

An aerial photograph of a lush green landscape. A winding river flows through the center-left, bordered by dense trees. To the right, a small village with red-roofed houses is visible. The foreground is dominated by vibrant green fields and meadows. The overall scene is a mix of natural beauty and human habitation.

Gajna

Značajni krajobraz

Protected landscape

Impressum

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U stvaranju brošure kao podloga je korištena logika i materijali sa poučne staze Gajna koja je kreirana u sklopu aktivnosti interpretacija i komunikacija prirode u sklopu projekta Integracije u EU Natura 2000.

Logic and materials for this brochure follow the educational path on Gajna created as part of the interpretations and nature communication activities in Natura 2000 EU Integration project.

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O zaštiti prirode na Gajni brinu:

Brodsko ekološko društvo–BED koje je iniciralo proglašenje zaštite 1990. godine i udruzi je u aktu o proglašenju povjeren nadzor nad mjerama i uvjetima zaštite prirode. Prema Zakonu o zaštiti prirode **Javna ustanova Natura Slavonica** je od svog osnivanja 2006. godine nadležna za upravljanje zaštićenim područjima i ekološkom mrežom u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji.

Od 2007. godine osniva se **Pašnjačka zajednica braniteljska zadruga Eko-Gajna** koja u svom programu gospodarenja ima ugrađene mjere i uvjete zaštite prirode.

Guardians of nature protection on Gajna are:

Brod Ecological society–BED which initiated the protection in 1990, and was trusted with jurisdiction over the implementation of the measures and conditions of protection of nature until 2006, when **Public institution Natura Slavonica** was founded and became responsible for management of protected areas and ecological network in Brod–Posavina County.

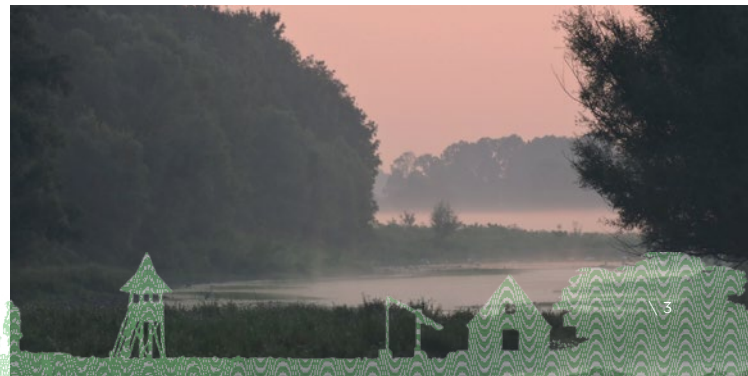
Pasturing Community Veterans Cooperative Eko-Gajna was founded in 2007, and included this protection measures in its Management plan.

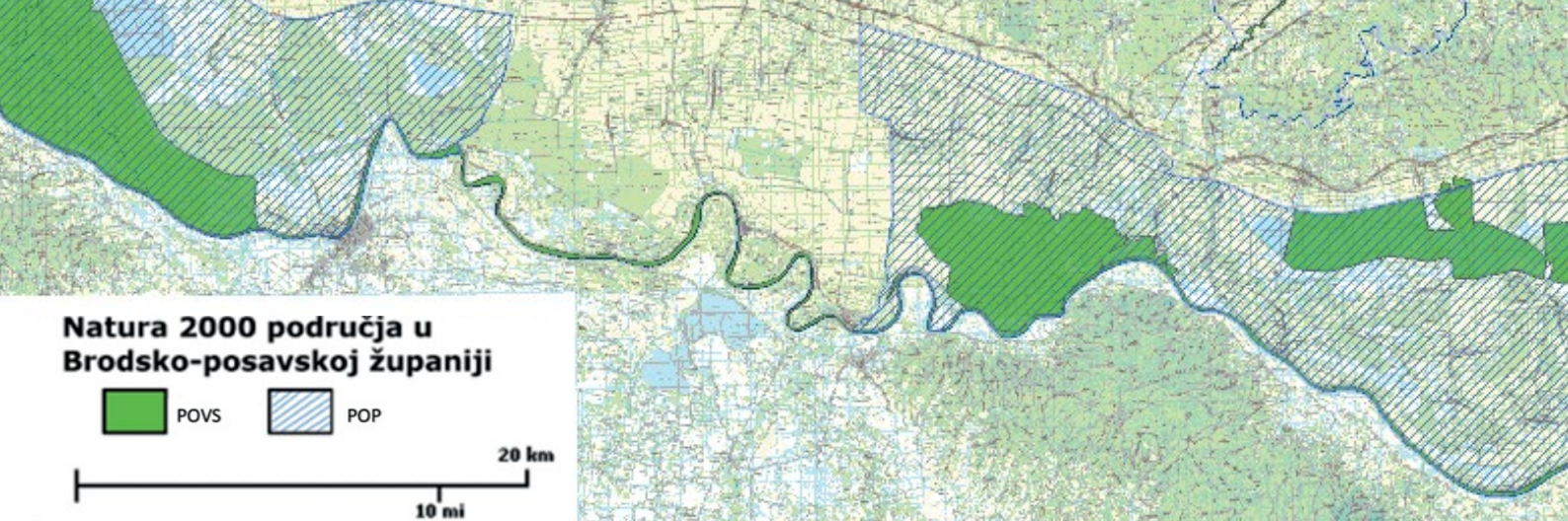
Što je Gajna?

- Tipični slavonski prisavski poplavni pašnjak obogaćen močvarnom florom i faunom, istočno od Slavanskog Broda na području općine Oprisavci.
- Značajni krajobraz od 1990. godine i dio europske ekološke mreže (Natura 2000)
- Područje očuvanja značajno za ptice (POP) i Područje očuvanja značajno za vrste i stanišne tipove (POVS).
- Mjesto osnivanja prve Pašnjačke zajednice u RH radi zajedničkog upravljanja pašnjakom.
- Mjesto očuvane tradicijske gradnje (štala, čardak, đeram, „Stan na Gajni“), načina tradicijskog pašarenja i arka hrvatskih izvornih pasmina domaćih životinja.
- Izuzetan spoj kulturne i prirodne baštine na terenu gdje je ispaša ključan ekološki proces za održavanje bioraznolikosti radi kontrole invazivnih biljnih vrsta.

What is Gajna?

- A typical Slavonian pasture flooded by the River Sava enriched with wetland flora and fauna, located east of Slavonski Brod in municipality of Oprisavci.
- Significant landscape from 1990 and part of EU ecological network (Natura 2000) —Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).
- The place of establishment of the first Pasturing community in Croatia preserving traditional common management on pastures.
- Place where is preserved traditional construction (stables, čardak, đeram, “stan on Gajna”), the ways of traditional pasturing system and an „Arc“ of Croatian autochthonous breeds of domestic animals.
- An exceptional blend of cultural and natural heritage in the place where grazing is a key ecological process for maintaining biodiversity and a way to control invasive plant species.





NATURA 2000 and protected landscape

Natura 2000 is an EU ecological network which encompasses areas significant for the conservation of threatened plant and animal species, as well as their habitats.

Natura 2000 comprises special protection areas for birds (“SPA”) and special areas for conservation of other taxa and habitats (“SAC”). Gajna has been declared a SAC area and it is part of a larger SPA area called Jelas Polje. These areas need to be managed in a way which facilitates favourable conservation status of species and habitat types which are

the reason why these areas have been included in Natura 2000. With adherence to legal regulations, inside Natura areas one is free to engage in any kind of activity which does not pose a threat to the taxa and the habitats protected by that area. Gajna has been declared a SAC area and it is part of a larger SPA area called Jelas Polje. Gajna is protected in the significant landscape category in 1990, on an initiative of Brod Ecological Society–BED.



← Slavonski Brod

↓ Gajna

NATURA 2000 i zaštićeno područje

Natura 2000 ekološka je mreža Europske unije koja obuhvaća područja važna za očuvanje ugroženih vrsta biljaka i životinja, kao i njihovih staništa.

Natura 2000 sastoji se od područja posebno važnih za očuvanje ptica (POP) i područja važnih za očuvanje drugih svojti i staništa (POVS). Tim područjima treba upravljati tako da pridonose povoljnom stanju očuvanosti vrsta i stanišnih tipova

zbog kojih su izdvojena u mrežu Natura 2000. Uz poštivanje zakonskih propisa, u Natura područjima možete se slobodno baviti svim onim aktivnostima koje ne ugrožavaju svojte i staništa koja to područje štiti. Gajna je proglašena POVS područjem i dio je većeg POP područja Jelas polje. Gajna je 1990. zaštićena u kategoriji značajnog krajobraza, na inicijativu Brodskog ekološkog društva –BED–a.





Poljski kotrijan (lat. *Eryngium campestre*)



Smeđi debeloglavac (lat. *Thymelicus lineola*)



Oman (lat. *Inula britannica*)



Mirisna metvica (lat. *Mentha pulegium*)

Flora i fauna poplavnoga pašnjaka

Slavonske prisavske pašnjake oblikovao je čovjek krčenjem šuma i baveći se tradicionalnim ekstenzivnim stočarstvom te ispašom stoke.

Trave su prave pašnjačke biljke otporne na gaženje, grizenje i izloženost suncu. Neke biljke su razvile i posebnu obranu od biljojeda u obliku trnova, bodlji (poput poljskog kotrljana), dlačica ili otrova koje sadrže. Iako u nižim dijelovima, u kojima se voda i vlaga zadržavaju dulje, pašnjak miriše raznim vrstama metvice, posebnu slikovitost ovomu području daje cvijeće.

U proljeće tako pašnjak žuto oboje cvjetovi svinjduše (*Lotus corniculatus*), u rano ljeto ivanjsko cvijeće (*Galium verum*), dok se u kasno ljeto zažuti i oman (*Inula britannica*). Osim brojnih biljnih vrsta, posebno su ugroženi leptiri koji također ovise o tradicionalnom korištenju ovih prostora.

Flora & Fauna of Wet (Floodplain) Pastures

Pastures alongside the river Sava in Slavonia were man-made for the purpose of traditional extensive cattle farming, grazing and as a result of deforestation.

Grasses are plants best suited for pastures because they are resistant to trampling, grazing and exposure to the sun. Some plants have developed a special defence against herbivores in the form of thorns, pricks (such as those of Field Eryngo), hairs or poisons which they contain. Although the pastures in the lower regions, where water and humidity linger longer, are fragrant with the scent of various varieties of Mint, it is because of the flowers that these areas are especially picturesque.

So, come springtime, the pastures are coloured yellow by the flowers of Bird's Foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), then in early summer there are the flowers of Lady's Bedstraw or Yellow Bedstraw (*Galium verum*), and more yellow flowers, those of the British Yellowhead (*Inula britannica*), appear in late summer. Apart from numerous plant species, butterflies are also greatly threatened because they too are dependent on the traditional ways of utilization of these areas.





Vodenjak (lat. *Triturus dobrogicus*)



8

Ljupka vodenađevojčica
(lat. *Coenagrion pulchellum*)



Četverolisna raznorotka (lat. *Marsilea quadrifolia*)

Jezero ili pašnjak?

U vrijeme visokih vodostaja — gotovo svake godine u proljeće i jesen — rijeka Sava pretvara Gajnu u jezero. Povlačenjem rijeke u korito, na Gajni ostaju bare koje će žedna zemlja upiti do konca ljeta. Tako ritam Save oblikuje krajobraz, ali i živi svijet Gajne.

Na granici vode i kopna rastu širokolisni rogoz, razne vrste šaševa i ugrožena papratnjača — četverolisna raznorotka (*Marsilea quadriifolia*). Iako površine bara prekrivaju različite vrste vodenih leća i mrijesnjacki, one su posebno slikovite ljeti, s tisuću žutih cvjetova plavuna i lokvanja.

U plitkoj vodi poplavljene Gajne mrijeste se savske ribe. Povlačenjem vode, mlađ se vraća u Savu obnavljajući njezin riblji fond, dok su zaostale ribice u barama omiljena hrana pticama.

A Lake or a Pasture?

At the time of high water levels — almost every year in spring and fall — the river Sava turns Gajna into a lake. After the river recedes back into its riverbed, marshes are left all over Gajna which the thirsty soil will have drunk by the end of summer. So the rhythm of the river Sava shapes the landscape, but also the wildlife of Gajna.

At places where water and land meet, one can find the Common Bulrush, various types of sedges, as well as the threatened aquatic fern species — the Four Leaf Clover (*Marsilea quadriifolia*). Although the surfaces of marshes are covered by different types of Duckweed and Pondweed, these waters are especially picturesque in the summer, when thousands of yellow flowers of Fringed Water-Lily (Yellow Floating Heart) and Yellow Water-Lily appear.

In the shallow waters of flooded Gajna the fish species of Sava spawn. With the receding of the water the juvenile fish return to Sava, thus rejuvenating its fish stock, while the fish that remain trapped in the marshes become food for birds.





Prava svilenica (lat. *Asclepias syriaca*)



Čivinjača (lat. *Amorpha fruticosa*)



Tradicijsko pašarenje i bioraznolikost

Stariji Oprisavčani i Poljančani pamte velike čorde (seoska stada stoke) koje su se napasale na zajedničkim seoskim pašnjacima uz Savu.

Jedan od takvih pašnjaka bila je i Gajna. Koliko je krava iz njegove staje bilo u čordi, toliko je dana čoban čuvao čordu na zajedničkom seoskom pašnjaku. Danas je veliki problem smanjenje brojnosti stoke na ispaši, zbog čega posavski poplavni pašnjaci zarastaju u strane invazivne biljne vrste.

Invazivne strane vrste na nekome području, svojim razmnožavanjem i širenjem, uzrokuju ne samo ekološku, nego i ekonomsku štetu te nepovoljno utječu na zdravlje ljudi.

Traditional Grazing & Biodiversity

The elderly inhabitants of Oprisavci and Poljaneci remember big herds (called “čorda”) which used to graze on common village pastures along the river Sava.

One of such pastures was Gajna. The number of cows from one's barn in the “čorda” determined the days one had to spend as a cowherd, keeping watch over the herd on the common village pasture. Nowadays the diminishing number of cattle grazing presents a major problem which leads to the wet pastures of Posavina region being overgrown by invasive alien plant species.

The multiplication and spreading of invasive alien species in an area cause not only ecological, but also economic damage and have a negative effect on human health.





Slavonsko-srijemsko podolsko govedo

Slavonsko-srijemski podolac — uz istarsko govedo i bušu — jedno je od tri zaštićene hrvatske izvorne pasmine goveda.

Još početkom 20. st. slavonsko-srijemski podolac bio je najznačajnija i najzastupljenija pasmina goveda u Baranji, Srijemu, Slavoniji i Podravini. Godine 1993. u Hrvatskoj je ostalo samo 13 grla te je danas podolsko govedo kritično ugrožena pasmina.

Osim što rijetko obolijeva, lako podnosi visoke i niske temperature i skromnih je hranidbenih prohtjeva tako da se veći dio godine drži na ispaši. „Borac” je protiv invazivnih biljnih vrsta koje rado jede. U 2018. u RH je bilo preko 200 grla podolaca, od čega trećina na Gajni.

Zanimljivosti...

Podolsko govedo potječe iz stepskih područja Rusije i Ukrajine, a do hrvatskih je prostora najvjerojatnije došlo u vrijeme velike seobe naroda, u razdoblju od 4. do sredine 6. stoljeća.

Slavonian-Syrmian Podolian Cattle

The Slavonian-Syrmian Podolian Cattle — together with Istrian Cattle and Busa (Busha) Cattle — is one of three protected Croatian indigenous cattle breeds.

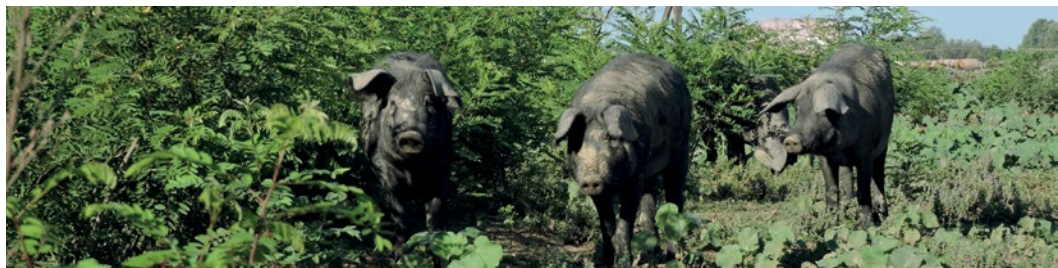
In the early 20th century the Slavonian-Syrmian Podolian was the most significant and most common cattle breed in Baranja, Syrmia, Slavonia and Podravina. However, in 1993 there were only 13 head remaining, so today the Podolian is a critically endangered breed.

Apart from the fact that it rarely falls ill, it can easily tolerate high or low temperatures, so it is kept out in the open to graze for most of the year. It is a “fighter” against invasive plant species. There was over 200 podolian cattle in 2018 in Croatia out of which the third was on Gajna.

Interesting facts...

Podolian cattle originate from the steppes of Russia and Ukraine, and they most probably reached the Croatian territory during the Migration Period, at some time between the 4th and middle of the 6th century AD.





Izorne pasmine domaćih životinja

Na malome području Hrvatske, ali bogatom posebnostima i prirodnom raznolikošću, tijekom stoljeća uzgojen je velik broj različitih pasmina domaćih životinja.

Genetski resursi predstavljaju genski rezervoar i imaju važnu ulogu u obnavljanju narušenih ekosustava i zaštite ugroženih vrsta.

U težim gospodarskim uvjetima lokalno je adaptiranim pasminama moguće lakše preživjeti i dati vrijedne proizvode uz relativno niska ulaganja.

Uz izvorne pasmine određeno područje zadržava vlastiti prirodni i kulturni identitet.

Zanimljivosti...

Gajna je svojevrsna „arka“ izvornih pasmina i na njoj se mogu vidjeti: slavonsko–srijemsko podolsko govedo, konj *hrvatski posavac*, ovca *cigaja*, *turopoljska* i *crna slavonska svinja* te pas *hrvatski ovčar*.

Indigenous Breeds of Domestic Animals

In the territory of Croatia, which is small but nonetheless rich in specificities and biodiversity, a great number of different breeds of domestic animals have been raised throughout the centuries.

Genetic resources represent a gene pool and play an important role in restoration of damaged ecosystems and protection of threatened species. This is precisely why indigenous breeds are so significant.

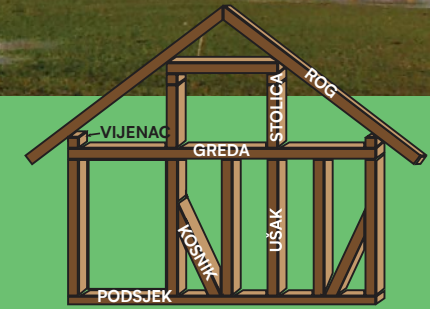
In hard economic conditions the locally adapted breeds are better at surviving and yielding valuable products with relatively low investments.

Without indigenous breeds various methods of cattle raising cannot survive — nor can an area be able to preserve its own natural and cultural identity.

Interesting facts...

Gajna is somewhat of an “Arc” of indigenous breeds where one can see the following: Slavonian–Syrmian Podolian Cattle, Croatian Posavina Horse (Posavac Horse), Tsigai (Cigaja) Sheep, Turopolje Pig, Black Slavonian Pig and Croatian Shephard dog.





Tradicijska gradnja

Gajna nije samo mjesto izuzetne prirodne vrijednosti nego i važan kulturni krajolik.

Tradicijska je gradnja drvetom, a kasnije i ciglom — koja je nekad prevladavala u ovim krajevima — sve više prepuštena zaboravu i sve je manje starih majstora koji mogu svoje znanje prenijeti novim naraštajima.

Od devedesetih godina 20. st. svi objekti tradicijske gradnje na Gajni rezultat su zalaganja Brodskoga ekološkog društva — BED—a, volontera i starih majstora iz lokalne zajednice. U te se dugogodišnje napore od svoga osnutka uključila i Javna ustanova Natura Slavonica. Ekološki prihvatljiva tradicijska gradnja predstavlja idealan spoj prirodne i kulturne baštine Slavonije. Na Gajni je 1997. rekonstruiran čardak, osmatračnica iz povijesnih vremena, i đeram, 2006. izgrađena štala od hrastovine a 2013. i info-centar Stan na Gajni.

Zanimljivosti...

Podsjek, ušak, kosnik, greda, stolica, vijenac i rog — već pomalo zaboravljeni nazivi — korišteni su i poznati u tradicijskoj gradnji kuće!

Traditional Architecture

Gajna is not only a place of exceptional natural value but also an important cultural landscape.

Traditional construction using wood and subsequently bricks — which used to be predominant in these parts — is increasingly becoming forgotten and there are ever fewer old masters who can transfer their knowledge to new generations.

Since the 1990s all the structures of traditional architecture in Gajna have been a result of the efforts of Brod Ecological Society (BED), volunteers and old masters from the local community. Their yearlong efforts were soon joined by the Public Institution Natura Slavonica. Eco-friendly, traditional architecture in important cultural landscape of Gajna represents an ideal marriage of cultural and natural heritage of Slavonia. In 1997, a historical observing tower (čardak) was reconstructed, jointly with a well mechanism (đeram), in 2006. an oak barn was built and in 2013 — an info-center called Stan na Gajni.

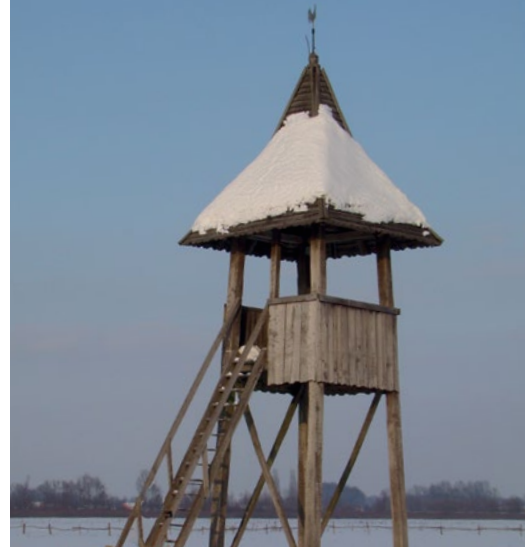
Interesting facts...

The Croatian terms such as “*podsjek*” (support beam), “*kosnik*” (batter brace), “*greda*” (beam), “*stolica*” (queen-post truss), “*vijenac*” (belt course) and “*rog*” (common rafter) — which have almost become forgotten — are still used and well known in the construction of traditional houses!





Brončani privjesak u obliku bika (ostava Poljanci)



Gajna

1953.g.

1880.g.

1772.g.

selo

Izgradnja obrambenog nasipa

Povijest Gajne

Prema arheološkim nalazima, čovjek je na području Gajne prisutan još iz razdoblja starijega željeznog doba. Pri radovima na dogradnji zaštitnoga savskog nasipa — koji su započeli 1953. godine — u Oprisavcima i Poljancima pronađeni su ostatci brončanih predmeta od kojih je najpoznatiji privjesak u obliku bika.

Gajna je imala važnu ulogu i u hrvatskoj Vojnoj krajini. Iz toga razdoblja potječu i čardaci koji su imali ulogu nadzora i čuvanja granice prema Turcima. Prema povijesnim podatcima, na širem području značajnoga krajobraza Gajne postojalo je 5 čardaka.

Godine 1990. Gajna je proglašena zaštićenim krajolikom — danas značajni krajobraz. Aktom o proglašenju Brodskom su ekološkom društvu (BED-u) dane ovlasti nadzora nad provođenjem propisanih mjera zaštite i ono se otad, zajedno s lokalnim stanovništvom, brine o aktivnostima na Gajni. Dobru suradnju s Brodskim ekološkim društvom na zaštiti Gajne 2006. godine započinje i Javna ustanova za upravljanje zaštićenim prirodnim vrijednostima Brodsko-posavske županije koja po Zakonu o zaštiti prirode ima mandat upravljanja zaštićenim područjima prirode u toj županiji.

The History Of Gajna

According to archaeological findings, people have inhabited the area of Gajna since the late Iron Age. During the works on upgrading of the protective embankment along the river Sava — which began in 1953 — remnants of bronze items were found in Oprisavci and Poljanci, the most famous one of which was a pendant in the shape of a bull.

Gajna also played an important role in the Croatian Military Frontier. This was the period when the traditional wooden structure called “čardak” appeared, which was important for monitoring and safeguarding the border with the Ottomans. According to historical data, there were 5 “čardak” structures in the broader area of important landscape of Gajna.

In 1990 Gajna was declared protected landscape — today known as important landscape. The act on its declaration as such authorized Brod Ecological Society (BED) to implement the prescribed measures of protection, and since then it has, together with the local population, managed all the activities in Gajna. In 2006 successful cooperation in protecting Gajna began between Brod Ecological Society and the Public Institution for Management of Protected Areas and Protected Natural Values of Brod-Posavina County, which, according to the Nature Protection Act, is in charge of managing the protected areas in this county.



Obnova Gajne

Problem u očuvanju bioloških vrijednosti Gajne predstavljalo je isušivanje bara nakon povlačenja poplavnih voda u Savu.

Projektom koje je izradilo Brodsko ekološko društvo (BED) željelo se vodu zadržati u depresijama tijekom što duljega dijela godine te tako obnoviti vodeni, biljni i životinjski svijet.

Projektom „Gajna” 1988. godine najveću depresiju — baru Veliku Gajnu — produbilo se, proširilo i spojilo s Lateralnim kanalom. Izgradnjom brane na kanalu, 1990. godine, i sustavom povezivanja prirodnih depresija, omogućuje se puštanje vode u bare Gajne.

Zanimljivosti...

Gajna je pravi bazen bioraznolikosti — kukci, vodozemci, ribe, kao i mnoge vrste ptica, ali i rijetke biljke — samo su dio biljnoga i životinjskoga svijeta toga područja. No ovakva poplavna područja važna su i za proizvodnju zdrave hrane, kao i za pročišćavanje rijeka!

The Rehabilitation Of Gajna

The drying up of marshes after the flood waters would recede back into the riverbed of Sava used to represent a problem in terms of preserving the biological resources of Gajna.

The project designed by Brod Ecological Society (BED) was aimed at keeping the water inside the depressions for as long as possible during the year, and thus replenishing the aquatic flora and fauna.

As part of the project “Gajna” in 1988 the biggest depression — the Velika Gajna marsh — was deepened, widened and connected to the Lateral Canal.. The construction of a dam on the Canal in 1990 and the use of a system of smaller canals enabled the bringing of water into the marshes of Gajna.

Interesting facts...

Gajna is a real treasure chest of biodiversity — insects, amphibians, fish, as well as numerous bird species, but also rare plants — are only a part of the abundant flora and fauna of the area. But these types of floodplains also play an important role in the production of healthy food, as well as in purification of rivers!

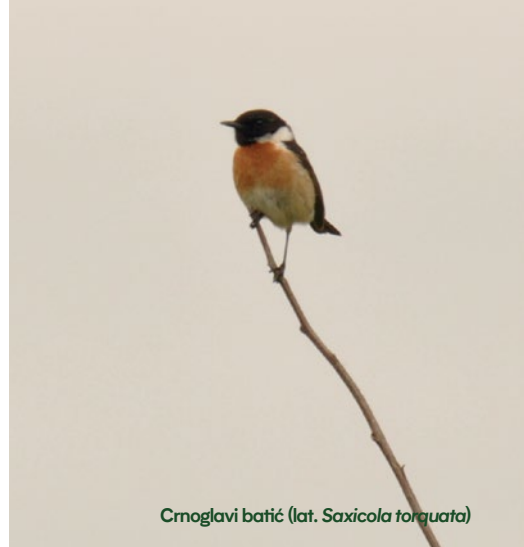




Vivak (lat. *Vanellus vanellus*)



Crna roda (lat. *Ciconia nigra*)



Crnoglavi batić (lat. *Saxicola torquata*)



Velika bijela čaplja (lat. *Ardea alba*)
i mala bijela čaplja (lat. *Egretta garzetta*)



Bijela roda (lat. *Ciconia ciconia*)



Crvenokljuna čigra (lat. *Sterna hirundo*)

Ptice Gajne

Važno hranilište za ptice u vrijeme razmnožavanja i seoba su bare na Gajni koje nakon proljetno-jesenskih poplava ostaju pune vodozemaca i riblje mladi.

Iako su na Gajni najbrojnije ptice močvarice — poput čaplji i raznih vrsta pataka — Gajna privlači i velik broj vrsta karakterističnih za seoski krajolik i polje.

Pašnjak je tako stanište batića i ševa, te lastavice i pastirice. Na Gajni se može sresti i danas rijetka crna roda (*Ciconia nigra*), kao i vivak (*Vanellus vanellus*) koji se na njezinim travnjacima i gnijezdi.

Zanimljivosti...

Zbog relativno male dubine, a velike površine, Gajna je postala idealno prirodno mrijestilište. Upravo zbog toga, ali i zbog trajne barske vegetacije, danas ptice močvarice tijekom godine duže borave na Gajni.

The Birds Of Gajna

The marshes in Gajna, which remain full of amphibians and juvenile fish after the spring and autumn flooding, represent an important feeding ground for birds during the nesting and migration periods.

Although the most common birds in Gajna are water fowl — such as herons and different kinds of ducks — Gajna also attracts a great number of species characteristic for village landscape and fields.

So, for example, pastures are home to whinchats, larks, swallows and wagtails. In Gajna one can also see the nowadays rare Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*), as well as the Northern Lapwing, also known as the Peewit (*Vanellus vanellus*), which nests in the grasslands of the area.

Interesting facts...

Due to the relatively shallow water and large surface, Gajna has become ideal natural spawning ground. It is because of that, but also because of perennial wetland vegetation, that the water fowl spend a longer period in the year precisely in Gajna.





euRONATUR



Ciljevi će se provesti kroz aktivnosti obnove grljenjaka, obnove i izmuljivanja depresija koje dovode vodu, uklanjanja invazivnih vrsta i aktivnosti vidljivosti i edukacije javnosti o vrijednostima vlažnih staništa.

The objectives will be implemented through water regulation mechanism restoration, depressions restoration and mulching activities, and visibility and public awareness activities on wetland values.

Projekt provodi / Implementing:
Brodsko ekološko društvo—BED

Partner: Javna ustanova —
Natura Slavonica



Brodsko
ekološko
društvo
BED



JU NATURA SLAVONICA

Vlažna staništa za život

Osiguravanje vode u barama
Gajne i edukacija javnosti o
vrijednostima vlažnih staništa.

Vrijeme provedbe: 1. 11. 2018. – 1. 4. 2020.

Opći cilj predloženog projekta je zaštita, očuvanje i poboljšanje biološke raznolikosti na zaštićenom području zvanom Gajna u istočnom dijelu Brodsko-posavske županije uz poplavno područje rijeke Save.

Specifični ciljevi kroz provedbu projekta su :

1. izravno utjecati na očuvanje biološke raznolikosti osiguravanjem povoljnog vodnog režima u vrijeme suše – dovođenja slatke vode u depresije.
2. obrazovanje i promicanje usluga vlažnih staništa za šire društvo

Financirano u sklopu poziva Obnova vlažnih livada i pašnjaka organizacije EuroNatur i Mreža europskih sela roda.

Wetlands for life

Ensuring fresh water in ponds of
Gajna wetland and educating the
public on wetlands importance.

Time of implementation: 1. 11. 2018 – 1. 4. 2020

Overall goal of the proposed project is to protect, preserve and improve biological diversity at protected area called Gajna in the east part of the Brod-Posavina County, along the flooded area of river Sava.

The specific goals through project implementation will be to:

1. directly influence the preservation of the biological diversity by ensuring the favorable water regime in time of droughts — bringing fresh water to the water depressions
2. education and promotion on wetlands services for the wider society.

Financed within the call from Euronatur and European Stork Village Network –Wet meadows and pastures 2.

