

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT: Tara National Parc
November 10 - 13 2016,
in co-operation with Ibar Development Association, IDA



Announcement

From 10th - 13th November 2016 the 2nd workshop in a series of four will be held in National Park Tara, Republic of Serbia.

Co organising partner will be Ibar Development Association "IDA".

Registration

Registration will open at the beginning of September 2016.

Background

Sustainable forestry is one the topics Forum Synergies is focusing on and we are happy to announce the second in a planned series of four workshops.

For background information on the general goals and outputs of the first workshop we recommend the following documents available on Forum Synergies' website:

- Action Sheet on Sustainable Forestry ([link](#))
- Announcement and goal of the 1st workshop, 17-20 March, Milverton, Somerset, SW England, UK ([link](#))
- Report of the 1st workshop ([link](#)), executive summary ([link](#))
- Presentations of the Market of initiatives¹ "Experience Sheets"

Objectives

Main objectives are to discuss and define main recommendations about

- to discuss the condition of forests in the Balkan region and the policies and actions needed to achieve sustainable forest management in that region
- the development of small forests managed by private owners (with special attention on existed experience in ex-Yugoslavia, ex-socialist countries from East and Central Europe and EU countries),
- sustainable forest management in protected areas and
- sustainable development of mountain communities based on forestry and activities linked to forests.
- to produce a report on the workshop proceedings, in a form which builds upon and complements the report on the first workshop, with recommendations for policy and action

Venue

National Park Tara (www.nptara.rs/en). It's close to town Bajina Basta town (270 km far from Belgrade) and close to border with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹ The "market of initiatives" is a way of how participants can share their projects/ experiences with other participants in a "market place". Several presentations are given at the same time on small tables. Participants can choose where they want to go. There is a chance to change tables after a certain period of time.

Mountain Tara belongs to the internal Dinarides and it is part of Serbian Vlach mountains. It is located in the far West of Serbia encompassing an area bounded by the Drina River between Visegrad and Bajina Basta. In the narrowest part of the mountain massif Mt Zvijezda was placed and it is naturally separated from Mt Tara by the Canyon of Derвента River. Tara is medium-high mountain region, with an average altitude of 1,000-1,200 meters above sea level. The highest peak is Kozji (Goat) (1,591 meters).

The area of Mt Tara has been identified as an Important Plant Area (IPA) and important Bird Area - (IBA). In addition, since 2003 Mt Tara was proclaimed as prime Butterfly Areas (PBA) and has also been identified as important in the framework of the Emerald Network.

Mt Tara was declared a National park in 1981 with the total area of 19.175 ha. Tara National Park with Zaovine (Landscape of outstanding features - it will be merged with Tara NP) and Nature park Mokra Gora was nominated by UNESCO MAB Committee as a potential biosphere reserve, which will have a cross-border character as it will include the area of the future National park Drina in Republic of Srpska (BiH).

Tara is a typical forest area, and for its preservation and diversity of forest ecosystems (many of which are relict) one of the richest and most valuable forest areas in Europe. In forest sense Tara are covered with mixed forests of European Spruce, Silver Fir and European Beech (over 85 % of forest area) and specificity compared to other mountains of the Balkan Peninsula is the large number of relict and endemic forest species and plant communities.

At Tara was identified more than 40 broadleaf, deciduous - coniferous and coniferous phytocoenoses, then 1,156 species of vascular flora which makes 1/3 of the total flora of Serbia. From represented 76 plant species are endemic. Special value and importance of the Serbian Spruce (*Picea omorika*), endemic and relict species, which inhabits canyons and ravines of the middle course of the Drina River managed to survive the last ice age. According to the results of previous research, an area inhabited by Tara over 50 species of mammals, 140 species of birds, 23 species of amphibians and reptiles and 19 species of fish. This area is inhabited by the largest population of brown bears in Serbia. The best-known species, for which it may be said to be symbol of fauna Mt Tara, is endemorelict Pancic's grasshopper (*Pyrgomorphylla serbica*).

Throughout the park there are numerous archaeological sites and monuments dating from the Neolithic period to modern times. Most important are the Rača Monastery, one of the most important centers of Serbian medieval literacy, and the necropolis with tombstones in Rastiste and Perucac, which are nominated for UNESCO World Heritage List.



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