

ČAROBNA PESTROST

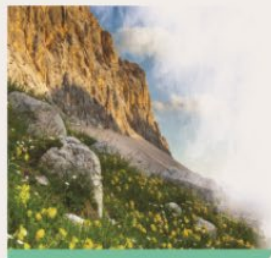
MAGICAL DIVERSITY



GOZDOVI
FORESTS



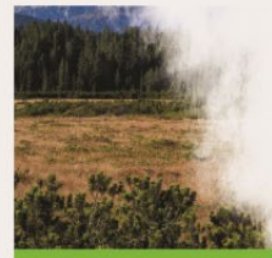
VODE
WATERS



TRAVNIKI
MEADOWS



SKALOVJE
ROCKS



BARJA
PEAT BOGS



MOGOČNA, SKRIVNOSTNA IN ZAPELJIVA NARAVA
POWERFUL, MYSTERIOUS AND ALLURING NATURE

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POVEZANOST CONNECTION

Obstoj / Existence

Plenilci vzdržujejo številčnost populacije živali, ki jih plenijo. Tako pomembno prispevajo k ravnovesju in preprečujejo pojav bolezní.

Predators maintain the size of the population of animals they prey on. As such, they essentially contribute to balance and disease prevention in those animals.



Edinstvenost / Uniqueness

Nekatere vrste (soška postrv, Zoisova zvončica, alpska možina) najdemo le na določenem območju. Tem vrstam rečemo tudi endemiti.

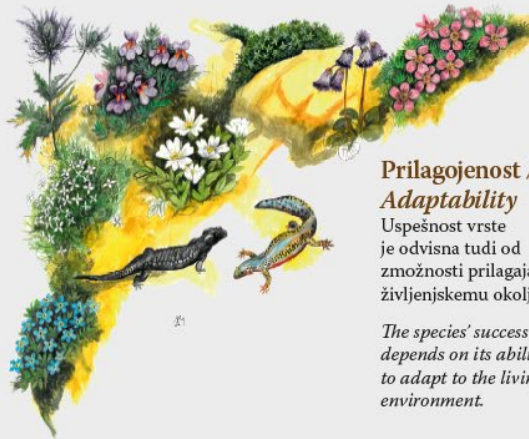
Some species (Marble trout, Zois' bellflower, Alpine eryngo) are found only in a particular area. These species are endemites.



Odvisnost / Dependence

Žuželke oprašujejo cvetove in tako zagotavljajo številnim rastlinam njihov obstoj.

Insects pollinate flowers and thus ensure the existence of many plants.



Prilagojenost / Adaptability

Uspešnost vrste je odvisna tudi od zmožnosti prilagajanja življenjskemu okolju.

The species' success also depends on its ability to adapt to the living environment.

Pomembnost / Importance

Majhni ali veliki, pomembni so vsi. V gozdu množica razkrojevalcev predela odpadno listje in odmrle organizme v kompost.

Small or big, everyone matters.

In the forest, many decomposers process waste leaves and dead organisms into compost.



Prepletenost / Intertwining

Glive se s svojim podzemnim prepletom nitk povezujejo z drevesi in drugimi rastlinami. Pomagajo jim počrpati več mineralov in vode, one pa od rastlin prejmejo hranila.

Fungi connect with trees and other plants through their underground intertwining of threads. They help them absorb more minerals and water and receive nutrients from the plants.



Alpski kozliček
(*Rosalia alpina*)
Rosalia longicorn

Odriven je od podrth bukavih dreves.
Vanje odloži jajčeca, hrošči pa se
razvijajo po treh do štirih letih.

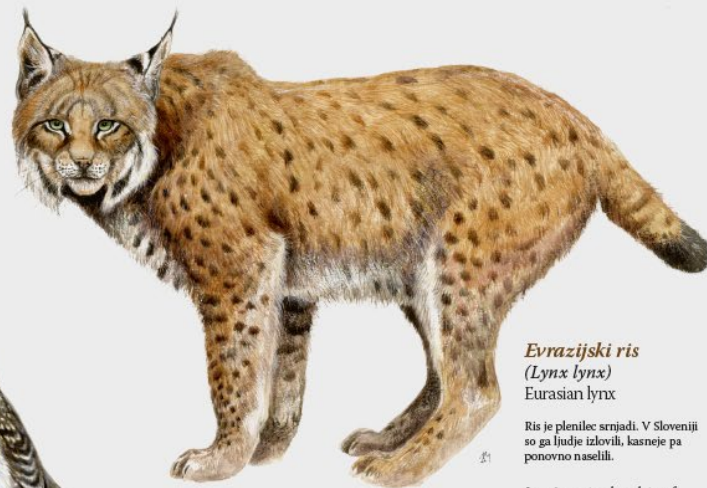
*It depends on fallen beech trees. It lays
eggs in trees. After laying eggs, under
its bark, it takes 3 to 4 years for beetles
to develop.*



Mali skovik
(*Glaucidium passerinum*)
European pygmy owl

V polmraku lovi manjše sesalce in ptice.
Ponoči počiva. Meri le 15 do 20 cm.

*It hunts smaller mammals and birds in
the mornings and early evenings, and it
is resting at night. It measures only 15
to 20 cm.*



Evrazijski ris
(*Lynx lynx*)
Eurasian lynx

Ris je plenilec srnjadi. V Sloveniji
so ga ljudje izlovili, kasneje pa
ponovno naselili.

*Lynx is a natural predator of
deer. In Slovenia it was hunted
down, but resettled later.*



Črni teloh
(*Helleboris niger*)
Christmas rose

Ime ima po črni koreniki. Vsa rastlina je strupena.

*It is named after the black rhizome. The whole
plant is poisonous.*

LISTNATI GOZD

BROAD LEAF FOREST



Gozdna rovka
(*Sorex araneus*)
Common shrew

Aktivna je v vseh letnih časih – tako podnevi kot ponoči. Za vzdrževanje toplote mora pogosto jesti. Na njenem jedilniku so žuželke, deževniki, polži in drugi manjši sesalci.

It is active in all seasons, both days and nights. To keep itself warm, it needs to eat often. It feeds on insects, earthworms, snails, and other smaller mammals.



Lepi čeveljc
(*Cypripedium calceolus*)
Lady's slipper orchid

V cvet te zavarovane orhideje zdrsnejo žuželke in ga na poti ven opraijo.

Insects slip into the inflated honey mouth and pollinate the flower on the way out.



Bukev - plod
(*Fagus sylvatica*)
Common beech

Bukev spomladi odprejo liste šele, ko je svetlo vsaj 13 ur na dan.

Beeches begin to open their leaves in the spring when it is bright for at least 13 hours a day.

IGLASTI GOZD

CONIFEROUS FOREST

Triprsti detel
(*Picoides trydactylus*)
Eurasian three-toed woodpecker

Hrano išče predvsem pod lubjem sveže odmrlih iglavcev, kjer se skriva mnogo žuželk.

Mainly it finds food under the bark of freshly dead conifers where there are still many insects.



Navadna veverica
(*Sciurus vulgaris*)
Eurasian red squirrel

Je živahna, a občutljiva na vreme. Če so jeseni dnevi hladni in deževni, si ne nabere dovolj zaloga, zato zime ne preživi.

It is lively but sensitive to the weather. If the autumn days are cold and rainy, it does not accumulate enough supplies and therefore cannot survive the winter.



Smreka – plod
(*Picea abies*)
Norway spruce

Moški cvetovi so sprva rdečkasti, pozneje rumenorjavi. Ženska storžasta socvetja so rdeča, pokončna in se po oploditvi razvijejo v storžje, ki se med zorenjem povesejo.

The male flowers are reddish at first, later yellowish brown. Female cone inflorescences are red, erect, and after fertilization, develop into cones that droop during maturation.



Divji petelin
(*Tetrao urogallis*)
Western capercaillie

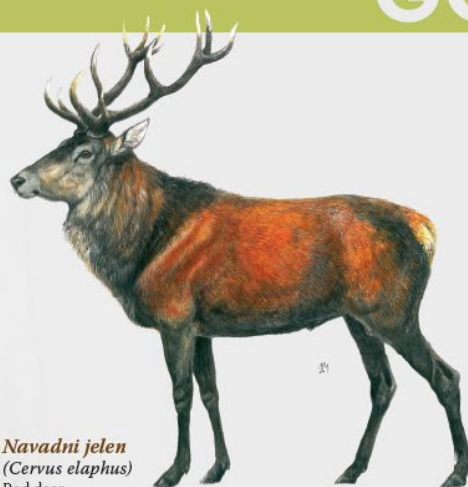
Največja koconoga kura obožuje borovnice in tišino. Bodimo spoštljivi obiskovalci gozdov.

Our biggest member of the grouse family loves blueberries and silence. Let us be responsible visitors of the forests.



GOZDNE JASE

FOREST CLEARINGS



Navadni jelen
(*Cervus elaphus*)
Red deer

Rogovje ima samo samec, ki ga v začetku pomladi odvzre. Do jeseni mu zraste novo, vsako leto večje.

Only the male has antlers, which he discards in early spring. New ones grow bigger every year; up to 120 cm by autumn.

Volk
(*Canis lupus*)
Gray wolf

Konec januarja ali v začetku februarja alfa samica skoti štiri do sedem mladičev. Ti ostanejo v tropu do dveh let.

In late January or early February, the alpha female gives birth to 4-7 pups. They stay in the packs for up to two years.



Navadna arnika
(*Arnica montana*)
Mountain arnica

Zaradi pretiranega nabiranja in gnojenja travnikov postaja čedalje redkejša, zato je na seznamu ogroženih vrst.

Due to excessive harvesting and fertilization of meadows, it is becoming increasingly rare, so it is on the list of endangered species.

Volk je pomembna vrsta pri vzdrževanju populacije jelena. Pleni šibkejša živali, ki so bolj dovzetne za bolezn. Preprečuje, da bi se jeleni preveč namnožili in s tem povzročali škodo v gozdu in na poljih.

The wolf is an essential species in maintaining the deer population. It preys on weak specimens that are more susceptible to disease. It prevents deer from multiplying too much and thus causing damage.

TRAVNIKI

MEADOWS



Gorski apolon
(*Parnassius apollo*)
Mountain apollo

Samice odložijo jajčeca v bližino bele homulice, ki je naslednje leto hrana gosencem.

Females lay eggs near the white stonecrop which is food for caterpillars next year.

Kranjski ovnič
(*Zygaena carniolica*)
Crepuscular burnet



Metulj z obarvanostjo sporoča, da je strupen. V Sloveniji je simbol Društva za proučevanje in ohranjanje metuljev Slovenije.

Coloration on butterfly's wings indicates that it is poisonous. In Slovenia, this particular butterfly is also a symbol of the Association of the Butterflies of Slovenia.



Navadna pogačica
(*Trollius europaeus*)
Globeflower

Raste na vlažnih gorskih travnikih in pašnikih. Spada v skupino zlatičevk in je strupen.

It grows on moist mountain meadows and pastures. It belongs to the Ranunculaceae family and is poisonous.

Osasti pajek
(*Argiope bruennichi*)
Wasp spider



Samice so med največjimi pajki v Sloveniji. Drobni samci so po oploditvi malica za lačno samico.

Females are among the biggest spiders in Slovenia. Tiny males are a snack for a hungry female after fertilization.

KALI IN LUŽE

MOUNTAIN PONDS AND PUDDLES



Jezerski drsalec
(*Gerris lacustris*)
Common pond skater



Telo je pokrito z nezmočljivimi dlavicami. Z dobro razvitimi očmi lahko opazijo plen nad vodo ali pod njo.

The body is covered with waterproof hairs. With well-developed eyes, they can spot prey above or below water.

Hribski urh
(*Bombina variegata*)
Yellow-bellied toad



Ob nevarnosti se upogne in pokaže svarilno obarvan rumeno-črn trebuh. Prepoznamo ga tudi po zenici v obliki srca.

In case of danger, he arches his back and shows a warning yellow-and-black belly. It is also recognized by heart-shaped pupil.



Planinski pupek
(*Mesotriton alpestris*)
Alpine newt

Prezimuje na kopnem. Pomladi sledi paritveno obdobje. Takrat se preseli v vodo in se tam tudi razmnožuje. V vodi lahko ostane vse do jeseni.

It overwinters on land. During mating season in spring, it moves to waters where it reproduces; then it often remains in the water until autumn.

Naravni viri vode so v visokogorju omejeni. Zato številne mlake in kali, ki so jih ljudje izkopal in vzdrževali za napajanje živine, predstavljajo pomemben vir vode in življenjski prostor dvoživkam.

Natural water sources are limited in the highlands. Therefore, many puddles and many mountain puddles are dug out and maintained by humans to provide water for livestock and are now also an essential water source and habitat for amphibians.

BARJA

PEAT BOGS

Okroglostna rosika (*Drosera rotundifolia*) Round-leaved sundew

Mesojedka, ki z lepljivimi dlacicami na listih ulovi žuželko, ki konča kot hranilo za rastlino.

A carnivorous plant with sticky hairs on its leaves catches an insect that becomes a nutrient for the plant.



Navadna rožmarinka (*Andromeda polifolia*) Bog rosemary

Kisla tla, na katerih uspeva, so revna s hranili. Zato živi v sožitju z glivo, ki ji dovaja vodo z minerali, v zameno pa gliva dobi sladkor.

The acidic soils on which it thrives are poor in nutrients. Therefore, it lives in coexistence with the fungus. The fungus supplies it with water and minerals, and in return, the plant provides sugar.



Barjanski spreletavec (*Leucorrhinia dubia*) White-faced darter

Je zelo redka vrsta kačjega pastirja, ki živi samo na visokogorskih barjih.

Therefore, this dragonfly lives only on peat bogs in the mountains and is a rare species.



Šotna barja na Pokljuki in Jelovici so najbolj južno ležeča šotna barja v Evropi. Šotni mahovi ne razpadejo, ampak ogleenijo v šoto. Na vrhu mahovi stalno priraščajo in tako se površina barja dviguje, od tod tudi njihovo ime visoka barja.

Peat bogs on Pokljuka and Jelovica are the southernmost peat bogs in Europe. Peat bogs do not disintegrate but instead carbonise into peat. Mosses constantly grow on top of the bog, resulting in the rise of its surface - hence the name high raised bogs.



Mladoletnica
(Trichoptera)
Caddisfly

Ličinka živi v vodi in si zgradi hišico iz kamenčkov ali rastlinskega materiala.

The larva lives in water and builds a house from pebbles or plant material.



Vidra
(Lutra lutra)
Eurasian otter

Nočno dejavna predstavnik kun večino časa preživi v vodi, kjer lovi ribe.

The night-time active marten spends most of its time in the water, fishing.



Povodni kos
(Cinclus cinclus)
White-throated dipper

Je edina ptica pevka, ki zna plavati. Hrano si išče pod vodo v čistih potokih in rekah.

It is the only songbird that can swim. It seeks food underwater in clean streams and rivers.



Soška postrv
(Salmo marmoratus)
Marble trout

Živi samo v Jadranskem povodju. Ogrožena jo križanje s potočno postrvjo, naseljeno v Soči.

It lives only in the Adriatic basin. It is introduced by crossing with the brown trout colonisation in the Soča.

VISOKOGORSKA JEZERA

ALPINE LAKES

Enodnevnica

(*Ephemera sp.*)

Mayfly

Ko se vodna ličinka prelevi v odraslo enodnevnico, odleti svatbeni let, odloži jajčeca v vodo in pogine.

When the aquatic larva develops into an adult mayfly, it flies the so-called 'wedding flight', lays eggs in the water, and dies shortly after.



Pisanec

(*Phoxinus phoxinus*)

Common minnow

Živi v jatah in se hrani z nevretenčarji. Ob drstitvi je samec po trebuhu in ustih rdeče obarvan.

Schools of fish, as we call fish swimming together, feed on invertebrates. When spawning, males get red coloration on the abdomen and mouth.

Jezerska zlatovčica

(*Salvelinus alpinus*)

Arctic char

To barvito postrv so iz evropskih gorskih jezer naselili v Krnsko, Bohinjsko in Dvojno jezero.

They had settled this colourful trout from European mountain lakes into Krn, Bohinj, and Dvojno Lake.



Gorska jezera so občutljiv ekosistem. Človek lahko s svojimi posegi hitro poruši njegovo ravnovesje. V Dvojnem jezeru že vrsto let poteka izlov vnesene zlatovčice in pisancev, ki so popolnoma spremenili podobo jezera.

Mountain lakes are sensitive ecosystems. Humans can quickly disrupt their balance with our actions. For many years now, people have been trying to eradicate previously-settled goldfinches and common minnows from Dvojno lake, as these two species completely changed the lake environment.



GOZDNA MEJA

TREELINE

Ruševec (*Tetrao tetris*) Black grouse

Ta sorodnik divjega petelina živi nad gozdno mejo, v pasu macesnov in ruševja. Pozimi se združuje v večje ali manjše skupine, ki so včasih ločene tudi po spolu.

This relative of the grouse family lives above the treeline in a belt of larch and pine. They are grouped into larger or smaller groups in winter, sometimes separated by gender.



Dlakavi sleč (*Rhododendron hirsutum*) Hairy alpenrose

Rastlina je dobila ime po resicah na vedno zelenem listu.

The plant is named after the hairs on the evergreen leaf.

Alpski srobot (*Clematis alpina*) Alpine clematis

Ta vrsta zlatičevke cveti od maja do avgusta, ovija se po skalovju in lesnatih rastlinah.

This species of buttercup wraps itself around rocks and woody plants.



Z naraščanjem nadmorske višine se niža temperatura zraka, to pa vpliva na dolžino rastne dobe, ki se vsakih 100 m višine skrajša za en teden.

With the increase in altitude, the temperature drops, which affects the length of the growing season. For every 100 m, the length is shortened for about a week.

VISOKOGORSKI TRAVNIKI

HIGH-MOUNTAIN MEADOWS



Kranjska lilija
(*Lilium carniolicum*)
Carniolan lily

Njeno drugo ime, zlato jabolko, je dobila zaradi zavijanih cvetnih listov.

Its other name, the golden apple, was given to it because of the curled up petals.



Svizec
(*Marmota marmota*)
Alpine marmot

V naše gore so svizce naselili iz centralnih Alp. Njihovo bližino naznanja glasen zvižg.

Marmots were brought to our mountains from the central Alps. A loud whistle indicates they are near.



Gorski čmrlj
(*Bombus monticola*)
Mountain bumblebee

Eden izmed 35 vrst čmrljev v Sloveniji. Vsi čmrlji zgodaj spomladi so matice, saj so one edine, ki prezimijo.

One of the 35 species of bumblebees in Slovenia. All bumblebees in the early spring are queens, because they are the only ones that survive the winter.



Rhellikanova murka
(*Nigritella rhellicani*)
Dark vanilla orchid

Kukavičevka s cvetovi, ki imajo značilen vonj po čokoladi.

A member of the Orchidaceae family with blooms that have a distinctive smell of chocolate.



Alpska možina
(*Eryngium alpinum*)
Alpine eryngo

Kraljica planin je endemit Alp. Poleti kraso zelo redka travišča in grušče blizu gozdne meje.

An endemic is the Queen of the Alps. It is adorned with very rare high-mountain meadows and gravels near the treeline in summer.

SKALOVJE

ROCKS



Belka
(*Lagopus muta*)
Rock ptarmigan

Poleti je perje črno-rjavo grahasto, pozimi pa je - razen kljuna in oči - popolnoma bela. Najbolj je ogrožena, kadar pozimi v gorah ni snega. Takrat je lahek plen.

In summer, its feathers are black-brown speckled, and in winter they are entirely white - save for its beak and eyes. It is most endangered when the mountains aren't snow-capped in winter. Very noticeable, it then becomes an easy prey.



Triglavsko roža
(*Potentilla nitida*)
Triglav rose

V legendi o Zlatorogu ima posebno moč ozdravitve, zato so jo včasih imenovali tudi mogota.

In the legend of the Zlatorog - white goat with golden horns, this flower is said to have unique healing powers, which is why people used to call it 'mogota' (the mighty plant).



Alpska velesa
(*Dryas octopetala*)
Mountain avens

Zaradi blazinaste in pritlikave rasti lahko kljubuje vetru in pomanjkanju vode. Da preraste 1m² površine, potrebuje okoli 100 let.

Due to its cushioning and dwarf growth, it can withstand wind and lack of water. It would take about 100 years for it to overgrow 1m².



Vreme se na teh višinah hitro spreminja. Močan veter in sneg sta pogosta tudi v poletnih mesecih. Zaradi zmrzovanja vode v razpokah je gorski svet zelo krhljiv in nestabilen.

Weather is unpredictable this high up in the mountains. Strong winds and snow are not unusual even in the summer months. Water that seeps into cracks in the stone and freezes there, makes this environment a very brittle and unstable one.

SKALOVJE

ROCKS



Črni gad
(*Vipera berus*)
Common european adder

Pravimo mu tudi živorodni gad. Odrasla samica ne leže jajc, ampak povrže do 15 živih mladičev.

It is also called a live-bearing adder. Instead of laying eggs, the female lays up to 15 live offspring.

Planinski močerad
(*Salamandra atra*)
Alpine salamander

Na pomanjkanje vode v apnenčastih gorah se je prilagodil z živorodnostjo.

It adapted to the lack of water in limestone mountains by becoming viviparous.



Planika
(*Leontopodium alpinum*)
Edelweiss

Zaradi rumenih cvetov je njeno drugo ime očnica. Belkaste dlaci jo ščitijo pred izgubo toplote in varujejo pred izhlapevanjem.

Because of its yellow flowers, its other name is an eye socket. Whitish hairs protect it from heat loss and evaporation.



Planinski močerad in gad sta se na življenje visoko v gorah prilagodila s črno obarvanostjo. Tako vsrkata več sončne toplote, kar jima pomaga preživeti v gorskih razmerah.

The alpine salamander and adder adapted to life in the mountains with their black colouration. As such, they absorb more heat from the sun, which helps them survive harsh mountain conditions.

MELIŠČA

SCREES



Alpska madronščica
(*Linaria alpina*)
Alpine toadflax

Z dolgimi razvejanimi koreninami je zasidrana v nestabilno podlago.

With long branched roots, it is anchored to the unstable base.



Kozorog
(*Capra ibex*)
Alpine ibex

Rogove imata oba spola, vendar so pri kozlu veliko daljši in močnejši.

Horns are present in both sexes, but they grow much longer and more robust in male goats.



Sternbergov klinček
(*Dianthus sternbergerii*)
Sternberg's pink

Njen dišeč nektar privablja žuželke. Klinčnice radi obiskujejo metulji.

Its fragrant nectar attracts many pollinators. Flowers of the Caryophyllaceae family are loved by butterflies.



Gams
(*Rupicapra rupicapra*)
Chamois

Spretno pleza in skače po visokogorskem svetu, ki ga naseljuje že od ledenih dob.

It skilfully climbs and jumps the high mountain ranges, which have been its habitat since the Ice Ages.

STENE

ROCK WALLS



Zoisova zvončica
(*Campanula zoysii*)
Zois' bellflower

Je endemit Julijskih Alp. Da žuželke pridejo do medicine, morajo v cvet narediti luknjico.

It is endemic to the Julian Alps. Insects need to make a hole in the flower to get to the nectar.



Planinski hudournik
(*Tachymarptis melba*)
Alpine swift

Zaradi naprej obrnjenih prstov pristaja izključno le v stenah.

Due to forward-facing toes, it lands exclusively in rock walls.



Avrikelj
(*Primula auricula*)
Auricula

Znanilka pomladi v gorah ima mesnate liste, ki zadržujejo vodo.

The harbinger of spring in the mountains has fleshy leaves that can hold water.

Najvišji grebeni se vzpenjo nad 2000 m visoko nad morjem. S svojimi strmimi in prepadnimi stenami so težko dostopni. Njihova oblika je odvisna od geološke sestave in zunanjih preoblikovalnih dejavnikov. Nekateri so ostri kot britev, na drugih pa se lahko najde nekaj prostora za stezico.

The highest mountain ridges in the Triglav National Park are over 2000 m high. With their steep and precipitous walls, these mountains are not easily accessible. The shape of the peak depends on the geological structure and external factors. Some ridges are serrated, while others willingly accommodate narrow paths.

VRHOVI PEAKS

Planinski orel (*Aquila chrysaetos*) Golden eagle

Večino življenja preživi v zraku nad vrhovi gora. Gnezdi na skalnih policah in pleni različne živali.

It spends most of its life in the air above mountain peaks. It nests on rock shelves and preys on various animals.



Planinska kavka (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*) Alpine chough

Črn vran visokogorja je dober letalec. Brez težav leti v močnem vetru.

The black alpine crow is a good aviator. It flies in strong winds without any problems.



Triglavsko neboglasnica (*Eritrichium nanum*) King of the Alps

Z blazinasto prtično rastjo, razvejanimi koreninami in dlakavostjo je prilagojena na gorske razmere.

It adapted to harsh mountain conditions by cushion growth, branched roots and hairiness.



Triglavski svišč (*Gentiana triglavensis*) Triglav gentian

Prvič so ga našli na pobočjih pod Triglavom in po njem je rastlina dobila ime. Cveti poleti v kupčkih po več cvetov.

It was first found on the slopes below Triglav, and the plant was named after him. It blooms in summer in clusters of several flowers.



Ker je v višjih legah vegetacija redka in je površje večinoma golo, so kraške oblike lepo vidne. Oblikuje ga voda, ki skozi sisteme razpok hitro ponikne v podzemni labirint brezen in jam. Visokogorski kras je v suhih obdobjih leta puščava brez kapljice vode.

Because the vegetation is sparse and the surface is mostly bare on higher altitudes, many karst forms can be observed. They are formed by water, which rapidly sinks into an underground labyrinth of caves and chasms through systems of cracks on the surface. During dry seasons, high mountain karst is a desert without water.



NASELJA

SETTLEMENTS

Kuna belica
(*Martes foina*)
Beech marten

Vezana je na bližino človeških bivališč. Prehranjuje se s sesalci, pticami, mrhovino, žuželkami, jajci, žabami in rastlinami.

It is tied to the proximity of human dwellings. Its diet includes mammals, birds, carrion, insects, eggs, frogs, and plants.



Krokar
(*Corvus corax*)
Common raven

Samci in samice vse življenje ostanejo v paru. Je zelo inteligentna ptica.

Males and females remain in pairs all their lives. It is a very intelligent bird.



Taščica
(*Erithacus rubecula*)
European robin

Je samotarka. Za svoje ozemlje se tudi spopade. Hrani se z žuželkami, pajkovci in jagodičevjem.

It is a solitary animal. If needed, it will fight for its territory. It feeds on insects, arachnids, and berries.

Navadna lisica
(*Vulpes vulpes*)
Red fox

Z značilnim lisičjim skokom lovi glodavce. Odžene se visoko v zrak, pri doskoku pa zgrabi plen s sprednjimi šapami.

It hunts rodents with distinctive fox jump. It leaps high into the air and then grabs the prey with its front paws as it lands.



Ena od posledic razvoja človeka je širjenje urbanega okolja ter s tem odvzem življenjskega prostora drugim vrstam. Nekatere živali so se na nove razmere prilagodile ter izkoristile lažje dostopen vir hrane, druge pa so tu našle začasna bivališča.

One of the consequences of human development is expanding the urban environment and thus the deprivation of habitat for other species. Some animals have adapted to the new situation and made use of an easily-accessed food source, while others only found a temporary shelter there.

ENO Z NARAVO

ONE WITH NATURE

TRIGLAVSKI NARODNI PARK TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK

Vaša pot v Triglavskem narodnem parku naj bo pot, ki se je boste z veseljem spominjali. Naj bo razlog, da se boste v park vedno znova vračali in domov odhajali z novo zgodbo. Le-ta naj bo enkratna in neponovljiva.

We hope that the paths you take in Triglav National Park will leave you with lasting memories and encourage you to come back again, for another story, just as exciting and unique as this one.

SPOZNAVAJ, OBČUDUJ, SPOŠTUJ EXPLORE, ADMIRE, RESPECT

Če si dovolimo, da nas nagovori, če smo dovolj radovedni, da jo spoznamo, ni nobenega dvoma, da nas bo prevzela in navdušila. In nikoli več se ne bomo vprašali, zakaj jo je potrebno varovati.

If we open our hearts and are curious enough to explore it, we will be amazed and impressed. And we will never again have to ask ourselves why nature needs to be protected.

NAJ VAS NARAVA ZAPELJE
MOVED BY NATURE



Nacrtuj
Make a plan



Parking in Triglav National Park and enjoy the nature

P+R

Kakšno bo tvoj ogljikov odtis?
What is your carbon footprint?



Odnosi le kipe spomine
Take nothing except for memories



Spodaj se
Let yourself rest



Za seboj puščaj le stopinje
Leave only footprints behind



Spoznavaj, Občuduj, Spoštuj
Experience, Admire, Respect



Risbe Jurija Mikuletiča nam pomagajo doživljati naravo v vsej njeni veličini. Njegov občutljiv čopič natančno ujame cvetje, drevesa, žuželke, ribe, ptice, dvoživke ter male in velike sesalce - take, ki jih lahko opazimo, in take, ki opazujejo nas, ko občudujemo njihovo domovanje - različne habitate narodnega parka.

Jurij Mikuletič's drawings help us experience nature in all its grandeur. His delicate brush accurately captures flowers, trees, insects, fish, birds, amphibians, and small and large mammals - the ones we can observe and the ones we can observe and the ones that observe us, as we admire their homes - the various habitats of the national park.

