

# SAVSKI VESTNIK

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- Začetki reke Save so skrivnostni in slikoviti
- Rečni informacijski servisi so zaživeli na delu reke Save v Srbiji
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# VODA NI SAMO TEKOČINA, PREDVSEM ŽIVLJENJSKI PR

**Projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA si je zastavil ambiciozen cilj, da bo v Sloveniji trend zavedanja o pomenu biodiverzitete vodnih ekosistemov za življenje na planetu obrnil v pozitivno smer**

**Ko odpremo pipo, ne razmišljamo o povezanosti vode, ki jo pijemo, z bližnjo reko. V Sloveniji imamo dobrih 50 odstotkov možnosti, da je ta voda Sava ali eden njenih pritokov**

Javnomenjska raziskava Eurobarometra je pokazala, da Evropeji kljub številnim kampanjam še vedno slabo razumemo grožnje vodnim ekosistemom in izgubo biodiverzitete. Čeprav se Slovenija ni odrezala veliko slabše od evropskega povprečja, smo bili vendarle leta 2007 Slovenci za 6 % bolje obveščeni o upadanju biodiverzitete kot leta 2010, kar je zaskrbljujoče; tudi v Evropi so izgubljanje biodiverzitete leta 2007 jemali za 9 % resneje kot tri leta kasneje. Seznanjenost z Naturo 2000 in njenim pomenom sicer narašča, a še vedno le 26 % prebivalstva ve, kaj je to.

Voda ni samo tekočina, ki je največji del vsake žive celice in zato označena kot vir življenja. Ni samo pijača, ki poteši žejo, osveži in spere umazanijo, ko nam, razvajenim potrošnikom civilizacijskih dobrin, priteče iz pipe. In tudi ni samo brezmejen, najcenejši in dvomljivo »zelen«vir energije za turbine, ki napajajo našo potrošniško žejo. Tudi zabava in športi na vodi, na ledu in snegu so le postranske dobrobiti vode. Voda je tudi in predvsem življenjski prostor in medij, ki je za vodne živali in rastline tako samoumeven in nepogrešljiv, kot je za nas zrak. Kolikokrat pomislimo na to, ko - v 21. stoletju! - v razvitih deželah s pitno vodo spiramo celo stranišča?

Davek za naše ugodje in razvade plačujejo vodni prebivalci s svojim zdravjem in pogosto tudi z življenjem, nazadnje pa tudi mi sami. Imamo en sam planet, ki si ga delimo z drugimi živimi bitji, z vsemi vrstami, njihovo raznolikostjo in pestrostjo vred, kar z enim izrazom imenujemo biodiverziteta. Prav biodiverzita omogoča, da je življenje na planetu takšno, kot je. Če ne drugega, je zaradi tega lepše in bolj kakovostno, ljudje pa imamo od biodiverzitete oz. ohranjene narave tudi nepreštevne koristi. Sodoben izraz zanje je ekosistemski usluge. Tako je krog soodvisnosti življenja sklenjen. Zato je pomembno ohranjanje prav vsake žive vrste, kajti vsaka ima v naravi svojo ekološko vlogo, če to vidimo ali ne, če smo to pripravljeni sprejeti ali ne.

Promociji in s tem ohranjanju biodiverzitete naših celinskih voda je namenjen projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA, ki smo ga naslovili Živa voda - od biodiverzitete do pipe. Pripravil ga je Inštitut LUTRA, nevladna

organizacija za ohranjanje narave, ki ga tudi vodi, partnerja sta Inštitut za vode RS in HOPA, oglaševalska hiša iz Maribora. Kakšna so izhodišča in naloge triletnega projekta, ki ga podpira Evropska komisija, sofinancirata pa ga tudi Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo in okolje in Holding slovenske elektrarne?

Projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA si je zastavil ambiciozen cilj, da bo v Sloveniji trend zavedanja o pomenu biodiverzitete vodnih ekosistemov za življenje na planetu obrnil v pozitivno smer. Za doseganje tega cilja je potreben dober komunikacijski načrt, premišljene javne kampanje in inovativni pristopi. V urbanih središčih, kjer je prostor zasičen z raznoterimi oglasi na vseh mogočih medijih, je težko doseči zanimanje za ohranjanje tako abstraktnega pojma, kot je biodiverziteta voda, saj voda priteče iz pipe na vsakem vogalu. Ko odpremo pipo, pa ne razmišljamo o povezanosti vode, ki jo pijemo, z bližnjo reko. V Sloveniji imamo dobrih 50 odstotkov možnosti, da je ta voda Sava ali eden njenih pritokov.

Pomembno vprašanje, ki se ga loteva projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA, je tudi vsakdanja raba in poraba vode. Je bolj priporočljivo in manj obremenjujoče za okolje pitje ustekleničene vode ali vode iz pipe? V kakšni zvezi je pitna voda z ohranjenimi vodnimi ekosistemi? Količina odpadnih voda še vedno narašča in se pomanjkljivo ali sploh neočiščena steka v potoke in reke. Slovenija je bila leta 2007 med 14 evropskimi državami na četrtem mestu po porabi vode na prebivalca. Če ne bomo spremeniли odnosa do vodnih virov, se nam obeta, da bomo ob podnebnih



*Vidra (Lutra lutra) je vrhunski plenilec v naših celinskih vodnih ekosistemih, zato jo lahko štejemo za ambasadorko sladkovodne biodiverzitete. Šele podrobna inventarizacija na spodnji Savi (2007/08) in srednji Savi (2010) je pokazala, da je Sava pomemben vidrin habitat in hkrati koridor, ki povezuje življenjska območja te živalske vrste v pritokih Save.*  
Avtor: Tatjana Gregorc

# SAVA JE TUDI IN DOSTOR IN MEDIJ



Za ohranjanje biodiverzitete reke so pomembna naravna, obraščena obrežja s prodišči, tolmuni in drugimi strukturami, kakršne so ustvarile naravne sile. Sava v Podkraju (Hrastnik) – kako dolgo bo še takšna? Avtor: Gorazd Kosi

spremembah, ki se napovedujejo, v ne tako daljni prihodnosti ostali žejni sredi poplav.

Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu, ki ga razglašajo za dobro prakso in zgled sodelovanja med državami v okviru podonavskega bazena, v 11. členu govori o skupnem trajnostnem upravljanju Savskega rečnega bazena, na prvem mestu pa je omenjeno »zagotavljanje zadostne količine vode primerne kakovosti za ohranjanje, varstvo in izboljšanje vodnih ekosistemov, vključno s floro in favno ter ekosistemi naravnih stopečih voda in mokrišč«. Slovenski komunikacijski projekt LIFE ima prav na tem področju veliko možnosti za sodelovanje s sporočilom o skupni odgovornosti za ohranjanje vodne biodiverzitete od izvirov Save do njenega izliva v Donavo in lahko pomembno vpliva tudi na druge države Savskega sporazuma. Naša država ima še posebej odgovo-

rno nalogo, saj vodozbirno območje obeh izvirov Save v celoti leži na območju Slovenije. Zato bi pričakovali, da bomo z vso skrbjo negovali vrednote naše osrednje reke in jo, kot vzorni skrbniki, neokrnjeno z vsem njenim bogastvom predali v nadaljnjo skrb južnim sosedom. Spomnimo, da Sava od slovensko-hrvaške meje do izliva v Donavo teče svobodna, kljub mejam nepregrajena.

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# SAVA

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- The beginnings of the Sava river are mysterious and picturesque
- River information services installed on Sava river section in Serbia
- Sava Zagreb Development Programme –  
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# WATER IS NOT ONLY A LIQUID AND ABOVE ALL A HABITAT

**Project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA has set an ambitious goal to reverse in a positive direction the trend in the awareness of the importance of freshwater biodiversity for life on the planet in Slovenia**

***When we open the tap, we do not think about the connection between the water we drink and the nearby river. In Slovenia there is more than 50 percent chance that the water comes from the Sava river or one of its tributaries***

Eurobarometer, a public opinion survey, showed that despite numerous campaigns Europeans still poorly understand threats to aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity loss. Although Slovenia did not fare much worse than European average, Slovenes were nevertheless by 6 % better informed about the decline of biodiversity in 2007 than in 2010, which is alarming. Also in Europe, the biodiversity loss was considered by 9 % more seriously in 2007 than three years later. Familiarity with Natura 2000 and its importance is rising, but still only 26 % of the population knows what this really is.

Water is not only the liquid, which represents the largest part of every living cell and is therefore labelled as the source of life. Coming from tap to us, the spoiled consumers of civilisational goods, water is not only a drink that quenches thirst, refreshes and washes out dirt. And not just endless, the cheapest and dubiously "green" source of energy for turbines, feeding our consumer thirst. Entertainment and sports on water, ice and snow are too just a secondary welfare of water. Water is as well and above all a habitat and a medium, as self-evident and indispensable for aquatic animals and plants as air is for us. How many times do we think of this, when in developed countries - in 21st century! - we even flush toilets with drinking water?

Tax for our comfort and bad habits are paying aquatic residents with their health and often with their lives, and lastly also ourselves. We only have one planet that we share with other living beings, with all species, together with their diversity and variety, which is in one word named biodiversity. And biodiversity is the one, enabling the life on the planet as it is. If nothing else, it makes life better and of more quality, while people gain from biodiversity or preserved nature also uncountable benefits. Modern term for the latter is ecosystem services. Thus, the cycle of life co-dependence is complete. Therefore, it is important to preserve every living species, as each has its own ecological role in nature, if we see it or not, if we are willing to accept it or not.

To promotion and preservation of biodiversity of our fresh waters project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA, titled Live water - from biodiversity to the tap, is dedicated Project was prepared and is coordinated

by LUTRA, a non-governmental organization for the conservation of nature. Project partners are Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia and HOPA, House of Printing and Advertising from Maribor. And what are starting points and tasks of the three-year project supported by the European Commission and co-funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment and the HSE Group (Holding Slovenskih elektrarn d.o.o.)?

Project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA has set an ambitious goal to reverse in a positive direction the trend in the awareness of the importance of freshwater biodiversity for life on the planet in Slovenia. To achieve this goal it requires a good communication plan, prudent public campaigns and innovative approaches. In urban areas, where space is saturated with various ads on all kinds of media, it is difficult to obtain interest in so abstract concept, such as the water biodiversity, since water flows from the tap at every corner. When we open the tap, we do not think about the connection between the water we drink and the nearby river. In Slovenia there is more than 50 percent chance that the water comes from the Sava river or one of its tributaries.

An important issue that is tackled by the project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA is also an everyday use and water consumption. Is preferable and less burden on the environment to drink bottled water or tap water? In what relation is drinking water with preserved aquatic ecosystems? The amount of waste waters is still rising and they drain into streams and rivers poorly cleaned or even uncleared. In 2007 Slovenia was in fourth place among the 14 European countries in water consumption per



The otter (*Lutra lutra*) is top predator of our aquatic ecosystems, so we could consider it as an ambassador of freshwater biodiversity. Only detailed inventory works on Lower Sava river (2007/08) and Middle Sava river (2010) have revealed Sava as an important otter habitat and corridor connecting its living areas in river tributaries. Author: Tatjana Gregorc

# D, IT IS AS WELL AND A MEDIUM



*Natural riparian vegetation with gravel dunes, pools and other nature-made structures are important for conservation of river biodiversity. Sava river in Podkraj (Hrastnik) - how long will it remain like this? Author: Gorazd Kosi.*

capita. If we do not change the attitude towards water resources in the times of predicted climate changes, it is anticipated that in not so distant future we will remain thirsty in the middle of the floods.

In the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin, proclaimed as a good practice and example of cooperation between the countries of the Danube basin, Article 11 talks about a joint sustainable management of the Sava river basin. In the first place it is mentioned the provision of "water in sufficient quantity and appropriate quality for the preservation, protection and improvement of the aquatic eco-system (including flora and fauna and eco-systems of natural ponds and wetlands)". With the message of shared responsibility for the conservation of aquatic biodiversity from its sources of the Sava river to its flow into the Danube river, Slovenian communication LIFE+ project has a lot of opportunities

for cooperation in this exact area and can have a significant impact on other countries of the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin. Our country has a particularly responsible task, since the catchment area of the two springs of the Sava River lies entirely within the Slovenian territory. Therefore, one would expect that we would, as exemplary guardians, with the greatest care tend the values of our main river and hand it over into further care to our southern neighbours intact with all its richness. Let us recall that the Sava river runs freely from the Slovenian-Croatian border to the flow into the Danube river, undivided despite the borders.

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