

- waste, dumping systems, etc. penetrate karstic systems;
- chemical variations of the waters in karstic reservoirs, in relation to different types of pollution;
  - definition of hydrological balances and modifications caused by the introduction of recycled or allochthonous water.

Only careful analysis of environmental dynamics may supply basic information for correct planning and management of water resources, so that many of the errors made in the past may be avoided in the future.

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#### INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HUMAN INFLUENCE ON KARST 11 - 14th September, Postojna, Yugoslavia

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#### NATURAL HERITAGE OF THE CLASSICAL KARST (KRAS)

by

Daniel Rojšek\*

#### ABSTRACT

At The Institute for Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage Gorica in Nova Gorica inventories of natural heritage in Karst communes Sežana and Nova Gorica have been made up. The inventories are basis for presentation of the natural heritage of the classical Karst. In the beginning of the paper administrative activities for protection of natural heritage are described in few words. On the following pages all kinds of the natural heritage are characterized. On the natural heritage list 190 sites are nominated, out of which 48 will be proclaimed natural features.

#### RÉSUMÉ

#### L'HÉRITAGE NATUREL DU KARST CLASSIQUE

A l'Institut de la protection du patrimoine, naturel et culturel Gorica en Nova Gorica nous avons préparé l'inventaires du patrimoine naturel en communes Sežana et Nova Gorica. A leur base il a été préparé le sommaire du patrimoine naturel du Kras classique. Au commencement du cet papier sont présentés les activités administratives et techniques pour la protection. Ensuite toutes les sortes du patrimoine sont caractérisées. Il y a 190 biens du patrimoine naturel, qui sont inscrits sur la liste du patrimoine du Kras classique, d'entre 48 seront proclamé les curiosités naturelles.

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## 1.0. INTRODUCTION

At The Institute for Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage Gorica in Nova Gorica inventories of natural heritage in Karst communes of Sežana (Gorkič M., M. Puc, 1983) and Nova Gorica (Gorkič M., D. Rojšek, M. Sušnik, 1985) have been made up. I should like to present the world famous and rich natural heritage of classical Karst. This paper is based on above mentioned inventories and my own knowledge.

## 2.0. NATURAL HERITAGE

Natural heritage is composed of natural phenomena, which have been inherited from our ancestors and which we wish to save as witnesses of natural processes and human and social development. We have special relationship, which does not admit any vestiges of consumptive mentality. Natural heritage as a part of human environment, is important for cultural and creative life.

A natural phenomenon can be nominated to the natural heritage list, if it has cultural, scientific, historical or aesthetical worth for Slovenia or its parts. One or more of the following criteria or aspects must be fulfilled:

- frequency (rarity of phenomena in Slovenia),
- exceptionality (dimensions, forms...),
- typicalness,
- complexity (complex of phenomena or complex of criteria),
- ecological aspect,
- aesthetical aspect,
- landscape aspect,
- symbolic aspect,
- endangerment.

The legislation which applies to natural heritage in Slovenia

is the following: in the first place is the Law of Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, followed by The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Directives and Resolutions for Regional Planning and the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Law of Regional Planning protects natural heritage in plans of communes, republic and selfmenage interestical communities.

The valorization and inventories of natural phenomena are made by the republic and the regional Institutes for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage. All evaluated natural phenomena are protected in the communal and republical regional plans as natural heritage, and the most important are proclaimed natural features by decrees. According to their importance the features can be divided into national parks, regional parks, natural parks, natural (botanical, zoological, geomorphological) reserves, natural monuments, protected cultivated gardens and endangered botanical or zoological species.

## 3.0. THE CLASSICAL KARST NATURAL HERITAGE

The classical Karst, the region between the Gulf of Trieste and the Vipava valley, borders on the state frontier in the west and in the south, the Glinščica valley and the Materija karst valley in the southeast, the Mts Brkini and the Vremška dolina (blind valley) in the east, the Mt Vremščica and the Senožeče karst valley in the northeast and on the valleys of the rivers Raša, Branica and Vipava in the north.

In the classical Karst 190 phenomena have been nominated to the natural heritage list, 48 of them will be proclaimed natural features by the communal decree.

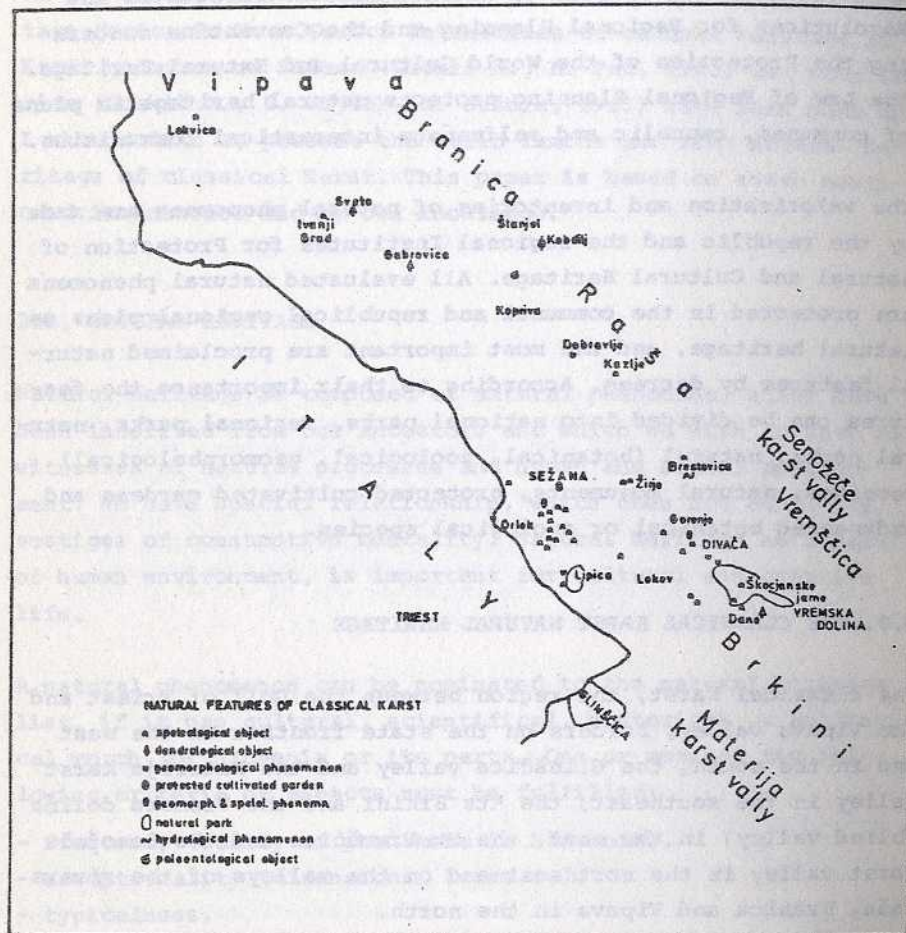


TABLE 1: Kinds of Natural Heritage of the Classical Karst

kind of heritage	number	proclaimed
speleological object	129	32
dendrological object	36	4
geomorphological phenomenon	11	5
protected cultivated garden	5	1
geomorph. & speleol. phenomenon	4	2
natural park	2	2
hydrological phenomenon	2	1
paleontological object	1	1
together	190	48

### 3.1. Speleological Objects

In the cave cadastre of The Institute of Karst Research in Postojna were in June 1987 registered 437 speleological objects of classical Karst.\* On the natural heritage list are nominated 129 caves and potholes, out of which the following 32 sites will be proclaimed natural monuments: Petnjak near Brestovica pri Povirju, Jama nad Škrinjarico, Mejjame and Velika jama na Prevali near Dane pri Divači, Divaška and Kačja (Kačna) jama near Divača, Jama na Konjičih near Gorenje pri Divači, Preserska jama near Ivanji grad, Komihcova jama near Kazlje, Lipiška jama and Lipiško brezno near Lipica, Jama pod Gaugami and Vilenica near Lokev near Divača, Leopardova jama near Lokvica, Škocjanske jame, Golokratna jama near Orlek, Čebulcova jama, Jami v Sežanskem Dolu I in II, Jama Bukovnik, Jama na Gropajskem, Jama na Trebanjskem, Jama v Golokračini, Jama v Kanjeducah I, Jama v Ukmarjevem dolu, Jama v partu "Pri ogradi", Koblarska jama, Orleška jama, Škamprlova jama and Ulčarjeva jama

\*Many thanks for data to Mr F. Šušteršič & Mr S. Morel.

