

WATERCOURSE **RESTORATION EFFORTS** at the INTERMITTENT **CERKNICA LAKE in SLOVENIA**

Presentation content:

- Cerknica Lake location and intermittence
- Drainage interventions and regulations of watercourses at the Cerknica Lake
- Consequences of drainage interventions in the context of climate changes
- Restoration of watercourses at the Cerknica Lake





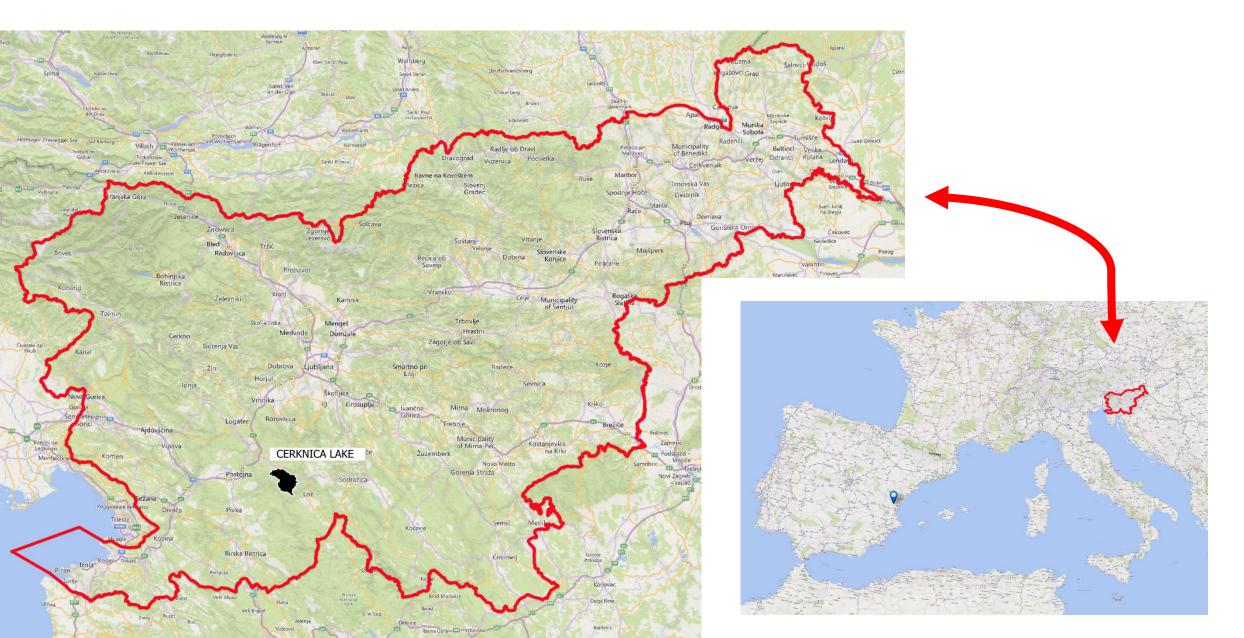




CERKNICA LAKE LOCATION

AREA OF THE LAKE: 26 km2





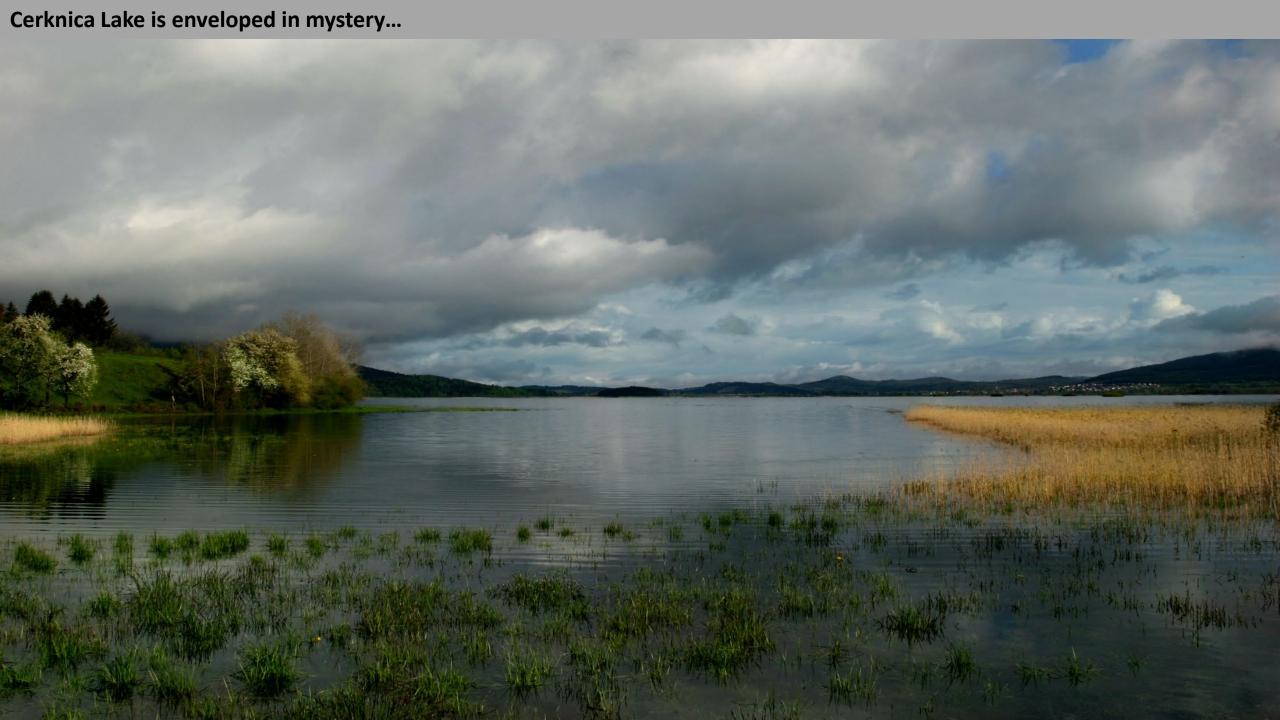








In ideal circumstances we only had less then two months for restoration – end of July, August and first part of September





CERKNICA LAKE DRAINAGE ATTEMPTS

WHEN? From mid-19th to 20th century (between 1844 and 1958)

WHY? To gain more agricultural land – grass to feed domestic animals

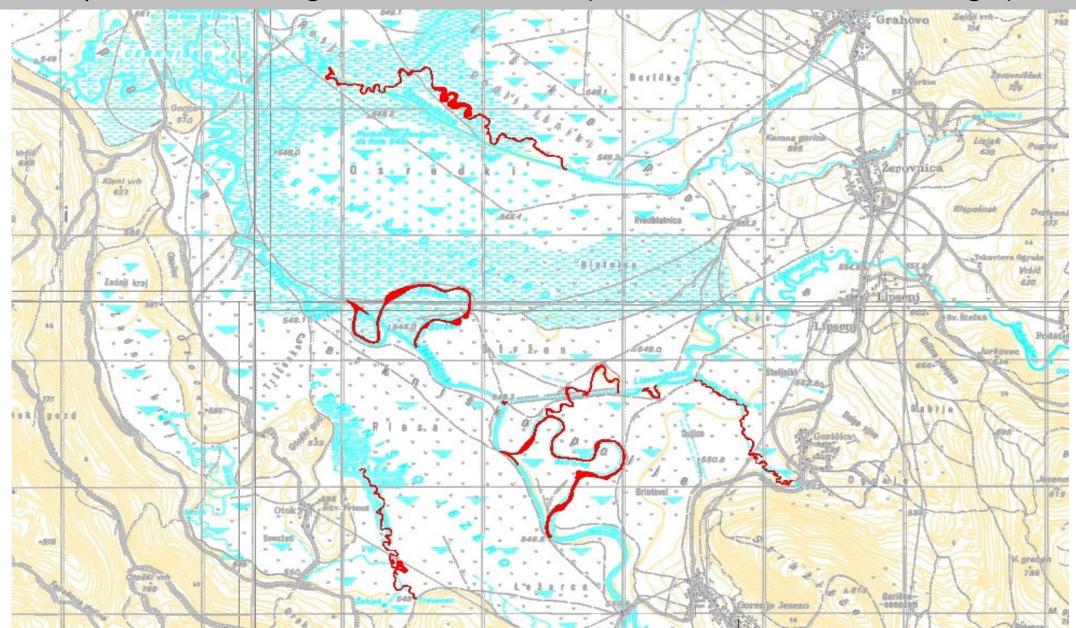
HOW? Watercourse regulation, filling up natural meanders, interventions into ponor

caves entrances (mining with explosives)





Total length of watercourses on the lake before the implemented regulations was 45 km and after the implementation of regulations, it was 33 km (12 km = 27,6 % reduction in length).



CONSEQUENCES OF CERKNICA LAKE DRAINING ATTEMPTS



- The interventions were unsuccessful agriculture was not possible
- Less space/surface for the aquatic and riparian species
- Changed water dynamics of the lake the lake drains several times a year
- Lack of water during dry season
- Reduced self-cleaning ability of watercourses





LIFE06 NAT/SLO/000069 – Intermittent Cerknica Lake

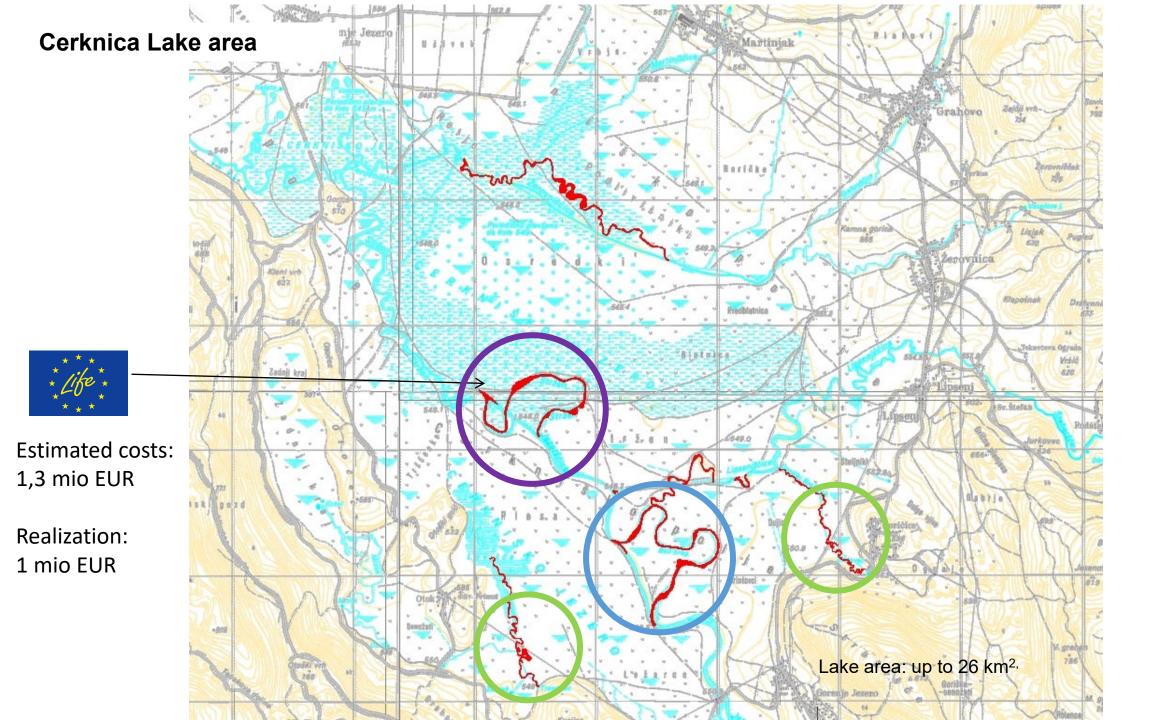


- Acquired technical documentation (several studies, measurements) and permits
- FIRST EXECUTED RENATURATION IN SLOVENIA
- On two small watercourses Tresenec and Goriški Brežiček (700 m each)

































While we pumped out water, we captured fish and crustaceans and moved them to safety









Then, we started putting soil in the dry canal, starting from the upper part and working from both sides of the channel.





