

Prostoživeče rastline in živali na Ljubljanskem

Njihov dom nima hišne številke

**THEIR HOMES HAVE
NO HOUSE NUMBERS**

Free-living plants and
animals in Ljubljana



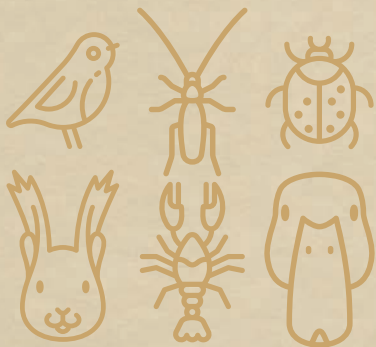
Uvod / Introduction

V Ljubljani je veliko različnih okolij, od mestnega središča, bivalnih četrti, industrijsko-trgovskih površin in predmestnih naselij do gozdov, parkov in kmetijske krajine.

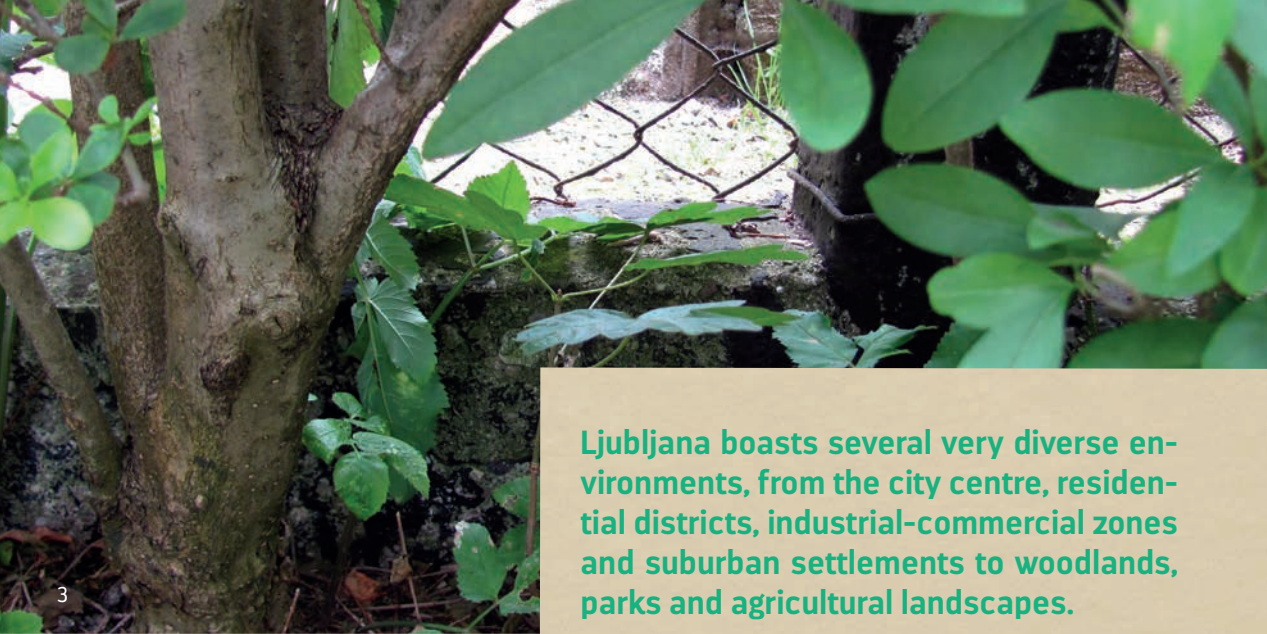
1 Ljubljana / Ljubljana
foto / photo: Davorin Tome



Prav v vsakem od zgoraj naštetih mestnih okolij bomo našli tudi mokrišča. To so predeli ozemlja z bolj ali manj izrazitim vodnim značajem, ki opredeljuje značilno sestavo rastlinstva in živalstva. Pestrost okolij omogoča, da v Ljubljani živijo različne prostoživeče rastline in živali. V samem središču mesta živijo le vrste, ki so najbolj vajene človeške družbe, v neposredni okolici pa tudi nekatere bolj bojazljive, redke in ogrožene. Videti redke vrste »v živo« bo morda nekoč del turistične ponudbe mesta, ki pa ne bo prav za vsakega gosta. Najti jih namreč ni prav enostavno. Potrebno je obilo potrpljenja in znanja, saj njihov dom nima hišne številke, na kateri bi jih poiskali.



Knjižica predstavlja nekaj značilnih, nekaj pogostih in nekaj redkih rastlin in živali, ki živijo na Ljubljanskem. Nastala je z namenom, da prebivalce glavnega mesta in njene obiskovalce ponovno spomnimo, da smo ljudje z naravo tesno povezani in da brez nje ne moremo preživeti. Pa tudi zato, da jih spomnimo, da narave ne najdemo samo v Afriki in v kočevskih gozdovih, temveč dobesedno tudi pred domačim pragom. In na neki način je narava v mestih za večino ljudi tudi najbolj dragocena, saj so prav z njo največ in najdlje v stiku. Ko se enkrat naučimo naravo opazovati, hitro ugotovimo, da tudi v mestih ni prav nič manj razburljiva kot kjerkoli drugje.



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Ljubljana boasts several very diverse environments, from the city centre, residential districts, industrial-commercial zones and suburban settlements to woodlands, parks and agricultural landscapes.

3 Narava v mestu / Nature in the city
foto / photo: Al Vrežec

In each of the above-mentioned environments, wetlands can also be found. These are parts of land with more or less distinct water character, which defines the characteristic flora and fauna composition. The diversity of these environments has enabled the area of Ljubljana to be inhabited by different naturally occurring plants and animals. The city centre itself is inhabited only by species accustomed to human company, whereas in its immediate surroundings some more timid, rare and endangered species can be found. To see the rare species »live« may one day even become part of the city's tourist attractions which, however, will not be to the liking of every guest, as they are not easily found at all. This means that much patience and knowledge is needed, as their homes have no house numbers at which one could have a good look at them.





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The booklet presents some characteristic, some common and rare plants and animals living in the area of Ljubljana. It was created for the purpose of reminding the inhabitants and visitors of the capital that we, the people, are closely associated with nature and that we simply cannot survive without it. Furthermore, we wish to remind them that nature can be found not only in Africa and in our virgin forests, but literally outside our doors as well. And nature in cities is, in a way, most precious for the majority of people, given that they are in such close and frequent contacts with it. Once we learn to observe nature, we quickly realize that it is as exciting as everywhere else.

4 Mestni log / Forest in Mestni log
foto / photo: Davorin Tome





Noč / Night

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Vrste, ki so aktivne ponoči, pogosto prepoznamo že od daleč. Lahko imajo velike oči, da zberejo tisto malo svetlobe, ki je na voljo. Lahko so opremljene z dolgimi in gibljivimi tipalkami, s katerimi se znajdejo v prostoru tudi kadar ni svetlobe in oči ne vidijo. Skritih prilagoditev je še več. Nekatere vrste imajo posebna čutila za zaznavanje toplote, ki z nočjo ne izgine tako kakor svetloba, druge pa tako oster sluh, da le z njim do stopinje natančno določijo smer in oddaljenost šuma. Netopirji imajo tako sposoben radar, da z njim v popolni temi ujamejo letečo žuželko.

Noč v mestu je vse kaj drugega kot noč v gozdu ali na travniku. Vrvež se sicer umiri, a zaradi gozda svetilk, ki svetijo nekajkrat močneje kakor polna luna in vse zvezde skupaj, prave teme ni. Nočne živali, ki živijo v mestu, se morajo takšnim razmeram prilagoditi, kar včasih ni enostavno, tudi zato, ker jim konkurencu delajo dnevne vrste. Nekatere dnevno aktivne ptice, na primer, cele noči pojejo pod svetilkami, misleč, da je že jutro.



5 Belorobi netopir / Kuhl's pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus kuhlii*)
foto / photo: Simon Zidar

6 Savijev netopir / Savi's pipistrelle (*Hypsugo savii*)
foto / photo: Simon Zidar

7 Velerilec / Hummingbird hawk-moth (*Macroglossum stellatarum*)
foto / photo: Simon Kovačić

8 Veliki nočni pavlinček / Giant peacock moth
(*Saturnia pyri*)
foto / photo: Peter Valič



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The species active at night are often recognized from afar. They can have big eyes to gather that little light available to them. They can be equipped with long and flexible tentacles, with which they find their way even when there's no light and their eyes see nothing at all. And there are other hidden adjustments, too. Some species have special senses to detect heat that does not disappear with the coming night as quickly as light, while others have such an acute sense of hearing that they can determine the direction and distance of a noise with incredible accuracy. Bats have such capable radar that they can catch flying insects in the darkest of all nights.

9 Umetna razsvetjava / Artificial lighting
foto / photo: Simon Zidar

10 Jelševac / European crayfish (*Astacus astacus*)
foto / photo: Al Vrezec

11 Navadna krastača / Common toad (*Bufo bufo*)
foto / photo: Miha Krofel



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Night in the city is something completely different than night in woodlands or meadows. The bustle indeed calms down, but there is no real darkness owing to the “forest” of street lamps that emit more light as the full moon and all stars together. Nocturnal animals living in cities are forced to adjust to such conditions. This, however, is at times not simple at all, also due to the competitive diurnal species. Some species active during the day, for example, sing all night under lamps, thinking that it is morning already.

12 Kozača / Ural Owl (*Strix uralensis*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome



Mokrišča / Wetlands

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Dvoživke in kačji pastirji mladost preživijo kot ličinke v vodi in dihajo s škrgami. Po nekaj mesecih ali nekaj letih, ko odrastejo, jim škrge odpadejo in preselijo se na kopno. Kljub tako premišljenemu menjavanju okolja pa se ne morejo izogniti nekaterim pastem. Če se voda na primer posuši še preden se mlade živali preobrazijo v odrasle in se preselijo na kopno, na mah pogine celoten zarod. V vodi se snovi širijo hitreje in učinkoviteje kakor na kopnem. Ko dež v vodo spere onesnažila, se zastrupi ves vodni živelj. Težave vrste rešujejo tako, da ima vsaka samica na stotine potomcev, med katerimi potem vsaj peščici uspe, da se izogne vsem težavam in uspešno nadaljuje svoj rod.

Pod vodno gladino živijo organizmi, ki bi jim stik z zrakom prej ali slej pomenil zanesljivo smrt, saj preživijo le s kisikom, raztopljenim v vodi. Ker imamo le malo priložnosti, da pokukamo v njihov svet, se nam zdi izjemno skrivnosten. V resnici pa je živ-



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ljenje pod vodo zelo podobno življenju na kopnem, če odmislimo, da so živali in rastline druge. Poteka pa po povsem istih pravilih. Tudi tu dnevi minevajo v iskanju hrane in tudi tu se uspešni osebki razmnožujejo, manj uspešni pa poginejo, še preden vzredijo potomce.

13 Plavček / Moor frog (*Rana arvalis*)
foto / photo: Miha Krofel

14 Zgodnji trstničar / Hairy dragonfly
(*Brachytron pratense*)
foto / photo: Matjaž Bedjanič

15 Modri bleščavec / Beautiful demoiselle
(*Calopteryx virgo*)
foto / photo: Bojan Škerjanc



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Amphibians and dragonflies spend their youth as larvae in water, breathing through gills. When they grow up after a few months or even years, they lose their gills and move to the land. But in spite of such deliberate changing of their environment, they simply cannot avoid certain traps. If, for example, the water dries up before the young animals metamorphose into adults dragonflies and move to the land, the entire brood perishes in a trice. In the water, substances spread quicker and more effectively than on the land. When rain washes pollutants into the water, all forms of life are subjected to poisoning. Such problems are solved by species in such a manner that females have hundreds of descendants, amongst which at least a handful will succeed to avoid all difficulties and successfully bring forth a new progeny.

Below the water surface many organisms can be found, which in contact with air would sooner or later be faced with certain death, for they can survive only with the oxygen dissolved in water. As we have only few opportunities to peep into their world, the latter seems extremely mysterious to us. In reality, the life under water is very similar to the life on land, if we ignore the fact that here we are dealing with different animals and plants. It goes, however, by the very same rules. Here, too, days are passing in search of food and here, too, successful individuals proliferate, while the less successful ones perish even before raising offspring.



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16 Mokrišče / Wetland

foto / photo: Nadja Osojnik

17 Belouška / Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*)

foto / photo: Erika Ostanek

18 Zelenonoga tukalica / Common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)

foto / photo: Davorin Tome

19 Pasasti bleščavec / Banded demoiselle (*Calopteryx splendens*)

foto / photo: Simon Kovačič

20 Močvirski krešič / Marsh carabid (*Carabus variolosus*)

foto / photo: Al Vrezec

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21 Kapelj / Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*)
foto / photo: Polona Pengal

22 Rdečeperka / Common rudd
(*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)
foto / photo: Andreja Slameršek

Najbolj znano mokrišče v Ljubljani je reka Ljubljanica. V predelu, kjer v treh ovinkih preteče celotno mestno jedro, je Ljubljanica prava urbana reka. Ukleščena je med navpična betonska bregova, ki omejujeta obrežni pas na tisto najmanjšo nujno možno mero. In prav tu se nekatere plašne vrste živali človeka najmanj bojijo. Zunaj mestnih spon ima povsem drugačno podobo, predvsem zaradi drevja in grmovja, ki gosto obraščajo obrežje. Na severnem delu se Ljubljani približa še ena reka, Sava. Od drugih mokrišč je v Ljubljani nekaj ribnikov in bajerjev, kot sta v Tivoliju in na Kosezah. Z Golovca in Rožnika tečejo gozdni potoki, mokrišče so tudi barjanski travniki, čeprav vodo na njih vidimo le ob poplavih. Dokaj neznano in slikovito gozdno mokrišče so z vodo zalite globeli v Mestnem logu, le par minut hoje od Dolgega mostu.



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The best known wetland in Ljubljana is the Ljubljanica River. In the section where it runs with its three bends through the entire city centre, the Ljubljanica is a true urban river, jammed between vertical concrete banks that limit the riparian zone to that smallest possible essential minimum. And it is right here that some timid animal species are least afraid of man. Outside the city shackles, it acquires a totally different image, primarily due to the banks densely overgrown by trees and bushes. In its northern part, Ljubljana is approached by another river, the Sava. Elsewhere in Ljubljana, wetlands are represented by few ponds such as the ones in Tivoli Park and Košeze, while from the hills of Golovec and Rožnik several forest streams are running. Marsh meadows at Ljubljansko barje are yet another wetland, although water is seen there only during floods. A fairly unknown and picturesque forest wetland is comprised of water-filled ravines in the forest of Mestni log, just a couple of minutes' walk from Dolgi most.



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- 23 Mali ponirek / Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome
- 24 Reka Ljubljanica / The Ljubljanica river
foto / photo: Davorin Tome
- 25 Koščak / Stone crayfish
(*Austropotamobius torrentium*)
foto / photo: Al Vrezec



Travniki / Grasslands

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26 Suhi travnik / Dry grassland
foto / photo: Jože Bavcon

Strategija preživetja rastlin na travnikih je kar se le da dobro izkoristiti toplo polovico leta, saj pozimi razmere za rast niso ugodne. Zimo preživijo kot semena ali kot korenike oziroma čebulice globoko pod zemljo, iz katerih spomladi poženejo novi listi.

Različne strategije preživetja pri travniških živalih določajo, da imajo prostor po višinah med sabo razdeljen. Voluharice, krti, bramorji in murni se najbolje znajdejo v prsti, med koreninami, kobilice poskakujejo po tleh, škrzatki plezajo po steblih, uši po listih, metulji se spreletavajo od cveta do cveta, večino časa preživijo v zraku. Da ni prevelike gneče, imajo travniške ptice različne strategije gnezdenja. Ene, kot sta na primer veliki škurh in priba, začnejo že zgodaj spomladi, v marcu, aprilu, ko mlada trava še ni niti dobro odgnala. Zaradi nizke trave gnezdo ni kdo ve kako dobro skrito, zato pa lahko plenilca opazijo že na daleč. Druge gnezdijo, ko je trava visoka, v maju in juniju. Gnezdo med bujne bilke skrijejo tako dobro, da ga ljudje prej pohodimo kot opazimo. Vrste, kot na primer repaljščica in poljski škrjanec, ga zgradijo povsem na tleh.



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27 Zelena rega / European tree frog (*Hyla arborea*)
foto / photo: Tomaž Jagar

28 Žametni modrook / Dryad (*Minois dryas*)
foto / photo: Rudi Verovnik

29 Smokulja / Smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*)
foto / photo: Erika Ostanek

30 Navadni lisar / Marbled white (*Melanargia galathea*)
foto / photo: Barbara Zakšek



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31 Deteljnin modrin / Chapman's blue
(*Polyommatus thersites*)
foto / photo: Rudi Verovnik



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32 Navadna močvirnica / Marsh helleborine
(*Epipactis palustris*)
foto / photo: Jošt Stergaršek

Ljubljana ima veliko travnikov, a za opazovanje redkih in ogroženih vrst so primerni le ekstenzivno gojeni travniki v okolici mesta. Južno od mesta, na Ljubljanskem barju, se raztezajo mokrotni travniki. Prve rože, ki na njih zacvetijo spomladi, so močvirski tulipani, sledijo jim zlatice in kukavičje lučice. Proti severu, v širšem predelu Save, bomo na prodnati podlagi našli suhe travnike. Nekaj je negnojnih, ki jih pokosijo pozno poleti. Do takrat se na njih pozibava pisana paleta travniških cvetov.



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33 Slepec / Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*)
foto / photo: Erika Ostanek



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The strategy of grassland plants survival is to make as good use of the warmer part of the year as possible, given that winter conditions are unfavourable for their growth. They spend the winter as seeds, rhizomes or bulbs deep under the soil, from which new leaves sprout in spring.

The various survival strategies in grassland animals demand that the shared living space is vertically divided between them. Voles, mole crickets and field crickets feel best in soil between little roots, grasshoppers bounce on the ground, cicadas climb on blades and lice on leaves, whereas butterflies fly from flower to flower, spending most of their time in the air. In order to avoid crowds, grassland birds have developed different nesting strategies. Some of them, such as Curlew and Lapwing, begin in early spring (March or April), when young grasses have not fully sprouted as yet. Nests are indeed not well hidden in low grasses, but this means that birds can spot a predator from afar. Other birds breed in May and June, when grasses are tall. They hide their nests between lush blades so well that we, the humans, will sooner tread them down than see them. Species such as Whinchat and Skylark build them on the very ground.

34 Navadna smetlika / Eyebright (*Euphrasia rostkoviana*)
foto / photo: Jošt Stergaršek

35 Zelenec / European green lizard (*Lacerta viridis*)
foto / photo: Tomaž Jäger



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36 Vodna perunika / Yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
foto / photo: Jošt Stergaršek

37 Prepelica / Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

38 Voluharica / Field vole (*Microtus agrestis*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome



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Although Ljubljana has a number of grasslands, only extensively farmed meadows in the city's vicinity are suitable for observing rare and endangered species. South of the city, at Ljubljansko barje, wet meadows are located. The first flowers blossoming there are Snake's Head Fritillaries, followed by Meadow Buttercups and Ragged Robins. In the wider area of the Sava River towards the north, dry meadows can be found on shingly substratum. Some of them are unfertilized and mown in late summer. Till then, numerous diversely coloured meadow flowers are swaying there.



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39 Hermelin / Stoat (*Mustela erminea*)

foto / photo: Marjan Artnak

40 Črtasti medvedek / Jersey tiger (*Euplagia quadripunctata*)

foto / photo: Barbara Zakšek



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41 Zlata minica / Rose chafer (*Cetonia aurata*)

foto / photo: Al Vrezec

42 Rumena pastirica / Yellow wagtail (*Motacila flava*)

foto / photo: Davorin Tome

43 Močvirska logarica / Snake's head (*Fritillaria meleagris*)

foto / photo: Jošt Stergaršek

44 Priba / Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)

foto / photo: Davorin Tome



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45 Podlesek / Hazel dormouse
(*Muscardinus avellanarius*)
foto / photo: Dejan Grohar

46 Rožnik / Rožnik
foto / photo: Davorin Tome



Gozd / Forest


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Gozdni svod – preplet drevesnih krošenj na nebu – je ena najmogočnejših stvaritev žive narave. Pozimi je gosto prepredeno omrežje debel in vej, skozi katero ob slabem vremenu naletava sneg. Spomladi, ko je gozd olistan, skozenj komajda prodre kaj svetlobe. Jeseni je poln sadežev in plodov. Toliko hrane na kupu, da jo živali izkoristijo le del. Večina pade na tla, kjer je, poleg odpadlih listov in odmrlih živali, vir hrane prav posebne skupine organizmov – razgrajevalcev organske snovi. Živali so med njimi v manjšini, glavni so mikroorganizmi in glive. V gozdni prsti jih je lahko več kot 10.000 pod površino velikosti podplata.

Navajeni smo, da ptice letajo med krošnjami živih dreves. A nekatere za preživetje nujno potrebujejo tudi debela odmirajočih dreves, v katerih si iščejo hrano. Hrošči večinoma lazijo med podrastjo po gozdnih tleh. A nekateri za razmnoževanje potrebujejo debela preperelih dreves. Polhi spretno skačejo po vejah z drevesa na drevo, varno mesto za počitek izberejo v prostornem duplu skrivenčenega drevesa. Včasih so

gospodarji gozdov tako imenovano manj vredno in odmrlo lesno maso vestno odstranjevali, sicer niso veljali za dobre gospodarje. Sodobno gozdarstvo jemlje odmrta drevesa kot nujen del zdravega gozda, zato danes vsak dober gospodar pusti nekaj dreves, da svoj življenjski krog zaključijo naravno, v gozdu, in ne na lokalni žagi.

V Ljubljani okoli polovico površine še vedno pokrivajo avtohtoni gozdovi. Z Golovca in Rožnika se nadaljujejo še daleč naprej od formalne meje mesta. Da bi bili čisto »pravi gozdovi«, jim manjkajo le velike zveri – ris, volk in medved. Gozd na Gradu je obkrožen z zgradbami, zato je bolj mestnega tipa. Zaradi strmih pobočij, na katerih raste, je vendarle v veliki meri prepuščen naravi. Širše, do kamor še segajo nekateri vplivi mesta, je gozdov še veliko. Krim in Menišija sta obronka mogočnih dinarskih gozdov, ki se proti jugu nadaljujejo še po vsem Balkanu. Na severu mestni gozdovi prehajajo v predalpske gozdove Polhograjskih dolomitov in Menine planine.



47 Evropska gomoljčica / European False Stitchwort
(*Pseudostellaria europaea*)
foto / photo: Boštjan Kepić



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48 Bukov kozliček / Beech longhorn beetle
(*Morimus funereus*)
foto / photo: Al Vrezec

49 Navadni močerad / Fire salamander
(*Salamandra salamandra*)
foto / photo: Tomaž Jagar

50 Rjavi uhati netopir / Brown long-eared bat
(*Plecotus auritus*)
foto / photo: Monika Podgorelec

Forest canopy – an intertwinement of tree crowns in the sky – is one of the mightiest creations of live nature. During the winter, it is a thickly interwoven network of trunks and branches, through which snow is falling in bad weather. In spring, when the forest is leafy, hardly any light penetrates through it. In the autumn months, it is full of fruits. So much food in a pile that animals can consume only a small share of it! Most of the fruits fall on the ground where they become, apart from fallen leaves and dead animals, the source of a very special group of organisms – decomposers of organic matter. Among them, animals are in the minority, with the main role played by microorganisms and fungi. In the forest soil there can be more than 10,000 decomposers below the surface no larger than a shoe sole.

We are used to seeing birds flying between the crowns of living trees. But some of them also need for their survival the trunks of dying trees, in which they search for food. Most beetles crawl through



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the undergrowth on the forest floor, but some need trunks of rotted trees in order to propagate. Dormice skilfully jump from tree to tree and select a safe resting place in spacious holes of gnarled trees. Once upon a time, forest masters conscientiously removed the so-called "less worthy" and dead wood mass, or were not considered good masters. Modern forestry, on the other hand, considers dead trees as a necessary part of healthy forests. This is why every good master now leaves a few trees to complete their life cycle in a natural way, in the forest and not at a local sawmill.

51 Čížek / Eurasian siskin (*Carduelis spinus*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome



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In Ljubljana, about half of its land area is still covered by indigenous forests. From Golovec and Rožnik they continue far across the formal border of the city. The only things they lack to become »real forests« are large carnivores – the lynx, wolf and bear. The forest at Ljubljana Castle is surrounded by buildings and is therefore more of a city type. Owing to the steep slopes on which it thrives, it is still mostly left to nature. Further away, in places that are still reached by certain city influences, there are many more forests. Mt Krim and Mt Menišija are the margins of the mighty Dinaric forests, which continue towards the south into the region of the entire Balkans. To the north of Ljubljana, the city forests are gradually turning into pre-Alpine forests of Polhograjski dolomiti and Menina planina.

52 Močvirskia sinica / Marsh tit (*Poecile palustris*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

53 Navadni gož / Aesculapian snake (*Zamenis longissimus*)
foto / photo: Miha Krofel



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54 Navadna veverica / Red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

55 Divja mačka / Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)
foto / photo: Marjan Artnak

56 Gozdni govnač / Forest dung beetle
(*Anoplotrupes stercorosus*)
foto / photo: Al Vrezec



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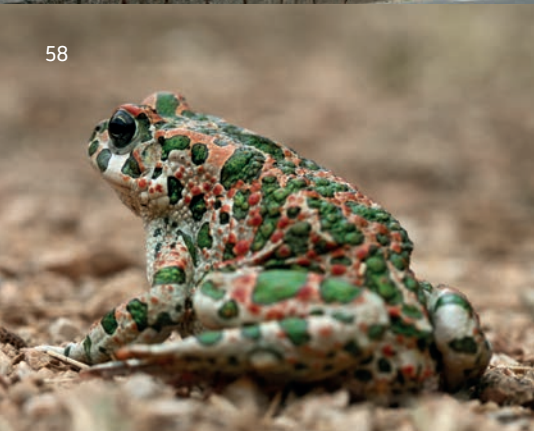
Mesto / City

Mesta so svojevrsten ekosistem. Urejena so »od človeka za človeka«. To pa ne pomeni, da v njih ni prostora za življenje prostoživečih rastlin in živali. Če imajo načrtovalci mest kaj posluha za naravo, si s prostoživečimi vrstami lahko delimo tudi mestna središča. Ljudje imamo v resnici radi, če z nami v mestu živi še kdo.

Pozimi ptice v mesto privabljamo s hrano, spomladi jim nastavljamo gnezdilnice. Z balkonskimi lončnicami in hortikulturnimi zasaditvami ob cestah čez leto privabljamo metulje in čebele. Po zelenih koridorjih, malo pa tudi po cestah, do mesta pridejo zajci, lisice, srne, izjemoma tudi medved.

Še posebej pestro življenje je v mestnih parkih. Parke smo naredili, da ljudem v mestih omogočajo kakovostnejše bivanje. Vedno bolj spoznavamo, da imajo mestni parki lahko velik pomen tudi kot zatočišča za redke in ogrožene vrste. V primerno urejenih parkih se srečamo z drevesi, hrošči in pticami skoraj tako, kot da bi bili na izletu nekje daleč od mesta.

58



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Številka ena med mestnimi površinami v Ljubljani, kar se tiče narave, je Krajinski park Tivoli, Rožnik in Šišenski hrib. Začne se tik ob mestnem središču, nadaljuje se v gozd. Številne prostoživeče rastline in živali so si za svoj dom izbrale pokopališče Žale. Tudi v samem središču se vrstna pestrost povečuje. Na najvišjih zgradbah bomo našli postovke, sokole selce in rumenonoge galebe, pozimi v obcestne drevo-rede iz oddaljenih gozdov priletijo sove kozače, med zgradbami hodijo ježi, v betonskih jarkih se oglašajo zelene krastače, za razpokanim ometom si zatočišče najdejo pozidne kuščarice.

57 Drevored / Tree avenue
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

60



58 Zelena krastača / European green toad
(*Bufo viridis*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

59 Ščinkavec / Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

60 Pozidna kuščarica / Common wall lizard
(*Podarcis muralis*)
foto / photo: Miha Krofel



61

61 Rogač / The stag beetle
(*Lucanus cervus*)
foto / photo: Al Vrezec



62

62 Liska / Eurasian coot (*Fulica atra*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

Cities are very special ecosystems, created »by people for people«. This, however, does not mean that there is no place in them for free-living plants and animals. If city planners have any sympathy for nature, then we can share city centres with naturally occurring species as well. We, the people, are in fact quite happy to have somebody else living in the city with us.

During the winter we are inviting birds to the city with food, and in spring we are providing nest-boxes for them. With balcony flowers and flower beds along roads we attract butterflies and bees. Via green corridors, and occasionally across roads, the city is reached by hares, foxes, deer and, exceptionally, even bears.

Especially diverse is the life in city parks, which were made to enable the citizens a more pleasant habitation. We are getting increasingly aware that city



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63 Močvirski cekinček / Large copper (*Lycaena dispar*)
foto / photo: Barbara Zakšek



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parks can play an important role also as sanctuaries for rare and endangered species. In suitably arranged parks we meet trees, beetles and birds almost the same as if on a trip somewhere far away from the city.

Number one among city areas in Ljubljana, as far as nature is concerned, is Tivoli, Rožnik and Šišenski hrib Nature Park. It starts on the edge of the city centre and continues into the forest. Many free-living plants and animals have chosen to settle at the Žale Cemetery. Species diversity increases in the very centre of Ljubljana as well. On top of the highest buildings we shall find Common Kestrels, Peregrine Falcons and Yellow-legged Gulls, roadside avenues are visited during the winter by Ural Owls from distant forests, between buildings Common Hedgehogs can be seen walking now and then, in concrete ditches Common Toads are calling, and behind cracked plaster Common Wall Lizards often find their shelter.



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64 Podlesna vetrnica / Wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*)
foto / photo: Jošt Stergaršek

65 Mali podkovnjak / Lesser horseshoe bat
(*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)
foto / photo: Simon Zidar

66 Puščavnik / Hermit beetle (*Osmoderma eremita*)
foto / photo: Al Vrezec

67 Brglez / Eurasian nuthach (*Sitta europaea*)
foto / photo: Davorin Tome

Njihov dom nima hišne številke - prostoživeče rastline in živali na Ljubljanskem / Their homes have no house numbers - free-living plants and animals in Ljubljana

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V letu 2016 je Ljubljana zelena prestolnica Evrope. Evropska komisija podeljuje naziv mestom, ki si odkrito in uspešno prizadevajo s trajnostnim razvojem doseči prijazno bivalno in poslovno okolje za ljudi, kar je v mestih še poseben izziv. Ljubljana je prepričala s svojo vizijo razvoja do leta 2025, v kateri je na pomembnem mestu tudi skrb za prostoživečo naravo. Naziv zelene prestolnice je bil torej podeljen zaradi izboljšanja kvalitete mestnega okolja tako za ljudi kot tudi za prostoživeče rastline in živali.

In 2016, Ljubljana became the Green Capital of Europe. The European Commission awards this title to the cities that are openly and successfully endeavouring to achieve, with sustainable development, a friendly living and business environment for the people, which is no doubt a very special challenge as far as cities are concerned. Ljubljana impressed the Commission with its vision until 2025 and especially with its care for wild nature. The title Green Capital was thus granted for the improved quality of the city environment both for people as well as the free-living plants and animals.

LJUBLJANA.
Zate.



Mestna občina
Ljubljana