

Protected area (original language and official English translation)	Triglavski narodni park Triglav National Park
Name of Administration	Triglav National Park Authority
Address	Ljubljanska cesta 27
Postal Code	4260 Bled, Slovenia
Website	http://www.tnp.si/national_park/
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Map of the protected area	
Short description	<p>The Triglav National Park (TNP) is the only Slovenian national park. The park was named after Triglav, the highest mountain in the heart of the park, which is also the highest summit in Slovenia (2864 m). The Triglav National Park extends along the Italian border and close to the Austrian border in the north-west of Slovenia, that is, in the south-eastern section of the Alps. Its territory is nearly identical with that occupied by the Eastern Julian Alps. The park covers 880 square kilometers, or 3% of the territory of Slovenia.</p>



Short description continued	<p>The Triglav National Park prides itself on pure waters, deep-cut gorges, remains of virgin forests, richness of biodiversity, and an eldorado of mountain flowers including a number of endemic plants such as Triglav Hawksbeard, Julian Poppy and Silver-leaved Cranesbill. Typical park animals are the chamois, ibex, red deer, brown bear, lynx, eagle, numerous bird and reptile species, and the endemic Marble trout. The Triglav National Park (TNP) strives to ensure coordinated, sustainable development of the area and the industries practiced in the park, in particular agriculture, forestry and tourism, and to provide suitable material and other conditions for the life and work of the local population.</p>
Area Size [km ²]	838

Main Area type (wetland, forest, grassland, alpine area) [ha, %, if available]	Alpine Forest, grassland, open-range
Main land use types [ha or %, if available]	Agriculture, high altitude pasture farming, forestry
Climate induced changes and problems	Changes in species composition; loss of habitat for many alpine species; invasion and expansion of alien species with wider environmental tolerance, replacement of currently dominant species; migration of alpine grasslands; changes in biomass and productivity; expected temperature increase of 2°C and precipitation decrease; earlier snow melt in spring; elevated CO ₂ concentration

<u>Habitat Code</u>	<u>Habitats Directive Description</u>
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.
3220	Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks
3230	Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Myricaria germanica
3240	Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with Salix elaeagnos
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths
4070	Bushes with Pinus mugo and Rhododendron hirsutum (Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti)



6110	Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the Alysso-Sedion albi
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
6520	Mountain hay meadows
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs
8120	Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)
8160	Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8240	Limestone pavements
8310	Caves not open to the public
91K0	Illyrian Fagus sylvatica forests (Aremonio-Fagion)
9530	(Sub-) Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines