.

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How is the Natura 2000 Management planning integrated in other planning processes?



- Its efficiency is increasing if different plan types are integrated with the goals of the Natura 2000 management plan.
 - Slovenia tries to integrate the managment concept in each sectoral planning process like water management or forest planning frameworks. The objectives of Natura 2000 play a prominent role in this context. Therefore the sectoral plans are not inconsistent with the goals of Natura 2000.
 - In <u>South Tyrol</u> the planning process for the large nature parks also includes the Natura 2000 Management planning.
 - In <u>Styria</u> it is planned to integrate the Natura 2000 management plan in the planning process for the alpine pasture development.

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How is the Natura 2000 Management planning integrated in other planning processes? • The screening a

BCKU



Anforderungen an das Monitoring

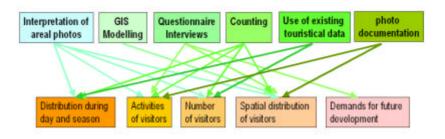
The screening at the beginning of the planning process in South Tyrol is an efficient process to create an adapted planning process; an early definition of objectives, content and methodologs at the beginning of the process saves money

- Which data and resources can be used, which plans already exist, which forms of landuse are to consider, which threats are a burden for the specias or habitats
- ..but alsowhich actors are to be integrated in the planning process, which form of participation is suitable, which media are helful...

Which kind of data exist already and could be used in the planning process?







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Which methods are cost effective, helpful and necessary for the data collection?



Overall planning concept: Risk analysis, minimizes the study area

Sensitivity Empfindlichkeit des Schutzobjekts Magnitude of Deterioration

Beeinträchtigungsintensität



Risk of Deterioration

Risiko der Beeinträchtiung



Which methods are cost effective, helpful and necessary for the data collection?



 A differentiated analysis of aerial photos minimizes the expensive and dangerous fieldwork in mountainous forests



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Which methods are cost effective, helpful and necessary for the data collection?



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 A critical analysis was also necessary in the field of visitor monitoring in the alpine environment.



Selection of suitable methods in the alpine environment



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- Objective (species, habitats, biotopes)
- Size of study area
- Quality of terrain (i.e. arduousness, dangers, accessibilty, viewability, etc.)
- Location and number of access points (e.g. infrastructure of region, regulations for access or entry),
- Location, number and length of trails (e.g. hiking trails, climbing trails, backcountry ski tracks, etc.) and
- Presence of attractions and touristic infrastructure (e.g. chair lift, cable car, ski lift, huts, etc.)
- A limited number of methods (e.g. stepping mats) are not appropriate (power supply)

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Selection of suitable methods in the alpine environment



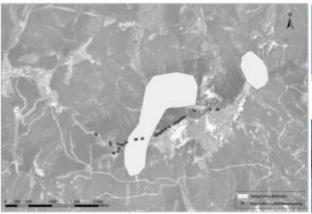
					0
Methods	Arial photos	Counting	GPS-tracking	Survey (including route survey)	Modelling /counting/ GPS/ survey
Aerial photos	1	++	+	++	+
Counting			+++	+++	++
GPS-tracking			1	+++	++
Survey (including route survey				1	++
Modelling /counting/ GPS/ survey					1

Methods	Minor disturbing effect on the environment	Repeata- bility (monitoring)	Reliability	Applicability in the alpine environment	Direct Costs cost effectiveness	Indirect Costs cost effectiveness
Aerial photos / counting	++	+	+	++	++	++
Aerial photos / survey	++	+	+	++	+	+
Counting / GPS-tracking	++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++
Counting/Survey (including route survey)	+	+++	++	++	+	+
Counting/Modelling	+	+++	+++	++	+	+
GPS/ survey	++	+++	++	++	++	++
GPS/ modelling	+	+++	+++	+++	+	++
Survey/ Modelling	+	+++	++	++	+	+

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Back-country-skiers affecting the habitat of the black grouse – aereal photos at peak time



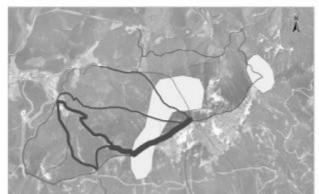






Back-country-skiers affecting the habitat of the black grouse – questionnaire with route map









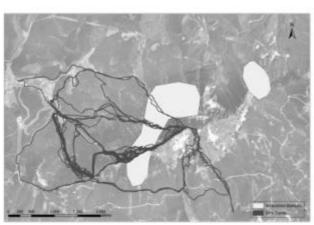
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Back-country-skiers affecting the habitat of the black grouse – GPS-tracks









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