

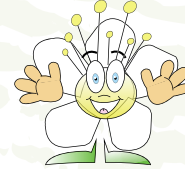


Javni zavod Krajinski park Strunjan
Istituto pubblico Parco naturale Strugnano

WORKSHEET



GEOGRAPHY



BOTANY



GEOLOGY

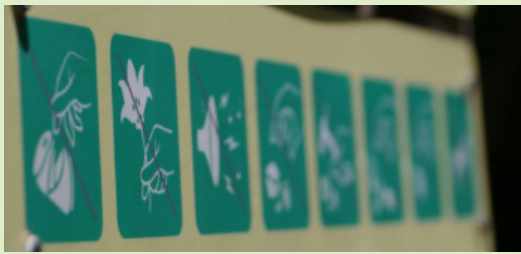
1. Take a look at the surroundings. Which are the most typical plants cultivated in the area of Landscape Park Strunjan?



2. Why is preservation of the traditional cultural landscape important?

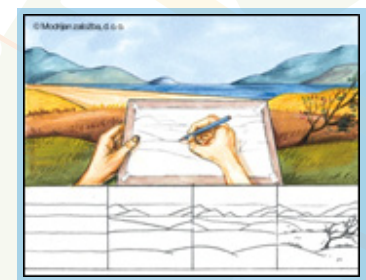
3. Which properties enable the greater beggar's ticks to spread so successfully throughout a newly conquered environment?





4. List at least three rules of conduct in the park.

4. Draw a panoramic sketch in the box below. Be sure to include: sea, shore, hills, uplands, mountains.



5. Circle the types of rock that compose flysch.

MARLSTONE

MARBLE

GRANITE

MUDSTONE

SANDSTONE

SHALE

6. Flysch is not only an attractive rock, it also has an advantageous industrial application. What do you think flysch can be used for nowadays?

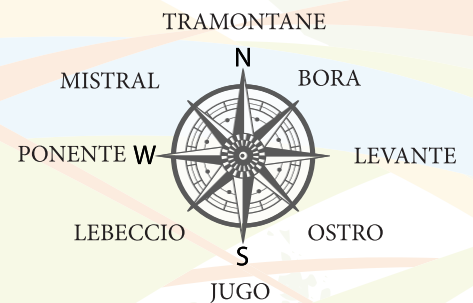
7. Why do we say that the cliffs are receding? Think also about what happens with the cliff after it loses direct contact with the sea.

8. Landscape Park Strunjan is the only Slovene autogenous habitat of two evergreen Mediterranean shrubs, which are: _____ and _____



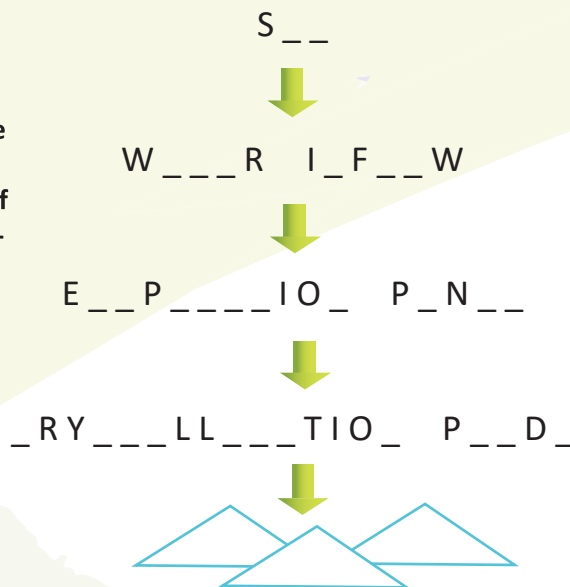
9. The Stjuža lagoon used to be an aquaculture site, whereas today it is a protected area. Why is that?

10. Outside the lagoon, a related economic activity is gaining ground (indicated on the photo by the arrow). Which one?



11. The two winds typical of the colder half of the year in the Koper Littoral are the bora and jugo, while in the summer the area is often swept by the mistral. Measure the direction and estimate the steadiness of the wind blowing today and, with the help of the wind rose, try to determine which one it is.

12. Consult the map and complete the schematic illustration of the salt-making process.



- ▬ Evaporation ponds
- ▬ Crisitalization ponds
- ▬ Electric pump
- ✕ Water channel
- ➔ Water inflow



13. What enables the halophytes to survive in soils characterised by high salinity?



14. What is the substrate that lines the beds of the crystallisation ponds called and what is it for?