

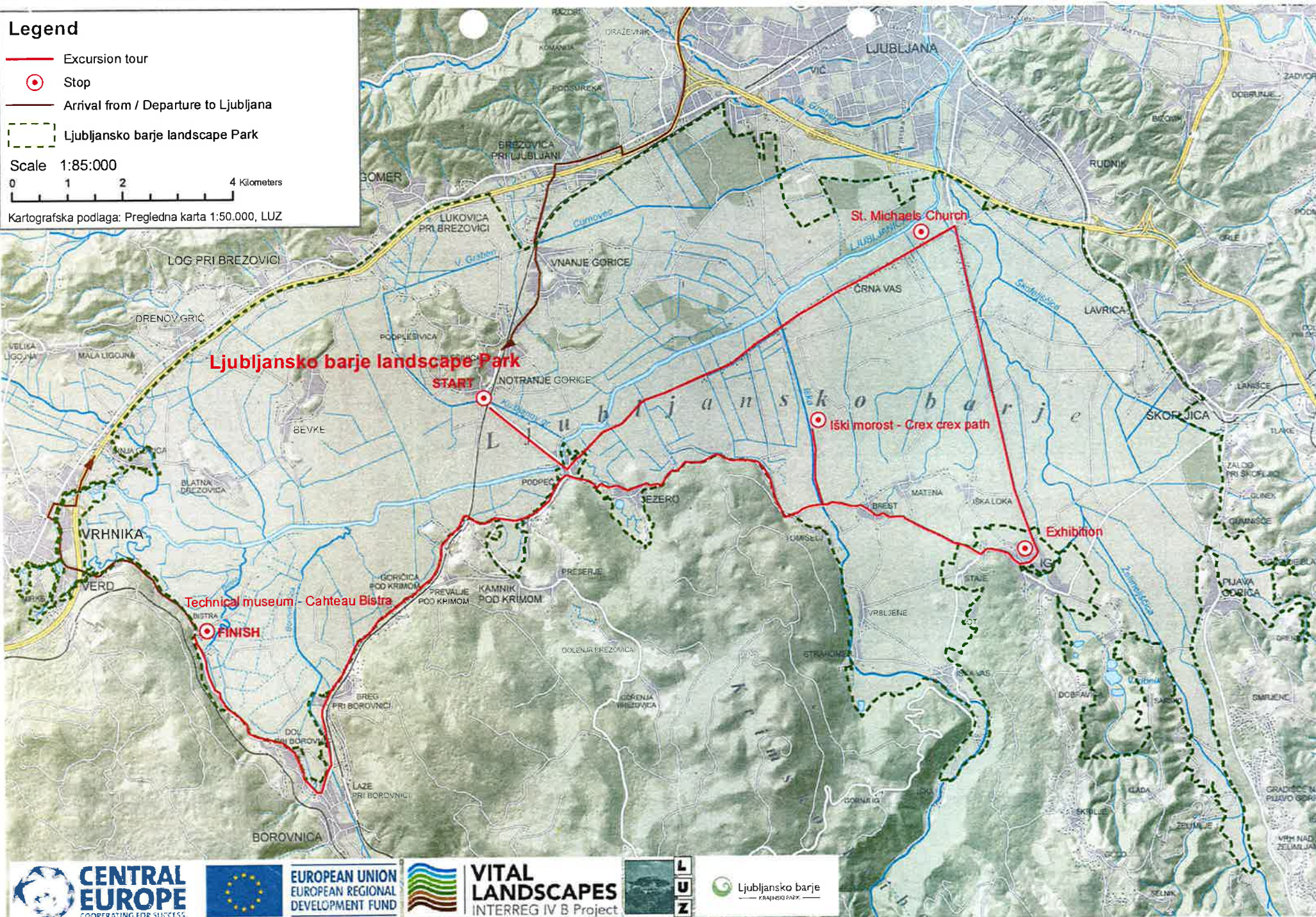
Legend

- Excursion tour
- Stop
- Arrival from / Departure to Ljubljana
- - - Ljubljansko barje landscape Park

Scale 1:85:000

0 1 2 4 Kilometers

Kartografska podlaga: Pregledna karta 1:50.000, LUZ



Krajinski park Ljubljansko barje pilot area excursion;

The Ljubljana Marshes makes up the southern most part of the Ljubljana basin with a surface area of 163km², of which 100km² are meadows, around 10km² are woods and around 40km² are fields. Today, the Ljubljana Marshes is a landscape of many faces. To some of its inhabitants, it is their home and a source of income, to others a place for recreation, while for others still, a piece of land which needs to be preserved in the same state it has had for centuries and millennia. Approximately one third of the surface area of the Ljubljana Marshes is covered by meadows. Numerous bird species nest there, and over one hundred have been documented. The Ljubljansko barje was proclaimed a landscape Park by the government.

St. Mihaels Church



2008, Damjan Prelovšek, vir: UIFS ZRC SAZU

St. Michael's Church, Ljubljana is one of the most eminent creations of Joze Plečnik, the celebrity Slovenian architect. It is the most original creation of its type. The church took about four years to complete from 1937- 1940. As the St. Michael's Church, Ljubljana was located in a marshy ground, so it was built on piles. Part of it was made of wood. The architectural style of the church was a blend of the features of the Greek temples and the typical church architecture of the Krás region.

There is a unique belfry at the front part of the church. The stairway leads to the bell tower and this stairway is very interestingly designed. The bell tower has several openings. The general design follows the design of the National and University Library, and has also been designed by Plečnik.

The interior of the church resembles the Japanese Shinto Temple and was built with very affordable materials for cost saving purposes. The four supporting pillars were made of

concrete sewer pipes, they were painted with geometric designs. The other structures were made of wood, which was donated by the peasants of the nearby villages. The alters and the chancels were very interesting and specially the chancels were designed, based on the models of typical wooden balconies of the Slovenian farmhouses.

<http://travel.mapsofworld.com/slovenia/tourist-attractions-in-ljubljana/st-michael's-church-ljubljana.html>

Exhibition The pile-dwellers from Big lake

The ancient past of the Ljubljana Marshes has been studied by geologists and archaeologists, who even have a special department for underwater archaeology at their disposal. Its task is the exploration of the riverbed of the Ljubljanica flowing over the Ljubljana Marshes. Numerous valuable objects from various historical periods have been recovered from the riverbed. Archaeologists have extensively studied the Ljubljana pile-dwelling culture, which is believed to have arisen in the years between 2300 to 1800 BCE. At that time, the Marshes were full of pile-dwellings that were erected near running water, which often flooded. Much of the material evidence of this culture is still kept in various museums. The exhibition of The pile-dwellers from Big lake will display local and wider public life of the people who lived on the Ljubljana Marshes since the first half of the fifth to the first half of the second millennium BC.

<http://www.slovenia.si/en/slovenia/country/geography/the-ljubljana-marshes/>, www.barje.net

Iški morost – Crex crex learning path



www.ljubljanskobarje.si

Although Ljubljana Marshes covers just 1% of Slovene territory, here nests more than half of all Slovene bird species and even

more finds their winter residence or just stop and go during migration. All together Ljubljansko barje covers more than 250 species, among them some featuring on the list of the most endangered bird species by European and world standards. On the Ljubljana Marshes ornithologists counted around 200 singing males of Corn Crake (*Crex crex*), a globally endangered bird. DOPPS (Slovene ornithological organisation) takes care of bird protection and protection of their habitats. One of their latest projects is project of establishing long-term protection of Corn Crake. Iški morost is natural reserve where *Crex crex* learning path is presented. It was founded in 2007.

http://www.geocaching.com/seek/cache_details.aspx?guid=0977fe7d-2c68-4bb1-ad62-984a8f46aa51&log=y&decrypt=www.visitljubljana.si/file/136323/lj-delights-09-splet.pdf?download

Technical Museum of Slovenia, Cahteau Bistra



Vir: <http://www.youth-hostel.si/>

It is housed in what was originally a monastery but later became a grand mansion. Both settlement and manor take their name from the clear karstic springs, which issue forth from under the adjacent wooded hillside. Rebuilt and refashioned on several occasions, Bistra has enjoyed a variety of cultural, political, economic and social roles over the centuries. From 1260 to the dissolution of 1782, it was a Carthusian monastery; following renovation in 1826 Bistra served as manor house, and since 1951 it has been the home to the nation's Technical Museum. The Museum features in the 6,000 square metre building of Cahteau Bistra numerous collections from the fields of agriculture, textile engineering, transport, forestry, wood processing, electrical engineering, hunting, fishing and printing.