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Authors: Kovac Marko, Hladnik David, Kutnar Lado

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Biodiversity in (the Natura 2000) forest habitats is not static: its conservation calls for an active management approach

Kovac Marko^{a,*}, Hladnik David^b, Kutnar Lado^c

^a Slovenian Forestry Institute, Dept. of Forest and Landscape Planning and Monitoring, Vecna pot 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;

^b University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Dept. of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources, Vecna pot 83, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;

^c Slovenian Forestry Institute, Dept. of Forest Ecology, Vecna pot 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia;

* marko.kovac@gozdis.si

Abstract

Conservation of forest biodiversity means the managing of forest habitat types and the habitats of species in a sustainable manner. In forest habitat-type stewardship, the employment of suitable management approaches is critical. It is assumed that knowledge about the natural processes, and tree and forest habitat traits is integrated into these approaches. In addition to known techniques, forest science and practice are often recommended by diverse stakeholders to consider and introduce diverse management regimes into day-to-day management. While many of them are sound, being grounded in ecological science, some still need to be evaluated. This study was focused on the presentation of changes in the forest environment. Additionally, it addressed natural and man-made disturbances that play an important role in day-to-day management and attempted to describe differences between them from various points of view. The study also presented facts in regard to the static and dynamic approaches to biodiversity conservation (in the sense of the objective-setting process), management with forest habitat types and the assessment of their conservation status. The 91K0 - Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forest habitat types and 5130 - *Juniperus communis* formations on calcareous grasslands

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