



C.I.R.S. Ragusa



Parrocchia Santuario
Maria SS. di Custonaci



Città di Custonaci

ManandKarst2022



INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
September 12th - 17th Custonaci, Italy

Proceedings

Edited by
Rosario Ruggieri

SPELEOLOGIA IBLEA

Volume 17 - 2023



Speleology and Environment Series

Published by

CIRS - Centro Ibleo di Ricerche Speleo-Idrogeologiche

Scientifical and cultural association founded in 1974

Via Torrenuova, 87 - 97100 Ragusa - Italy

Tel. +39 351 9863290 - E.mail: info@cirs-ragusa.org

www.cirs-ragusa.org

Autorizzazione of the Court of Ragusa n. 4 dated 12-20-1995

ISBN 978-88-947661-1-0

Front cover:

Painting depicting the mountainous area of Custonaci with Monte Cofano in evidence, created by Samvel M. Shahinyan during his participation in Man and Karst 2022.

Back cover:

Glimpse of the coastal plain of Custonaci with the Grotta Mangiapane on the right side and Mount Cofano in the background.

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Printed by:

Barone e Bella

Ragusa, October 2023



C.I.R.S.
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Comune di Custonaci



UNESCO Chair on Karst Education
University of Nova Gorica in cooperation with
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Proceedings of

Man and Karst 2022



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<i>International Scientific Conference</i> <i>Man and Karst 2022</i> September 12 th / 17 th 2022 Custonaci, Italy	Speleologia Iblea	Vol. XVII	pp. 189 - 194	Ragusa 2023
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PARK-LOCAL PEOPLE-TOURIST RELATIONSHIPS IN KARST NATIONAL PARKS, THE PRESENTATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

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Abstract

Karst areas are generally disadvantaged for traditional farming due to limited water availability, poor soils and topographic difficulties. Therefore, their population density has always been lower throughout history than in other landscapes. However, because of this fact, their natural vegetation has often remained in better condition than in other areas, and due to their special surface and subsurface morphology, karst areas are popular tourist destinations in many places. As a result, many karst areas have been declared national parks (NPs) in Europe and other continents as well. A national park can have a number of benefits for the protected area: it primarily protects nature, but it also provides employment opportunities and can bring extra financial resources to those who live there. However, there are also certain restrictions that may result in conflicts. In recent decades, there has been an increasing demand that national parks should also serve the well-being of local people in addition to their primary nature conservation goals. The development of tourism is typical in most national parks, but this development may also conflict with nature conservation goals and, in some cases, with local people. Thus, in the park–local people–tourists triangle, all relationships must be properly balanced. To analyse these relationships, we established an international research project that has run from 2017 to 2022 and is supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office of Hungary. In the framework of this project, we carried out a regional comparison and examined karst national parks (and in one case a nature park) from 6 countries using the same methodology. The methods included demographic analysis in a GIS framework, questionnaire surveys with local people, visitors and NP employees, and interviews with key actors (NP managers, mayors, research experts). The examined sites were Aggtelek NP (Hungary), Slovak Karst NP (Slovakia), Tara NP (Serbia), Krka NP (Croatia), Northern Pindos NP (Greece), and Apuseni Nature Park (Romania). As we are in the last year of the project, we try to present a generalized picture of the results in a concise way. Moreover, in two other papers of this conference, we present more detailed case studies from two of the examined sites.

Keywords: *karst, national park, nature park, protected area, tourism.*

Introduction

Protected areas are one of the most important means of nature conservation for the benefit of the whole society (Dudley, Stolton 2010; Watson et al. 2014). However, the effectiveness of nature conservation in protected areas also depends on the extent to which different social actors come together and to what extent they support nature conservation goals (Jamal, Stronza 2009). Therefore, examining the relationships in the park - local residents - tourists triangle is a very important topic. In this relationship, conflicts often arise between social actors (Zachrisson et al. 2006). The way to resolve conflicts is through getting to know the

interests. In our current research, we examine these relationships through the example of national parks (or, in one case, a nature park) that were established in karst areas. We focus on the national (or nature) parks in karst regions, since karst regions have many special characteristics from a geological, geomorphological, hydrological and pedological point of view. Thus, due to their special natural characteristics and vulnerability, many karst areas have been declared protected over the past decades. Our research was carried out in the framework of an international project supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office Hungary (Karst and National Parks 2022). The main questions of our investigations are:

- How has the idea of “national parks” developed over the past one and a half century?
- Is it true that karst areas represent a significant proportion of protected areas?
- What influence do the specific natural features of karst areas have on the lives of those who live there?
- How do the park managers interpret the goals of the park? What conflicts do they perceive?
- How do local residents see the goals of the park? What conflicts do they perceive?
- Does the park contribute to the socio-economic development of local communities?
- How do tourists see the park? What do they like/dislike? What developments would they support?
- What knowledge do local residents and visitors have about the concept of “karst” and “geotourism”?

Within the framework of such a short conference article such as this one, there is no possibility to explain these topics in detail, thus we provide only a very concise summary.

Theoretical Background

Examining the relationship between natural settings and socio-economic development is one of the basic questions of geography, and there are several approaches. Our idea is in line with the concept of *geographical possibilism*, according to which natural conditions set certain constraints on socio-economic development, but taking into consideration these limits, the internal processes of society drive development (Mercier 2009). In the case of karst regions, several factors can be mentioned that have a serious impact on society. The availability of water, for example, is limited on the karst plateaus (where water collection is possible via cisterns), so they are limited in terms of human settlement. On the other hand, karst springs with abundant water offer good opportunities for settlement mainly at mountain foot areas. Due to the poor and thin nature of karst soils, the ploughing opportunities are less good, therefore karst areas are more suitable for animal husbandry and the preservation of forests. Steep, rocky mountain slopes mean obstacles for traffic. Because of all the above factors, the karst regions are mostly sparsely populated areas (Telbisz et al. 2014). For all these reasons, and taking into account the special calciphil plants, we can say that karst areas often have high biodiversity (Gorjanc et al. 2022). Furthermore, the karsts have special landforms (dolines, collapse sinkholes, caves, gorges). All of these may contribute to the establishment of protected areas in karst regions, and may have a role in the boom in nature-based tourism. Figure 1 summarizes the relationships between the above factors.

In recent years, a number of articles have been published, which quantitatively proved that the population density is not only low in the area of many European karst regions, but in the last half to a century the population has mostly been decreasing: for example, in the Velebit Mountains (Croatia; Pejnović, Husanović-Pejnović 2008), the Gömör-Torna-karst (Hungary, Slovakia, Telbisz et al. 2015), the Apuseni Mountains (Romania, Telbisz et al. 2016), the Tara Mountains (Serbia, Telbisz et al. 2020b), and the wider environment of the Krka National Park (Croatia, Telbisz et al. 2022). The process of depopulation must of course be interpreted in a broader

context. In the broadest sense, we can speak about rural depopulation. But by further narrowing the circle we can establish that the depopulation of the mountainous regions is faster (Milošević et al. 2010, 2011; Kohler et al. 2017), and in several cases in the above examples, it was also proven that the depopulation of the karst areas is even faster within the group of mountain settlements (see above). Direct causes of depopulation are: lower incomes in agriculture, lack of employment, weaker infrastructure (roads, electricity, internet), fewer social institutions (schools, shops, entertainment, etc.). All of this leads to depopulation and the ageing of society. These processes cannot be stopped, but the benefits associated with protected areas can somewhat alleviate the problems (Grau, Aide 2007; Gretter et al. 2017).

It is worth examining how the system of goals of national parks has changed since the foundation of the first national park (Yellowstone, 1872) until now. In addition to the preservation of “wild nature” and the protection of endangered species, the original goals (of the first national parks in the USA and its followers) also included the promotion of tourism and the expression of national identity (Frost, Hall 2015). Much later, in the 20th century, when the idea of the „national park“ arrived to Europe, there were already more densely populated regions and much less „wilderness areas“, thus the idea arose that “cultural landscapes” also deserve protection, and that the national park should also provide opportunities for recreation. As a result of new ecological scientific knowledge in the second half of the 20th century, the original aim to preserve individual species was enlarged to preserve biodiversity and whole ecosystems. It was also recognised that national parks (or protected areas in general) are excellent locations for education and also have a special role in terms of research. It was relatively lately, from the 2000s, that the approach that protected areas should also contribute to the promotion of regional development became emphasized (Mose 2007). Today, all of these goals are formulated in the IUCN recommendations for protected areas.

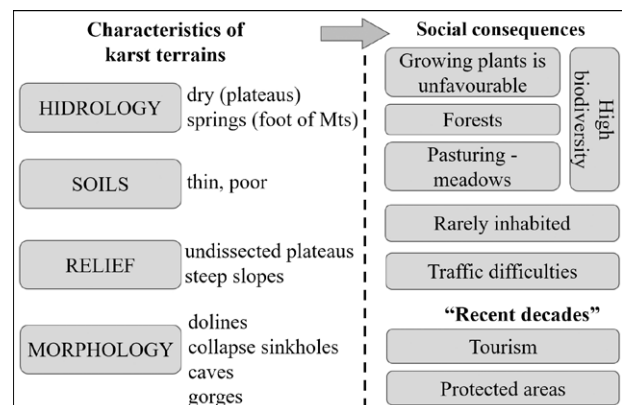


Figure 1. Impact of karst on society

Research Methods

During our research, in addition to exploring the literature, we used the following methodology:

- 1) Based on various databases, we examined how the number and spatial distribution of national parks and geoparks developed in European countries, and within this we classified national parks and geoparks containing karst areas into a separate category.

2) We examined the similarities and differences of protected area categories in the countries studied in this project, and statistically analysed the proportions they represent within the given country.

3) With the help of GIS tools, we analyzed how the demographic indicators of the studied karst regions changed in relation to the surrounding non-karst areas.

4) Questionnaire surveys were conducted in the examined areas, with the help of which we were able to know the opinions of the park's employees, the residents of the surrounding settlements, and the visitors.

5) Finally, we conducted long interviews with prominent actors, such as the park managers, external experts, and the mayors of the settlements in or around the studied parks.

Study Areas

The analysis using the first method described above was carried out in a European context. The other methods were applied to selected national (or nature) parks at the following locations: Aggtelek National Park (Hungary), Slovak-Karst National Park (Slovakia), Krka National Park (Croatia), Tara National Park (Serbia), Apuseni Nature Park (Romania) and, not completely, but certain analyses were also carried out in relation to the Northern Pindos National Park (Greece). The locations are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Studied national (nature) parks. Base map: <https://opentopomap.org>

Results

Based on the analysis of European national parks and geoparks, we found that there are currently 106 partially or fully karstic national parks in Europe, which is 23% of all national parks. As for geoparks, 49% of them are partially or completely karstic (Telbisz, Mari 2020). Therefore, we can say that within the protected areas in general, but especially from the point of view of the geoheritage, the karst areas are very important. Their spatial distribution naturally corresponds to the spatial distribution of karst terrains, i.e. the British Isles as well as Central and Southern Eu-

rope have a significant number of partially or fully karstic national parks or geoparks (see our map at <http://karst.elte.hu/maps/EuKarstMap.html>). Regarding the establishment of national parks, we can see a gradual acceleration. From 1950 to 1990, an average of 4.2 national parks were established annually in Europe, and from 1990 to 2010, the growth rate was 11.5 national parks per year on the average. In the most recent decade, however, the rate has already slowed down significantly (Telbisz, Mari 2020).

Table 1 highlights some important points of view, and it qualitatively presents how significant are the different processes (or factors) in the studied national (or nature) parks. According to our analysis, depopulation is characteristic of all the examined karst regions without exception, and even the establishment of the national park could not really stop this process. From a demographic point of view, in most places only a few settlements show demographically positive signs, these are the settlements that benefit most directly from the positive social effects of the national park (job opportunities, participation in hospitality). The infrastructure (e.g. road network) is in an improving condition everywhere, and in comparison to the surroundings of these parks, the infrastructure is generally of better quality, which is due to the fact that the opportunities to apply for funding are better for the national (nature) parks, so more support comes to these places. In terms of job opportunities, we can talk about direct job opportunities (when the national park is the employer) and indirect opportunities (which can be linked to tourism, for example). Among the examined national parks, the Krka NP is the one that provides direct employment to the most people, while the number of jobs directly connected to the park is negligible in the case of Slovak-Karst NP and Apuseni NP. In the case of Tara NP and Aggtelek NP, we can speak of a medium value, and in the case of Aggtelek NP, we can emphasize that the national park is the largest employer in the subregion. It is also interesting to examine which sector provides most of the national park's revenue. In the case of Krka NP, where the number of annual visitors is currently well over 1 million, tourism is of course the main source of income. In the case of Tara NP, interestingly, the sector with the most revenue is forestry, which strictly takes into account the aspects of nature conservation, and can operate with significant economic benefit in the territory of the national park. In other cases, state budget support is the most important item. Finally, we categorized the investigated national parks in terms of the importance of tourism, its international character, and the type of main natural attractions (see Table 1).

By examining the different goals of the stakeholders, we can make the following conclusions. In most cases, we can observe that the **state budgets** are in a difficult situation everywhere, so they are trying to reduce their costs for nature conservation, specifically for the maintenance of national parks. Therefore, the expectation is communicated to the park managers that if they want to maintain the system (including the employees), they should try to obtain as much independent income as possible through tourism and tenders. At the same time, it can be observed that significant resources are available for the development of the infrastructure (partly through state and partly through EU funds). The **managers of the national parks** are mostly committed to nature conservation, but the current financial situation poses serious limitations for

Table 1. Significance of different factors in the studied national (nature) parks

factor	Krka NP	Tara NP	Aggtelek NP	Slovak-Karst NP	Apuseni Nature Park
depopulation	in each of them – not stopped by the presence of NP; except few developing settlements closest to the main attractions				
infrastructure (roads)	improving in each case (but still not perfect everywhere)				
job possibilities	many	medium	medium	few	few
most significant income source of the NP	tourism	forestry	state	state	state
tourism significance	very high	medium	medium	medium	medium
internationality	international	domestic	domestic	domestic	domestic
natural attractions	waterfalls, lakes	forests, gorges	caves, forests	caves, forests, gorges	caves, forests, gorges

them. Their primary task is to achieve nature conservation goals, and they would like to leave business to local entrepreneurs, but partly due to historical reasons (e.g. socialist regime), the local entrepreneurial layer is weak in many cases. In most places, **local residents** would be happy to welcome more tourists than at present, as they hope that this will lead to job opportunities and more income. Also, in most places they agree (although not everywhere) that the national park should take a significant part in the management of tourism. At the same time, they do not like certain restrictions related to protected areas (e.g. restrictions on construction, agricultural activities, forest gatherings). In most places, **tourists** are satisfied with the opportunities offered by national parks. Most of them support developments that are considered environmentally friendly (new panorama points, new educational paths), and the majority of current visitors oppose environmentally less friendly developments (such as adventure parks, swimming pools, entertainment facilities).

Based on the above, the conflicts that exist between the individual actors can be roughly outlined. The main problem in the relationship between the state and the park managers is the decreasing budget, and thus there are often not enough jobs for the park to fulfil its required tasks. The conflict between the park and the forestry is the management of the forests, during which nature conservation and economic aspects are taken into account to varying degrees. In this regard, the situation of Tara NP seems to be conflict-free, where the forestry is actually part of the national park. However, a sort of conflict exists between the NP management and local residents, because the locals are those who tend to obtain wood in protected areas. The Apuseni NP seems to be the most burdened, where the opposite is true, the nature park is actually subordinated to the state forestry. In the relationship between the park and the local population, there are the following conflicts in most places: the park managers are mostly not from the area of the national park; furthermore, the restrictions related to nature conservation are often resented by local residents; finally, there are in some places disputes about the distribution of the benefits from tourism between the park and the local residents. As for the relationship between the park and the visitors, the issue of seasonality is a problem. In the summer period, there are crowds and congestion, while in the rest of the year there is too much “silence” (but this varies greatly from park to park). Solving seasonality in the studied parks seems quite difficult. In addition, tourism is spatially highly inhomogeneous, tourists usually concentrate on one or two prominent sites. In this issue, most of the examined parks try to do something in order to make the distribution of visitors more uniform in space.

However, the location and number of the most spectacular natural attractions are difficult to modify. Garbage is currently not a serious problem in most of the investigated parks (exception: Apuseni NP). The carrying capacity is also well above the current level in most of the examined parks (exception: Krka NP). There are mostly no significant conflicts between tourists and the local population, as there are no disturbing crowds in the examined parks for most of the year (with the exception of Krka NP), so the local residents are rather happy about the tourists who contribute to their livelihood.

Finally, in relation to the attitude towards “karst” and “geotourism”, we can say that for local residents, “nature” primarily means the surrounding forests, which they often visit. Caves, which are usually the biggest attraction for tourists in karstic parks (except: Krka NP, Tara NP), are less important for the daily life of local residents (except for those who are connected to caves by their work). In some places, but not everywhere, the national parks provide special programs for the surrounding schools, through which the children living there can learn about the goals, tools and important locations of the national park, or nature conservation in general. Local residents have a certain “field knowledge” about karst processes, as it affects their everyday life. However, we mention that the number of people who come into daily contact with the land through agriculture is gradually decreasing. Most of the local residents have not yet heard of “geotourism”. Tourists’ knowledge of karstification is generally not very deep. In most of the investigated places, less than half of the visitors claimed to know the meaning of the word “karst”, and only about a quarter could correctly define the meaning of this word or list some typical karst landforms. At the same time, according to their own admission, more than half of the visitors knew the word “geotourism” in most places, and an average of 20-25% of the respondents declared themselves to be geotourists “to some extent”.

A more detailed description of the above results can be found in the following articles: Telbisz et al. 2020a, b, 2021, 2022; Nestorová Dická et al. 2020; Brankov et al. 2022; Imecs et al. 2022, Kőszegi et al. 2022, Kovačević-Majkić et al. 2022, Mari et al. 2022,.

Conclusions

The notion of “national park” and the order of goals has changed several times during its 150 year long carrier. In Europe, the number of national parks increased continuously with an increasing rate since the beginning of the 20th century until 2010. Most karst areas (in Europe) have

always had relatively low population density, and depopulation is very typical nowadays. In general, the main goal of a national park is to protect nature, but it can also be a driving force in tourism – however, the benefits are not always enjoyed by local people. In the studied national parks (except Tara NP), geological and biological preservation tasks are considered equally important. For the local people, the national park is generally important as an economic potential (jobs, tourists), not because “nature” is so important in their life. In the studied national parks, the majority of local inhabitants have “supportive attitude”, but the proportion of opponents is also relatively significant in some cases.

Acknowledgement: This research was supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office Hungary (NKFIH) K124497 project.

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