

8. Slovakia – Nature protection and landscape types

Why do you think people should protect the nature?

Write the districts which form the 9 national parks.

TANAP -
NAPANT -
PIENAP -
Slovak Paradise -
Malá Fatra NP -
Poloniny NP -
Muránska planina NP -
Slovak Karst -
Veľká Fatra NP -

Match these places/peaks to the individual national parks.

Mt. Suchý, Mt. Ďumbier, Červený Kláštor, Domica Cave, Stučica primeval forest, Mt. Krížna, Dobšinská Ice Cave, Muráň Castle Ruins, Mt. Kriváň

Protected Landscape Areas

Find the PLAs characterized by these districts.

NM -
BY -
PD -
CA -
NO -
TV -
ME -
LC -
DT -
BS -
PK -
SE -
SV -

Slovakia is formed by various landscapes. From hilly snow caps of the High Tatras to the vast low-lying basins of the Danube or Bodrog rivers, people have traditionally used such great opportunities Mother Nature provided them.

Settling the mountainous hollow basins, agriculture and forestry was just a part of what we call economic development. People have concentrated to larger towns rather than to live in countryside. But the Slovaks have never escaped from the nature – that's how it is protected and preserved for future generations.

Find the relation between certain type of landscape (e.g. lowlands, hills, rivers) and economic usage.

What regions is agriculture typical for?

What did miners extract in the Štiavnické vrchy Mountains?

Why did shepherds rear their animals in the highlands like Javorníky?

Compare the industrial production of a town and in a village. Is there any?

Why do people live mostly in towns (urban areas)?

Give a feature which would represent each of the national parks.

Keywords

national park, protected landscape areas, responsibility, characteristics, features, areas, protections, conservation