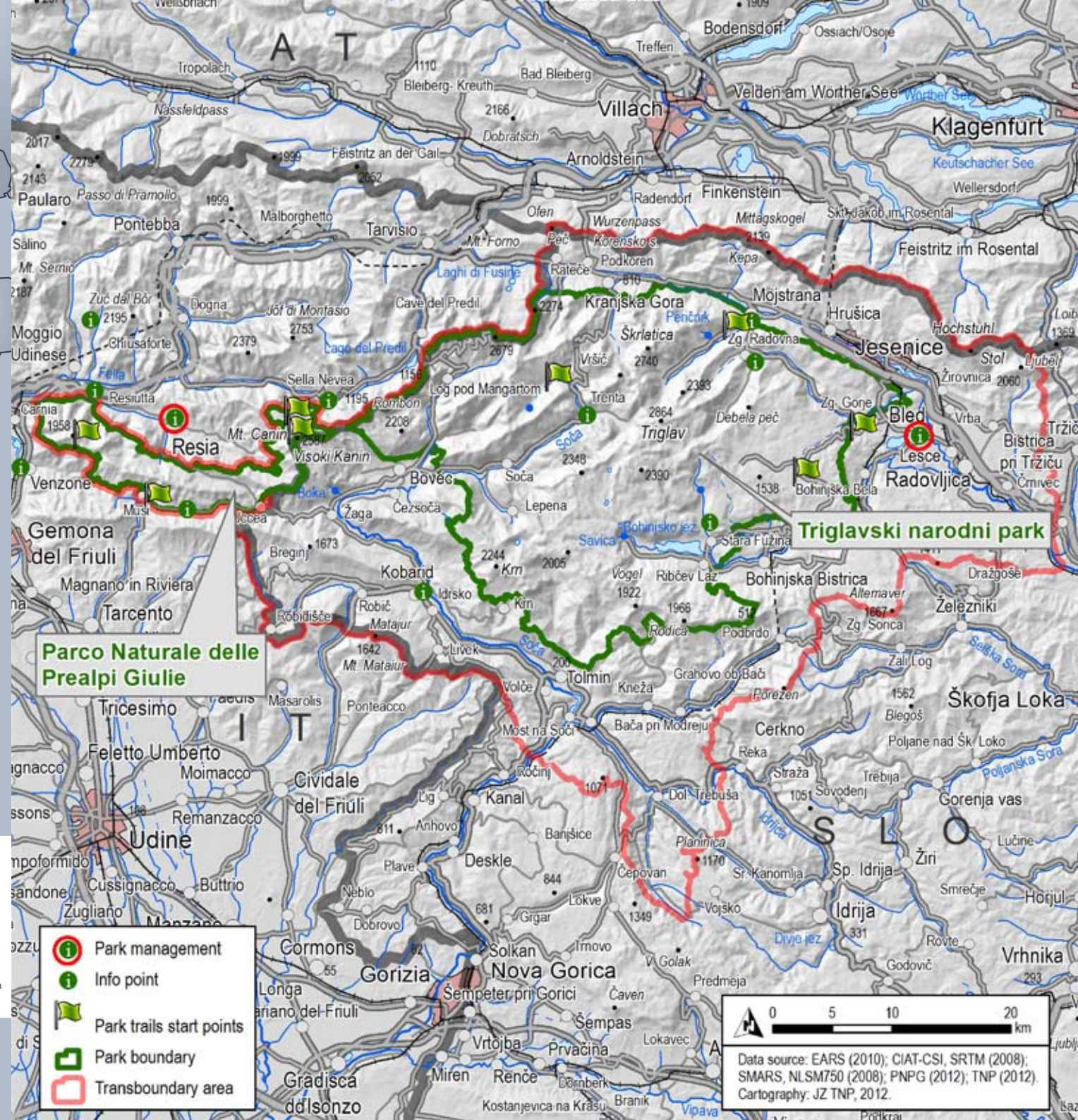




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- Park management
- Info point
- Park trails start points
- Park boundary
- Transboundary area

0 5 10 20 km
 Data source: EARS (2010); CIAT-CSI, SRTM (2008); SMARS, NLSM750 (2008); PNPG (2012); TNP (2012).
 Cartography: JZ TNP, 2012.



JULIAN ALPS TRANSBOUNDARY ECOREGION

The green heart of Europe
 without borders



NATURE, CULTURE AND LANDSCAPE

In the heart of Europe, in the Julian Alps and Prealps, lies an unspoilt area of high mountains and green valleys, thick forests and flowering meadows, crystal-clear waters and friendly villages, called the transboundary Ecoregion Julian Alps. A territory rich in nature and culture, history and traditions. A wilderness area shaped during the centuries by people living here, in harmony with the environment.

Here, you can admire ancient fossils while chamois, ibex and eagles are looking at you; astounded, you will see a rare flower when you casually sit down in front of a mountain hut enjoying a glass of milk or tasting a piece of local cheese. It truly is a memorable experience, suitable for people of all ages, to capture the spirit of nature and, upon each visit, discover new emotions.

The Julian Alps Ecoregion is special and unique. Take a little time and find out just how special it is.



PREALPI GIULIE NATURE PARK

The park, established in 1996, covers about 100 km² in the eastern part of the Friuli Venezia Giulia region, which covers the municipalities of Resia, Resiutta, Chiusaforte, Lusevera, Venzone and Moggio Udinese.

This mountain protected area with its highest peak, Mt. Canin (2,586 m), is famous for its outstanding nature, landscape and cultural heritage.

The park is located at the crossroads of three biogeographical regions (the Mediterranean, Alpine and Illiric) and of two cultures (Latin and Slavic), which explains its extremely rich biodiversity, boasting more than 1,200 plant species and subspecies as well as varied fauna ranging from hundreds of small insects up to the large carnivores, e.g. brown bear and lynx.

Park's goal is to promote both nature conservation and sustainable development.



TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK

The Triglav National Park, established in 1981, is the only Slovenian national park. It is named after Slovenia's highest mountain and national symbol, Triglav (2,864 m), and is one of the oldest parks in Europe. The first protection attempts date back to the year 1906. The park covers nearly 84,000 hectares, almost the entire territory of the eastern Julian Alps.

Besides nature protection, which is the primary aim of the national park, the Triglav National Park objectives include the conservation of both nature and culture, reflected in the pure waters, deep-cut gorges, remains of virgin forests, richness of mountain flowers and typical park animals, as well as in the outstanding cultural and historical heritage.

The mission of the park is to educate and raise public awareness, and to carry out professional, development, and research work.



TWO PARKS, STRONG LINKS

The Triglav National Park and the Prealpi Giulie Nature Park started to cooperate when the latter was established, in 1996. Cooperation grew stronger when EU projects started and neighbouring countries were looking for crossborder partners.

In 2007 the idea of a transboundary park was born.

In 2009 Federation Europarc officially proclaimed the transboundary Julian Alps Ecoregion, which also involves Slovenia's Julian Alps MAB Unesco Area.

In 2014 certification was confirmed following a re-evaluation and the Alpine Convention recognized the whole area of the two Parks as a transboundary pilot region for ecological connectivity.

Together for ...

- protection and conservation of biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage
- monitoring of flora and fauna
- EU projects
- environmental education
- Junior Rangers
- exchange of staff and experts
- promotion of typical products
- tourism
- sustainable development

