

PARK VOJAŠKE ZGODOVINE PIVKA / PARK OF MILITARY HISTORY PIVKA



stretch from the Postojnska vrata pass (Postojna Gate) and Mali Javornik (Little Javornik), to Mašun and the Leskova dolina Valley. The region is known for heavy rainfall which feeds intermittent lakes on both sides of the Javornik Hills. The forests of the Javornik Hills merge into the forests of the Snežnik mountain range and the forests of Gorski kotar. Together, they form the largest contiguous forest complex in this part of Europe.

Park vojaške zgodovine Pivka je muzejsko turistično središče v kompleksu starih vojašnic v Pivki. Vojašnice je zgradilo Kraljevina Italija okoli leta 1930 za obrambo rapalske meje, v letih 1945–1991 pa je v njih domovala Jugoslovanska ljudska armada. Od leta 2004 se tu razvija Park vojaške zgodovine, ki je postal največji muzejski kompleks v Sloveniji in tudi eden največjih vojaškozgodovinskih kompleksov v tem delu Evrope. Na ogled je več pomembnih razstav in zbir. Najbolj zanimiva je razstava o nastanku slovenske države in o vojni za njeno samostojnost leta 1991, posebno zanimanje pa zbujujo tudi tankovska, artiljerijska in letalska zbirka ter podmornica kot eden največjih eksponatov.

Park of Military History Pivka is a museum and a tourist center in the complex of the old military barracks in Pivka. The barracks were built by the Kingdom of Italy around 1930 to defend the Rapallo border. From 1945 to 1991, they were home to the Yugoslav People's Army, and since 2004, the Park of Military History has been developing within the buildings. The Park has become the biggest museum complex in Slovenia and also one of the biggest military-history complexes in this part of Europe. There are several important exhibitions and collections on display. The most interesting is the exhibition of the formation of the Slovenian state and the Slovenian War of Independence in 1991. What sparks particular interest are the tank, artillery and aviation collections, as well as the submarine, which is one of the biggest exhibit pieces.

ŠILENTABOR / ŠILENTABOR



Ob robu Pivške kotline se dviga mogočni 751 m visok vrh nad istaimensko vasjo Šilentabor. Taborski greben je bil poseljen že v predantčni dobi. Leta 1471, na začetku turskih vpadov v te kraje, so lastniki bližnjega gradu zgradili mogočen grad, kmetski iz okoliških vasi pa protiturski tabor, ki sta skupaj tvorila največji utrjen kompleks na Slovenskem. O njem danes pričajo le še zgodovinski viri.

On the edge of the Pivka Valley, a mighty 751-meter-high peak rises above the village of the same name – Šilentabor. The ridge of Tabor was already inhabited in the prehistoric period. In 1471, at the beginning of the Turkish invasions of these places, the owners of a nearby castle built a magnificent castle, while farmers from the surrounding villages built a fort for defence against the Turks. Together, the two buildings formed the biggest fortified complex in Slovenia. Today, the only proof of its existence are historical sources.

GRAD KALEC / KALEC CASTLE



Grad, od katerega je danes ostal le še stolp in del obzidja, stoji blizu izvira kraške reke Pivke. Do njega vodi kostanjev in lipov drevored. Prvotni grad, katerega podoba je ovekovečena v Valvasorjevi Slavi vojvodine Kranjske, je v 17. stoletju zgradila plemiška rodbina Steinberg. Kasneje so bili njegovi lastniki Auerspergi in nazadnje slovenski skladatelj Miroslav Vilhar. Na gradu Kalec je Fran Levstik leta 1858 napisal prvo slovensko povest o Martinu Krpanu.

The castle, of which only the tower and a part of ramparts remain today, is located near the spring of the Pivka River. An avenue of chestnut and lime trees leads up to the castle. The original castle, the image of which is eternalized in Valvasor's Glory of the Duchy of Carniola, was built in the 17th century by aristocratic family Steinberg. Later, it was owned by the Auersperg family and lastly, by Slovenian composer Miroslav Vilhar. In 1858, Fran Levstik wrote the first Slovenian tale, Martin Krpan, at Kalec Castle.

JAVORNIKI / THE JAVORNIK HILLS



Javorniki so z gozdom pokrit del kraške planote med dolino reke Pivke na jugu in Cerkljskim jezerom na severu, na višini med 600 in 1200 m nadmorske višine. Raztezajo se od Postojnskih vrat in Malega Javornika do Mašuna in Leskove doline. Za območje so značilne obilne padavine, ki napajajo presihajoča jezera na obeh straneh Javornikov. Javorniki gozdovi se nadaljujejo v gozdove Snežniškega pogorja in Gorskega kotarja. Skupaj predstavljajo največji strjen gozdni kompleks v tem delu Evrope.

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stretch from the Postojnska vrata pass (Postojna Gate) and Mali Javornik (Little Javornik), to Mašun and the Leskova dolina Valley. The region is known for heavy rainfall which feeds intermittent lakes on both sides of the Javornik Hills. The forests of the Javornik Hills merge into the forests of the Snežnik mountain range and the forests of Gorski kotar. Together, they form the largest contiguous forest complex in this part of Europe.

GRAD SNEŽNIK / SNEŽNIK CASTLE



Grad stoji pod najvišjo goro južne Slovenije – Snežnikom. Romantičen grad je obdan s kostanjevimi, hrastovimi in lipovimi drevoredi, sprahajalnimi patmi ter dvema umetnima jezercema. Pod današnjo renesančno podobo skriva bogato zgodovino, ki sega v srednji vek. Knezi družina Schönburg Waldenburg je kupila grad leta 1853 in ga temeljito prenovila. Notranje prostore so razkosno opremlili glede na potrebe podeželskega lovskega dvorca. Sprahad skazi štiri grajske etaze nam pričara vzdušje izpred 160 let, saj se grad kot eden redkih v Sloveniji ponosa z originalno notranjo opremo iz druge polovice 19. stoletja.

The castle is situated below the highest mountain of southern Slovenia – Snežnik. The romantic castle is surrounded by chestnut, oak and lime tree avenues, walking paths and two little artificial lakes. Behind its current renaissance appearance, it hides a rich history, which goes back to the Middle Ages. The princely family Schönburg Waldenburg bought the castle in 1853 and extensively renovated it. The interior was luxuriously furnished according to the needs of a country hunting estate. A stroll through the castle's four floors conjures up the atmosphere from 160 years ago, as it is one of the few castles in Slovenia that boasts original interior furniture from the second half of the 19th century.

MLINI IN ŽAGE OB OBRHU / MILLS AND SAWMILLS ALONG OBRH CREEK



Y pisnih virih so mlini na tem delu slovenskega ozemlja omenjeni že v 11. stoletju. Žage so se pojavile kasneje kot mlini, račno žaganje hidrov v deske pa se je ohranilo še v začetkih 20. stoletja. Zagrarstvo je neposredno povezano z izkoriščanjem obsežnih jelovih gozdov in živahno lesno trgovino, ki se je posebej razmahnila po odprtju železnice Dunaj–Istret leta 1857. Še vedno je ohranjen celoten mlinški mehanizem mlina v Bajerju. Od žag še vedno deluje žaga venecijanka v Bajerju in gater polnojarnemik v Lagi.

The mills in this part of Slovenia are mentioned in written sources as early as the 11th century. The sawmills appeared later than mills, as sawing logs into planks by hand continued as late as to the beginning of the 20th century. Sawmilling is directly connected to the exploitation of fir forest and a lively timber trade, which flourished especially after the opening of the Vienna–Trieste railway in 1857. The entire mechanism of the mill is still preserved in Bajer. The 'Venetian mill' at Bajer and a water mill at Žaga are still active.

KRIŽNA JAMA / KRIZNA CAVE



Krizna jama je svetovna znana vodna kraška jama, katere posebnosti so številna podzemna jezera s sigosnimi pregradami. V jami je več jezer, po katerih se je mogoče peljati s čolnom. Sodi med najdaljše jamske sisteme v Sloveniji in je edina naravno ohranjena turistična jama v Sloveniji, zato v jami ni električne razsvetljave in betonskih poti. Za ogled obiskovalci dobijo gumijaste škornje in prenosno akumulatorsko svetilko. Vsak obisk vključuje tudi vožnjo s čolnom po prvem jezeru. Pestra je tudi v vidika podzemnega živalstva. Ponoša se z izjemnim najdiščem kosti jamskega medveda.

Krizna Cave is a world-renown water karst cave, which is special for numerous underground lakes with sinter barriers. There are several lakes in the cave, which one can explore by boat. The cave is part of the longest cave system in Slovenia and is the only naturally preserved tourist cave in Slovenia, which is why there is no electric lighting or concrete pathways. Before entering, visitors get rubber boots and a portable rechargeable flashlight. Each visit includes a boat ride on the first lake as well. The cave is also rich in terms of the underground fauna. It also prides itself for being the archeological site of cave bear bones.

VAŠKI VODNIJAKI NA BLOKAH / VILLAGE WELLS IN BLOKE



With an altitude of 600 to 1200 m, the Javornik Hills are a forested part of the karst plateau between the Pivka Valley in the south and Lake Cerkljica in the north. They

Bloke posebej so veliki kamniti vaški vodnjaki (karita ali štirine) sredi nove vasi in Velikih Bloke. Zgrajeni so bili ob koncu 19. stoletja. Voda so krajani pripeljali v središče vasi po lesenih cevih. Ob najstarejši štirini v središču Nove vasi je kot zanimivost na ogled del ohranjene borove vodovodne cevi.

Bloke's special feature are big stone troughs or wells in the middle of Nova vas and Velike Bloke. They were built at the end of the 19th century. The townspeople transported water through the wooden pipes to the center of the village. A part of a preserved pine water pipe is displayed next to the oldest well in the center of Nova Vas.

BLOŠKO JEZERO / LAKE BLOKE



Bloško jezero je umetnega izvora, nastalo je z zaježitvijo potoka okoli leta 1970. Nahaja se na nadmorski višini 748 m, površina jezera je 0,8 ha, največja globina pa 3 m. Je priljubljena turistična točka tako v poletnem času, ko se ogreje in privabi številne kopalce, kot tudi v zimskem času, ko površino zamrzne in privabi drsalcje. Ob jezeru so postavljene izredno zanimive lesene skulpture, ki dojejo jezera in okoličici pridih domačnosti.

Lake Bloke is of artificial origin, created by damming a stream around the year 1970. It is situated at an altitude of 748 m, the surface of the lake is 0.8 hectares, and the maximum depth is 3 m. It is a popular tourist point both in summer, when it warms up and attracts numerous bathers, as well as in winter, when the surface freezes and attracts ice skaters. There are extremely interesting wooden sculptures along the lake, which give the lake and its surroundings a homely feel.

MUZEJ BLOŠKI SNUČAR / BLOKE SKIER MUSEUM



Prebivalci Blok si niso izmislili smučji za šport in zabavo, ampak za praktično rabo. Dolge in hude zime so čez polja naredile veliko zametov, zakrile so poti in prebivalcem preprečile, da bi lahko šli po opravkih. Pomagali so si s smučmi, ki so jih izdelali iz trgeda lesa. Na njih so prevzajali vodo, drva, suho rabo, žita, na posebnih pogrebnihih smučeh tudi krste. Prvi doslej znani zapis o bloškem smučanju je leta 1689 v Slavi vojvodine Kranjske opisal Valvasor, kar velja za prvi opis smučanja na svetu. Bločani so bili v tistem času edini v srednji Evropi, ki so uporabljali smučji pri hoji in vijuiganju po snegu.

The people of Bloke did not come up with skis for sport or fun, but for practical use. Long and tough winters caused a lot of snowdrifts across the fields, blocking the pathways and preventing people from running errands. They helped themselves with skis that they had made out of hard wood. On skis, they carried water, firewood, merchandise, grains, and on special funeral skis, also coffins. The first known record of skiing in Bloke so far was written down by Valvasor in The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola in 1689. This is also the first description of skiing in the world. The people of Bloke were at the time the only people in Central Europe who used skis for walking, as well as for meandering through snow.

SLIVNICA / MOUNT SLIVNICA



Najvišji vrh hriba, ki se na severni strani dviga nad presihajočim Cerkljskim jezerom, je Velika Slivnica. Po ljudskem izročilu na tej 1114 m visoki gori domujejo čaravnice, z vrha pa se odpira magičen pogled na Cerkljsko polje, jezera, planoto Menišija, Javornike in v daljavi na kraško planoto Nanos. Zaradi izjemnega razgleda je Slivnica priljubljen planski cilj pohodnikov od blizu in daleč. Pod vrhom jih čaka tudi okrepčilo v Domu na Slivnici.

The highest peak of the hill which rises above the northern side of Intermittent Lake Cerkljica is Velika Slivnica (Big Mount Slivnica). According to folk lore, this 1114-meter-high hill is home to witches, and from the top, it offers a magical view on Cerkljica Plain, the lake, the Menišija plateau, the Javornik Hills and, in the distance, karst plateau Nanos. The extraordinary view makes Slivnica a popular hiking destination for hikers near and far. Below the summit, refreshments are available in the mountain hut Dom na Slivnici.

CERKNIŠKO JEZERO / LAKE CERKLJICA



Presihajoče Cerkljsko jezero je čudež narave, ki stalno spreminja svojo podobo. Vsako leto se pojavi na kraškem polju med Javorniki, Bloško planoto in Slivnico. Običajno imo površino 20 km², če pa je vode zelo veliko, se razlije tudi do 26 km²

in postane največje jezero v Sloveniji. V suhem delu leta skoraj povsem izgine in na ogled postavi večje in manjše požiralnike. Morda se boste sprehajali ob požiralnikih, morda veslali po največjem slovenskem jezeru, v vsakem primeru pa občudovali izjemno naravo.

Intermittent Lake Cerkljica is a natural wonder, which constantly changes its appearance. Every year it appears on the karst plain between the Javornik Hills, the Bloke Plateau and Mount Slivnica. Its surface usually measures 20 km², but if there is a lot of water, it can cover an area of up to 26 km² and become the largest lake in Slovenia. During the dry part of the year, it almost completely disappears and shows off its swallow holes, or rowing on the biggest Slovenian lake, but either way, you will be enjoying exceptional nature.

RAKOV ŠKOCIAN / THE RAKOV ŠKOCIAN VALLEY



Rakov Škocjan je 2,5 km dolga kraška dolina ob vzhodni Javorniki, ki je nastala, ko se je porušil strop kraške jame. I dozakujeja dve majstrinski narave, ostanke jarnatega strapa – okoli 40 m visoka Mali in Veliki naravni most. Pa du ravnega jarnatega doline vijuga potok Rak, ki ponika v Tkalca jama. Gladina vode naha glede na letni čas, zato je obisk vedno nekaj posebnega. Od enega do drugega naravnega mostu po dolini, ki je dobila ime po sv. Kancijanu, vodi označena učna pot.

The Rakov Škocjan is a 2.5-kilometer-long karst valley at the foot of the Javornik hills, which was formed when the ceiling of a karst cave collapsed. Two nature's masterpieces are proof of this event – the approximately 40-meter-tall Little and Big Natural Bridges. At the flat clayey bottom of the valley, the Rak stream meanders, which then disappears into the Cave Ljatkan. The water level fluctuates according to the season, so each visit is special. From one natural bridge to the other, and through the valley, which was named after St. Canticus, leads a marked educational path.

NOTRANJSKI MUZEJ POSTOJNA / NOTRANJSKA MUSEUM POSTOJNA



V Postojni kot svetovni zibelki krasoslovja se v Notranjskem muzeju Postojna nahaja stalna razstava Muzej krasa, ki je najbolj celovita razstava o krasu v Evropi. Razstava vas popelje od nastanka kraške pokrajine do sodobnega življenja na krasu, lahko se dotaknete kognikov, si ogledate jamske živali pod mikroskopi in doživite analogni ter interaktivni prikaz 14.196 jam v Sloveniji. Obiskovalcem je na voljo ogled originalnega zaklada iz Predjamskega gradu. Navdušila vas bo tudi bogata zbirka akostij ledenodobnih živali.

In Postojna, known around the world as the cradle of karstology, the Notranjska Museum Postojna houses permanent exhibition The Karst Museum, which is the most comprehensive exhibition on karst in Europe. The exhibition takes you on a journey starting from the formations of the karst landscape all the way to the modern life in the karst region. You can touch stalagmites and stalactites, see cave animals through microscopes and experience analogue and interactive display of 14,196 caves in Slovenia. Visitors can see the original treasure from Predjama Castle and can also be enthused over the rich collection of skeletons of Ice Age animals.

POSTOJNSKA JAMA / POSTOJNA CAVE



Postojnska jama je z več kot 24 km rovov največja turistična jama v Evropi in ena najatraktivnejših na svetu. Leta 1818 je domačin Luka Čuč odkril njene notranje dele, že leto kasneje pa so jo obiskali prvi turisti. Pustite se zapeljati z legendarnim jamskim vlakom in občudujte veličastno delo narave skazi galerije, podzemne rove in veličastne dvorane. Spoznajte slavnje zmajevce mladičke največje jamske živali na svetu – Proteus anguinus. Jama je enostavno dostopna, stalna temperatura v notranjosti pa je 10 °C.

With more than 24 km of passages, Postojna Cave is the largest tourist cave in Europe and one of the most attractive caves in the world. A local, Luka Čuč, discovered its inner parts in 1818, and only a year after, it was already visited by the first tourists. Take a ride on the legendary cave train and admire the magnificent work of nature through caverns, underground passages and grand halls. Meet the famous baby dragons of the world's largest cave animal – Proteus Anguinus. The cave is easily accessible, and the constant temperature inside is 10 °C.

CERKEV MARIJINE VNEBOVZETJA / CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF MARY



Cerkev Marijine vnebozvetja v vasi Slavina je dobila današnjo podobo s prizidavo dveh stranskih ladij leta 1636 ter leta 1811, ko je bila podaljšana do zvonika, ki je prej stal samostojno. Največji umetniški zaklad cerkve je v stranski ladji pri altarju Svete trojice – marmorna skulptura Marijinega kronanja. Gre za izvirno umetniško delo iz kiparske delavnice Francesca Robba, ki so ga prenesli iz razpadajoče cerkve Svete trojice.

The Assumption of Mary Church in the village of Slavina got its present appearance by the addition of two side aisles in 1636 and 1811, merging the church with the bell tower which had previously stood on its own. The greatest art treasure of the church, the marble sculpture that depicts the Coronation of the Virgin Mary, is in the side aisle next to the Holy Trinity altar. It is an exquisite work of art created by Francesco Robba, which was transferred from the rundown Holy Trinity Church.

PIVŠKA PRESIHAJOČA JEZERA / SEASONAL LAKES OF PIVKA



Ob vzhodni Javorniki, po celatni Pivški kotlini je na zračni razdalji 15 km kar 17 slikovitih, različno velikih presihajočih jezer. Paljšo jezero je največje, saj ko je povsem napolno, je veliko za 300 nogometnih igrišč. Najdlje se vodo obdrži na Petelinjskem jezeru, tudi do 9 mesecev. Endemni rakaec kraški škrgonožec živi samo na Petelinjskem jezeru. Poleti, ko voda mi, se jezera spremenijo v cvetoče travnike. V Ekomuzeju Pivških presihajočih jezer lahko spoznate zgodbo o vodi na kraškem svetu skozi celo leto.

Across the whole Pivka Valley, the valley at the foot of the Javornik Hills, there are as many as 17 picturesque intermittent lakes of varying sizes within an air distance of 15 km. Lake Paljšo is the largest, as it is big enough to cover 300 football pitches when full. Lake Petelinje has the longest water retention time, of up to 9 months. An endemic crustacean, the karst fairy shrimp, only lives in Lake Petelinje. In summer, when there is no water, the lakes turn into blossoming meadows. You can learn more about the state of the waters of the karst throughout the seasons in the Ecomuseum of the Seasonal Lakes of Pivka.

SVETA TROJICA / THE HOLY TRINITY HILL



Nad Pivško kotlino se mogočno dviga gora Sv. Trojica (1123 m), ki nudi veličasten razgled na celotno Pivško kotlino, Snežnik, Nanos in Vransko, ob lepem vremenu pa seže pogled vse do morja. Vrh je mogoče doseči po več poteh, predlagamo pa iz vosi Petelinje, mimo Pivških presihajočih jezer. Pot je lahka, markirana in se skoraj v celoti vzpenja v smeri bukev in borovcev. Na vrhu je cerkev Sv. trojice, ki je je za 17. stoletju omenjal Valvasor.

Sveta Trojica (The Holy Trinity Hill, 1123 m) rises up majestically above the Pivka Valley. It offers a magnificent view over the entire Pivka Valley as well as of the mountains Snežnik, Nanos and Vransko, and when the weather is nice, it reaches all the way to the sea. The summit is accessible by several trails. We suggest the trail from the village of Petelinje, which leads past the Pivka Seasonal Lakes. The trail is easy, marked and almost the whole way up, ascends in the shade of beech and pine trees. At the top, there is the Holy Trinity Church, which was mentioned by Valvasor as early as the 17th century.

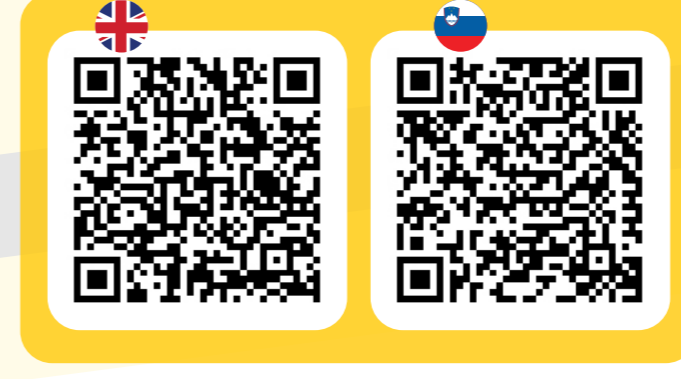
CENTER O VELIKIH ZVEREH DINA PIVKA / LARGE CARNIVORE CENTRE DINA PIVKA



V Sloveniji živijo rjavi medved, volk in evrazijski ris. V preteklosti so populacije teh vrst velikih zveri zaradi posledic človeške dejavnosti utrpeli drastično zmanjšanje. V zadnjih desetletjih je za zaradi porasta njihovega plena, povečanju gozdnih površin ter ugodne zakonodaje prišlo do izboljšanja stanja teh vrst. Center o velikih zvereh DINA Pivka je središče zbiranja in podajanja informacij o pomenu ohranjanja velikih zveri, njihovi biologiji in ekostemski vlogi. Na tehnološko napreden način ozaveša o težavah in rešitvah za uspešno sodelovanje človeka z velikimi zvermi.

Slovenia is home to the brown bear, the wolf and the Eurasian lynx. In the past, the population of these large carnivore species suffered a drastic decline due to the effects of human activity. However, due to an increase in their prey and forest cover, as well as favorable legislation, the status of these species has improved. Large Carnivore Centre DINA Pivka is the center of collecting and disseminating information on the importance of the conservation of large carnivores, their biology and their role in the ecosystem. With the help of advanced technology, it points out the problems and solutions for successful coexistence of humans and large carnivores.

QR KODA / QR CODE



VELIKA KRPAANOVA POT

Zeleni kras je delo Martina Krpana, ena najbolj znanih slovenskih literarnih junakov. Samosvoj upornik se je ukvarjal s tvorjenjem soli, kar je bilo takrat prepovedano. S svojo bistrotjo in iznajdljivostjo je presenetil cesarja in cesarico, s svojo fizično močjo pa premagal silnega Brdava in obvaroval cesarstvo pred turskimi vpadi.

Velika Krpanova pot je dobila ime po Martinu Krpanu. Kražno 110 km dolgo pot je spjelana po celatni primorsko-notranjski regiji. Je večdnevna avantura za vse ljubitelje gibanja v neokrnjeni naravi, med naravnimi in kulturnimi znamenitostmi. Popelje vas mimo presihajočih jezer, kraških jam, grajskih ruševin in ohranjenih drevcev. Na poti pa gozdu, čez travnike in pašnike lahko občudujete pisane rastlinske svet. Morda ugledate tudi kačkino srno ali lilišica, z res veliko srečo pa tudi medveda.

Pot je v osnovi pohodniška in v naravi tudi tako označena. Z izjemo štirih krajših obvozar je primerna tudi za kolesarjenje. Pohodnikom in kolesarjem je v pomoč zemljevid Velike Krpanove poti, na katerem sta označeni obe poti, pohodna in kolesarska, QR koda za dostop do GPS sledi ter dva predloga podaljšanja poti. Predlagamo, da pot začnete v Pivki, od koder vodi po dolini Pivke, preko Javorniških gozdov in skozi Loško dolino na Bloško planoto. Nato nadaljujete ob Slivnici in Cerkljskem jezeru do Rakovega Škocjana. Sledi se vzpon čez Kalič do Postojne in vrnitev po dolini do Pivke.

THE GREAT KRPAN TRAIL

The Green Karst is the land of Martin Krpan, one of the most famous Slovenian literary heroes. A rebel at his own right, he was involved in the business of transporting salt, which was at the time forbidden. He astounded the Emperor and the Empress with his cleverness and resourcefulness, using his physical strength to defeat the mighty Brdavs and save the empire from Turkish invasion.

The Great Krpan Trail was named after Martin Krpan. The 110-kilometer-long circular trail runs through the entire Primorsko-notranjska region. It is an adventure that lasts multiple days, perfect for everyone who loves outdoor activities in unspoiled nature, among natural and cultural sights. It takes you past the intermittent lakes, karst caves, castle ruins and preserved mansions. You can admire the colorful flora on the trail through the woods, across meadows and pastures. You might spot a deer or a fox, and if you are really lucky, even a bear.

The trail is, in principle, a hiking trail and is also marked as one in nature. With the exception of four parts where short detours are needed, it is also suitable for cycling. Hikers and cyclists can use the map of the Great Krpan Trail, where the hiking and the cycling trail, as well as QR code for accessing GPS tracks and two suggested extensions of the trail are marked.

We suggest you start in Pivka, from where the trail leads across the Pivka Valley, over the forest massif of the Javornik Hills, and through the Lož Valley onto the Bloke plateau. It then continues at the foot of Mount Slivnica and at Lake Cerkljica, on the way to the Rakov Škocjan Valley. What follows is an ascend across Kalič to Postojna, and then the return through the valley to Pivka.



POMEMBNE INFORMACIJE IN PRIPOROČILA / IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Velika Krpanova pot je zaradi 110 km dolžine kondicijsko zahtevna pot, zato jo dobro načrtujte. Okvirni čas pohodnikov je 4 dni, kolesarjev 2 dneva. / The Great Krpan Trail is a 110-kilometer-long trail, so it is a physically demanding trail and should be thoroughly planned. For hikers, it takes approximately 4 days to complete it, for cyclists – 2 days.

2. V naravi je pot v križiščih označena z usmerjevalnimi tabli, nalepkami ali napisi VPK. / At junctions, the trail is marked with guiding tables, stickers or VPK signs.

3. Na zemljevidu je pohodna pot označena z rdečo, kolesarska pa z modro neprekinjeno črto. Za boljše orientacijo pripravite si uporabo GPS sledi. / On the map, the red line denotes the hiking trail, while the blue solid line denotes the cycling trail. For better orientation, we also recommend using the GPS track.

4. Pot je skoraj v celoti prevozna s kolesom. Le na štirih točkah morate kolesarji zaviti z osnovne pešpoti na kolesarski obvoz: ob Velikem Obrhu na 45. km in na 48. km, pod Slivnico na 66. km ter v Rakovem Škocjanu na 82. km. Kolesarski obvozi v naravi niso označeni, zato pripravite dodatno previdnost in uporabo GPS sledi za kolesarje. / The trail is almost entirely accessible by bike. There are only four parts where cyclists have to leave the initial trail and make a detour: at the Big Obrh Creek at the 45th and 48th kilometers, below Mount Slivnica at the 66th kilometer, and in the Rakov Škocjan Valley at the 82th kilometer. The bike detours are not marked, so extra caution and the use of GPS track for cyclists is recommended.

5. Predloga podaljšanja poti na Slivnico in Sveto Trojico, ki sta označeni na zemljevidu s črtnasto črto (rdečo za pohodno in modro za kolesarsko pot), sta v naravi daleč označena le s planskimi markacijami. / The suggested extensions of the trail to Mount Slivnica and the Holy Trinity Hill are marked on the map with a dotted line (the red one denotes the hiking trail and the blue one denotes the cycling trail). Along the trail, they are partially marked only with blazes.

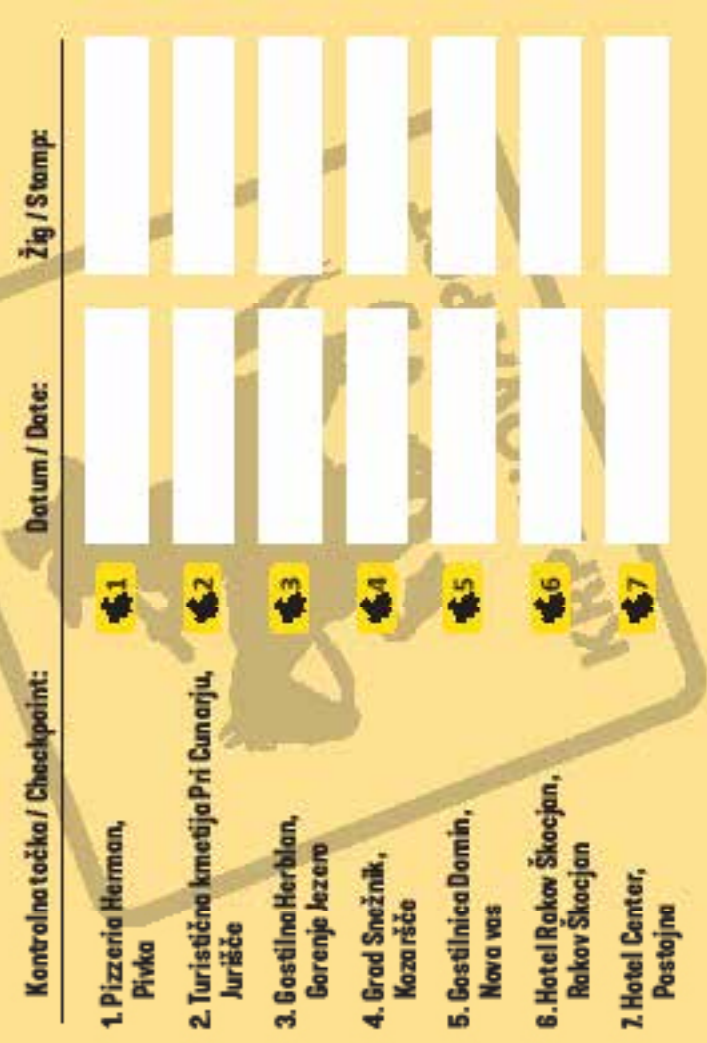
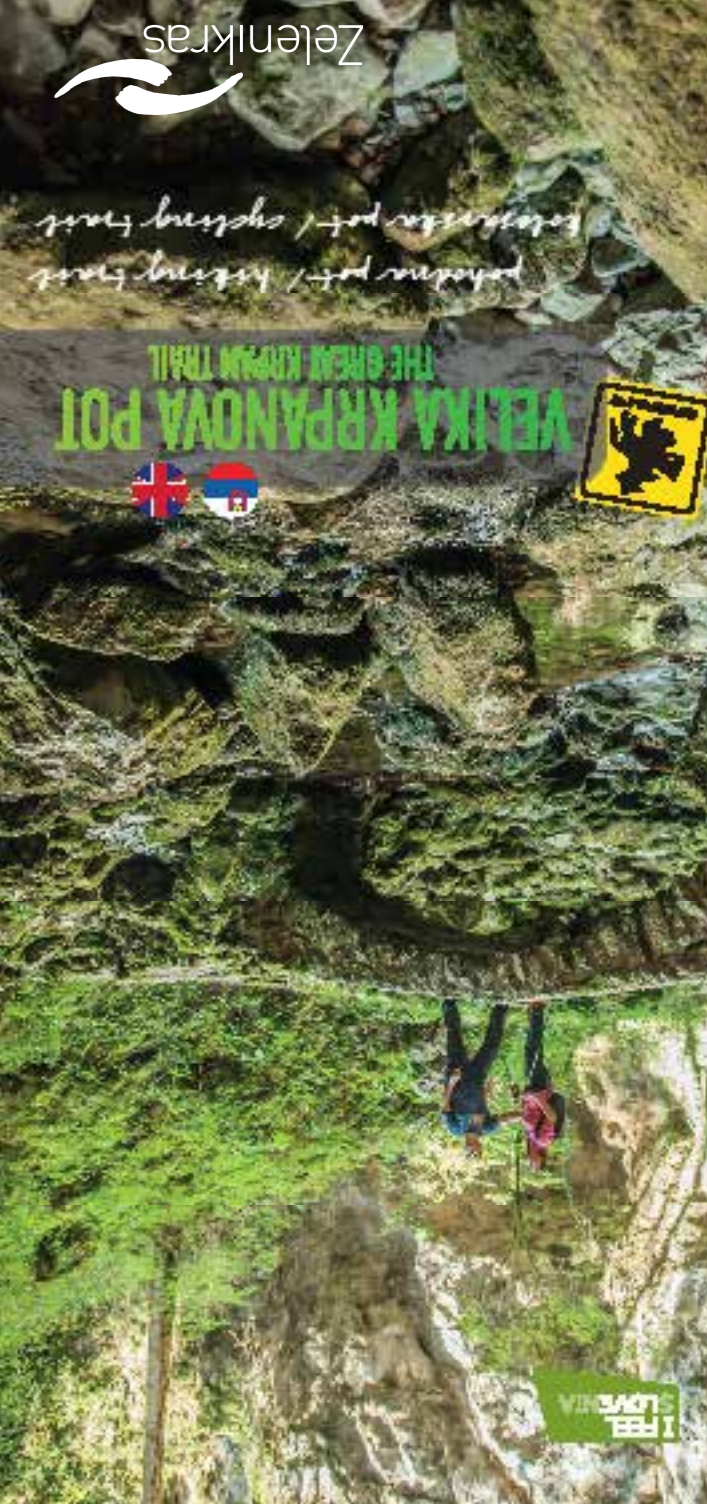
6. Posebno opozorilo velja pri prečkanju Javornikov. Na razdalji 17 km od vasi Juršiče (na 15. km) in vasi Laze pri Gorenjem Jezeru (na 32. km) je samo gozd in nabene kočje. S seboj je treba imeti zadostno količino tekočine in hrane. Na preostalem delu poti ni problema s pitno vodo. / A special warning applies when crossing the Javornik Hills. 17 km from the village of Juršiče (at the 15th km) all the way to the village of Laze pri Gorenjem Jezeru (at the 32nd km) there is only forest and no hut. It is important that you have enough liquids and food. Drinking water is not for the rest of the trail.

7. Na določenih delih poti je manjša ponudba prenočišč, zato pripravite nočitve. / In some areas of the trail, there is a small amount of accommodation providers, so we recommend you plan your route well and make reservations in advance.

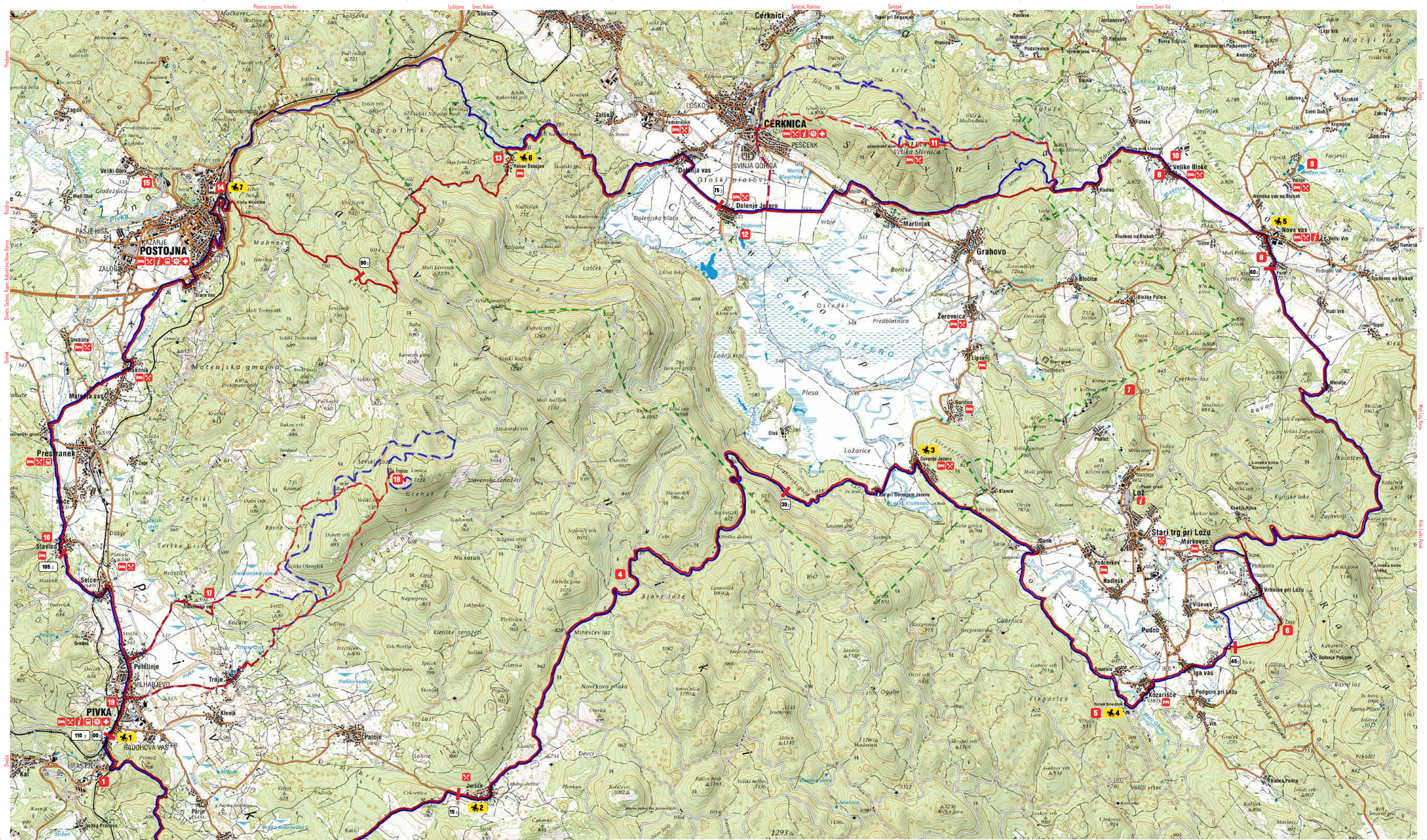
8. Na poti se nahaja 7 kontrolnih točk, kjer lahko pohodniki in kolesarji dobijo žig, ki ga oddajo na za to namenjenem delu zemljevida. Kontrolne točke so na zemljevidu označene z rumeno barvo. / There are 7 checkpoints along the trail, where hikers and cyclists can get a mark that they stamp on the part of the map that is intended for that. The checkpoints are marked in yellow on the map.

9. Na zemljevidu je opisanih tudi 19 izjemnih naravnih in kulturnih znamenitosti ob poti. Na zemljevidu so označene z rdečo barvo. / The map also offers descriptions of 19 extraordinary natural and cultural sights, which are located along the trail. They are marked in red on the map.

10. Na poti občasno ni telefonskega signala. Nujni klic na 112 je mogoč. / Sometimes, there is no phone service on the trail. An emergency call to 112 is possible.

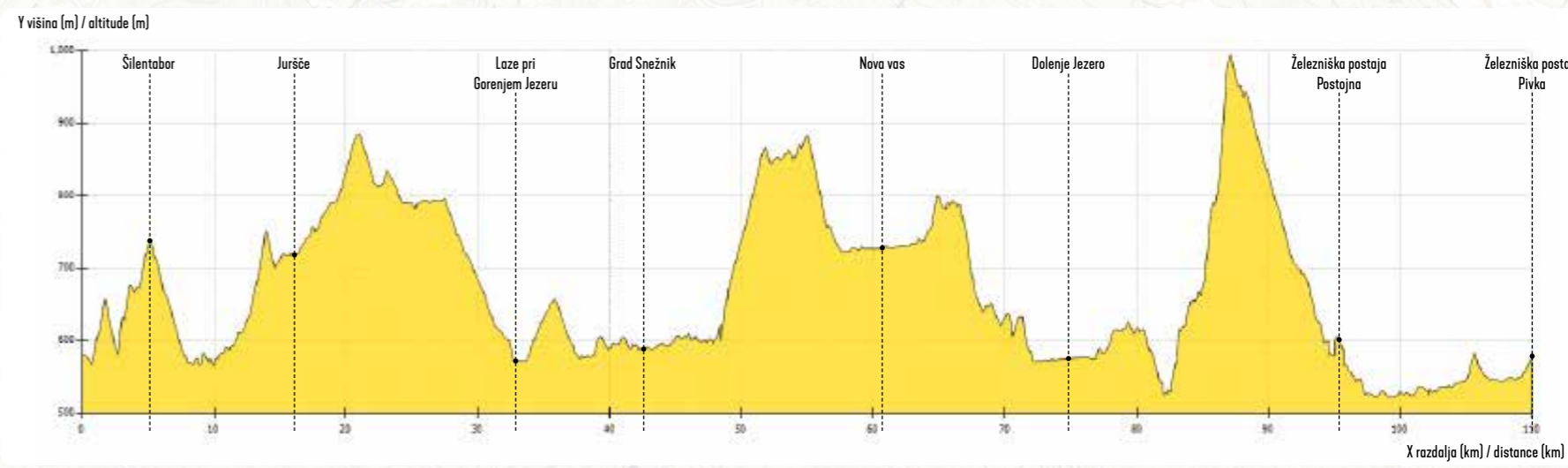


Ime in priimek / Name and Surname:	Datum začetka / Start date:
Naravo / Address:	Datum zaključka / Finish date:
Kontrolna točka / Checkpoint:	Izbiri / Select:
Žig / Stamp:	Datum / Date:



0 2,5 5 km
 MERILO / SCALE: 1: 43 000

- LEGENDA / LEGEND:
- zig / stamp
 - kolesarska pot / cycling trail
 - pohodna pot / hiking trail
 - prenočišče / accommodation
 - gostilna / inn
 - info točka / info point
 - kilometri / kilometers
 - servis koles / bicycle service
 - znamenitost ob poti / attraction along the trail
 - železniška postaja / railway station
 - zdravstveni dom / health centre



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