

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



- The presentation includes the lessons learned within AlpNatur:
 - 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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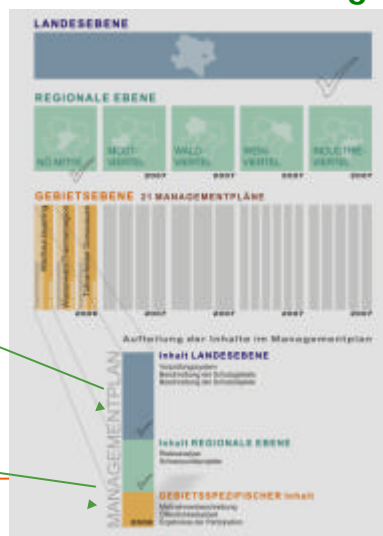
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How is the overall design of the management planning, and how are similar challenges considered?



- Description and information on the regional level are needed in each management plan.
- The management plan contains up to 70 % general 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 management 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 South Tyrol the planning process for the large nature parks also includes the Natura 2000 Management planning.
 - In Styria 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?



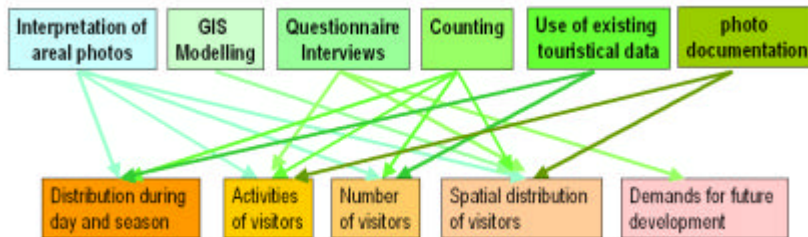
- The screening at the beginning of the planning process in South Tyrol is an efficient process to create an adapted planning process; an early definition of objectives, content and methodologs at the beginning of the process saves money
- Which data and resources can be used, which plans already exist, which forms of landuse are to consider, which threats are a burden for the species or habitats
- ..but alsowhich actors are to be integrated in the planning process, which form of participation is suitable, which media are helpful...

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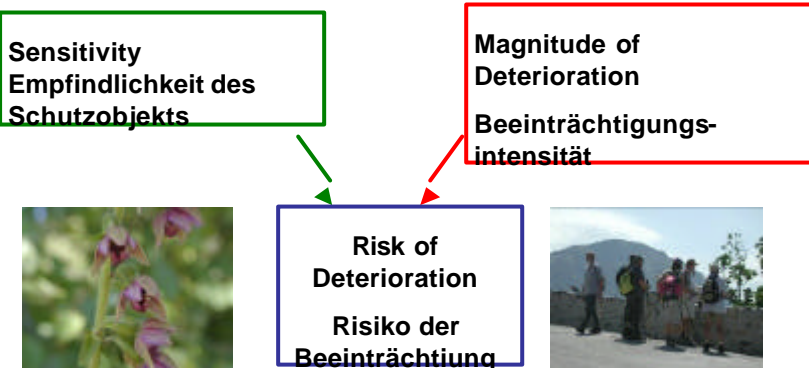
Which kind of data exist already and could be used in the planning process?



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



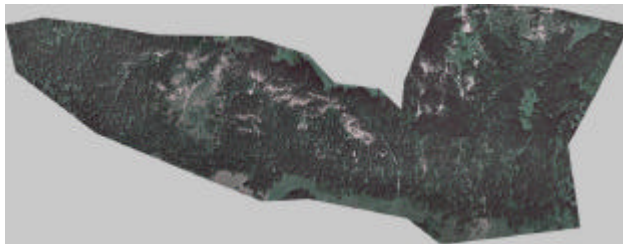
- Overall planning concept: Risk analysis, minimizes the study area



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



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



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



Selection of suitable methods in the alpine environment



- Objective (species, habitats, biotopes)
- Size of study area
- Quality of terrain (i.e. arduousness, dangers, accessibility, 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, back-country 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)

Selection of suitable methods in the alpine environment




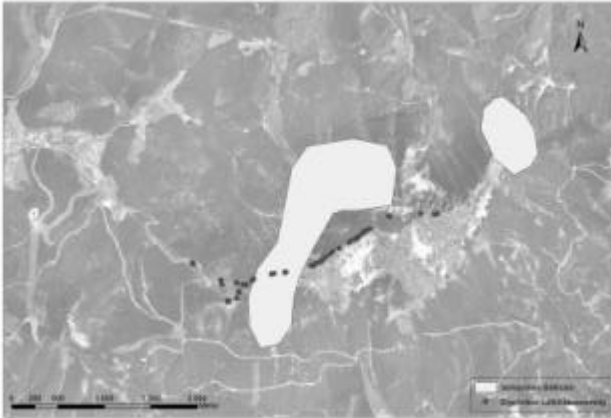


Methods	Arial photos	Counting	GPS-tracking	Survey (including route survey)	Modelling /counting/ GPS/ survey
Aerial photos	/	++	+	++	+
Counting		/	+++	+++	++
GPS-tracking			/	+++	++
Survey (including route survey)				/	++
Modelling /counting/ GPS/ survey					/

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

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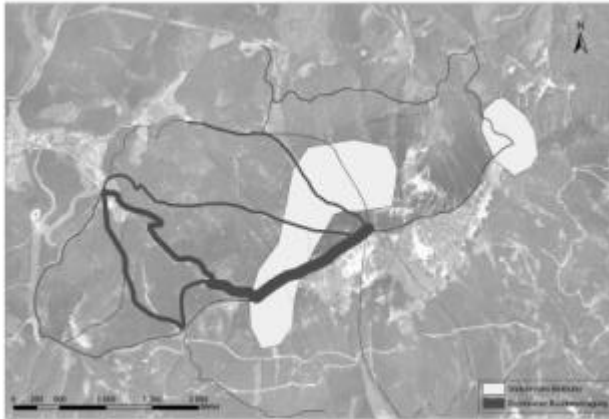
Back-country-skiers affecting the habitat of the black grouse – aerial photos at peak time



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

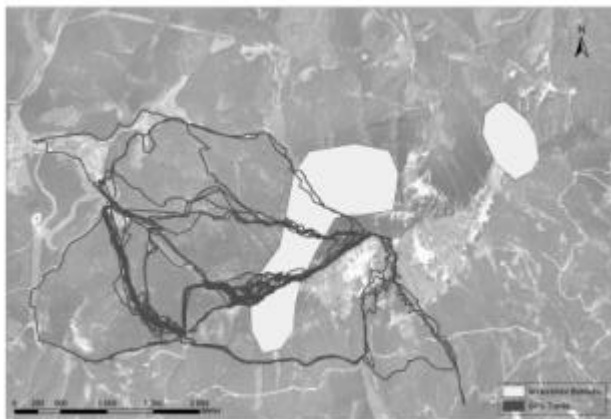


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Back-country-skiers affecting the habitat of the black grouse – GPS-tracks



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Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!



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