

DESIGNING SPECIFIC HABITATS AS A MEASURE TO REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT



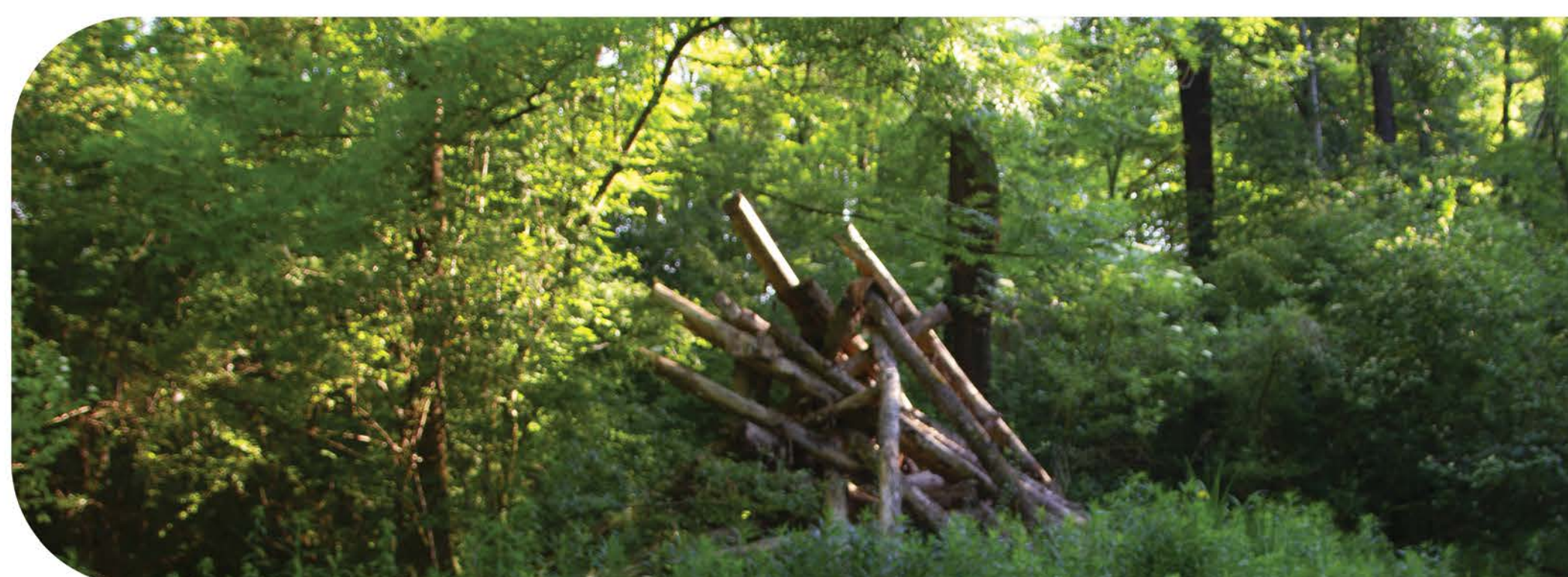
TRADITIONAL APPROACH CONFLICT BETWEEN INVESTORS AND ENVIRONMENTALISTS

Do we have a »winner« in the end? It's absurd, especially considering the fact that **no one can accurately predict** which path nature will take.

NEW APPROACH FIRST: DEFINING THE ELEMENTS OF PROTECTED NATURE, WHICH WERE THOROUGHLY ANALYSED

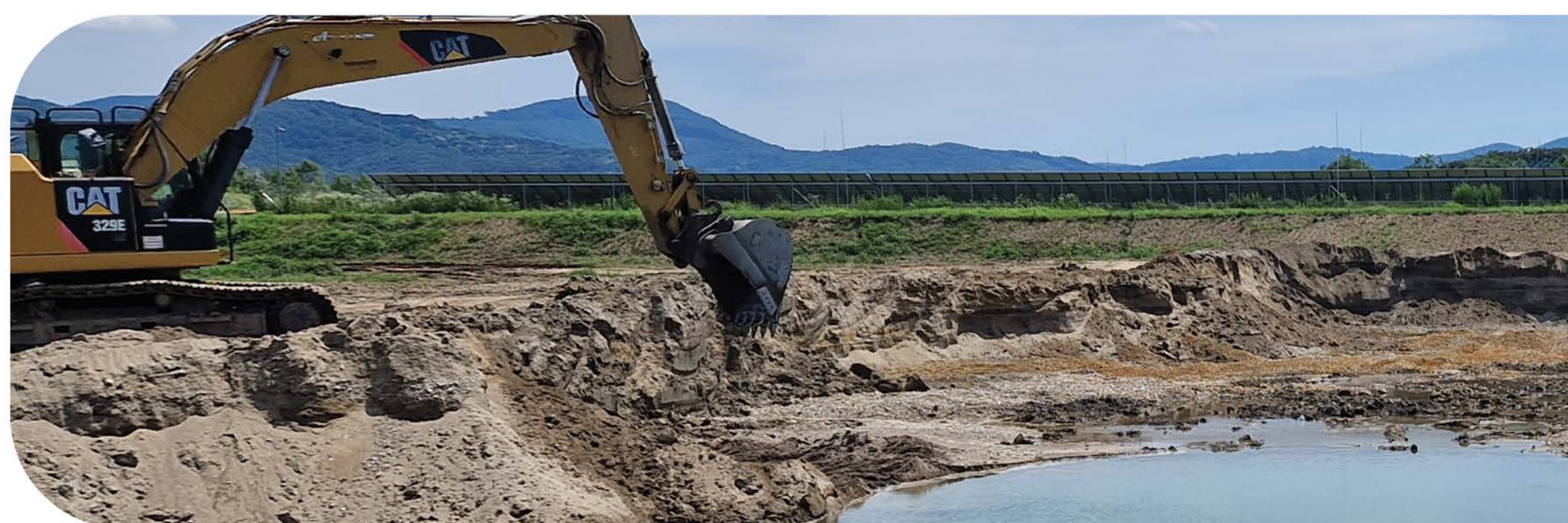
THEN: The concept of creating specific habitats was applied during the construction of the **Brežice Hydroelectric Power Plant**, resulting in the creation of **six protected areas**, each with its own ecosystem function. This concept is also successfully used during **the maintenance phase** of the powerplant: Through the observation and monitoring of nature arrangements are adapted at specific locations to apply specific **ecosystem conditions**.

FOREST



Cucujus cinnaberinus

Often found in lowland forests, especially floodplain forests with plenty of deadwood. Plays an important role in forest ecosystems by contributing to wood decomposition and nutrient cycling.



Riparia riparia

It excavates 60–100 cm deep tunnels in steep, sandy or gravel riverbanks, often also in man-made quarries and gravel pits.



Dry meadows

These meadows are biodiversity hotspots and home to many rare and endangered plant species (Gentiana cruciata, Orchis morio, Anacamptis pyramidalis, Scabiosa columbaria, Salvia pratensis, Dianthus caryophyllatus, etc).

UNPREDICTABILITY OF NATURE:

Can we maintain nature? Does nature have a maintenance phase?

Designed by **MAN**

Decided by **NATURE**

Emys orbicularis

Castor fiber

