





Banská Bystrica Geopark

The construction of the Banská Bystrica Geopark began in 2006, and the existence and use of geological and mining sites, ecological phenomena and historical monuments of Banská Bystrica and its surroundings were prerequisites for its creation. Ore mining has been the main factor influencing life in this area in the past. Copper ores mining in the Špania Dolina, Staré Hory and Ľubietová areas were in particular known worldwide. After the mining of these deposits, many mining monuments were preserved, especially the buildings of shafts and smelting-houses, clapper, gate portals and a sophisticated water system approximately 40 km long. Since 2016, the geopark is the national geopark of the Slovak Republic, included in the Slovak Geoparks Networks.



The territory of the geopark is spread over an area of 810 km² and includes the district of Banská Bystrica (town of Banská Bystrica and municipalities: Badín, Baláže, Brusno, Čerín, Dolná Mičiná, Dolný Harmanec, Donovaly, Dúbravica, Harmanec, Hiadeľ, Horná Mičiná, Horné Pršany, Hrochoť, Hronsek, Kordíky, Králiky, Kynceľová, Lučatín, Ľubietová, Malachov, Medzibrod, Motyčky, Moštenica, Môlča, Nemce, Oravce, Podkonice, Pohronský Bukovec, Poniky, Povrazník, Priechod, Riečka, Sebedín-Bečov, Selce, Slovenská Ľupča, Staré Hory, Strelníky, Špania Dolina, Tajov, Turecká and Vlkanová).







The geopark territory is divided into geo-mining areas of three categories:

- **1. category:** Starohorsko-špaňodolinská, Ponicko-ľubietovská geo-mining area (central geopark area),
- 2. category: Banskobystrická geo-mining area (tourism centre),
- category: Brusniansko-bukovecká and Badínsko-tajovská geomining area (geopark interest area).







There are 292 sites in the geopark territory: geological (46), geological and mining (53), geological and natural (40), mining (36), mining-historical (1), cultural-historical (80), natural (29), and archaeological (7). National Park Veľká Fatra, the Low Tatras National Park and the Protected Landscape Area of Poľana interfere with its territory. The surroundings of Banská Bystrica is also interesting from an ethnographic point of view and original folk architecture can be found here, not to mention the architecture of Banská Bystrica itself. There are 16 educational and 30 tourist footpaths within the territory of the geopark.



The geopark is a phenomenon that returns people back to the roots, and at the same time, it preserves values for the future. It is not only a product, but also an area of extraordinary value. It is built and operated through active cooperation among regional and local self-government, professional institutions and private representatives.

The current management of the Banskobystrický GEOPARK, o. z. (civic association) unifies entities for common interest, it examines, educates, informs and helps to build eco-tourism and geo-tourism infrastructure and to protect geo-mining objects and sites in Banská Bystrica and its surroundings.



CONTACTS

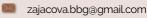
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