



## BOGASTVO GOZDOV

Gozdovi pokrivajo približno tretjino Zemljine površine. Predstavljajo največji in ekološko najbolj zapleten kopenski ekosistem.

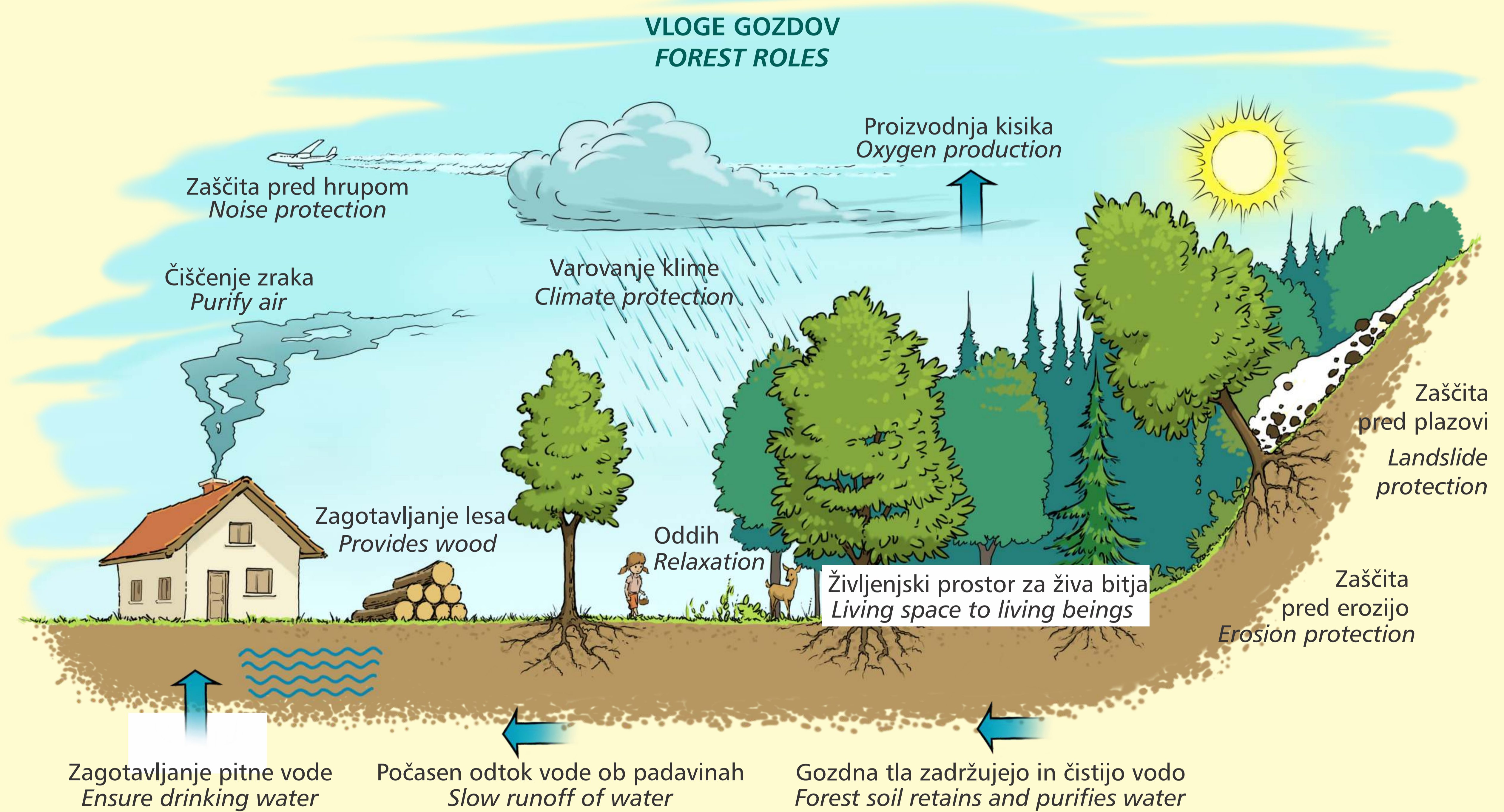
So eden najpomembnejših obnovljivih virov energije na Zemlji. V preteklosti so bile cenjene predvsem **proizvodne vloge** gozdov, ki so bile povezane s pridobivanjem lesa, plodov, zelišč in lovom divjadi.

Največje bogastvo predstavljajo nematerialne vloge gozdov. Gre za **ekološke vloge**, ki bistveno vplivajo na kakovost našega bivanja. Gozdovi blažijo vplive podnebnih sprememb, shranjujejo ogljik, čistijo zrak in zagotavljajo pitno vodo. Ohranjajo biotsko pestrost, zmanjšujejo moč vetra, varujejo porečja in ščitijo tla pred erozijo.

Vedno bolj so cenjene tudi **socialne vloge** gozdov. Z možnostjo oddiha, sprostitve, rekreacije in turizma, nam gozdovi nudijo kakovostno preživljanje prostega časa v zdravem okolju.



Za slovenske gozdove je značilna velika biotska pestrost. V njih raste 71 avtohtonih gozdnih drevesnih vrst – 61 vrst listavcev in 10 vrst iglavcev. Čeprav so naši gozdovi dobro ohranjeni, je v njih še vedno ogroženih 47 rastlinskih in 92 živalskih vrst.



## GIFTS OF THE FOREST

Forests cover about one third of the surface of the Earth. They represent the biggest and ecologically most complex land ecosystem.

They are one of the most important renewable sources of energy on Earth. In the past, the **production role** of the forests was the most appreciated, involving the acquisition of wood, forest fruits, herbs and game hunt.

Nowadays, the primary role of the forests is non-material, i.e. the **ecological role**, which has a significant impact on the quality of our life. Forests mitigate the consequences of climate change, store carbon, purify air and ensure drinking water. They maintain biodiversity, reduce the power of wind, protect river basins and protect the ground from erosion.

People increasingly appreciate the **social role** of the forests. Giving us the opportunity for relaxation, rest, recreation and tourism, forests offer quality time in a healthy environment.

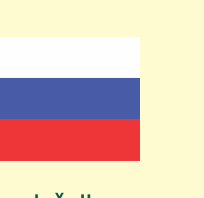
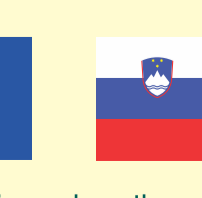


Slovenian forests are characterised by their remarkable biodiversity, including 71 indigenous tree species – 61 species of deciduous and 10 species of coniferous trees. Although our forests are well-preserved, there are 47 plant species and 92 animal species that are endangered.

Prijavitelj Celjsko gozdarsko društvo in partnerji:



Operacijo sofinancira:



Evropski kmetijski sklad za razvoj podeželja: Evropa investira v podeželje