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# Falconry in Slovakia

# Slovak Falconry Club by the Slovak Hunting Chamber



1971-2026



Ing. Daniel Haraba

The Slovak Falconry Club by the Slovak Hunting Chamber (hereinafter referred to as SFC by the SHC) is a non-political, voluntary organisation bringing together members of the Slovak Hunting Chamber who are engaged in falconry, who keep, train and hunt with birds of prey and owls, provided they have successfully completed the falconry exam, parties or individuals who apply for membership in the club, extraordinary members of the club, and honorary members of the club.

The mission of the SFC by the SHC is to promote falconry, establish and develop falconry in Slovakia as a living cultural intangible world heritage and educate on an issue of protection of birds of prey and owls among the general public. Contribute to the protection of birds of

prey and owls in the Slovak Republic, to cooperate with nature conservation authorities and organisations, professionals, researcher and cultural institutions and schools whose work is related to birds of prey. To educate members of the SFC by the SHC in a professional manner, to carry out educational and promotional activities, to ensure compliance with the rules of hunting with birds of prey in accordance with the applicable legal regulations, to ensure compliance with the regulations when breeding birds of prey (welfare), etc.

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WE DON'T  
HUNT  
FOR PREY,  
BUT FOR THE  
WONDER  
IT REVEALS

# Foreword

## Ing. Alojz Kaššák

President of the Slovak Falconry Club  
by the Slovak Hunting Chamber

### Dear falconers' friends,

in 2026 we commemorate an important jubilee, namely the 55th anniversary of organized falconry in Slovakia. On April 18, 1971, the founding meeting of our club took place in the town Zvolen. Our predecessors created the legislation and organizational framework of falconry for Slovakia. On these foundations, our falconry was built and gradually Slovakia became one of the countries with the highest level of falconry in the world. It is admirable that the founders of the club, very young people at that time, with the support of the Slovak Hunting Association, were able to realize their ambition. During the past 55 years, we have also experienced significant social, legislative and state law changes that have also affected falconry. Thanks to the active members of the club, we have solved many problems and contributed to the further development of modern falconry. The quality of education of new falconers in our country is highly recognized in the world, as evidence, number of our members work as falconers abroad. We are currently paying special attention to the issue of education of club members. Falconry in Slovakia is included in the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Slovak Republic and is also included in the UNESCO World List of Intangible and Living Heritage of Humanity.

### Friends' falconers,

Personally, and equally on behalf of the entire presidium, I would like to wish you strong health, well-being in your professional and personal lives, and a lot of enthusiasm and strength to maintain and enjoy our life's hobby - falconry.

# Contents

- 06** History of falconry in this region
- 08** Falconry examination
- 10** Birds of prey breeding
- 12** Falconry meetings and hunts
- 14** Birds of prey rehabilitation and the Golden Eagle project
- 16** Biological protection
- 18** Youth work
- 20** Demonstration of birds of prey
- 22** IAF meeting in Slovakia
- 24** Falconry anniversaries
- 26** Falconry - intangible world heritage
- 28** Presidium of the Slovak Falconry Club
- 31** Slovak Hunting Chamber

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# History of falconry in this region

The first mention of falconry in Europe was recorded by Pirnicus in 336 BC. A bird like clasp from a archaeological find near Vinařice in Bohemia current Czech Republic is probably the first material evidence of birds of prey in our region. Clasp shows a bird of prey with a cap. The clasp dates from the second half of the fifth century. Even our Slavic ancestors were familiar with the breeding of birds of prey. Falconry probably came to our region from the Asian continent through Russian tribes even before the great migration of people.

Excavations finds from the period of the Great Moravian Empire (today Czech Republic) confirm the knowledge of falconry among the Slavs of that time. Evidence is, for example, a small cast figurine of a falconer with a bird of prey found in Moravský Ján. The clothing of the falconer of that time resembles the contemporary costume from Detva. Another piece of evidence is a silver, hammered medallion from a grave in Staré Mesto na Morave, dating from the 9th century. Falconry reached its peak in the 13th and 14th centuries. In some European countries it was only between the two world wars that individual attempts to restore and revive the old falconry hunting method began. These modern falconers had great difficulty searching historical records for long-forgotten training and hunting methods. In the end, thanks to them, a complex mosaic of training and hunting procedures was assembled. One of the first modern falconers was Bedřich Mensdorff Pouilly. In modern times, the promotion of the forgotten falconry in Bohemia was done by MUDr. Jiří Brdička and Svatopluk Doubrava, and in Slovakia by Ivan Maroši and Marian Poliak.

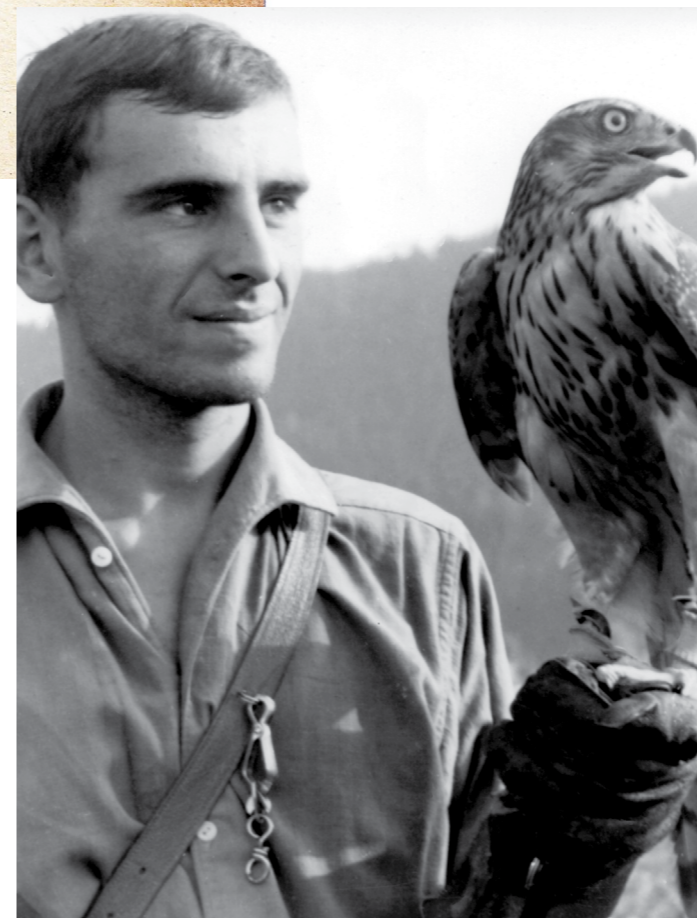
In 1965, the first falconry club was established at the Bratislava ZOO – the Association for the Protection of Birds of Prey, led by Marián Poliak. This association was focused on the protection of birds of prey in nature and falconry issues. Already in 1962 – 1963, a group of people interested in falconry was formed under the leadership of Ivan Maroši at the forestry school in Liptovský Hrádek. On January 19, 1967, for the first time in the history of modern hunting, falconry was included in hunting legislation as a recognized and legal method of hunting. On November 11, 1967, the first founding conference of the Falconers' Club in Czechoslovakia was convened at the hunting castle in Opočno. In 1970, separate hunting organizations were established in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and a year later, the Slovak Falconry Club was founded by the Slovak Hunting Association.



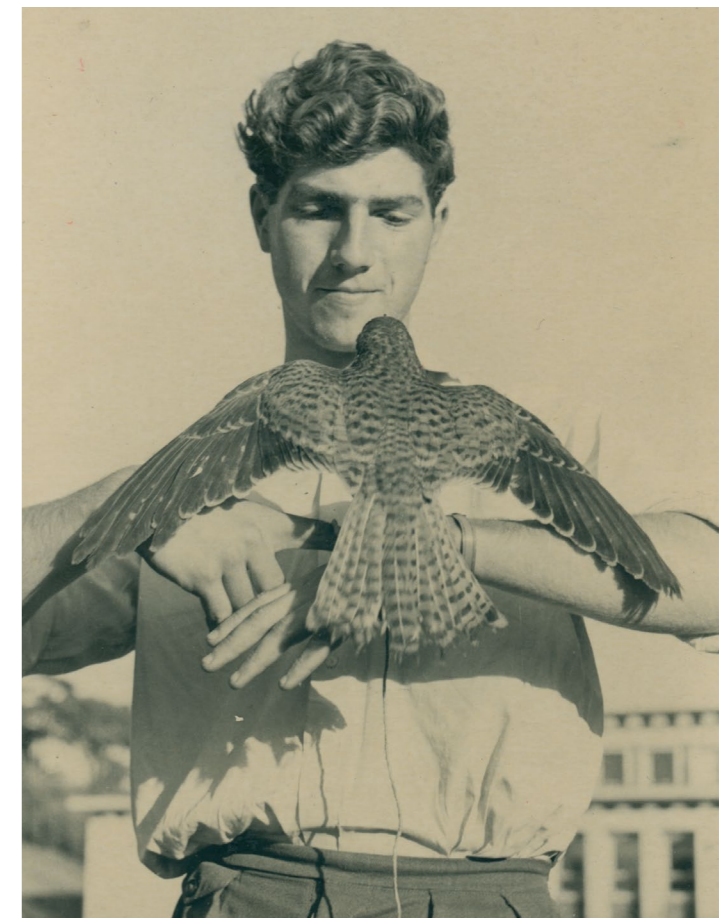
Silver Medallion



Belt's end



Ing. Ivan Maroši



Marián Poliak

# Falconry examination

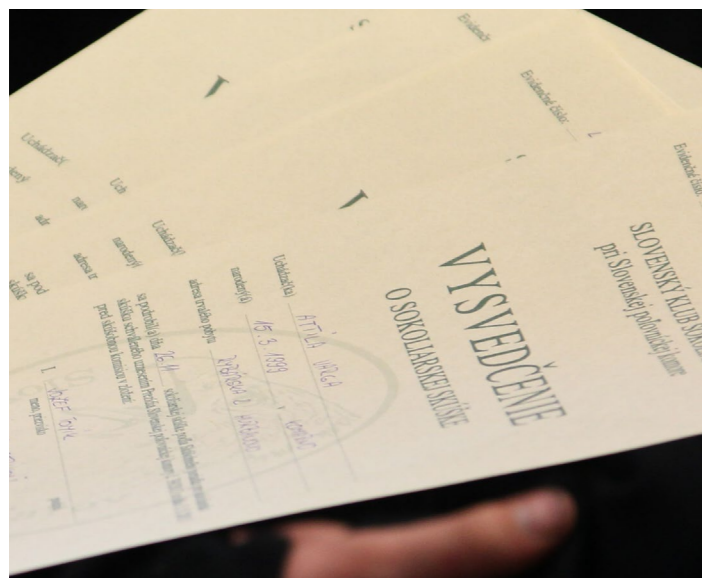
We have placed great emphasis on our members being educated professionals from the very start. Every person interested in falconry must, in accordance with the Hunting Act and our club regulations, pass a falconer exam.

This is preceded by a hunting exam organized by the Slovak Hunting Chamber, followed by several professional falconry training courses (legal regulations, training and breeding of raptors, veterinary care) followed by a year of practice with an experienced falconer. Falconry in education is taught at the Elementary School with Kindergarten, M. Hella in Štiavnické Bane and at forestry secondary schools for students on the high school level.

The Slovak Falconry Club is an independent hunting organization that is a member of the Slovak Hunting Chamber. The Slovak Hunting Chamber, in accordance with the Hunting Act, professionally manages falconry and cynology in Slovakia.



Falconry exams 2025, Banská Štiavnica

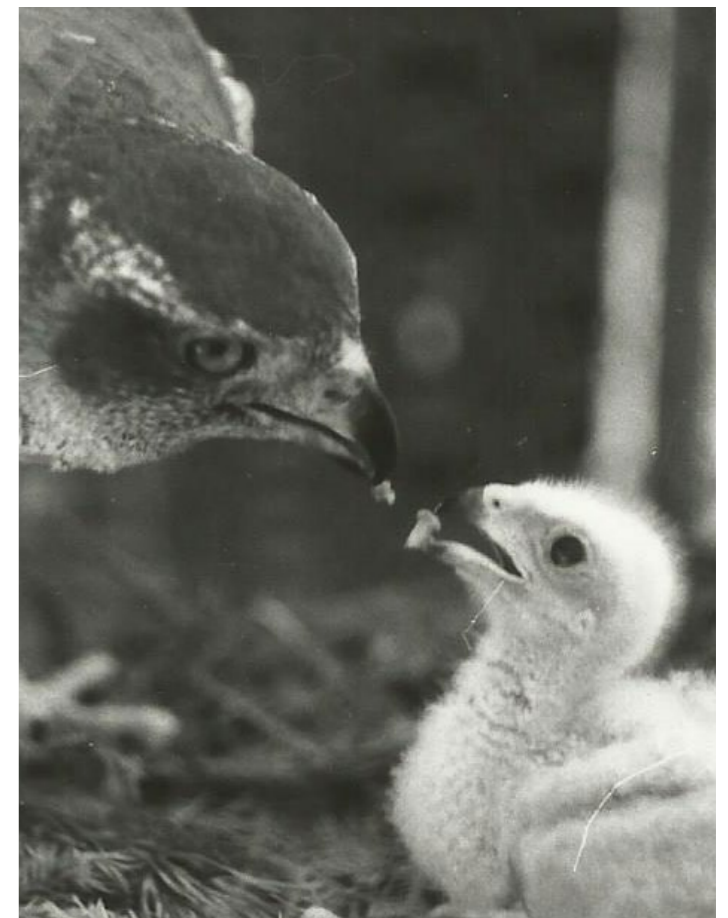


# Birds of prey breeding

In the early days of modern falconry, birds of prey used for falconry purposes were obtained from the wild, captured in pheasant farms, from rehabilitation farms, or taken from nests based on an exception granted by the State Nature Conservation Agency.

After some time, it was no longer possible to obtain birds of prey by these ways and falconers had to learn to breed birds of prey. Currently, all birds of prey in falconry possession come from artificial breeding in Slovakia or abroad. Since 1985, for the first time in the history of the Slovak Falconry Club, we have recorded the successful breeding of saker falcons, kestrels, and peregrine falcons. In 1988, an imprinted female of the Eurasian hawk nested for the first time in captivity.

In 1996, Mr. Miroslav Micenko bred golden eagle chicks for the first time in Slovakia using artificial insemination. This event was a turning point and began the era of golden eagle hunting in Slovakia. Currently, several members of our club breed golden eagles, peregrine falcons, saker falcons, sparrowhawks, goshawks and other birds of prey and owls.



Ing. Miroslav Mozola

Mr. Miroslav Micenko

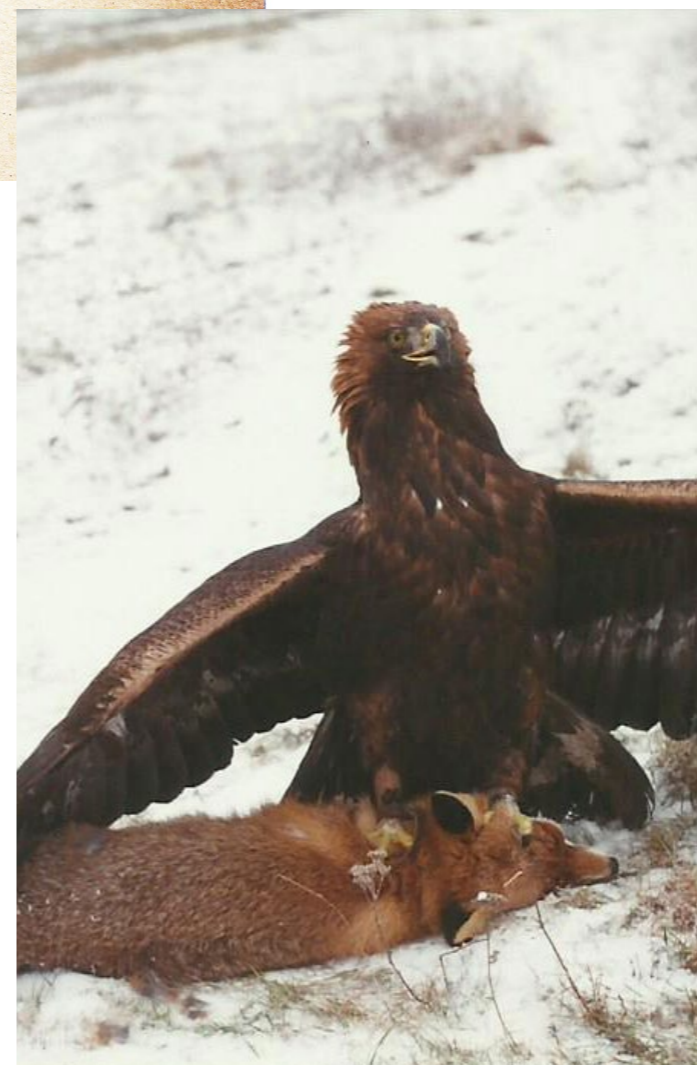
Imprinted female goshawk

# Falconry meetings and hunts

An important input of Slovak falconers has been and still is in the organization of falconer meetings, at which falconers carry out practical hunting with birds of prey and thus preserve the ancient art of hunting with birds of prey.

Annually we organize the Slovak Falconry Meeting with international participation, at which falconers from Slovakia and abroad hunt game in the wild with birds of prey. In order for our members to have as many opportunities as possible to practically hunt with birds of prey, we also organize regional one-day falconer hunts, which are partially financially subsidized by the Slovak Falconry Club so, young novice falconers can also participate. The goal of supporting the organization of these smaller falconer hunts is to preserve hunting with feathered birds of prey and promote it among young falconers and hunters. The Technical University of Zvolen and the University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy Košice organize university meetings of falconers with international participation every year.

In 1987, the first year of fox hunting with eagles took place in Rimavská Sobota. Gradually, this meeting became one of the most prestigious falconry hunting events in the world. Fox hunts with eagles are organized in regions with suitable terrain conditions, e.g. the Rimavská Sobota region, Spiš, Liptov, Vysoké Tatry, Prešov and Banská Štiavnica. During the hunting season several of these events are organized. On these specialized hunts, eagle hunters from Slovakia and abroad hunt primarily wild foxes and roe deer in the wild. In organizing these hunts, we collaborate with schools teaching falconry.



# Birds of prey rehabilitation and golden eagle project

One of the tasks set by the founders of the falconry club was the treatment followed by safe return of injured birds of prey and owls to the wild. In the past, this activity was carried out by almost every member of the falconry club, because public perceived falconers as experts who knew how to take care of an injured bird of prey or a dependent young bird.

The first rehabilitation station for feathered birds of prey and owls was established in May 1984 at the Secondary Forestry School in Banská Štiavnica in close cooperation with the State Nature Conservation Agency. Slovak falconers carried out this activity as a volunteers, free of charge and in their free time as a hobby. They rehabilitated and released hundreds of birds of prey and owls into the wild. Currently, the rehabilitation of birds of prey is carried out exclusively by the State Nature Conservation Agency in its own facilities, which are subsidized by the state.

In the 1990s, Slovak falconers initiated a project to save second golden eagle chicks in a close cooperation with the State Nature Conservation. Our experience in artificial breeding of raptors was used. At that time, the natural population of golden eagles had approximately fifty pairs. The method was tested on great spotted eagles, which practice cannibalism, and their large numbers allowed us to try the method of saving second chicks. Our members M. Micenko, Ing. A. Kaššák, L. Stehlík and P. Novák participated in the project. Dozens of chicks passed through their hands, which were mostly raised under adoptive mothers and, when the cannibalism had subsided, were added to nests in the wild. The State Nature Conservation Agency continued this project and managed to increase the golden eagle population over the course of several years, so currently there are approximately two hundred pairs of golden eagles registered in Slovakia.



Doc. MVDr. Ladislav Molnár, PhD, while treating a bird of prey



Ing. Alojz Kaššák and Ing. Ladislav Boháčik implementing the Golden Eagle Rescue project

# Biological protection

Falconry is an integral part of the biological protection at the airports, in cities, cultural monuments, agricultural and forestry crops.

From April 1, 1985, biological protection of the civil airport in the capital of Slovakia, Bratislava, began under the leadership of Marián Poliák. In 1986 - 1987, Ing. Alojz Kaššák worked at the Hradec Králové Military Airport as part of his full-time military service as the head of the biological protection station, the first Slovak guy ever at a military airport.

Currently, biological protection is part of all military and civil airports in Slovakia and their employees must have passed a falconry exam, which is provided by the falconry club. Several of our falconers work in Slovakia and abroad in biological protection focusing on disturbing ravens at nesting sites, protecting vineyards, blueberries, orchards, cities or historical monuments.



# Youth work

One of the main tasks of the falconry club is to work with youth. Our members lead falconry after school clubs in the schools.

When organized falconry was born in former Czechoslovakia, there were two falconry clubs - at the Bratislava ZOO and at the Forestry and Technical Secondary School in Liptovský Hrádok. Our club has continued in this tradition and we have gradually developed into the world leading country providing education to of the new falconry generation. Since the academic year of 1998/1999, the Forestry Secondary School in Banská Štiavnica has started teaching the subject of falconry, which is attended by 12-17 students every year. Currently, falconry is taught as a compulsory subject at the Elementary School with Kindergarten, M.Hella in Štiavnické Bane, and as an optional subject at the Forestry Secondary Schools in Banská Štiavnica and in Prešov, Secondary Vocational School pod Banosom in Banská Bystrica and also at the Technical University in Zvolen. Most members and falconry centres regularly work with youth through various forums and falconry demonstrations at schools. They also communicate intensively with forestry educators, leaders of young friends of hunting and nature clubs, and local governments.



# Demonstration of birds of prey

Art of the falconry promotion as part of history and cultural heritage is an important part of the club activities. Falconers in thematic costumes have become part of many cultural event and historical sites.

Falconers with their birds of prey have also been used working as extras in the filming industry and took part in various films, fairy tales and documentaries. At first, this activity was only an individual activity of individual members, later falconry groups were established, which specialized in the presentation of birds of prey, either in permanent scenes or as traveling groups. In the past, regular demonstrations of birds of prey were also held on the last day of every Slovak falconry meeting. In 1994, the Aquila falconry group was established in Bojnice, which was the first permanent scene in the former Czechoslovakia.

Nowadays, almost every castle, chateau, traditional market, hunting and forestry events cannot do without falconers. Falconry is also part of forestry and hunting pedagogy. It provides direct contact with living creatures, nature, and history.

Jaroslav Kanát st.



# IAF meeting in Slovakia



The 39th annual IAF meeting took place in Slovakia from 15th to 24th October 2010 in the Palárikovo Manor House, where in past the idea of establishing the International Council for Hunting and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) was born in 1928.

As part of the accompanying program, fox hunts were held in the north of Slovakia in the region of High Tatras Mountain. 16 foxes and 15 roe deer were hunted. The participants visited the Museum of Tatra's Nature in the Tatra National Park and also falconry hunts in the West Slovak lowlands in the areas where we traditionally hunt during the Slovak Falconers' Meeting. Delegates from 19 countries of the world attended this meeting in Slovakia.



## FALCONRY IN SLOVAKIA

*Falconry has been an integral part of the Slovak tradition since as long back as the ninth century. In this feature we have a series of fascinating articles which look both at the early history of falconry in Slovakia and falconry in the modern day.*

### SLOVAK HISTORY OF FALCONRY TRADITIONS

By Laco Molnar DVM, PhD  
IAF delegate, Slovak Falconers Club

*Beside the traditions and habits left for a new generation by our ancestral falconers they also passed on a message:*

*We do not hunt only for the prey...  
but for that beauty during the hunt*

The present region of Slovakia was inhabited by the ancient Slavic nations. Between the 1-5 century the countryside went through a big change caused by deforestation and drying out the marshlands. This created large patches of steppe land suitable for migratory birds as a temporary stop on their migrations. The large amount of birds and demand for meat encouraged and introduced falconry as an effective hunting style. The cultural relation with eastern nations who entered Europe in the second century helped a lot with introduction of falconry into the Karpatian region.

During the era of Great Moravia (ninth century) - the first common state of the former Czechs and Slovaks - falconry was already accepted as a prestigious activity of royalty and contributed to its increased standard as very effective way to introduce game meat to daily cuisine.

The golden age of falconry during the period of the 11-15th century rewarded Slovak falconry with great attention. The mountain region supplied falcons and falconers for other European castles and royal families. As mentioned in a written note from 1504 "The better falcon from Nitra region is faster than

reports about falconers until the first World War.

#### Renaissance of Falconry in Slovakia.

The first enthusiasts got organized and held the first falconry meet in 1965. Falconers Marosi and Duhovacek presented themselves with exceptional

into two national organizations: The Slovak and Czech Falconers Clubs working under the larger umbrella of the National Hunting association. In 2007 we celebrated our 40th anniversary and together with the Czech Club presented our common history at Engelfield festival in the UK. At the moment the club is uniting over 250 and is lectured as an accredited subject. The subject of falconry is incorporated also into the curriculum of university education in Faculty of Forestry in Zvolen. This is a public institution supported by government and all students will get familiar with knowledge about birds of prey, training, hunting, legislation and

Headline from the IAF bulletin on the IAF Annual meeting in Slovakia in 2010

# Falconry Anniversaries



The club celebrated significant falconry anniversaries in 2011 (40th anniversary) – the celebration of falconry in the village Svätý Anton, where we organized a parade of falconers from all over the world. On this occasion, falconry was inducted into the Hall of Honor and Glory of Hunting in Slovakia.

We celebrated the 45th anniversary of the club in 2016 at the national exhibition of Hunting and Nature in Nitra, where the whole day was dedicated to falconry. Representatives of the IAF, CIC and FACE and falconers from various countries also participated. We presented commemorative plaques to our club partners as gratitude for their long-term involvement. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, the club's 50th anniversary celebrations did not take place. In 2026, we will celebrate the 55th anniversary (1971 – 2026).





# Falconry - intangible heritage

In 2019, falconry was inscribed on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Slovak Republic and in 2021 it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Living Human Heritage List.

As part of preparations for the nomination, we attended falconry festivals in England (2007,2009) and the United Arab Emirates (2011,2014). We attend numerous meetings and support events annually or occasionally, including World Falconry Day – November 16. Many members of our club are involved, for which the President of the Slovak Falconry Club by the Slovak Hunting Chamber expresses his sincere gratitude.



**unesco**  
Intangible Cultural Heritage

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage  
The Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage has inscribed

**Falconry, a living human heritage**

on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity  
upon the proposal of the United Arab Emirates, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain and Syrian Arab Republic

*Inscription on this List contributes to ensuring better visibility of intangible cultural heritage and awareness of its significance, and to encouraging dialogue that respects cultural diversity*

Date of inscription  
14 December 2021

Director-General of UNESCO  
*Audrey Azoulay*



# Presidium of Slovak Falconry Club by the Slovak Hunting Chamber

**The Presidium of the Slovak Falconry Club by the Slovak Hunting Chamber (SFC by the SHC) is the executive body of the SFC by the SHC. It consists of eight members – the president, the vice president for internal relations, the vice president for foreign relations - IAF delegate, the secretary, the breeding advisor, the educator, the economist and a committee member, who is usually also the chairman of the advisory board.**

The Slovak Falconry Club by the SHC is a hunting organisation. Falconry in Slovakia is regulated by three legal norms, namely the Hunting Act, the Nature and Landscape Protection Act, and the Veterinary Care Act. Currently, the club operates under the leadership of the Presidium as follows:



**Ing. Alojz Kaššák**

The club president, the highest official of the club. Alojz is the statutory representative of the club, represents the club externally but only with the presidium agreement, convenes the club presidium and the members' meetings, which he also leads and manages. If necessary, he collaborates with other presidium members to fulfill the tasks arising from their functions.



**doc. MVDr. Ladislav Molnár, PhD.**

The Vice President for External Relations. Laco is responsible for the club's cooperation with the I.A.F. and foreign falconry organisations and clubs. He monitors hunting and falconry legislation abroad. He regularly informs the membership base about events in the world and at the I.A.F.level.



**JUDr. Janka Križanová**

The Vice President for Internal Relations. Jana is responsible for the legislation, preparation of new legal regulations in the field of hunting and nature conservation, veterinary legislation, and relations with domestic conservation and hunting organisations.



**Ing. Lenka Kubíková**

The club treasurer. Lenka manages the club's economic agenda, prepares a draft budget and, together with the club's presidium, is responsible for its correct and efficient spending.



**Jaroslav Kanát st.**

The breeding advisor. Jaro is responsible for registering birds of prey from individual members, he provides advise on various issues and also establishes breeding pairs.



**Ing. Daniel Haraba**

The secretary manages the club's administration. Dano archives minutes, keeps records of club members, maintains a central register of disciplinary measures, and prepares minutes of presidium and members' meetings.



**Mgr. Pavel Michal**

The education officer. Pavol organises the promotion of the club in the media, at various hunting or historical events for wider public. He is responsible for the club newsletter and website.




**Jozef Tomík**

Chairman of the advisory board for breeding, rearing, hunting with birds of prey, falconry training and in general keeping of birds of prey and owls.



**Dear friends of nature and hunting!**

 Over the past 105 years, several generations and tens of thousands of hunters have taken turns in the membership base of the national hunting self-government, each of which has contributed to its current position in Slovak's hunting in society. The path to the national hunting self-government of the chamber type has led since 1920 through 10 different alternatives for the organization and management of hunting, the changes of which were mainly related to changes in the constitutional order of the former Czechoslovakia. Since December 10, 1920, when on the initiative of the General of Health MUDr. Ján Červíček

held the inaugural general meeting of the Hunting Protection Association for Slovakia, and the hunting self-government was continuously developed and improved. Always in order to serve its members, to present hunters as a community of opinion-forming people, to build a strong and united community capable of defending their integrity at any time. Above all, it was clear to our predecessors that only a well-organized group of passionate people who consider hunting as their life mission can manage and care for wildlife in the long run. People who are willing to devote their time and resources to active protection of nature and game, without

the right to remuneration, people who are able to create and apply in practice the internal rules of self-government aimed not only at preserving the ecological functions of hunting but also its economic, professional and disciplinary sovereignty.

As early as 1920, our predecessors were looking for ways to save species through a unified hunting self-government with clearly presented professional authority in society. Our generation subsequently ensured continuity and laid the foundations laid on them by a modern unified hunting self-government with the delegated performance of state administration, which meets all requirements for increasing public participation in decisionmaking and social control of hunting as an activity performed in the public interest.

The future of modern hunting based on sustainable, internationally accepted and understandable principles for the general public is currently becoming

the agenda of almost all major organizations and institutions in Europe working to maintain a balance between biodiversity and ownership or user relations in an increasingly urbanized country. If we want to preserve hunting, we must continuously continue to cultivate communication with the whole of civil society, respect and promote its professional, ethical and environmental pillars, and remain united in their promotion.

  
Tibor Lebocky  
president of the  
Slovak Hunters Chamber



**“Falconry is a passion, a unique bond between man and bird of prey. It requires dedication, patience, and an understanding of the animal's behavior.”**

# Slovak Falconry Club at SHC

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**NELOVÍME PRE KORISŤ,  
ALE PRE VŠETKO KRÁSNE PRI LOVE**  
Dokumentárny film



[youtube.com/halalislovensko](https://youtube.com/halalislovensko)

**DOCUMENTARY FILM  
ON FALCONRY FROM SLOVAKIA**



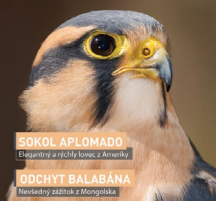
**ANIMAL WORLD**  
FALCONRY SCHOOL VIDEO



[youtube.com/halalislovensko](https://youtube.com/halalislovensko)

**MAGAZINE**  
ON FALCONRY FROM SLOVAKIA  
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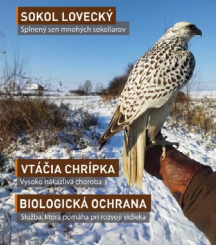
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Nezvyčajný zázrak z Mongolska

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**BIOLOGICKÁ OCHRANA**

Biologická ochrana pri lovení sokolov

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