



## MINUTES

ERSTER TRILATERALER WORKSHOP  
RAMSAR-MANAGEMENT-STRATEGIE

PRVÝ TRILATERÁLNY WORKSHOP  
RAMSAR-MANAŽMENT-STRATÉGIA

PRVNÍ TRILATERÁLNÍ WORKSHOP  
RAMSAR-MANAŽMENT-STRATÉGIA



24. February 2011 – Hohenau

## Introduction - towards a trilateral Management-Strategy

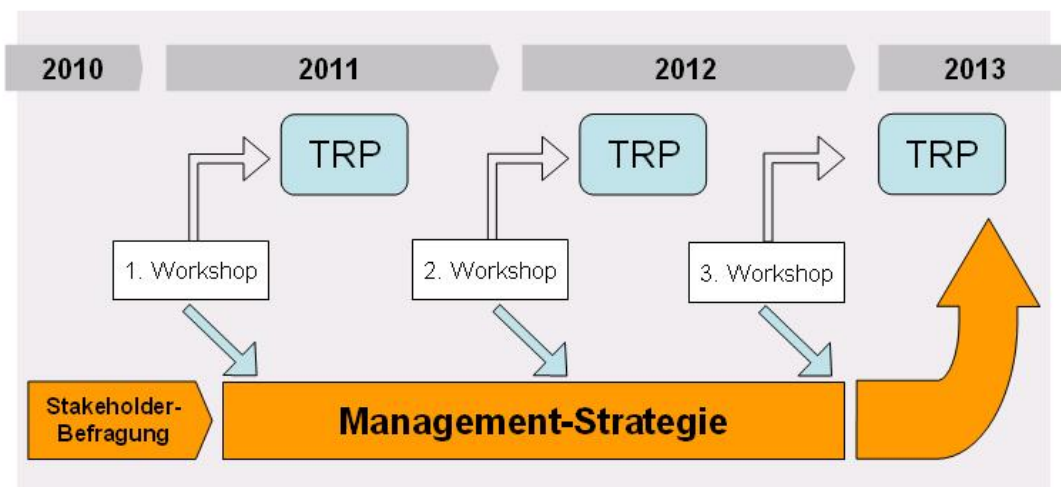
The wetlands along Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence have been declared as a trilateral RAMSAR Site in the year 2007. The principles of transboundary cooperation have been defined in a joint Memorandum of Understanding in the year 2002. Common objectives and targets of cooperation are defined within the „Common principles of Cooperation“. Once in a year the Trilateral Ramsar Platform with representatives from each country meets.

Still important fields of cooperation have not been targeted in detail yet. Within the crossborder RAMSAR-SKAT Project a common management strategy shall be compiled. The process includes extensive stakeholder and expert involvement. Necessary fields of action are e.g. a common databasis for management activities, common targets and where appropriate joint site management activities (e.g. management of invasive species).

The intention is, that the Trilateral Platform agrees on the management strategy as an appendix to the existing Memorandum of Understanding.

The development of the Ramsar management strategy includes three cross-border workshops, that take place in 2011-2012. The workshops focus on issues of necessary cross-border fields of action in the Ramsar-site, which are not covered by already existing plans and projects (river renaturation e.g.) and where the need of action and need for cross border site management is urgent.

Figure 1. Timeshedule



The Project Cross border ramsar management (RAMSAR SKAT) is funded within the EU Programme Territorial Cooperation – Austria-Slovakia with support from the Federal ministry for Environment in Austria, the Regional government of Lower Austria and the slovakian Ministry for Landmanagement and rural development. The main target is to preserve biodiversity and to foster cross-border cooperation.

## Working group 1: Meadows and pasturing

### 1. Background

The basis on this topic is defined within the Common objectives. The aim is to strengthen the implementation of principles of sustainable agriculture in floodplain areas respecting needs of biodiversity and nature conservation – reducing erosion and water pollution. Furthermore to...

- promote reduction of the portion of arable land in the floodplain area restoring floodplain meadows and pastures with natural species composition
- restoration of grasslands with native species composition may be introduced also on sites of arable land outside the floodplain area where such management seem to be the best according to hydrological conditions and management options
- promote implementation of special grassland management on sites important for birds reflecting their special habitat requirements
- promote non-intensive breeding of livestock
- promote ecologically sensitive agricultural practices especially in protected areas within the trilateral region of Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence using financial tools of the EU as well as national tools supporting sustainable agriculture and rural development
- promote the use of the relevant mechanisms for compensation for loss-of-income in most sensitive natural areas where agricultural use needs to be restricted or strict protection is required
- promote establishment of a harmonized market strategy for local agricultural products with a special focus on those from organic agriculture.

To foster sustainable agriculture in relation to the nature conservation (Natura 2000) has been defined as a priority for the management periode 2009-2011

### 2. Current situation

Issue	SK	AT	CZ
extend of grasslands	1.900 ha	820 ha pristine grasslands + 1.200 ha arable land with meadows character	600 ha
ownership	increasing number of large foreign companies	mainly private property	mainly state owned
status		decrease of percentage by 80% in the past decades remaining meadows well managed	
acceptance of grassland managemet	low	2/3 of farmers accept current management & funding	low political priority
Compensation payments within agricultural funds	low, better targeted management arrangements	360 - 660 €according to contracts	
threats	land abandonment low market prices for products	number of farmers decreasing, low market prices for products	land abandonment, low market prices for products

		decreasing numbers of livestock biomass production	
opportunities	biomass-production	hay-stock market to increase market prices revise CAP to pay for environmental services	

### 3. Recommendations

- In Austria it is important to ensure existing contracts and to promote sustainable grasslandmanagement (e.g. local site-manager)
- Longterm arrangements with farmers to make investments of farmers more plannable/predictable
- To improve marketing for grassland products, e.g. by a label with a unique selling point (Morava-floodplain products). Innovative market mechanisms have to be developemd
- Revise RDP: replace payments for loss of productivity by payments for ecosystem services
- To create a special funding mechanism for floodplain areas (such as the existing mechanism for less-favoured-areas in mountain areas)
- To increase payments for extensive land-use
- Active involvement of conservation practitioners in to the design of next RDP funding periode
- To promote extensive pasturing (with semi-wild animals) as a mean to keep the landscape open within the floodplain
- Enhancement of small scale farming by investments in high quality meat production
- Stronger involvment of landowners in conservation practices
- Agreement on necessary infrastructure projects to improve economical situation of the area (e.g. motorways) would increase acceptance for conservation issues
- To use land-consolidation for the purpose of nature protection

## Working group 2: Sustainable Forestry

### 1. Background

The basis on this topic is defined within the Common objectives. The main objective is to promote sustainable forest management in the trilateral region of the Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence with special emphasis on conservation and restoration of floodplain forest ecosystems. This includes to:

- promote restoration of floodplain forests considering present plant and animal species composition and hydrological regime
- promote traditional forest cultivation practices and nature friendly forest management using financial tools of the EU as well as national tools supporting sustainable forestry
- promote natural renewal of forest with native wood species by intensive eradication of invasive alien wood species within the trilateral region of the Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence
- promote replacement of forests with non-native species composition by native forests
- develop relevant mechanism for compensation for loss-of-income in the most sensitive natural forest areas where restricted forest management needs to be implemented
- promote measures for the biological diversity maintenance by leaving portion of dead wood matter, protecting forest ecotones, restoring hydrological regime in floodplain forests etc.

The Trilateral Ramsar Platform agreed on the priorities for the management periode from 2009-20111 to improve sustainable forest management in relation to the nature conservation (Natura 2000) and to improve flood retention in floodplain forests.

### 2. Current situation

Issue	SK	AT	CZ
regional extend	3.500 ha 385 ha (association of Vysoká pri Morave)	approx. 3.800 ha	9.000 ha
status of protection	Natura 2000 and partly strict nature reserves (aprox. 700 ha)	Natura 2000, but weak in practice, only about 2% covered by strict nature reserves Approx. 5% protected by conservation contracts	Natura 2000, but weak in practice, only a small percentage covered by conservation contracts Biosphere reserve and RAMSAR label have no legal effects
property	mainly state forests and forest associations	mainly private property, about 5 large landowners and many small	State forests
management	10 year management plans (2007-2016)	depends on landowners, generally within 10 year managementplans no general provisions according to Natura 2000	10 year management plans (2009-2019) in accordance with Natura 2000: Key measures: - 220 ha strict non-intervention - 440 ha delay in cultivation - protection of single old

			<p>trees (10 / ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thinning of forest stocks (e.g. for deadwood insects)</li> <li>- Increase of rotation time (140-160 years for oaks)</li> <li>- maintain coppice-with standards forests</li> </ul>
Funding	<p>no compensations for non intervention</p> <p>RDP funds for Natura 2000</p>	<p>Naturwaldreservate Programme by Environmental ministry</p> <p>RDP</p>	<p>RDP funds are applicable</p>
Problems	<p>intervention is not allowed according to conservation laws</p> <p>no participation of landowners within conservation issues</p> <p>Complicated mechanism for compensations within RDP</p> <p>Difficult to gain exceptions for conservation management within strict reserves</p> <p>Lack of know-how about sustainable forestry practices</p> <p>Invasive species</p> <p>Lack of knowledge about natural rejuvenation (e.g. oak)</p> <p>Uncertainty about targets (e.g. wilderness vs. cultivation)</p>	<p>Increasing percentage of intensive harvesting schemes and short rotation times</p> <p>low coverage of conservation measures</p> <p>invasive species</p> <p>lack of knowledge about funding opportunities</p>	<p>20-30% have been clearcutted in the past decades</p> <p>Uncertainty about targets (dynamic processes vs. traditional cultivation practices)</p>

### 3. Recommendations

- Establishment of an site-management body to provide informations on funding possibilites in Austria
- Clarification about the management of state-owned forests in Austria
- Clarification of targets. E.g. to find a solution for invasive species and to find a comprehensive and regionally adapted management strategy for floodplainforests
- Develop a common zoning (e.g. like in biosphere reserves) with different management targets (non intervention and intervention sites)
- Provide funding for non intervention areas
- Better application of EU funds and defintion of criterias for application
- Research on future development of forests
- Combine forest management strategy with water-management issues



## Working group 3: harmonization of the trilateral data-basis

### 1. Background

The basis on this topic is defined within the Common objectives. The aim is to:

- strengthen the discussion about future trans-boundary coherent Natura 2000 sites in floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence
- promote cooperation, information exchange and knowledge transfer in all sectors concerned in the joint management strategy
- support transboundary research programs oriented on improvement of the ecological character of the floodplains, restoration of natural ecosystem functions and evaluation of the restoration measures

The Trilateral RAMSAR Platform (TRP) agreed in the year 2010:

- to use the CZ Biomonitor System to build up a common database and to integrate data from Austria and Slovakia.
- on a list of species and habitats that should be included in the database (see Table 1). The list has been derived from the provisions of the RAMSAR convention, the EU habitats- and birds directive.

### 2. Current situation

Issue	SK	AT	CZ
Responsibility	State Nature Conservancy	Regional government of Lower Austria Federal Agency for Environment	Agency for Nature conservation
General Information	private and state-owned databases	Natura 2000 database with low coverage of species informations mainly private databasis of different organisations	focus on Habitats- and Birds-directive data-input by private organisations with data-evaluation
Existing databases	ISTB System on taxonomic data Database on meadows and mires Birds (Birdlife SK)	NÖ-GIS Federal Database on Habitats & Species (under development) Birds (Verein Auring, Birdlife) Species (Natural Museum, ZOODAT) fishbase: Monitoring according to Water-Framework-Directive (Federal agency) WWF	MONITOR
Existing datasets	350.000	unknown	6 Mio.
Technical aspects	different systems	different systems (ESRI,	ORACLE

		Oracle, stand-alone systems)	
Access	AOPK, protected area management bodies private data-holders	public webinterface of the Regional government data-exchange is based on contracts no legal binding proof	not public, access for administration regionally restricted data exchange is based on contracts
Deficits		different data-holders, no comprehensive data-basis	

### 3. Recommendations for the development of a common database

- A common database shall be developed on the basis of the CZ MONITOR system.
- The database has an interface for import and export
- Access to data shall be provided according to agreements in two different ways:
  - Full Access for site-managers, experts, offices, administration
  - Restricted Access for interest groups and the general public
- Main outputs:
  - to provide data for the monitoring according to habitats- and birds-directive
  - to plan and conduct cross-border management activities
  - to provide data for the design of projects (e.g. infrastructure)
  - to emphasize the importance of the cross-border floodplain area
- A working group shall define minimum requirements for datasets:
  - attributes
  - accuracy
  - technical format
  - meta-data

#### Tasks:

- agree on exchange formats
- exchange of test-datasets
- proposal for model for access
- define reference list for taxonomy



Figure 2. Basic scheme of data flow

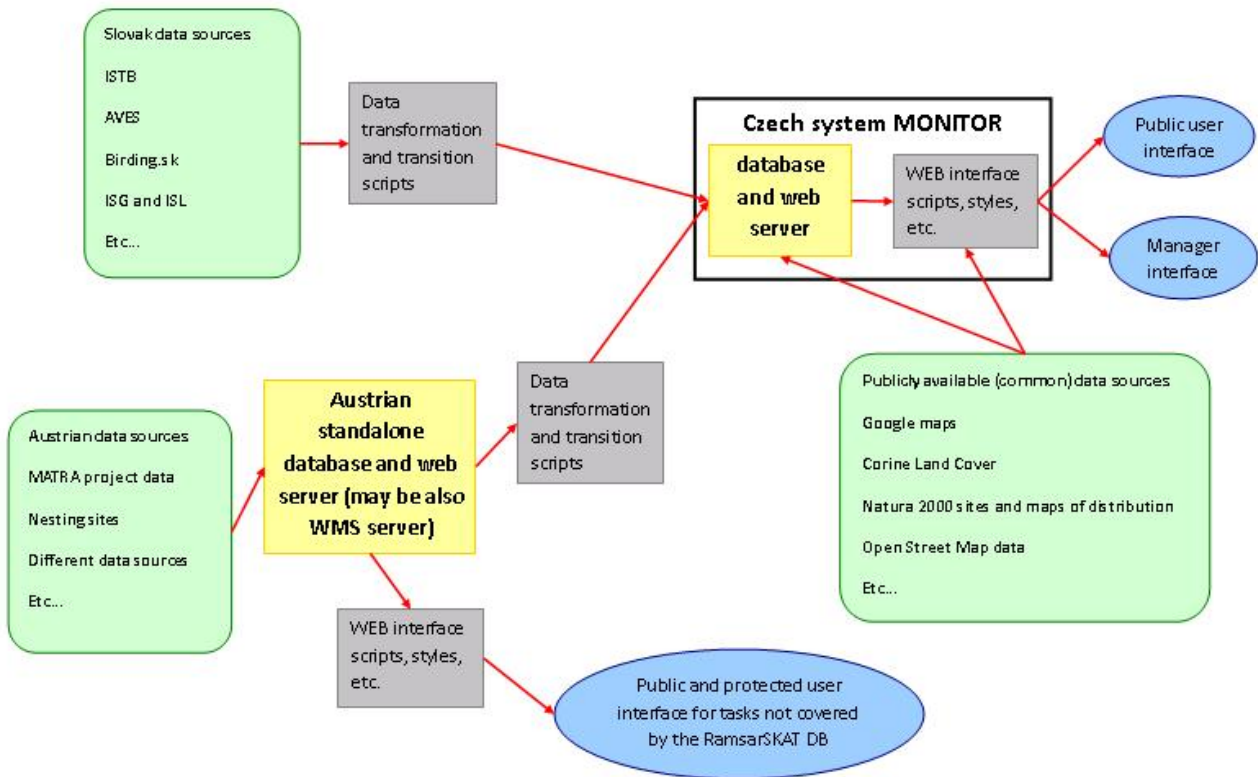


Table 1 List of Species to be included in the first face

Group	Scientific name	EN	AT	CZ	SK
Coleoptera	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	Great Capricorn Beetle	Große Eichenbock	tesařík obrovský	fuzáč veľký
Coleoptera	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i>	-	Scharlachkäfer	lesák rumělkový	plocháč červený
Coleoptera	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag Beetle	Hirschkäfer	roháč obecný	roháč obyčajný
Coleoptera	<i>Osmoderma eremita</i>	Hermit Beetle	Juchtenkäfer, Eremit	páchník hnědý	pižmovec hnedý
Coleoptera	<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>	Water Beetle	Schmalbindiger Breitflügel-Tauchkäfer	potápník	potápník
Odonata	<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>	Green Gomphid	Grüne Keiljungfer, Grüne Flussjungfer	klínatka rohata	klinovka hadia
Odonata	<i>Luecorhinia pectoralis</i>	Large White-faced Darter	Große Moosjungfer		-
Odonata	<i>Gomphus flavipes</i>	River Clubtail	Asiatische Keiljungfer	Klínatka žlutohá	klinovka žltonohá
Lepidoptera	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>		Heller Wiesenknopf-Ameisen-Bläuling		
Lepidoptera	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>		Großer Feuerfalter		
Lepidoptera	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>		Dunkler Wiesenknopf-Ameisen-Bläuling		
Lepidoptera	<i>Eriogaster catax</i>		Hecken-Wollfalter		
Mollusca	<i>Unio crassus</i>	thick shelled river mussel	Bachmuschel, Gemeine Flussmuschel	velevrub tupý	korýtka riečne
Mollusca	<i>Anisus vorticulatus</i>	Ramshorn snail	Zierliche Tellerschnecke	svinutec tenký	kotúľka stíhla
Hirudinea	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	Medicinal leeches	Blutegel	Pijavka lékařská	pijavica lekárska
Pisces	<i>Aspius aspius</i>	Asp	Rapfen, Schied	bolen dravý	boleň dravý
Pisces	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	Spined Loach	Steinbeißer	sekavec	plž severný
Pisces	<i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i>	Balon's ruffe	Balons Kaulbarsch	ježdík dunajský	hrebenačka vysoká
Pisces	<i>Gymnocephalus schratzer</i>	schraetzer, striped ruffe	Schrätzer	ježdík žlutý	hrebenačka pásavá
Pisces	<i>Gobio albipinnatus</i>	White-finned Gudgeon	Weißflossen-Gründling	hrouzek běloploutvý	hrúz bieloplutvý
Pisces	<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>	Weather Loach, Weatherfish	Europäischer Schlammpeitzger	piskoř pruhovaný	čik európsky
Pisces	<i>Rhodeus sericeus amarus</i>	European Bitterling	Bitterling	hořavka duhová	lopatka dúhová
Pisces	<i>Rutilus pigus</i>	Danube Roach	Frauenfisch, Frauenerfling	plotice lesklá	plotica lesklá
Pisces	<i>Zingel streber</i>	Danube streber	Streber	drsek menší	kolok vretenový
Pisces	<i>Zingel zingel</i>	Zingel	Zingel	drsek větší	kolok veľký
Pisces	<i>Pelecus cultratus</i>	ziege, sabre carp	Ziege, Sichling	ostrucha křivočará	šabl'a krivočiar'a
Amphibia	<i>Bombina bombina</i>	European Fire-bellied Toad	Rotbauchunke	kuřka ohnivá	kunka červenobruchá
Amphibia	<i>Hyla arborea</i>	European tree frog	Europäischer Laubfrosch	rosnička zelená	rosnička zelená
Amphibia	<i>Rana arvalis</i>	Moor Frog	Moorfrosch	skokan ostronosý	skokan ostropský
Amphibia	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	Agile Frog	Springfrosch	skokan stíhly	skokan stíhly
Amphibia	<i>Rana lessonae</i>	Pool frog	Kleiner Wasserfrosch	skokan krátkonohý	skokan krátkonohý
Amphibia	<i>Rana ridibunda</i>	Marsh Frog	Seefrosch	skokan skřehotavý	skokan rapotavý
Amphibia	<i>Rana esculenta</i>	Edible Frog	Teichfrosch	skokan zelený	skokan zelený
Amphibia	<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>	Common Spadefoot	Knoblauchkröte	blatnice skvrnitá	hrabavka škvřnitá
Amphibia	<i>Triturus dobrogicus</i>	Danube Crested Newt	Donau-Kammolch	čolek dunajský	mlok dunajský
Reptilia	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European pond terrapin	Europäische Sumpfschildkröte	želva bahenní	korytnačka močiarna
Reptilia	<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	Dice snake	Würfelnatter	Uřovka podplamatá	uřovka řřkaná,
Reptilia	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	Ringelnatter	uřovka obojková	uřovka obojková
Reptilia	<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	Aesculapian Snake	Askulapnatter	Uřovka stromová	uřovka stromová
Reptilia	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	-	Schlingnatter	Uřovka hladká	uřovka hladká
Aves	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Nycticorax	Nachtreiher	kvakoř noční	chavkoř nočný
Aves	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	Blaukehlchen	slavík modřáček	Slavík modřák
Aves	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier	Rohrweihe	moták pochop	kaňa močiarna



# RAMSAR March Thaya



CONVENTION ON WETLANDS  
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Aves	Anas querquedula	Garganey	Knäkente	čírka modrá	kačica chrapľavá
Aves	Anas strepera	Gadwall	Schnatterente	kopřívka obecná	kačica chriplľavá
Aves	Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	Kolbenente	zrzohlávkva rudozobá	hrdzavka potápavá
Aves	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank or simply Redshank	Rotschenkel	vodouš rudonohý	kalužiak červenonohý
Aves	Ficedula albicollis	Collared flycatcher	Halsbandschnäpper	lejsek bĕlokrký	muchárik bielo krký
Aves	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher,	Grauschnäpper	lejsek šedý	
Aves	Dendrocopos medius	Middle-spotted woodpecker	Mittelspecht	strakapoud prostřední	ďateľ prostředny
Aves	Picus canus	Grey-headed woodpecker	Grauspecht	žluna šedá	žlná sivá
Aves	Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker	Schwarzspecht	ďateľ černý	ďateľ čierny
Aves	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	Turteltaube	hrdlička divoká	hrdlička poľná
Aves	Milvus milvus	Red kite	Rotmilan, Roter Milan	luňák červený	haja červená
Aves	Milvus migrans	Black kite	Schwarzmilan	luňák hnědý	haja tmavá
Aves	Aquila heliaca	Imperial Eagle	Östliche Kaiseradler	orel královský	orol kráľovský
Aves	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	Seeadler	orel mořský	orliak mořský
Aves	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon	Sakerfalke, Saker	raroh velký	sokol rároh
Aves	Pernis apivorus	Honey Buzzard	Wespenbussard	včelojed lesní	včelár lesný
Aves	Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher	Eisvogel	ledňáček říční	rybárik riečny
Aves	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	Fluss-Seeschwalbe	rybák obecný	rybár riečny
Aves	Riparia riparia	Sand Martin	Uferschwalbe	břehule říční	brehuľa hnedá
Aves	Anser spec.	Geese	Gänse	husi	husi
Aves	Ciconia ciconia	White stork	Weisstorch	čáp bílý	bocian biely
Aves	Ciconia nigra	Black stork	Schwarzstorch	čáp černý	bocian čierny
Aves	Crex crex	Corn Crake	Wachtelkönig	chřástal poľní	chriaštel' poľný
Aves	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	Tüpfelsumpfhuhn	chřástal kropenatý	chriaštel' bodkovaný
Aves	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern or Great Bittern	Rohrdommel	bukač velký	bučiak trst'ový
Aves	Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern	Zwergdommel	bukáček malý	bučačik močiarny
Mammals	Castor fiber	European beaver	Europäischer Biber	bobr evropský	bobor vodný
Mammals	Lutra lutra	European Otter	Fischotter	vydra říční	vydra riečna
Mammals	Spermophilus citellus		Europäisches Ziesel		
Mammals	Muscardinus avellanarius	Hazel Dormouse or Common Dormouse	Haselmaus	plšík lískový	plch lieskový
Mammals	Myotis brandtii	Brandt's Bat	Große Bartfledermaus	netopýr Brandtův	netopier Brandtov
Mammals	Myotis myotis		Großes Mausohr		
Mammals	Myotis dasycneme	Pond bat	Teich-Fledermaus		
Mammals	Nyctalus leisleri	Leisler's bat, Lesser Noctule	Kleine Abendsegler, Kleinabendsegler	netopýr stromový	netopier stromový
Mammals	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Pipistrelle bats	Mückenfledermaus	netopýr nejmenší	Netopier najmenší
Mammals	Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's bat	Wasserfledermaus	netopýr vodní	Netopier vodný
Mammals	Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser horseshoe bat	Kleine Hufeisennase	vrápenec malý	podkovár malý
Mammals	Barbastella barbastellus	Barbastelle bat	Mopsfledermaus	Netopýr černý	uchaňa čierna
Plantae	Apium repens		Kriechender Sellerie		
Plantae	Lindernia procumbens		Europäisches Büchsenkraut		



# RAMSAR March Thaya



CONVENTION ON WETLANDS  
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Table 2 Habitats of community interest in the Morava-Dyje-Floodplains

No	EN
1530	Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes
2340	Pannonic inland dunes
6510	Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> )
6440	Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the <i>Cnidion dubii</i>
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caerulea</i> )
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco Brometalia</i> )
6240	Sub-continental steppic grasslands
6250	Pannonic loess steppic grasslands
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculum fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>
91G0	Pannonic woods with <i>Quercus petraea</i> and <i>Carpinus betulus</i>
91F0	Riparian mixed forest of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> along the great rivers ( <i>Ulmion minoris</i> )
91 E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> )

Table 3. Workshop Teilnehmer

Name	Organisation
Hans-Martin Berg	Birdlife Österreich
Michael Bierbaumer	Verein AURING
Dagmar Boršošová	KÚŽP Bratislava
Ernst Buchleitner	Niederösterreichische Agrarbezirksbehörde
Lukáš Čížek	Biologické centrum AV ČR, v.v.i.
Hans-Jörg Damm	Stiftung Fürst Liechtenstein
Ivan Danček	Lesy SR. š.p. LS Malacky
Anton Drescher	Universität Graz
Gerhard Egger	WWF Österreich
Jozef Farkaš	SLOVENSKÝ VODOHOSPODÁRSKY PODNIK, š.p.
Nikolaus Fernsebner	Bezirkshauptmannschaft Gänserndorf
Dobromil Galvanek	DAPHNE – Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie
Karl Gaß	Waldgenossenschaft Drösing
Henrieta Gregorová	Dolmetscherin/Ilmočník
Roland Grillmayer	FH Wiener Neustadt
Werner Haas	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung
Anton Hansi	Landwirt Groissenbrunn
Walter Hauer	Stiftung Fürst Liechtenstein
Franz Holzhauser	Agrargemeinschaft Zistersdorf
David Horal	DH, Agentura ochrany prírody a krajiny ČR (AOPK ČR) středisko Brno
Miroslav Horínek	Lesné pozemkové spolocenstvo Vysoká pri Morave
Milan Janák	DAPHNE – Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie
Jana Janecová	Ministerstvo zivotného prostredia
Julia Kelemen	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien
Bernhard Kohler	WWF Österreich
Robert Konečný	Umweltbundesamt
Antonín Krása	AOPK ČR Praha
Erhard Kraus	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung
Alexander Kürthy	CHKO Zahorie
Rastislav Lasak	DAPHNE – Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie
Werner Lazowski	Technisches Büro für Ökologie

Andreas Leidwein	Landwirtschaftskammer NÖ
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Jozef Markovic	Lesné pozemkové spolocenstvo Vysoká pri Morave
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