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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp

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Grupo de Desarrollo Rural Subbética



## C1.- TRAINING COURSE



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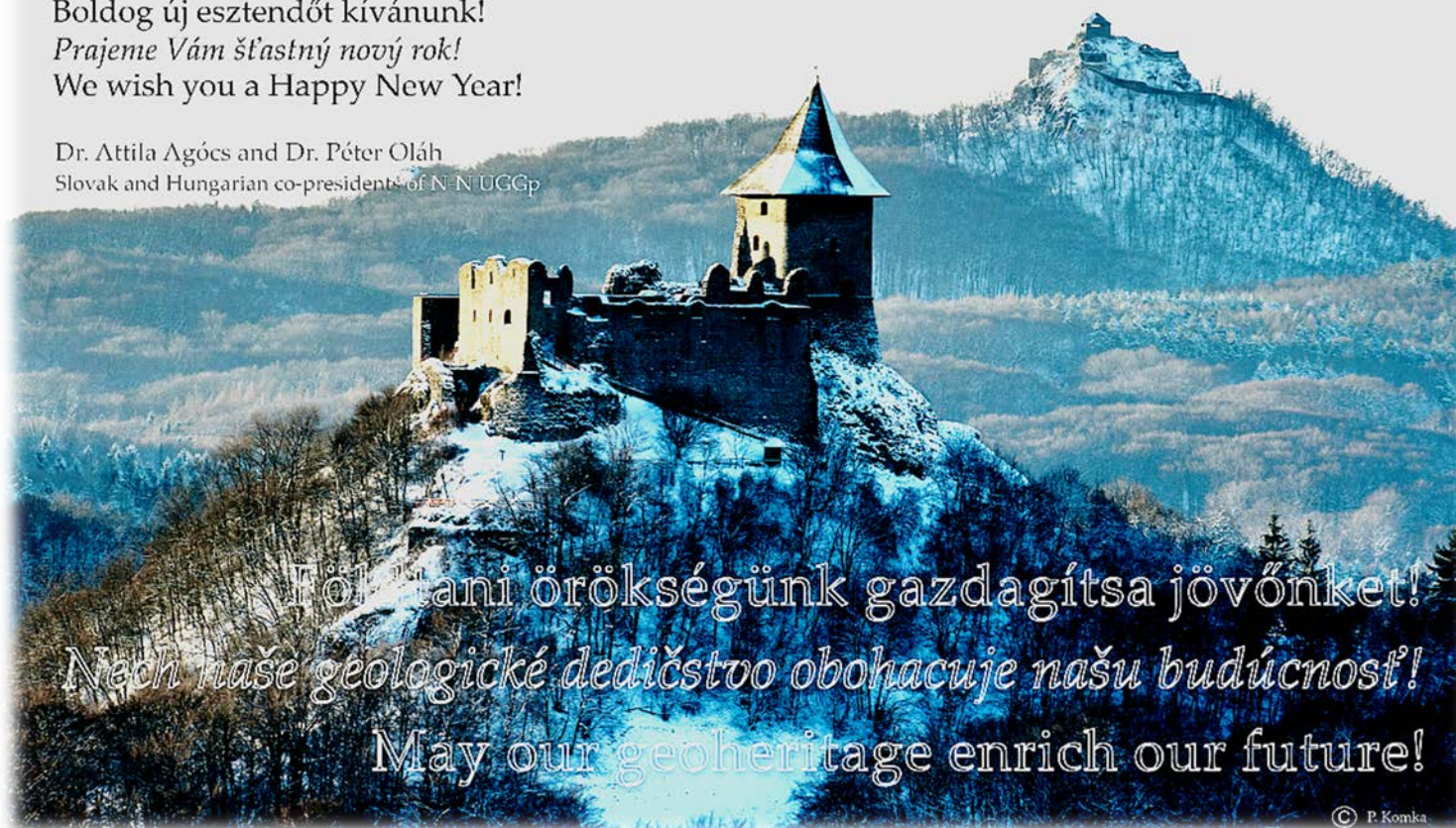
# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



A Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark nevében  
*V mene Novohrad-Nógrád geoparku*  
On behalf of the Novohrad-Nógrád Geopark

Boldog új esztendőt kívánunk!  
*Prajeme Vám šťastný nový rok!*  
We wish you a Happy New Year!

Dr. Attila Agócs and Dr. Péter Oláh  
Slovak and Hungarian co-presidents of N-N UGGp



*Földünk örökségünk gazdagítsa jövőnket!*  
*Nech naše geologické dedičstvo obohacuje našu budúcnosť!*  
May our geoheritage enrich our future!

© P. Komka

More material can be found from  
the case study of the Geotur DU II  
from page 146 on

## Content:

- Geological setup
- Legal background
- Stakeholders in geoprotection
- How it worked
- How it works
- New challenges in the pandemic era







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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



**Geographical position of the Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp**



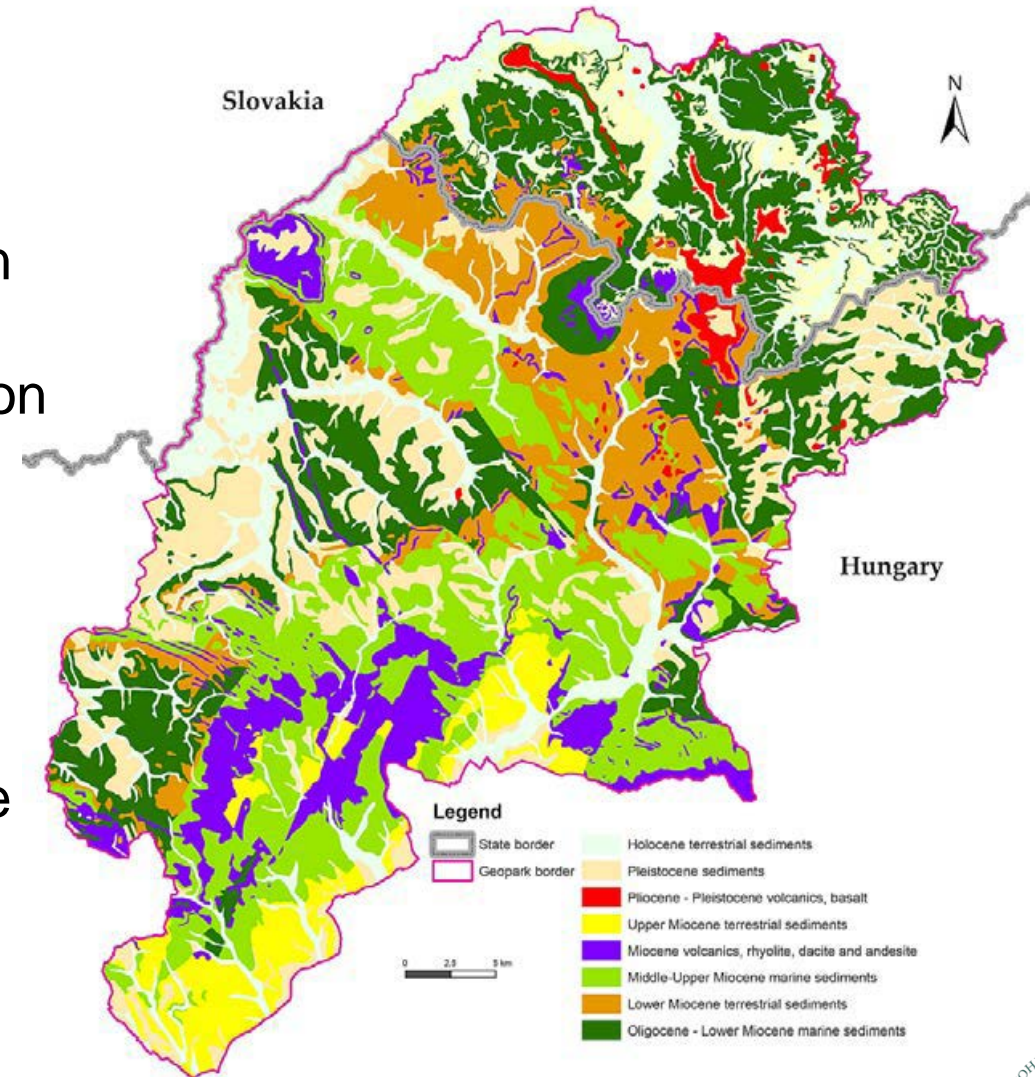




# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp

The geological heritage of the Transnational Slovak-Hungarian Geopark represents depositions over the last 30 million years, from the upper Oligocene on, commencing with the initial opening of the Pannonian basin.

The geology of the region is the product of the collision of accreted terrains with a consequence of highly complex volcanism spanning 20 million years, the destruction and reactivation of marine basins, burial and the conservation of terrestrial palaeohabitats. These events created a unique landscape to which man has added his contribution. Cave dwellings were carved in the sedimentary rocks, the crests of the andesite and basalt dykes and the rising peaks of volcanic vents are marked by the ruins of medieval castles.

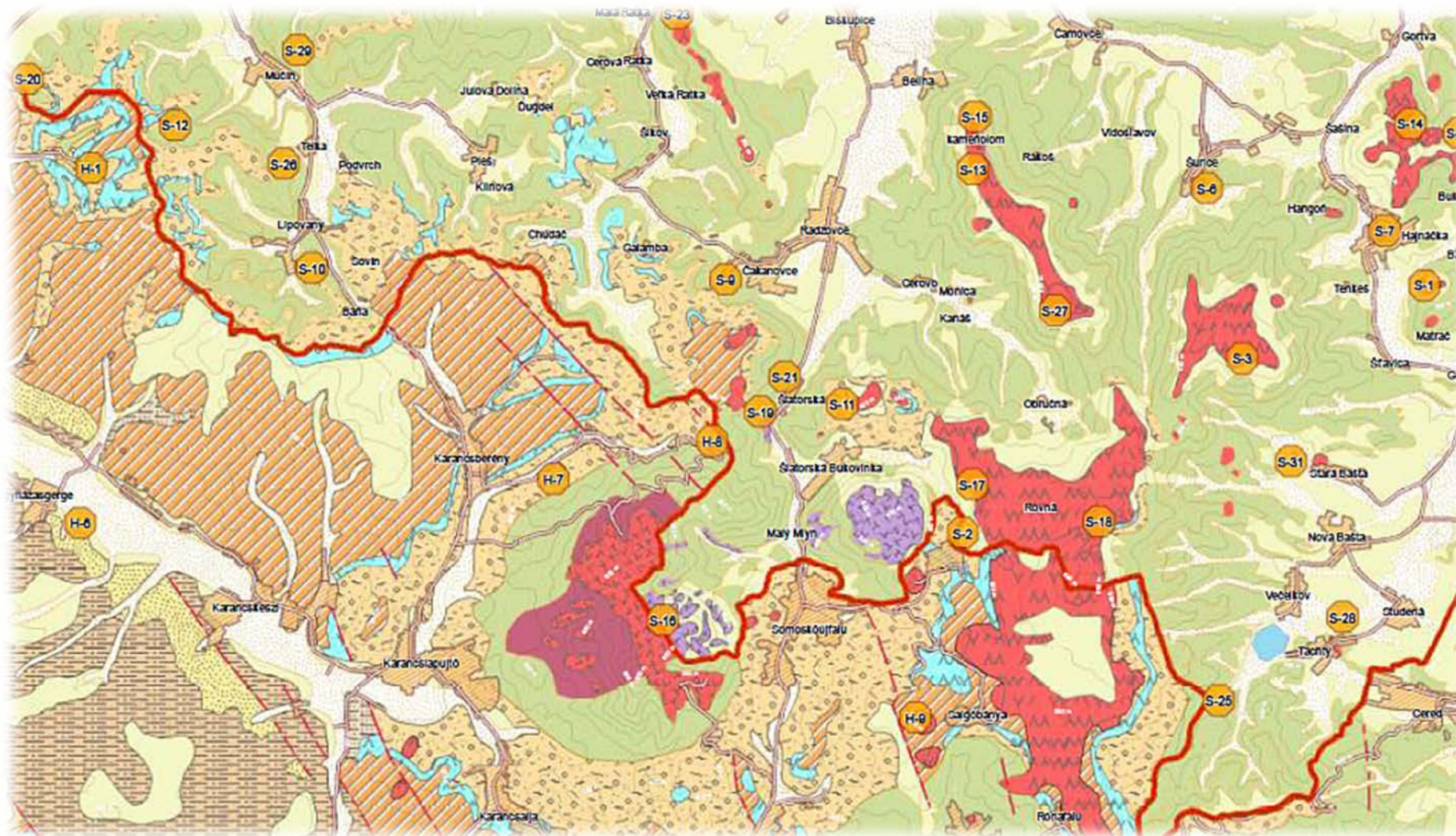




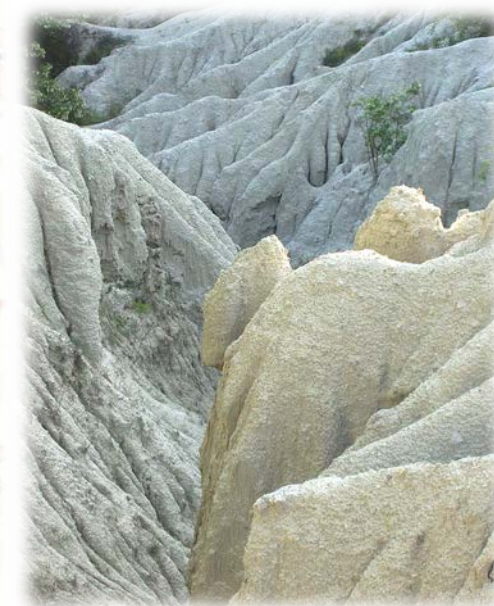


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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



76 Geosites:  
5 international,  
40 national,  
31 regional  
significance







Geodiversity must be conserved because of its great value and high degree of threats.

## *D.U. II- European Geological Heritage Page 110*

Protection refers to a specific conservation technique aimed to provide legal status to a specific site or geological resource. It entails the design of a specific management plan based on the definition of a regime of use that generally derives in its declaration as Protected Natural Space.

Although Conservation and Protection are often used as synonyms, they are some differences between these two terms. Protection (usually after declaration of a Protected Natural Space) is one of the management techniques used in geoconservation, but it is not the only one, while Conservation is a much broader term, which encompasses all those techniques focused on ensuring the appropriate maintenance of a place.



## Legal Background at the Transnational Geopark

The Act No. LIII. of 1996 on Nature Conservation establishes the relevant legal base for the geoheritage preservation in Hungary. This nature conservation law protects the geological assets within protected natural areas of different categories.

The Act No. 543/2002 Coll on Nature and Landscape Protection in Slovakia has a focus primarily on biodiversity conservation on protected areas. The preservation of geoheritage found on such designated areas can benefit from this fact. All of the 13 show caves are designated national nature monuments in Slovakia.

On local level municipalities and counties can protect natural areas including geoheritage, on national level regional nature conservation agencies are responsible for the management and protection of natural areas.



## Protected natural area and natural asset categories of state significance

- 1. Natural areas protected by law:** National park; protected landscape area; nature conservation area; natural monument
- 2. Natural asset protected by law:** special living organism, mineral, mineral group, fossil; artificial cave
- 3. Ex lege protected natural areas :**
  - Qualified as nature conservation area: bog; alkaline lake;
  - Qualified as natural monument : kurgan; earth fortifications; spring; sinkhole; marked rock; special geotype section
- 4. Ex lege protected natural asset :** cave

## Protected natural area and natural asset categories of local significance

Nature conservation area and natural monument





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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



Hungarian Official Gazette for regulations



1/2021. (II. 5.) AM rendelet

Az Aggtelek-Rudabánya-Szendrői hegység földtani alapszelvényeinek védetté nyilvánításáról szóló 13/1991. (XII. 24.) KTM rendelet, valamint a földtani alapszelvények és földtani képződmények védetté nyilvánításáról és természetvédelmi kezelési tervéről szóló 55/2015. (IX. 18.) FM rendelet módosításáról

„(3) Páris-patak völgye földtani alapszelvény természeti emlék néven országos jelentőségű védett természeti területté minősítem át a Nógrád Megyei Tanács Végrehajtó bizottságának 92/1976. (VIII. 31.) VB számú határozata, valamint Nógrádszakál Község Önkormányzat Képviselő-testületének a helyi jelentőségű védett természeti terület(ek) védettségének fenntartásáról szóló 7/2007. (XI. 29.) rendelete alapján helyi jelentőségű védett természeti területként kiemelt természetvédelmi oltalom alatt álló, az 1. mellékletben foglalt táblázat 36. sorában meghatározott kiterjedésű területet.





## The conservation management plan

A nature conservation management plan, as defined by law, is a document that sets out the nature conservation management methods for the protection, maintenance, restoration and presentation of a protected natural area and its natural values, as well as the restrictions, prohibitions and other obligations imposed for the sake of these purposes.

The nature conservation management plan is promulgated by law (ministerial decree) in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the provisions of the nature conservation management plan are binding.

6/2010. (III. 31.) KvVM rendelet

a Karancs-Medves Tájvédelmi Körzet természetvédelmi kezelési tervéről

A természet védelméről szóló 1996. évi LIII. törvény 85. § (2) bekezdés 13. pontjában kapott felhatalmazás alapján, a környezetvédelmi és vízügyi miniszter feladat- és hatásköréről szóló 165/2006. (VII. 28.) Korm. rendelet 1. § b) pontjában meghatározott feladatkörömben eljárva a következőket rendelem el:

1. § A 9/1989. (VIII. 24.) KVM rendelettel védetté nyilvánított, valamint a Karancs-Medves Tájvédelmi Körzet védettségének fenntartásáról szóló 132/2007. (XII. 27.) KvVM rendelettel fenntartott védettségű Karancs-Medves Tájvédelmi Körzet természetvédelmi kezelési tervét az 1. melléklet szerint állapítom meg.

2. § Ez a rendelet a kihirdetését követő 8. napon lép hatályba.

1. melléklet a 6/2010. (III. 31.) KvVM rendelethez

*A Karancs-Medves Tájvédelmi Körzet természetvédelmi kezelési terve*





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## Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



Special departments of regional governmental bureaus are charged with regulatory authority for the environmental regulations' control and issuing permits. Within the territory of the N-N UGGp the Bükk National Park Directorate (BNPD) is charged by the management of the geoheritage on the Hungarian and the Cerová vrchovina Protected Landscape Area (CVPLA) on the Slovak side as governmental institutions.

These organizations as stakeholders are represented within the geopark management structure. The geopark administration endorses their work and pulls in NGOs and scientific representatives in the geoheritage preservation of the crossborder geopark.





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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp

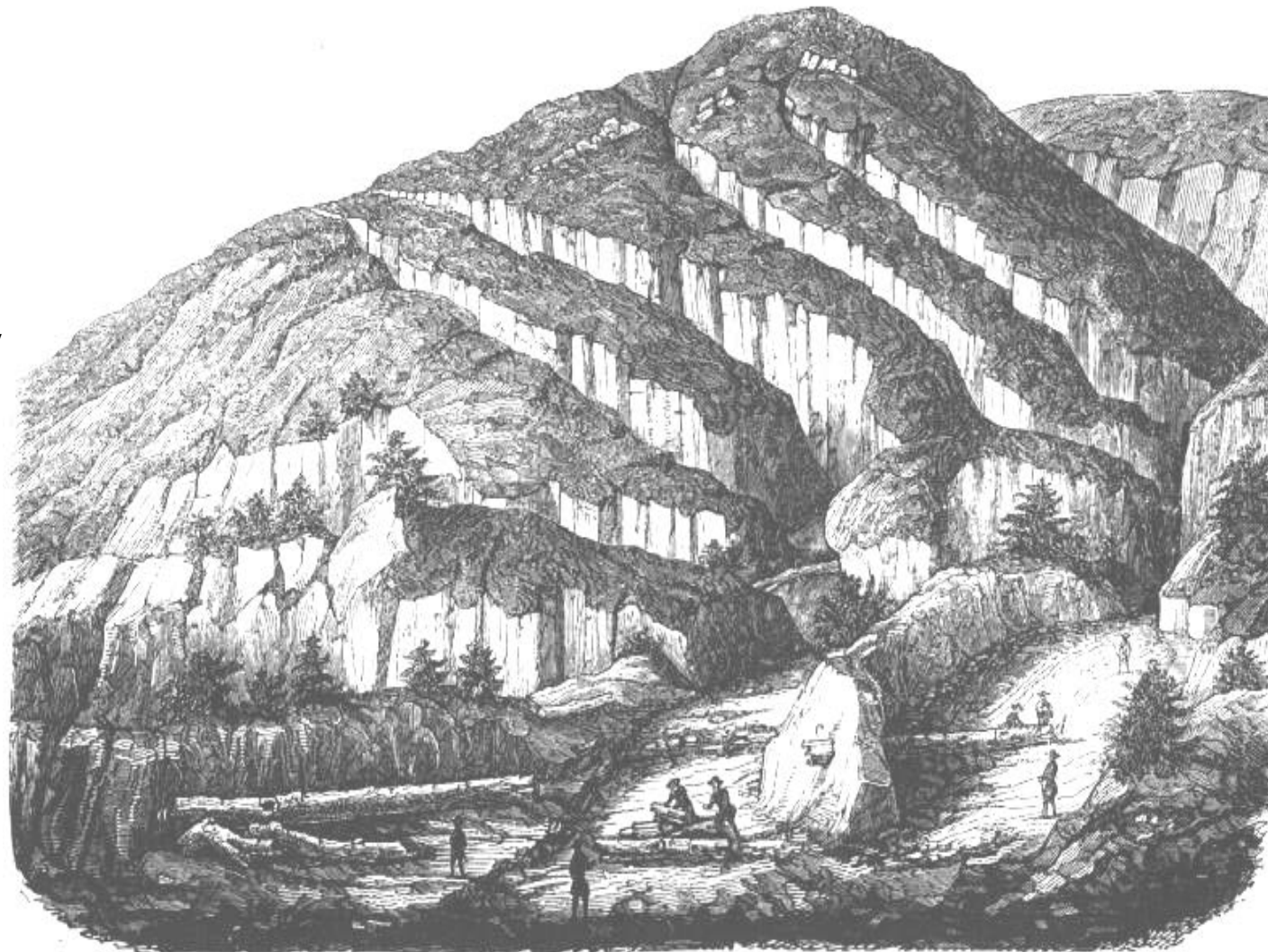


Conservation before legal protection

Mining and quarrying in the XIX. century

Ex situ: - take what you can  
Museums, private collections

In situ: cover or shelter  
outcropping fossils







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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



Starting in 1901 *footprinted sandstone* was cut out and taken away from the Ipolytarnóc Fossils as a form of *ex situ* protection

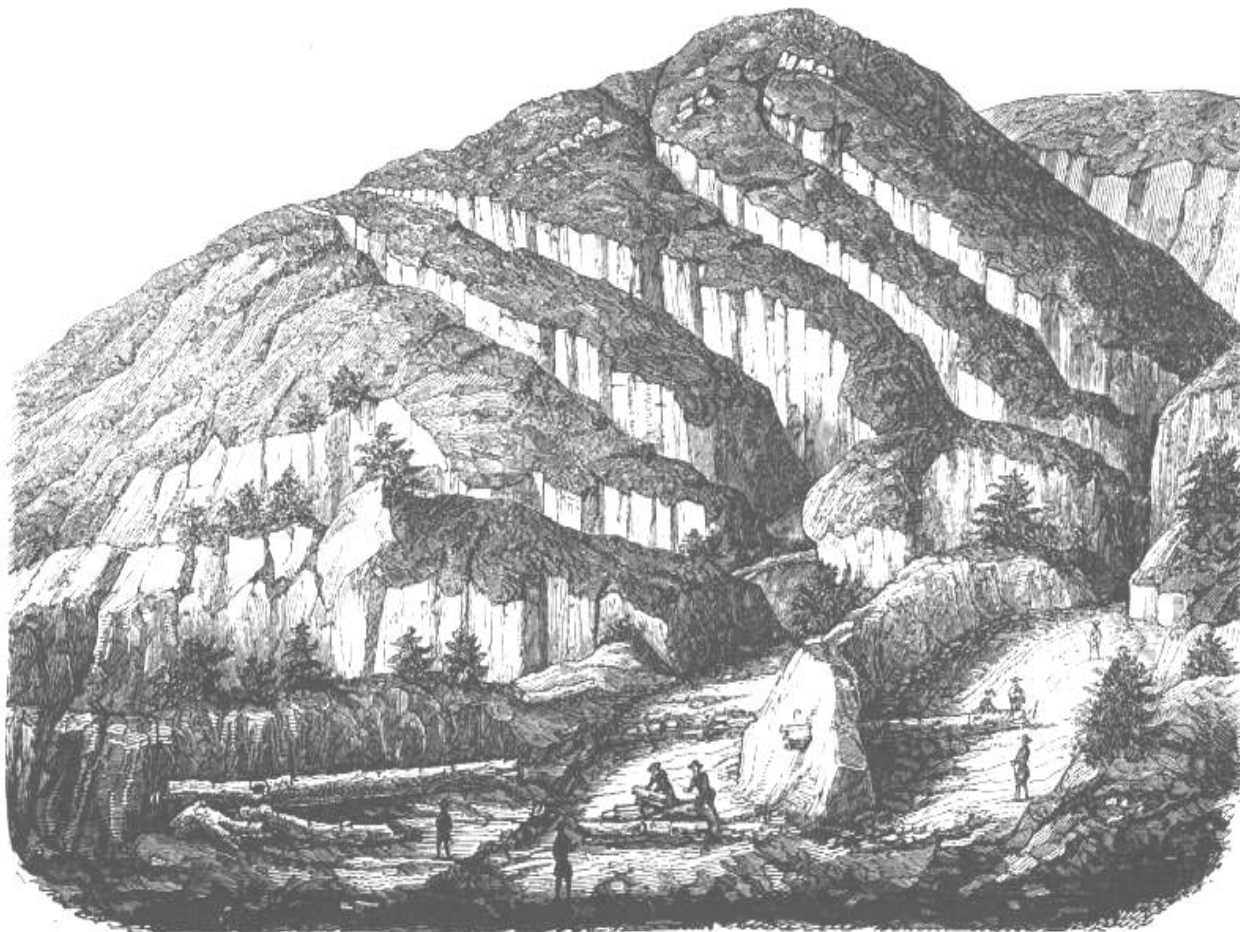






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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



**Around 1860 a protective cellar was built above the  
endangered fossil tree of Ipolytarnóc**





M. K

Iktatól

I/A.

Ügyosz

M.kir.vallás-és közoktatásügyi minisztérium

részéről látta és hozzájárul.

Budapest, 1943. január 13.

miniszteri tanácsos.

# MINISZTERI TANÁCSOS. KÖZOKTATÁSÜGYI MINISZTERIUM.

A beadvány

száma: 4313/1943.

kelte: 1943.XII.18.

előirata:

utóirata:

kapcsolatos száma:

Sürgősség  
jelzése

Tárgy:

Az ipolytarnóci ősföldtörténeti kö-  
vületek védetté nyilvánítása.

Kiadóhivatalba érkezett: 1/19

Másolta: 104. Egyeztetve

Elküldés előtt lássa:

Elküldetett: 3 hr 9 m 12 p 12 s

Irattárba kivezette:

Határidőt feljegyezte:

Elhelyezés előtt lássa:

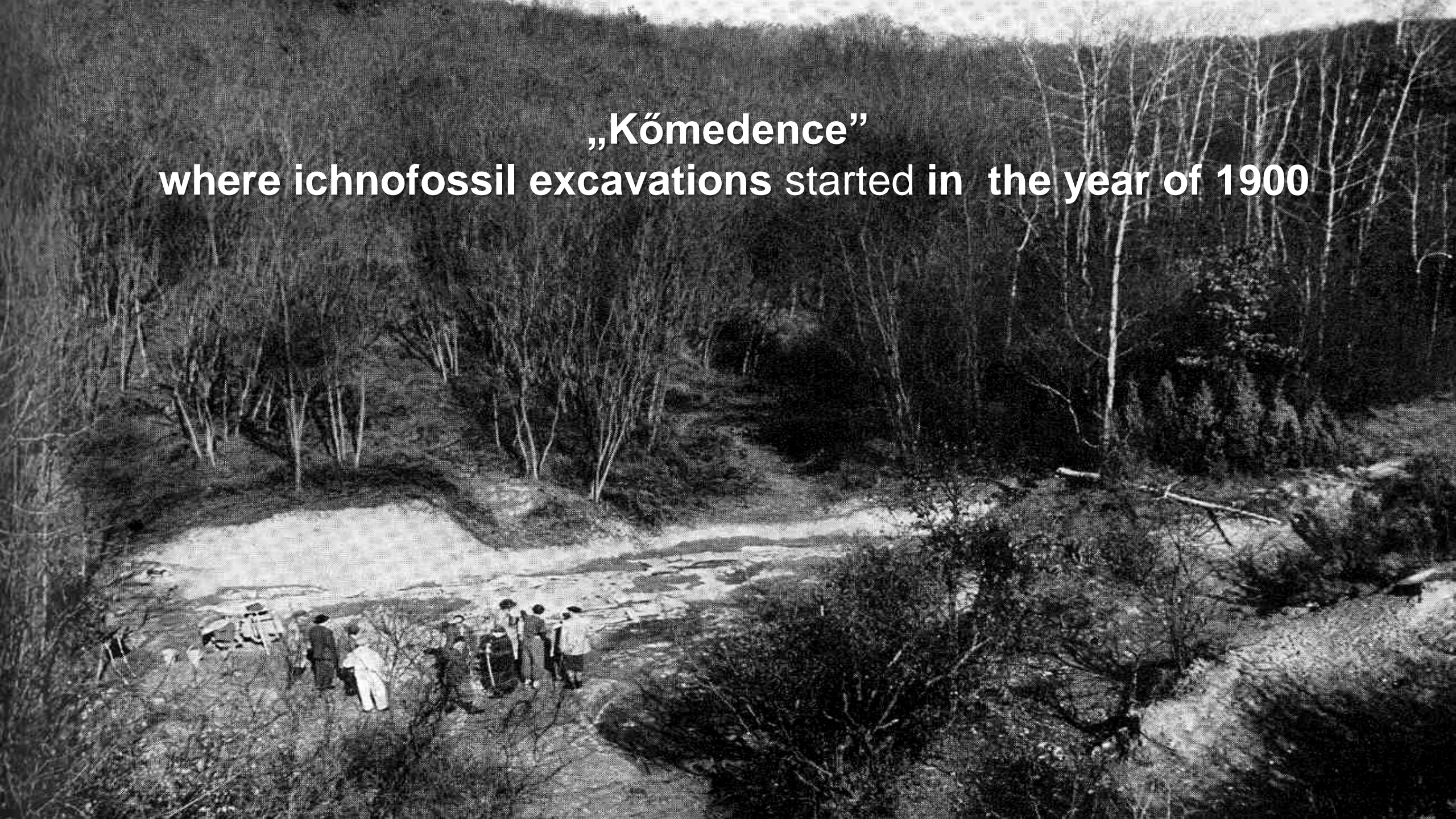
19 43	
Tétel	Alapszám
M/2	12485-6

ORSZAGOS LEVÉLTAR  
K. szekció

Declared State Protection  
in January 1944  
State ownership achieved by  
1996 by buying up private lands  
and expropriate parcels if  
common agreement could not  
been reached.

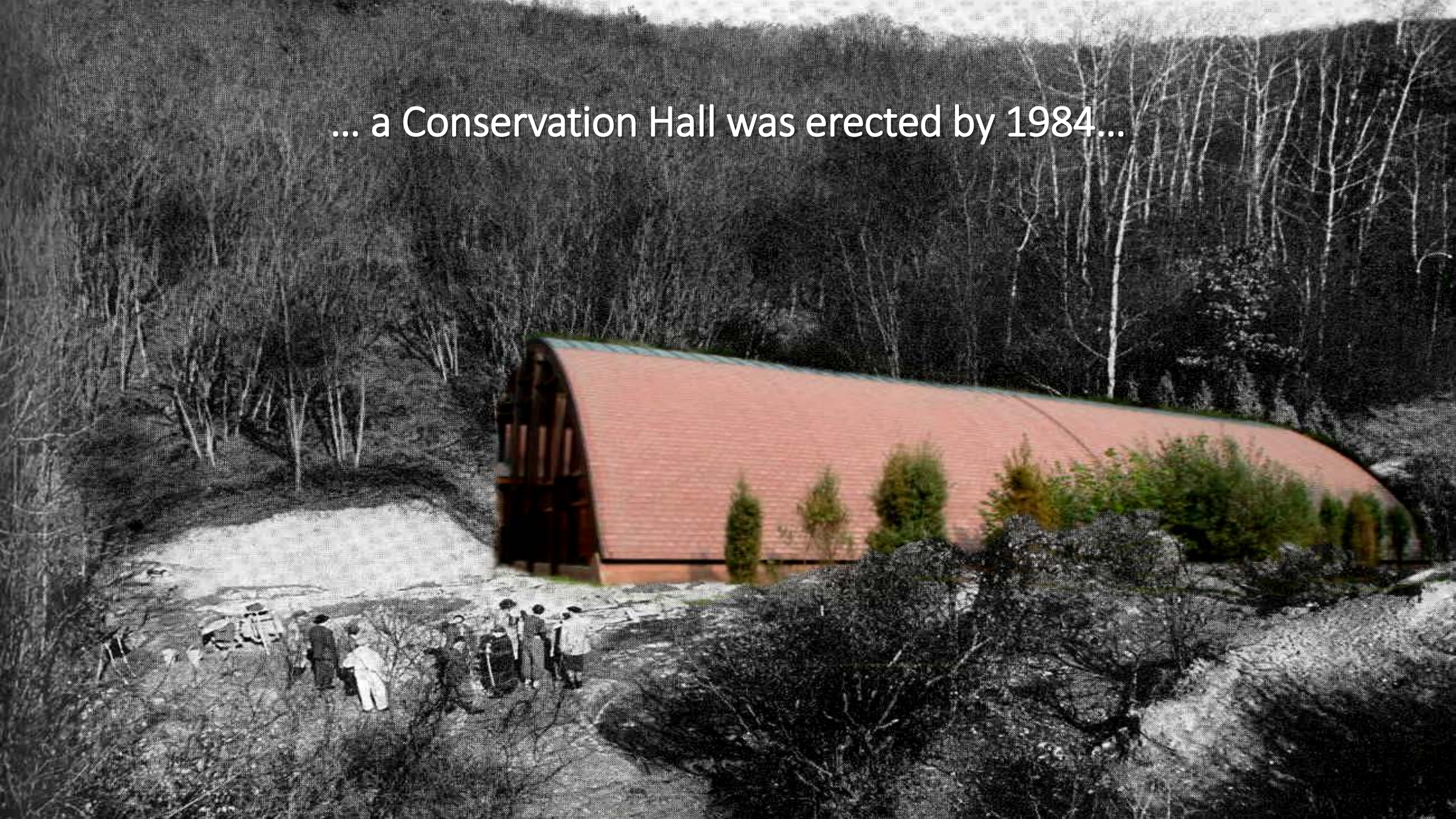


**„Kömedence”  
where ichnofossil excavations started in the year of 1900**





... a Conservation Hall was erected by 1984...







## **Protection at present:**

The environmental department of Nógrád county's governmental agency is charged with regulatory authority for the protection measures within the Hungarian side of the geopark.

Before its decision as a legal expert the Bükk National Park Directorate is asked for its opinion and the authority builds on that. The BNPD has a ranger service for law enforcement, there are 7 rangers stationed within the geopark for monitoring natural resources and visitor behaviour within protected sites.

For example there is one ranger permanently stationed at Ipolytarnoc Fossils Nature Conservation Area to control the annual 60 thousand visitors' behaviour.





## Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



The geosites on the Hungarian side are classified by different inventories of different organizations for scientific, geotourism and protection priorities. These lists can be updated due to new discoveries or deterioration and can be reclassified. In Slovakia they update the geosite inventories every year. They are classified into 5 groups according to the degree of protection.

There are geosites, where activities are controlled in many ways and because of many reasons. For instance in the Slovak part of geopark at the Rocks of Belina, Profil of Čakanovce, Reservoir in Gemerský Jablonec, the Sharp Rock and the Šomoška geosites the control is very strict, with the 5th degree of protection. And sadly there are geosites, which got later closed because of settled down endangered species.



There are vulnerable places where there are blocking gates, entrance is controlled, prohibited but for permitted scientific research, visitors' behaviour is monitored there. In some places of fossiliferous outcrops visitors can enter only by guides, people must not leave the trails, their group number is also controlled.

For safety reasons some fenced geosites (like Filakovo Castle hill, Baglyaskő and Ipolytarnóc) during weather extremities and winter time are closed within the geopark.

For biodiversity protection like when nestling of endangered birds of prey or mass migration of amphibians happen some sections got closed, notices got posted.

While crossing some sensitive areas on existing trails authority can control the number of people to attend as a group to less than 20 people at one time.

During the pandemic break out in the spring of 2020, visitor centres and fenced protected areas got closed in the geopark, during curfew weekends rangers monitored the presence of unwary people at Salgo and Karancs geosites.





On the Slovak side the geosites where tickets are taken and there is an entrance fee are evaluated. In the future, we plan to survey the geosites with a photo trap trail camera.

At geosites, which maintain visitor centres and have organized guiding tours the visitor capacity (as a component of visitor use management) is evaluated by surveys and monitoring. For example at Ipolytarnoc Fossils by the staff and experts of the BNPD, where the main analysis area was determined to be the narrow segment of the geological trail, where the visitor perception of crowding and the real visitor density was studied.

A threshold was identified for the number of visitors within a guided group, if the number exceeds it an extra, previously not scheduled guided tour is introduced.



## Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



The geopark stakeholders usually maintain the geosites with money from projects by entrepreneurs or by their own staff members, involving volunteers.

In education, the geopark management organizes science competitions based on the geoheritage several times a year for the Slovak and Hungarian schools. In summer, children have opportunity to participate in Summer Camps.

Volunteers and NGOs can participate in the maintenance of geosites, like in the case on this Earth Day, where the TETT Foundation NGO staff members collected rubbish at the Nógrádszakál geosite, then cleaned the interpretation panels at the site's geotrail and as a final act got educated about the geoheritage there by the inspector geologist ranger of the BNPD.





## Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



Usual activities are when outcrops are cleared from vegetation and debris, rubbish collected from geosites, these actions are carried out by geopark partners, NGOs, volunteers or school classes under the surveillance of nature protection entities. Such events can be officially organized during special days, like Earth Day. Study trail systems can be maintained such a way too. Serious conservation measures can be made by the experts of the BNPD and the CVPLA, like in the case of petrified trees and other fossils, unstable cliff outcrops or in caves.

Excavations and collecting geoheritage material need permissions. Each year the Slovak part organizes a general meeting for its geopark members (settlements and stakeholders) of the organization. It holds board meetings from time to time and in every 3-4 months consults with the representatives of the Hungarian side of the geopark in order to plan, monitor and manage geoconservation activities within the geopark.





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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



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SightsServicesEvents

## Educational tourist trail through the Novohrad-Nógrád UNESCO Global Geopark





Download our application and bring your mobile with yourself, to never miss a program!

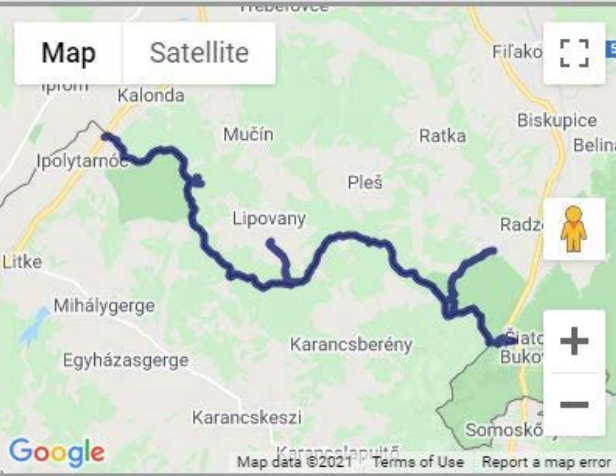
The 24.5 kilometer-long educational walkway offers resting places and educational boards. There are three branches on the path leading to the Mučín-cave, to the sandstones of Lipovany and to the geological section Profile of Čakanovce.

elevation: 900 m  
difficulty: hard  
green marked path

173 results


SEARCH

MapSatellite



Google

Walks:




**BIOLOGICAL STUDY PATHS**

The Biological trails start next to the gate of the Geological Study Path, and end at the visitor centre. Along the trails one can get acquainted with the area's fauna and flora.

1.97 hours

3.94 km



**EDUCATIONAL TOURIST TRAIL THROUGH THE NOVOHRAD-NÓGRÁD UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARK**

Šiatorská Bukovinka – state border – Kalonda

Going digital  
Fewer structures on the field  
more in depth audiovisual  
interpretation options





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# Geoprotection in Novohrad-Nógrád UGGp



Kravany nad Dunajom



A PROJEKT CÍME  
**Folyóparti élővilág egykor és napjainkban**

KEDVEZTMÉNYEZETT  
**Büki Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság**

KEZDÉS IDŐPONTJA  
**2020.11.01.**

BEFEJEZÉS IDŐPONTJA  
**2022.10.31.**

A TÁMOGATÁS ÖSSZEGE  
**391 266,05 EUR**

**#RiWild**



A projekt az Európai Unió támogatásával, az Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap társfinanszírozásával valósul meg.

[www.skhu.eu](http://www.skhu.eu)

**Interreg V-A Slovakia-Hungary Cooperation Programmes**  
**Riverside Wildlife Once and Today project / Geotop project**







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Pandemic challenges: what and who to protect







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Happy people erecting tangible structures (cairns/rock stacks) from broken fragments of a columnar basalt „rock-sea” with intangible meaning







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Vandalised basalt lava outcrop to create a rock pile at „*Witch's –cliff*”, Hungary







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# Thank

# YOU!

