



LIFE SAVING LASCA

Nujni ukrepi za ohranitev skoraj izumrle ribje vrste primorska podust (*Protochondrostoma genei*)
Urgent measure to conserve nearly extinct species *Protochondrostoma genei*

LAYMAN'S REPORT Poročilo o rezultatih projekta



Zavod za
ribištvo
Slovenije

Parco



Ticino



LIFE16 NAT/SI/000644



Kazalo / Contents

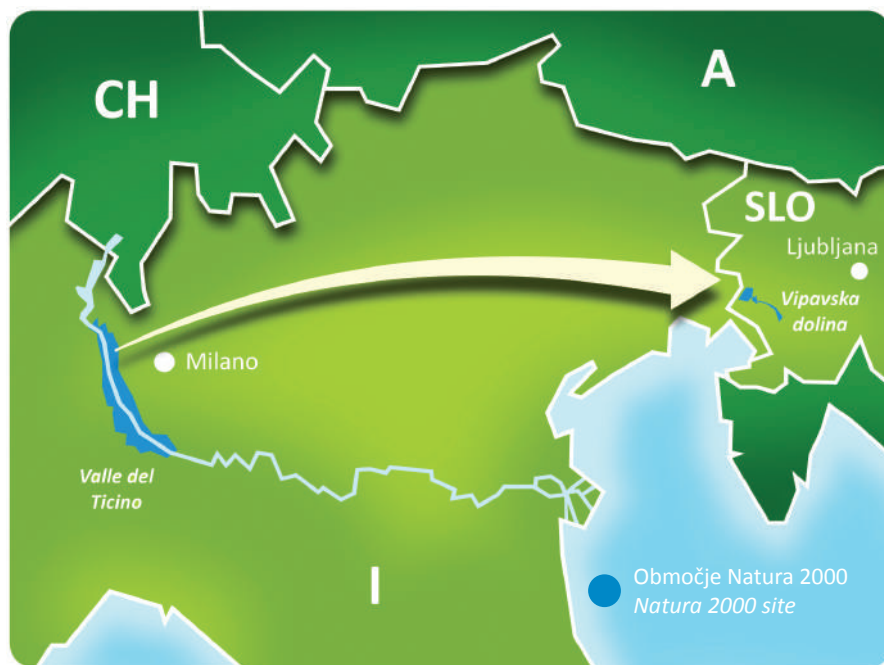
- 3** Uvod / *Intro*
- 4** Ribje združbe doline Vipave / *Vipava valley fish communities*
- 6** Primorska podust / *South European nase (LASCA)*
- 7** Projekt / *The Project*
- 8** Podpora / *Support*
- 9** Ozaveščanje / *Awareness*
- 10** Upravljanje / *Lasca management*
- 11** Natura 2000 in LIFE / *Natura 2000 and LIFE*
- 11** Mreženje / *Networking*

Publikacija je izdana v sklopu projekta
LIFE for LASCA (LIFE16 NAT/SI/000644).
Slika na naslovnici: Primorska podust.
Število tiskanih izvodov: 20.000
Leto izdaje 2022

*Publication is co-financed by the EU financing
tool LIFE programme and Slovenian Ministry
of the Environment and Spatial Planning.
Front cover: Lasca
20.000 copies
Published in 2022*



Izviri reke Vipave / *Vipava river springs*
Foto/photo: Marijan Močilnik



Uvod

Projekt LIFE for LASCA je mednarodni projekt v katerem sodelujeta Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije (ZZRS) kot vodilni partner in Parco Lombardo del Ticino (Park Ticino) kot pridruženi partner projekta. Glavni cilj je ponovna naselitev primorske podusti v Natura 2000 območje Dolina Vipave (SI3000226), od koder je vrsta v preteklosti izginila. Vir osebkov za naselitev je Italija, saj je obstoječa slovenska populacija tako majhna in ranljiva, da vanjo ni varno posegati.

Intro

LIFE for LASCA is an international project, in which closely collaborate Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia (FRIS) as the coordinating beneficiary, and Parco Lombardo del Ticino (Park Ticino) as the associated beneficiary. The main goal of the project is the reintroduction of South European nase (Lasca) into Natura 2000 site Dolina Vipave (SI3000226), from where the species disappeared in the past. Source of specimens is Italy, since the Slovenian population is too small and vulnerable for a safe intervention.

3

Lasca info

velikostni razred: 20 cm
obarvanost: sivo – zelena s temno progo
usta: hrustančna, usločena, podstojna
hrbna plavut: 8 ½ plavutnic
spolna zrelost: 3 leta
drst: pomladna drstnica
prehrana: talna obrast, nevretenčarji

size class: 20 cm
colour: grayish – green, dark midlateral stripe
mouth: inferior, arched, lower lip with cornified sheath
dorsal fin: 8 ½ branched rays
sexual maturity: 3 years
spawning: spring
feeding habits: aquatic insects, epilithic algae



Ribje združbe doline Vipave

Območje doline Vipave je po celotni dolžini svojega glavnega vodotoka reke Vipave vključeno v Natura 2000 omrežje. V dolini živijo številne vrste živali in rastlin, ki so evropsko ogrožene, med njimi tudi ribe.

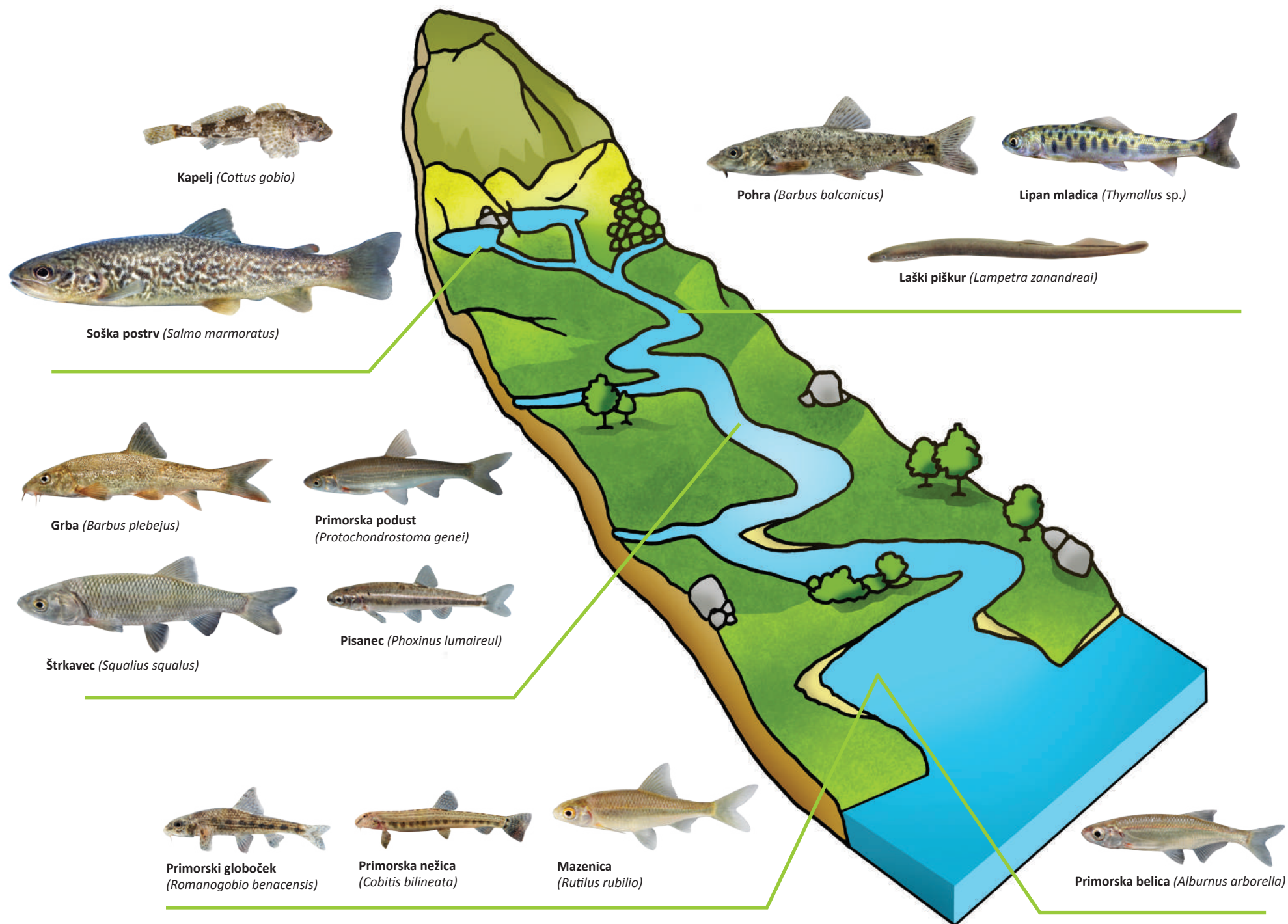
Reka Vipava je poznana po prelepih kraških izvirih, ki se v vodnatih obdobjih spremenijo v osupljive, diš jemajoče vodne izbruhe, kjer narava pokaže svojo moč. Ti vodni izviri, poleg matice reke Vipave, napajajo tudi dva njena večja pritoka Hubelj in Lijak. V celotnem porečju reke Vipave živi več kot 40 vrst rib. V zgornjih tokovih prevladujeta znamenita soška postrv, ki ji skrit za kamenjem dela družbo atraktiven kapelj. Po toku navzdol postanejo vse pogostejše vrste pohra, med ribiči priljubljen lipan in laški piškur, ki je večino svojega življenja zakopan v peščena tla. Sledijo jim še grba, pisanec in štrkavec. S tokom navzdol postaja ribja združba vse bolj pestra. V spodnjih tokovih so tako pogoste tudi primorska nežica, mazenica, primorska belica in primorski globoček. Po zaslugi projekta LIFE for LASCA si danes z vsemi temi vrstami življenjski prostor v Vipavski dolini deli tudi primorska podust.

Vipava valley fish communities

The Vipava Valley region is included into Natura 2000 network along the entire flow of the Vipava River. The region is home to numerous European endangered animal and plant species, which include fish.

The Vipava River is known for its gorgeous karst springs, which exhibit natural power and breathtaking eruptions during rainy periods. These springs water the main river, as well as two main tributary streams Hubelj and Lijak. The entire drainage basin inhabits more than 40 fish species. The famous marble trout and its popular rock hidden prey the sculpin, dominate upper flows of the basin. Following downstream, more frequent become the angling attractive grayling, large spot barbel and the elusively sand berried Adriatic brook lamprey. Accompanying species are also the Padanian barbel, minnow and chub. Moving further downstream fish communities become even more diverse. Frequent inhabitants of lower flows are also spined loach, gudgeon, rovello and arborella. Today, LIFE for LASCA project activities provide an opportunity for Lasca to share its habitat with these species.





Primorska podust

V drugi polovici 20. stoletja je Vipavska dolina prešla številne regulacije in melioracije. Vsi večji vodotoki doline so bili vsaj deloma izravnani in ostrugani. Na njivah so bili vzpostavljeni številni melioracijski jarki. Življenjski prostor vodnih organizmov, tudi rib, je bil močno prizadet. Poleg tega je tedaj, za popestritev ribolova, človek v Vipavsko dolino vnesel tujerodno podust (*Chondrostoma nasus*) iz donavskega porečja. Ta je zasedla podobno ekološko nišo kot primorska podust. Z njo je tekmovala za prostor in hrano, pri čemer je bila uspešnejša. Vse te negativne okoliščine so se seštele in za primorsko podust se je zgodba v Vipavski dolini končala. Vrsta je iz doline izginila, in tako bi ostalo vse do danes, če ZZRS in Park Ticino te majhne ribice ne bi vzela pod svoje okrilje. S pomočjo projekta LIFE for LASCA smo s skupnimi močmi in z izjemno podporo lokalnih skupnosti dosegli, da je primorska podust v Vipavski dolini ponovno zaživela.

Primorska podust ima zelo ozek areal razširjenosti. Najdemo jo le v Italiji in Sloveniji, kjer je »naravno« prisotna zgolj v Brdih. Po zaslugi projekta LIFE for LASCA je v Sloveniji danes ponovno zaživela tudi v dolini reke Vipave. Njeno življenje v dolini ima svetlo prihodnost, če le človek ne bo ponovil napak iz preteklosti, kar pa je malo verjetno. Nekoč izravnani in ostrugani vodotoki Vipavske doline se z leti zaraščajo, vodni tok z naplavinami in svojo dinamiko postaja vse pestrejši. Vodno okolje je tako vse prijaznejše za življenje vodnih organizmov, tudi za primorsko podust. Poleg tega smo ljudje v večini že prepoznali negativne učinke tujerodnih vrst, kar je ključ do preprečevanja njihovega nadaljnjega vnosa v okolje. Še več, v dolini Vipave je podust iz donavskega porečja tako nezaželen, da jo bodo lokalni ribiči aktivno odstranjevali še leta po zaključku projekta.

6

South European nase (LASCA)

*In the second half of the 20th century, the Vipava valley underwent extensive hydrological interventions. Most of the larger watercourses were at least partly regulated or channelized. Numerous irrigation channels were established in the fields. Habitats of water organism, including fish were heavily affected. Additionally, in those times local anglers introduced the non-native common nase (*Chondrostoma nasus*) from the Danube basin to improve recreational fishing. The alien species successfully occupied the same ecological niche as the native Lasca. Nature took its course and the common nase slowly outcompeted Lasca for food and space. Due to combined negative effects, the story for Lasca slowly ended in the Vipava valley. The species disappeared from the valley. Unless FRIS and Park Ticino took this little fish under their wing, the whole story would have a dark ending. With the LIFE for LASCA project activities and the outstanding help of local communities, we accomplished the reviving of South European nase in the Vipava valley.*

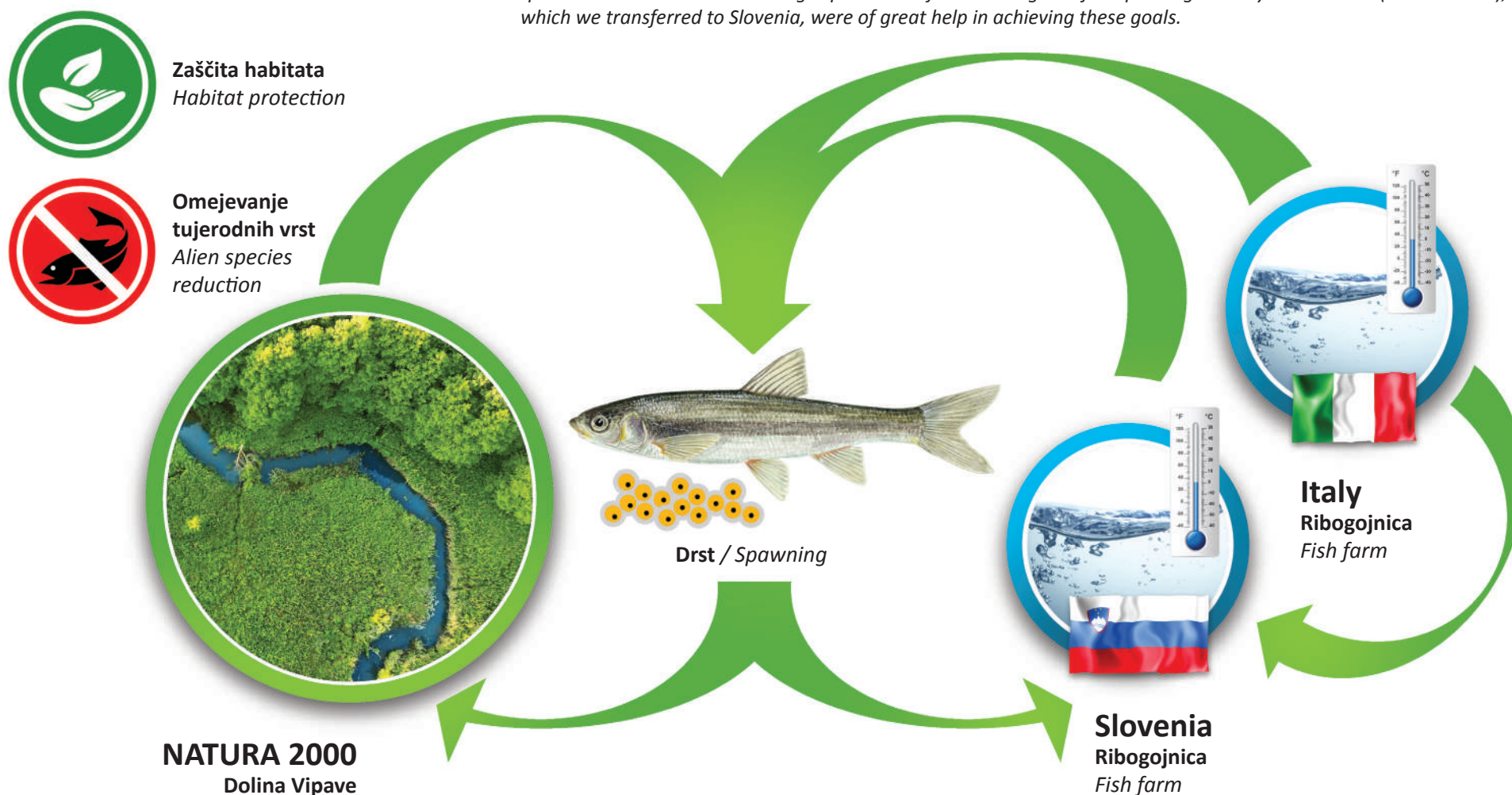
Lasca has a narrow distribution range. It is present only in Slovenia and Italy. In Slovenia, the species can only be found in the region "Brda" and now in the "Vipava Valley" region due to accomplished actions during the LIFE for LASCA project. In the Vipava river basin, the species has a bright future if human mistakes from the past are not repeated. Once heavily regulated watercourses in the valley are naturally coming to life with riparian vegetation, sediment supply and dynamic water flow creating diverse niches for aquatic life. People are also recognizing negative impacts of non-native species introduction. Locals in the valley are so undesired with the non-native common nase that they will continue reduction activities in the future. These combined efforts of nature and humans could provide sustainable habitats and conditions for Lasca to thrive in the valley once again.

Projekt

V Slovenijo smo prve osebkke primorske podusti za rejo v ujetništvu in nadaljnjo naseljevanje v Vipavsko dolino pripeljali leta 2018 iz porečja reke Pad. Že prvo leto smo primorsko podust uspešno razmnožili in v letu 2019 prve osebkke izpustili v naravo. V času projekta smo v naravo izpustili več kot 150.000 osebkkov. Pri tem so bile ključne izkušnje Parka Ticino, ki je uspešno rejo te ogrožene živalske vrste vzpostavil že prej, v okviru projekta CON.FLU.PO..

Project

We transported first *Lasca* specimens from Italy (Po river basin) to Slovenia in 2018 for breeding in captivity and for further release into the wild. In the first year, we already had the first spawning and a successful breeding season in captivity. In 2019, we released first *Lasca* specimens into nature. During the project we released more than 150.000 specimens into the wild. Breeding experiences of this endangered fish species gained by Parco Ticino (CON.FLU.PO.), which we transferred to Slovenia, were of great help in achieving these goals.



Podpora

Ponovna naselitev primorske podusti v naravno okolje vipavskega habitata ni samoumevna. Poleg znatne pomoči evropskih skladov za ohranjanje narave je absolutno pomembno tudi sodelovanje širše javnosti, predvsem domačinov. V našem primeru najvažnejše ribiških družin. Le te upravljajo z vodotoki, so koncesionarji in so pravi poznavalci lokalnih razmer v naravi. Njihovo delo velja za častno in sloni na prostovoljni osnovi. Izjemno smo ponosni, na sodelovanje z ribiškimi družinami Ajdovščina, Renče in Soča, kajti imeti ob sebi tako imenitno skupino oseb, ki nam pomaga uresničevati cilje projekta je res, pohvale vredno!

Podporo projektu so širše izrazili še lokalne Občine Vipava, Ajdovščina, Renče – Vogrsko, Šempeter – Vrtojba, Kobarid, Brda, Miren – Kostanjevica, Mestna občina Nova Gorica, Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje, Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave (ZRSVN), IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Università degli studi di Trieste in Università di Parma. Finančno so projekt podprli Evropska komisija preko finančnega mehanizma LIFE, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor (MOP) ter Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano (MKGP). Za tako široko podporo projektu smo izredno zahvalni.



8

Support

Reintroduction of South European nase into natural habitats of Vipava river basin is not self-evident. Along with European funds for nature conservation, local public cooperation is also crucial for success. In our case, angling clubs proved to be most important, since they are concessionaires and manage watercourses within the project area. Angling club members have expert knowledge of watercourses, their work is voluntary and supported by great pride and protection of aquatic habitats. It is our privilege to work with angling clubs Ajdovščina, Renče and Soča. Without these incredible people along our side in the field, our project goals would be very difficult to achieve.

Project support was also expressed by local Municipalities Vipava, Ajdovščina, Renče – Vogrsko, Šempeter – Vrtojba, Kobarid, Brda, Miren – Kostanjevica, Nova Gorica, Slovenian Environment Agency, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Università degli studi di Trieste and Università di Parma. The project was supported financially by European commission through LIFE mechanism, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. We are very thankful for this extensive support.

Ozaveščanje

»Razmislek o pomenu obstoja vrst je izredno pomemben in ga je potrebno implementirati v pore sodobnega načina življenja. Za prihodnost. Za naslednje generacije.«

Celotna ekipa projekta LIFE for LASCA je poleg izjemnega sodelovanja z ribiškimi družinami in lokalno skupnostjo zelo ponosna tudi na ozaveščevalne aktivnosti projekta. Sprva izziv in nato le še užitek so nam predstavljale delavnice na prostem. Otroci, mladina in tudi ribiči so okoljevarstveno dobro ozaveščeni in so v delavnice na prostem vnesli veliko pozitivne energije in samoiniciative. Natečaji, kjer smo preko naravnih motivov iskali umetniški navdih in domišljijo avtorjev so nam postregli z izjemnimi izdelki, ki jih bomo ponosno prikazovali še dolga leta po zaključku projekta. Galerije teh prelepih izdelkov si lahko ogledate na spletni strani lifeforlasca.eu.

Awareness

»Contemplation regarding species existence is especially important and its implementation into pores of modern life is essential for the future. For next generations.«

The entire LIFE for LASCA team is along with exceptional cooperation with angling clubs, also very proud of local public cooperation in awareness activities. Outdoor workshops were at first a challenge, and later joyful experiences for all participants. Children, youth and anglers proved to be well aware of nature conservation and brought a lot of positive energy and selfinitiative towards our common goals. We oriented public contests towards natural motives in order to search for artistic inspiration and imagination. Authors kindly served us with remarkable works, which we will proudly exhibit long after the project ends. Galleries of these genuine works can be viewed on our website lifeforlasca.eu.



Upravljanje

»Prvi in najpomembnejši korak k ohranitvi ogrožene vrste je, da vrsto opazimo, drugi, da vrsto spremljamo in tretji, da z njo upravljamo«

Naš vodilni daljno ročni cilj je doseči koordinirano upravljanje s primorsko podustjo na celotnem njenem arealu, s poudarkom na zaščiti habitata, krepitvi divjih populacij in omejevanju tujerodnih vrst. Pot za doseg takega cilja je postopna in trnava. Začelo se je leta 2012, s projektom LIFE CON.FLU.PO., ki je omogočil Parku Ticino vzpostaviti uspešno rejo primorske podusti v ujetništvu. Z njihovimi potomci še danes krepijo divje populacije v porečju reke Pad. Po letu 2017 smo s projektom LIFE for LASCA dobre prakse projekta LIFE CON.FLU.PO. prenesli še v Slovenijo. Uspeli smo preseliti rejo primorske podusti in ponovno naseliti Natura 2000 območje Doline Vipave. Vipavska dolina je obširen prostor in veliko napora je bilo potrebnega, da smo okolje razčlenili in dodelali strategijo vnosa primorske podusti v naravni okoliš. Pričeli smo leta 2019, v potoku Joušček. Potok je dinamičen, bogat s kisikom, v večjem delu strugo prekriva vegetacija, kar predstavlja vodnemu življu izreden potencial preživetja. Po potrditvi, da se je primorska podust v Jouščku obdržala, smo v letu 2020 vnos razširili in primorsko podust naselili še v dva potoka Vipavske doline, od koder lahko osebkii postopoma osvajajo celoten razpoložljiv habitat doline.

Areal primorske podusti pa ne zajema le porečij reke Pad in reke Vipave. Življenjski prostor primorske podusti zajema celotno porečje Soče in tudi porečja vseh direktnih pritokov Jadranskega morja na severu Italije. V želji po vzpostavitvi celostnega upravljanja z vrsto smo v akcijo stopili že v letu 2016. Univerza v Trstu, ki pokriva območje vzhodne in severne Italije, je začela z zbiranjem podatkov in intenzivnim monitoringom primorske podusti. Za projekt LIFE for LASCA so v letu 2018 izdali dokument v katerem je razvidno, da je ohranitveno stanje vrste na omenjenem območju izredno slabo. Še največja znana naravno prisotna populacija primorske podusti izven porečja Pad je v Brdih na Goriškem v Sloveniji. Zaradi izjemnega pomena te populacije je, na podlagi naših smernic in smernic ZRSVN, MOP za obdobje 2019-2021 začasno zaščitilo njen habitat (UL RS, št. 47/19, 103/20). Naša nadaljnja naloga je, da s skupnimi močmi najdemo reštev za dolgoročno zaščito te populacije, kar je eno najpomembnejših poglavij Akcijskega plana za ohranitev primorske podusti.

Navkljub izredno uspešnim projektom, ki so prižgali zeleno luč primorski podusti, se moramo zavedati, da je ohranitveno stanje te vrste na splošno še vedno slabo. Najdbe izven območij delovanja projektov so redke, osebkov je malo, kar kliče po hitrem ukrepanju z doseljevanjem, zaščiti habitata in nadzorom nad tujerodnimi vrstami. Na žalost pa ukrepanje ni mogoče dokler ne zberemo dovolj razpoložljivih sredstev. A znan pregovor pravi, kjer je želja je tudi pot.

Lasca management

»First and the most important step towards endangered species conservation is to notice the species, second is to monitor the species and third is to sustainably manage the species.«

Our primary long-term goal is to achieve coordinated management of South European nase throughout its entire distribution range with emphasis towards habitat protection, wild population reinforcements and invasive species reduction. It began in year 2012 with the project LIFE CON.FLU.PO., when the Parco Ticino (Italy) established successful Lasca breeding practices in captivity. Offspring derived from these practices is still used today for wild population reinforcements in River Po basin. After year 2017, the LIFE for LASCA project successfully transferred good breeding practices from LIFE CON.FLU.PO. to Slovenia and reintroduced Lasca to the Vipava river basin. The Vipava valley is an extensive region. Therefore, a lot of effort was applied in order to break down the region into logical segments and devise a reintroduction strategy for wild release. We started in 2019 with stream Joušček. The stream is dynamic, rich in oxygen and for the most part well covered with vegetation. These habitat properties provide excellent potential for aquatic species survival. After we confirmed that first released Lasca survived in the stream, we extended the release strategy into two more streams, from where specimens have the potential to expand through the entire available habitat of the valley.

Lasca distribution range is not limited only to Po and Vipava river basins. The species habitat also includes Soča river basin and direct tributaries of the Adriatic Sea in Northern Italy. Since our goal is to integrate Lasca management throughout the entire distribution range, we stepped into action already in year 2016. We networked with University in Trieste, which started gathering data and Lasca monitoring in East and North Italy. They issued a document for the LIFE for LASCA project in 2018, from which is evident that Lasca conservation status is very poor in the mentioned region. The largest, yet very small known Lasca population outside Po river basin is in the region Goriška Brda in Slovenia. Due to the extreme importance of this population, Slovenia's competent ministries issued the Lasca habitat protection Directive (UL RS, št. 47/19, 103/20) in the region for the period from 2019 to 2021 based on our research and guidelines. Our next task is to protect this population with combined efforts in the future, which is also one of the main chapters of the Action Plan for the conservation of South European nase.

In spite of very successful projects, which gave Lasca the green light, we must recognize that the general conservation status of the species is still poor. Specimen finds outside of operational project areas are rare and numbers are declining, which calls for fast action in terms of habitat protection, population reinforcement and invasive species reduction. Unfortunately, these measures cannot be applied until we gather sufficient available funds. However, a popular saying provides hope, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

NATURA 2000 in LIFE

Natura 2000 je orodje Evropske Unije (EU) za ohranjanje narave in biodiverzitete na dolgi rok, s poudarkom na ogroženih vrstah in habitatih.

Začetki Nature 2000 segajo v leto 1979, z Direktivo o pticah (79/409/EEC; 2009/147/EEC), katera preko posebnih zaščitnih območij (SPAs) še danes ščiti približno 500 vrst evropskih ptic. Z namenom zaščite habitatov (233 tipov) in ogroženih vrst živali in rastlin (okoli 1.200) je bila leta 1992 sprejeta nova Direktiva o habitatih (92/43/EEC). Pod okriljem te direktive so bila ustanovljena območja pomembna za Skupnost (SCIs), ki so naknadno razglašena kot posebna varstvena območja (SACs).

V okviru obeh direktiv je razglašanih 27.312 zaščitnih območij, ki zavzemajo okoli 18% teritorija EU in gradijo Natura 2000 omrežje, katerega koristi imajo ocenjeni gospodarski učinek od 200 do 300 milijard EUR na leto.

Program LIFE je bil ustanovljen leta 1992, kot finančni instrument EU v podporo projektom za namene izvajanja inovativnih in trajnostnih izboljšav kakovosti okolja in blaženju podnebnih sprememb.

Program LIFE je spodbujanje izvajanja, razvoja in posodabljanja okoljske in podnebne politike EU. Za ta program velja Uredba (EU) št. 1293/2013 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta o vzpostavitvi Programa za okolje in podnebne ukrepe (LIFE). Od svojega začetka je program LIFE sofinanciral že več kot 5.400 projektov in prispeval okoli 6,5 milijard evrov.

MREŽENJE

Mreženje med projekti je izemno pomembno, posebej pri prenosu znanj in izkušenj. Dobre prakse smo si izmenjevali s številnimi projekti, kot so LIFE BARBIE (LIFE13 NAT/IT/001129), LIFE TICINO BIOSOURCE (LIFE15 NAT/IT/000989), IdroLIFE (LIFE16 NAT/IT/000823), LIFE CONFLUPO (LIFE+11 NAT/IT/000188), LIFE EEL (LIFE19 NAT/IT/000851), LIFE STRŽEN (LIFE16 NAT/SI/000708), LIFE Saramugo (LIFE13 NAT/PT/000786), LIFE Siliffe (LIFE14 NAT/IT/000809), LIFE CB SI (LIFE14 CAP/SI/000012), LIFE Lynx (LIFE16 NAT/SI/000634), LIFE Artemis (LIFE15 GIE/SI/000770), LIFE Narcis (LIFE19 GIE/SI/000161). Sodelovali smo na konferencah in delavnicah ter projekt predstavili na The management of cross-border water bodies, LIFE Biosource workshop, LIFE informativni dan, Symposium for the Conservation of Freshwater Fish and Habitat Rehabilitation.

NATURA 2000 and LIFE

Natura 2000 is the European Union's (EU) mechanism to guarantee the conservation of the European biodiversity for the long term, with emphasis towards protection of endangered habitats, plant and animal species.

The begging of Natura 2000 dates back to 1979 with the adoption of the Bird Directive (79/409/EEC; 2009/147/EEC), which still protects about 500 European wild bird species through the establishment of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) by member states.

The new Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) established in 1992 aimed towards the protection of different habitat types (233 types) and endangered species (1.500 rare and at risk). This led to the formation of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), which are later designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The two Directives identify 27.312 protected areas, which encompass around 18% of the EU territory and constitute the Natura 2000 network, whose benefits have an estimated economic impact of around 200 - 300 billion €/year.

The LIFE programme was established in 1992 as the EU's financial mechanism to support member states projects with innovative and sustainable approaches towards nature and biodiversity conservation.

LIFE programme encourages the development and improvement of environmental EU policies, regarding awareness and actions against climate change impacts. Program for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) was established by Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Since the begging, the LIFE programme co-funded more 5.400 projects and contributed around 6,5 billion €.

NETWORKING

Networking between projects is very important, especially in transferring knowledge and experiences. We have exchanged practices and know-how with numerous projects such as LIFE BARBIE (LIFE13 NAT/IT/001129), LIFE TICINO BIOSOURCE (LIFE15 NAT/IT/000989), IdroLIFE (LIFE16 NAT/IT/000823), LIFE CONFLUPO (LIFE+11 NAT/IT/000188), LIFE EEL (LIFE19 NAT/IT/000851), LIFE STRŽEN (LIFE16 NAT/SI/000708), LIFE Saramugo (LIFE13 NAT/PT/000786), LIFE Siliffe (LIFE14 NAT/IT/000809), LIFE CB SI (LIFE14 CAP/SI/000012), LIFE Lynx (LIFE16 NAT/SI/000634), LIFE Artemis (LIFE15 GIE/SI/000770), LIFE Narcis (LIFE19 GIE/SI/000161). We participated at conferences and workshops and presented the project at The management of cross-border water bodies, LIFE Biosource workshop, LIFE informativni dan, Symposium for the Conservation of Freshwater Fish and Habitat Rehabilitation.



Dolina Vipave / Vipava valley
Foto/photo: Marijan Močilnik

Oblikovna zasnova in tehnična izvedba: ART Design, vizualne komunikacije

Vodilni partner projekta



Lokalna pomoč na terenu



Pridruženi partner projekta



Lokalni podporniki projekta



Dodatna podpora



Sofinanciranje

