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Slovenian Forestry Institute & Hidrotehnik d.o.o.

The identification of forested areas prone to erosion in the torrent catchments in Slovenia





Forestry in Slovenia is challenged by large-scale forest disturbances

- Floods,
- Windthrow,
- Pest and disease outbreaks,
- Forest fires,
- lce storms,



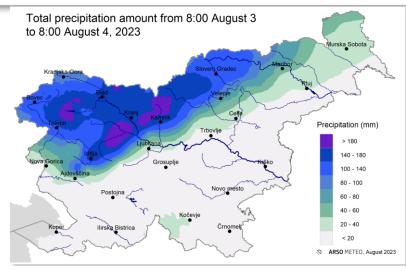


Vilhar et al. 2022. The effects of large-scale forest disturbances on hydrology – An overview with special emphasis on karst aquifer systems. Earth-Science Reviews, 104243.

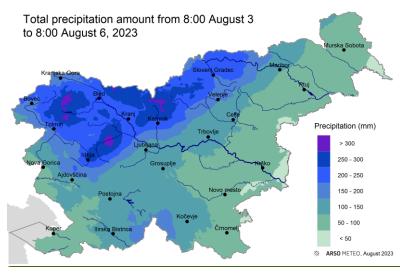


Extreme flash-floods and floods 3. to 6. August 2023

- Unfavorable initial conditions
- → July rainfall totals 3-times larger than average
- → higher soil moisture and river discharges
- Night 3.-4. Aug. -> 150 to 200 mm in less than 12 h, mostly in only 4 h!
- Additional 100 mm untill 6. August



24-hour precipitation



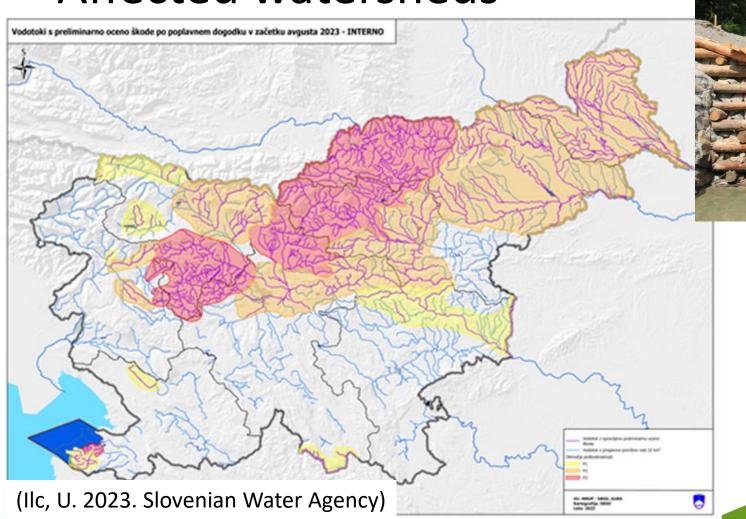
72-hour precipitation



Extreme flash-floods and floods 3. to 6. August 2023

(Papež, J. 2024. EUSALP AG8)

Affected watersheds



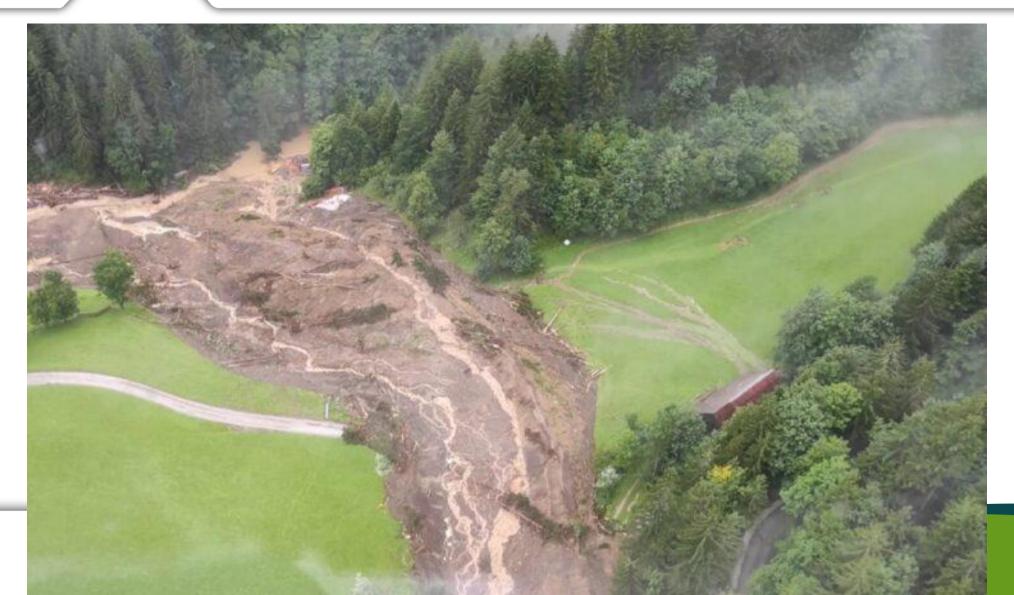


Medvode – Sora-Sava rivers confluence





Savinjska Valley (Luče-Ljubno)





Koroška Region (Prevalje)





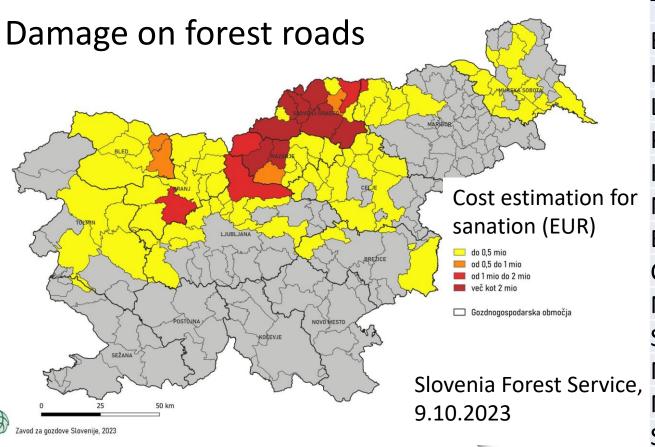
Pomurska Region (Mura River)





Extreme flash-floods and floods 3. to 6. August 2023

Impact on forests



Forest management unit	forested areas (ha)	roads (km)
Tolmin		147
Bled		328
Kranj	25	288
Ljubljana	22	166
Postojna		
Kočevje		
Novo mesto		
Brežice		33
Celje	4	172
Nazarje	46	365
Slovenj Gradec	118	823
Maribor	13	155
['] Murska Sobota		149
Sežana		
Total	228	2626

Land slides in Damage on forest

(Pristovnik D. et al. 2023. Slovenia Forest Service)



(Pristovnik D. et al. 2023. Slovenia Forest Service)

Extreme flash-floods and floods 3. to 6. August 2023

Ljubno ob Savinji, Slovenia Landslides in forested areas #380; 228 ha affected MURSKA SOBOTA MARIBOR LJUBLJANA BREŽICE **POSTOJNA NOVO MESTO** KOČEVJE SEŽANA



Slovenian Forestry School

Close – to – natural, sustainable, multifunctional forest management (Mlinšek et al. 1981, Kraigher et al 2018):

- Adapting forest management to the characteristics of the sites and the natural evolution of the forests;
- forest management is carried out in all stages and forms of forest development to support vigorous and high-quality trees that can optimally provide all forest functions;
- natural regeneration is supported in all forests;
- These principles are also laid down in the Forest Act (1993,... 2023) and in the Resolution on the National Forest Programme (2007).



(Foto: Kutnar L.)



Does the existing forest legislation in Slovenia needs to be adapted?

To increase vitality and resilience of forests (climate-fit forests)?

- The current expert knowledge of the Forest Service is of a high standard.
- A lack of a map of erosion-prone forest areas in the catchment areas of torrents.
- Such a map would inform forest managers and owners about the need for adapted forest management in such areas and alert them for detailed guidelines and recommendations.



Based on the map of small water catchments, the risk map for the occurrence of mass movement processes and the forest land use map.

- The methodology was tested in 4 pilot areas (municipalities) and will be further developed at the national level.
- The "silent witnesses" of torrential processes were assessed in a small catchment of the Zala torrent.



Pilot areas

4 municipalities: Železniki, Žalec, Koper, Kranjska Gora

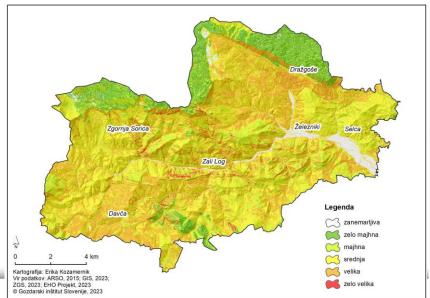
Differentiation according to:

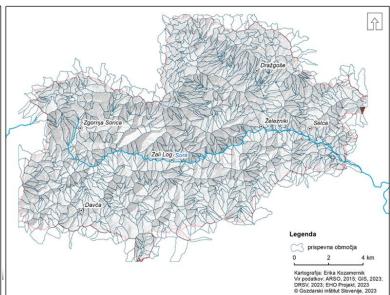
- —geological and geomorphological features,
- —intensity of mass movement processes (landslides, rockfalls,...),
- vegetation, hydrographic and climatological characteristics (absence/presence of surface river network, water balance, annual rainfall, etc.) and
- —the availability of the input data.

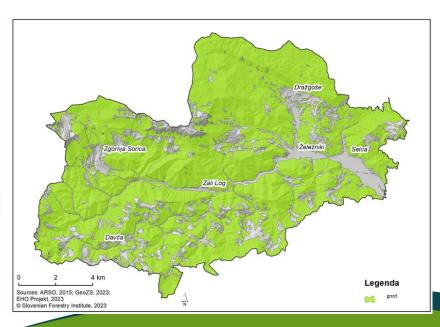


Input data

- I. Mass Movement Processes Hazard Map (GeoHazard viewer https://geohazard.geo-zs.si/)
- II. River catchments (automatically generated by Arc Hydro tool in ArcMap)
- III. Forest cover map (Slovenia Forest Service)







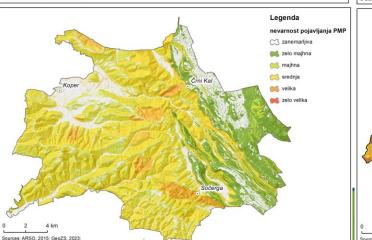


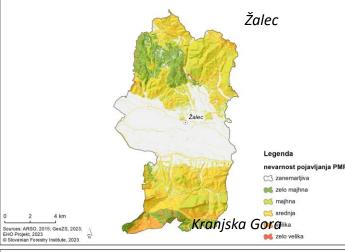
Mass Movement Processes (MMP) Hazard Map

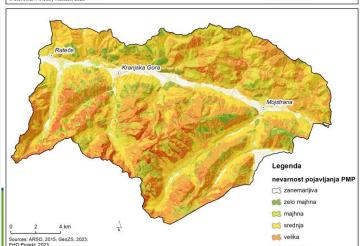
 existing (in the past) and projected mass movement events (landslides, rockfalls, debris flows) - only source areas (not accumulation areas)

—GeoHazard Viewer:
https://geohazard.geo-zs.si/





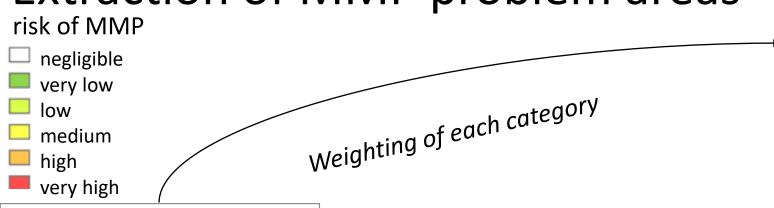


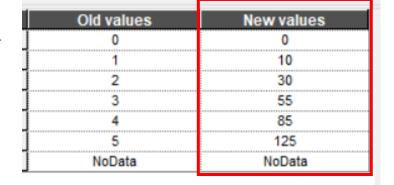


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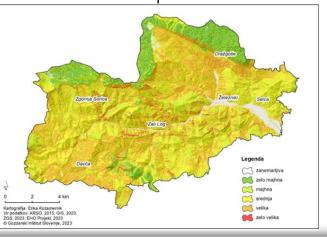


Extraction of MMP problem areas





weights



new (weighted) categories risk of MMP

0 = negligible	
1-10 = very low	
11-30 = low	

31-55 = medium

56-85 = high

86-125 = very high

The weights were based on the study by Gavrilović et al., 2008.

Torrent Classification – Base of Rational Management of Erosive Regions

Zoran Gavrilovic, Milutin Stefanovic, Irina Milovanovic, Jelena Cotric and Mileta Milojevic

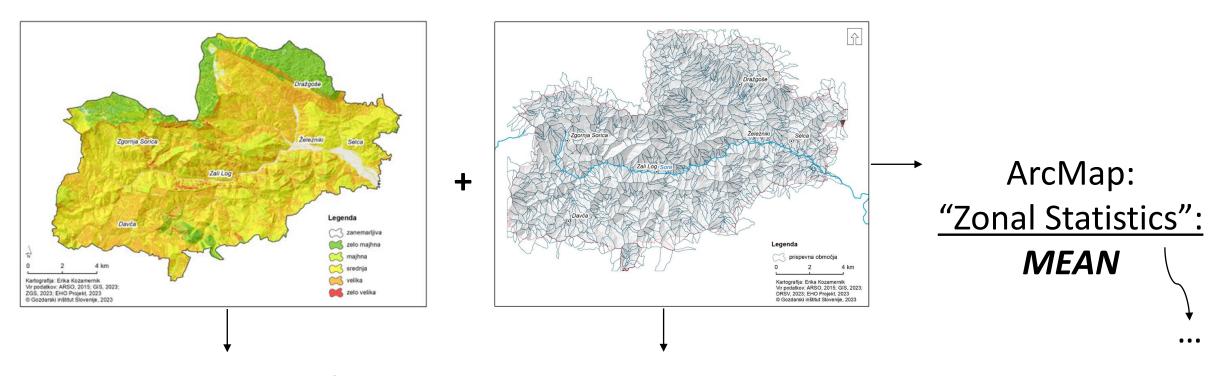
Institute for the Development of Water Resources "Jaroslav Cerni", 11226 Beograd (Pinosava), Jaroslava Cernog 80, Serbia tel./fax (+381) 11-3906-461

The categories of highest risk of MMP were given the highest weights.

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Calculation of mean MMP categories by river catchment

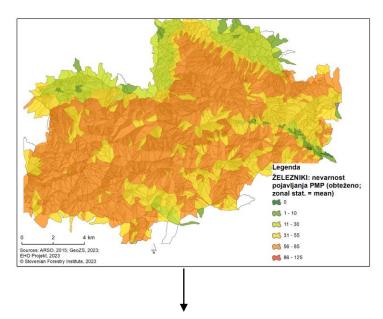


A weighted raster layer of MMP risk

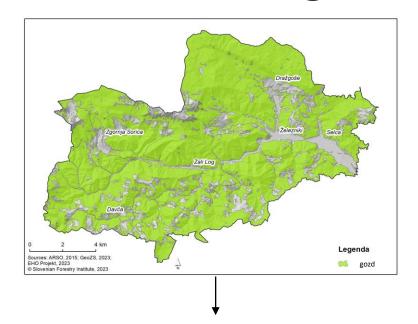
River catchments



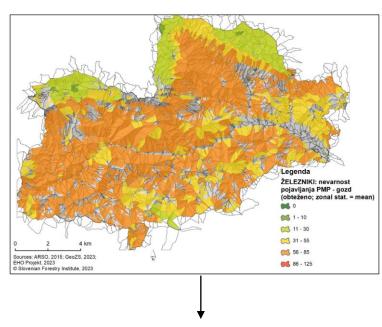
Calculation of mean MMP categories by river catchment



MEAN values (weighted raster layer) of **MMP risk** by river catchment



Forest cover map (Slovenia Forest Service)



MEAN values (weighted raster layer) of MMP risk by river catchment – FORESTED AREAS



Forested areas, prone to erosion in the catchments of torrents— preliminary results for pilot municipalities

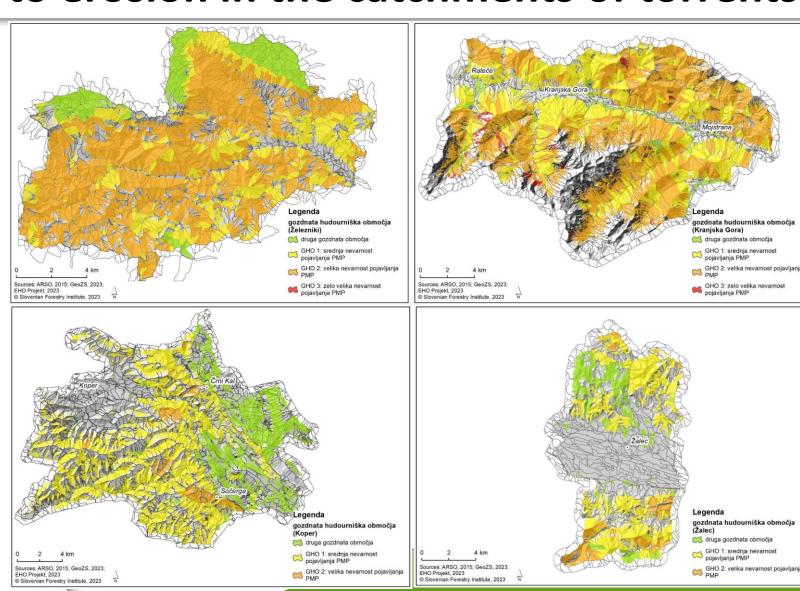
Legend

other forested areas

GHO 1: medium risk of MMP

GHO 2: high risk of MMP

GHO 3: very high risk of MMP





Silent witnesses – field mapping

A small catchment of the Zala torrent

river bed widening, hawkish tree growth, floatation, debris deposits, erosion gullies etc.







Legend 0 - 4 m distance from the torrent centerline 5 - 9 m distance from the torrent centerline 10 - 14 m distance from the torrent centerline Uncategorized torrent bed or other linear silent witness 10 m buffer to the categorized torrent centerline Catchment area of the Zala torrent 100 200 300 400 500 m Sources: ARSO, 2015; GIS, 2023; © Slovenian Forestry Institute, 2024

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Plans for the future...

- Testing of proposed methodology in a forest management unit of the Slovenia forest Service – practical application in forest management process.
- Development of detailed guidelines and recommendations for management of forested areas, prone to erosion.
- Coordination with the Slovenian Water Agency (DRSV).





Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgements:

Drafting of the platform and guidelines for forest management in torrential forest areas (ARIS and CRP project V4-2212)

<u>https://www.gozdis.si/projekti/strokovna-izhodisca-tersmernice-za-gospodarjenje-z-gozdovi-na-hudourniskihobmocjih-crp-v4-2212/</u>

