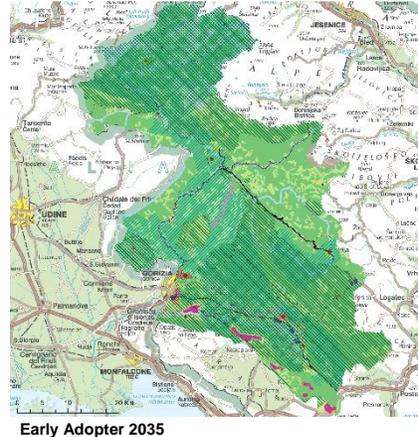
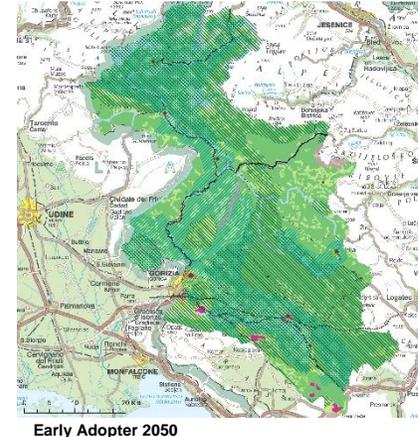


Existing 2020



Early Adopter 2035



Early Adopter 2050



Early adapter scenario:

Adapter 2035 scenario will support tourism by providing public transport and roads renovation. Forestry and agricultural production will be maximized, whereas nature will be effectively protected. New infrastructure, cooperation between industries of the same branch, scholarships for local traditional industry branches and exploited potentials of solar and wind power will support industry and steady population growth. The region will be divided into three administration units with bigger central cities (Nova Gorica, Ajdovščina, Tolmin), which will help to preserve local identity by effective spatial planning policies. In early adapter 2050 scenario tourism will strive to extend season with more diversified offers. There will be stricter regulations enabling ecological, mainly migration function of green corridors. Infrastructure will be improved by the renovation of roads Tolmin – Škofja Loka and Bovec – Kranjska Gora with a new tunnel under Vrščič pass and a new railway Ajdovščina – Logatec, shortening the corridor Budapest – Udine.

Rural areas will become more attractive for living due to polycentric spatial development. Technological improvement in industry and the possibility to work from home will create new jobs. Energy production will focus on renewable sources, which will increase importance of solar power plants. Innovations in agriculture and forestry will contribute to more sustainable production.

Late adapter scenario:

New issues will arise from failing to address the negative trends before 2050 and will result in more challenging spatial planning and management. Due to population loss, governmental programs will have to support employment in local industry and tourism. Changed climate and water level conditions caused by non-sustainable environment management will encourage the development of new touristic activities, managed considering environmental carrying capacity and green infrastructure. The latter will be developed by restoring the migration paths for animals, establishing more isolated habitats as well as providing opportunities for social functions. More sustainable lifestyle, joint services within smaller towns and new workplaces will enable people to remain or even resettle in remote villages, which will reduce urban sprawl in Vipava Valley. Old buildings, that weren't demolished, will be renovated and new ones built considering traditional architecture typology. Urban agriculture, green roofs and walls will improve urban environment. Renovation of road infrastructure and development of public transport will improve accessibility. Energy production will increase on rooftop solar power plants. Locally characteristic cultivation patterns will be reintroduced in overgrown agricultural land to reestablish landscape identity.

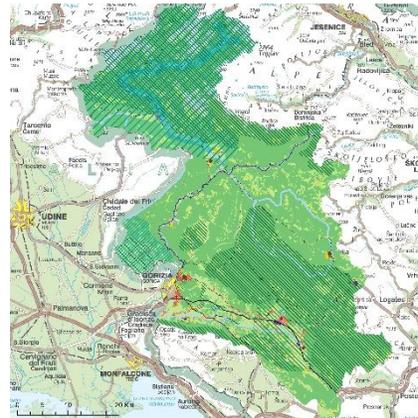
Non-adapter scenario:

The touristic popularity of Slovenia in absence of effective management will cause overcrowding of Upper Soča Valley. Until 2035 population will decrease, age and move from remote to urban and suburban areas of Vipava Valley, followed by movement of services and industry. New housing won't follow the characteristics of traditional architecture. Low food and timber prices will spur the abandonment of forestry and agriculture and cause the loss of landscape identity. There will be little investments in infrastructure, whereas energy production will be restricted on rooftop photovoltaics only. Multifunctionality and connectivity of green infrastructure will be disturbed. In 2050 mass and extremely seasonal tourism will exceed carrying capacity to the point of destroying itself. Depopulation will result in the extinction of some settlements, whereas the population will concentrate in Vipava Valley. Decrease of services and industry in remote areas will continue, a need for health services for elderly people will become urgent. Uncontrolled spatial development and homogeneous land use will cause loss of identity. Lack of public transport and reconstructed road Nova Gorica - Tolmin will support individual transport. There will be innovations in technology of solar power plants on rooftops. Bigger natural disasters will occur due to climate change and loss of biodiversity.

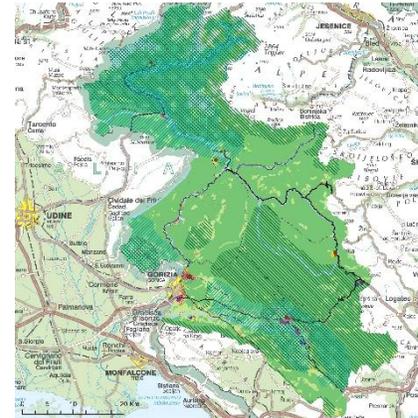
Alternative futures for Soča rivershed

Study area lies in the western Slovenia and is part of cross border Soča River Basin. The area of 2.388 km² is morphologically heterogoneneus and characterized by high Alpine mountains and Soča River in the north and west, and lowlands of Vipava Valley in the south. Due to position on a juncture of Adriatic and Alpine region has several entirely different climatic conditions.

The main global challenges relevant for the region are: (1) population ageing, depopulation of remote areas and (sub) urban sprawl in the lowlands, (2) management of the tourism within the carrying capacity, (3) transition to renewable energy, (4) maintenance of public Services and jobs in remote areas, and (5) intensification and abandonment of agricultural production.



Non Adopter and Late Adopter 2035



Late Adopter 2050

Major Innovations Assumptions

- GLOBAL 2035/2050 2 Population will grow older
- GLOBAL 2035/2050 8 Global average temperature will rise, and regions will face increased climate variability
- GLOBAL 2035/2050 3 Populations will be concentrated in urban areas
- GRN 2035/2050 1 Resilient landscape infrastructure
- IND/COM 2035 1 Fourth industrial revolution
- WAT 2035 4 Stormwater trading
- RES 2035 1 Building integrated solar PV plus storage
- AGR 2035/2050 3 Rewilding; letting nature take its course
- MIX 2035 1 Mixed use development
- ENE 2035/2050 1 Renewable energy sources



Non Adopter 2050

