

**LEGENDA - LEGEND**

- AVTOCESTA  
MOTORWAY
- GLAVNA TRANZITNA CESTA  
LONG DISTANCE TRAFFIC ROAD
- GLAVNA CESTA  
MAIN ROAD
- POVEZIVALNA CESTA  
CONNECTING ROAD
- LOKALNA CESTA  
SECONDARY ROAD
- KOLVOZ, STEZA  
CARRIAGE ROAD, FOOTPATH
- ŽELEZNIŠKA PROGA  
RAILWAY LINE
- DRŽAVNA MEJA  
STATE BORDER
- MEJA KRAJINSKEGA PARKA  
BORDER OF NATURE PARK
- MEJA NARAVNEGA REZERVATA  
BORDER OF NATURE RESERVE
- CERKVA, KAPELA  
CHURCH, CHAPEL
- PODZEMNA JAMA, BRAZNO  
CAVE, ABYSS
- TURISTIČNE INFORMACIJE  
TOURIST INFORMATION
- NAZLEDNA TOČKA  
VIEW POINT

**TEMATSKÉ PÓTI - THEMATIC TRAILS**

- 1 STEZA  
TRAIL
- 2 BIKLA  
BIKE TRAIL
- 3 KIKOŠ  
KIKOŠ TRAIL
- 4 VERTIKALA  
VERTIKALA TRAIL
- 5 STEZA PRIJATELSTVA  
THE FRIENDSHIP TRAIL
- 6 KOLESARSKA STEZA IN PEŠPOT PO TRASI OPUŠČENE ŽELEZNIŠKE PROGE  
BIKE TRAIL AND FOOTPATH ALONG ABANDONED RAILWAY ROUTE
- 7 POT ALPE-ADRIJA  
ALPE-ADRIA TRAIL
- 8 SLAVNIK  
SLAVNIK
- 9 NARAVOSLOVNO ZGODOVINSKA UČNA POT HRPELJE  
EDUCATIONAL TRAIL OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF HRPELJE
- 10 SPOMINSKA TROVRSKA KROŽNA POT  
THE MEMORIAL CIRCULAR TRAIL
- 11 GRANČARSKA POT  
GRANČARSKA TRAIL
- 12 POVEZOVALNE PÓTI BEKA - MIHELE - KLANEC  
BEKA - MIHELE - KLANEC CONNECTING TRAILS
- 13 BEKA POT  
THE BEKA TRAIL

MERIL / SCALE 1 : 20 000



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**Krajski park Beka**  
Beka Landscape park

Svet med krasom in morjem / pregledna karta  
The land between the karst and the sea / overview map

# Krajinski park

## Landscape Park



## Gozd

### Forest

**S** Krajinski park Beka, s površino 265 hektarjev, leži na severozahodnem robu Petrinjskega krasa. Obsega sotesko Glinščice, dolino potoka Griža, travnike in gozdove okoli vasi Beka ter kontaktni kras z jamami pod Beko in Ocizlo.

**E** The Beka Landscape Park is extending over 265 hectares on the northwestern edge of Petrinjski kras. The park encompasses the gorge of the Glinščica river, the valley of the Griža stream, meadows and forests surrounding the settlement of Beka, as well as contact karst with caves below the settlements of Beka and Ocizla.



**S** Gozd danes prekriva večji del krajinskega parka. Na flišnih tleh je najštevilčnejši hrast graden (*Quercus petraea*), sledijo bukev (*Fagus sylvatica*), cer (*Quercus cerris*) in beli gaber (*Carpinus betulus*). V manjšem obsegu je prisoten maklen (*Acer campestre*), gorski javor (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), pravi kostanj (*Castanea sativa*) in divja češnja (*Prunus avium*).

**E** Today, forest covers the majority of the Landscape Park. On the flysch soils, the most abundant oak is sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), followed by beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), and common hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). To a lesser extent, field maple (*Acer campestre*), sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) are also present.

**S** Na vododržnih flišnih kamninah se je razvila mreža površinsko tekočih voda. Glinščica in njen levi pritok Griža sta oblikovala razgiban rečni relief. Globoka dolina Glinščice, ponekod prava soteska, je razčlenjena s strmimi grapami stranskih pritokov.

**E** Water-retentive flysch rocks serve as the basis for a network of surface-flowing water. Glinščica and Griža, its left tributary, have formed a diverse river relief. The deep valley or, in some parts, a real gorge of the Glinščica River is incised by steep ravines of side tributaries.



V zeliščni plasti uspevajo nekatere zavarovane vrste rastlin (navadni pasji zob – *Erythronium dens-canis*).

Some protected plant species, such as dog's tooth violet (*Erythronium dens-canis*), thrive in the herbaceous layer.

**S** Pusta in strma kamnita apnenčasta pobočja nad levim bregom potoka Griža in deloma nad desnim bregom Glinščice so porasla z vrzelastim gozdom puhastega hrasta (*Quercus pubescens*), črnega gabra (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) in malega jesena (*Fraxinus ornus*).

**E** The bare and steep limestone slopes above the left bank of the Griža stream and partly above the right bank of the Glinščica are covered with a patchy forest of downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*), hop hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*), and manna ash (*Fraxinus ornus*).

**S** Razgibano površje je podlaga za raznolika življenjska okolja z veliko biotsko pestrostjo.

Po dolini Glinščice, edinem naravnem prehodu od morja v notranjost dežele, so v preteklosti potekale pomembne prometne poti.

**E** The variability of the terrain provides diverse living environments with a large biodiversity.

In the past, important transport routes have been passing through the valley of the Glinščica River, the only natural passage from the sea towards the inland areas.



# Suha travišča

## Dry grasslands

**S** Vzhodna submediteranska suha travišča združujejo različne tipe travišč, ki uspevajo na apnenčasti in flišni podlagi. So eno najbogatejših in obenem najbolj ogroženih življenjskih okolij v Evropi. Zaradi opuščanja tradicionalne kmetijske dejavnosti, paše in občasne košnje se zaraščajo. Ohranjena so v bližini naselaj Mihele in Beka.

**E** Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands combine different types of grasslands that thrive on a limestone and flysch soils. They are one of the and at the same time endangered living environments in Europe. Grasslands are being overgrown due to the abandonment of traditional agricultural activity, grazing, and occasional mowing. They are preserved near the settlements of Mihele and Beka.



## Voda

### Water

**S** Površinski vodni tokovi se zbirajo v dolini Glinščice, dolini njenega levega pritoka Griža in zaprti ponorni kotanji z imenom Korošca.

Glinščica izvira v bližini vasi Klanec, kjer se potočka iz dveh izvirov združita v en sam tok. Sprva miren in počasen potok se ob vstopu v ozko dolino povsem spremeni. V sosedlju kaskad, slapičev in tolmunov si Glinščica utira pot preko odpornejših plasti apnenčevega peščenjaka.

Glinščica ima izrazit hudourniški značaj. Ob večjih padavinah njen pretok hitro naraste na nekaj kubičnih metrov na sekundo.

**E** Surface watercourses converge in the valley of the Glinščica, in the valley of its left tributary Griža, and in the relief depression called Korošca.

The Glinščica stream originates near the settlement of Klanec, where two smaller streams from both springs merge into a single stream. The initially calm and gentle stream changes completely upon entering the narrow valley. In a sequence of cascades, waterfalls, and pools, the Glinščica stream carves its way through the more resistant layers of limestone sandstone.

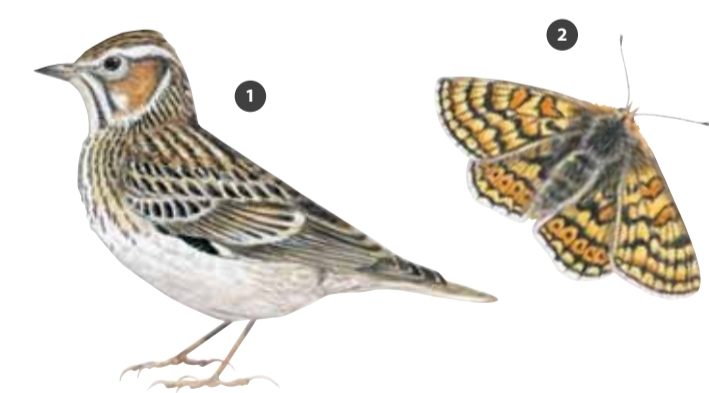
The Glinščica stream has a distinctly torrential character. During heavy rainfall, its flow quickly increases to several cubic meters per second.

**S** Predstavljajo varovan habitatni tip z izjemno pestrostjo kukavičevk, metuljev in ptic, med katerimi so kvalifikacijske vrste na območju Natura 2000 Kras:

- 1 / hribski škrijanec (*Lullula arborea*),
- 2 / travniški postavnež (*Euphydryas aurinia*),
- 3 / jadranska smrdljiva kukavica (*Himantoglossum adriaticum*).

**E** They represent a protected type of habitat with an exceptional diversity of orchids, butterfly and bird species, which include the qualifying species in the Natura 2000 Karst area:

- 1 / woodlark (*Lullula arborea*),
- 2 / marsh fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*),
- 3 / Adriatic lizard orchid (*Himantoglossum adriaticum*).



Vse v Sloveniji domorodne vrste kukavičevk (orhide) so zavarovane. All native orchid species growing in Slovenia are protected.

# Kontaktni kras

## Contact Karst

**S** Pod Beko in Ocizlo, na območju stika med apnencem in flišem, je nastal značilen primer kontaktnega krasa.

Štirje potoki, ki ponikajo v dnu plitve podolgovate kotanje Korošca, so izoblikovali sistem podzemnih jam.

Ocizeljska jama, Blažev spodmol, Maletova jama, Miškotova jama in Jurjeva jama v Lokah so pod zemljo povezani in jih dojemamo kot enoten Beško-Ocizeljski jamski sistem. Splet podzemnih rovojev je dolg več kot 5,7 km.

**E** A typical example of contact karst was formed below Beka and Ocizla, in the area where limestone and flysch meet.

The four streams that sink into the bottom of the shallow, elongated basin of the relief depression of Korošca have formed a system of underground caves.

The Ocizeljska jama cave, Blaž's rock shelter, Maletova jama cave, Miškotova jama cave and Jurjeva jama cave in Loke are connected underground and are considered to be part of the Beka-Ocizla cave system. The network of underground passages is over 5.7 kilometres long.



Maletova jama s slapom  
Maletova jama cave with waterfall



Naravni most pred vhomom v Miškotovo jamo  
Natural bridge at the entrance to Miškotova jama cave

**S** Rak koščeneč (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) je pokazatelj neonesnažene vode. Je nočno aktivna žival. Hrani se z vodnimi nevretenčarji in rastlinskimi ostanke.

**E** The presence of white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) is an indicator of unpolluted water. The crayfish is a nocturnal animal that feeds on aquatic invertebrates and plant debris.

**E** Water from the Maletova jama cave and Jurjeva jama cave in Loke flows underground into Miškotova jama cave, which, along with Ocizeljska jama cave, is the main outlet from the cave system. Underground, water flows simultaneously at different levels and mostly drains into the main springs of Boljunec or Bagnoli della Rosandra (Italy).

# Človek

## Human

**S** Dolina Glinščice predstavlja naravni prehod med Krasom in morjem – zaradi česar je krajinski park Beka bogat tudi s kulturno dediščino. Od tod je znano prazgodovinsko gradišče na Malem Krasu ter kar tri srednjeveške utrbe: Tabor nad Botačem, Lorencon in Punjert.

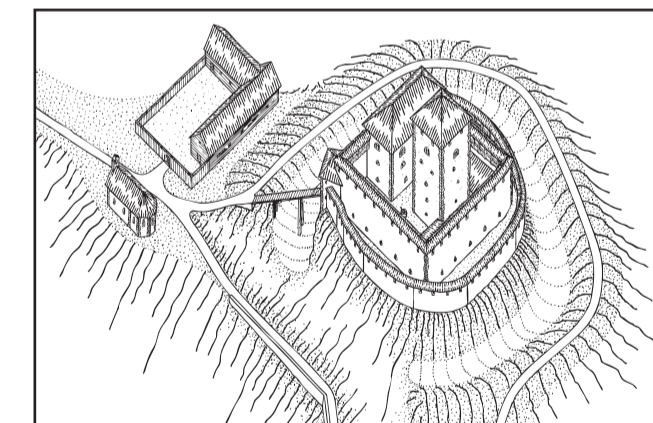
**E** The valley of the Glinščica river represents a natural passage between the karst and the sea, which is why the Beka Landscape Park is also an area rich in cultural heritage. The prehistoric fort at the Mali Kras hill, as well as no less than three medieval forts (Tabor nad Botačem, Lorencon and Punjert) are located in the park.



Ostanki utrbe Tabora Draga (foto: Mirjam Gorkic, 1993)  
Remains of the ruins the Draški tabor fortress

**S** Tabor nad Botačem (Draški tabor) je postavljen na težko dostopnem skalnem robu nad desnim bregom Glinščice, južno od vasice Draga. Tekom 15. in 16. stoletja je služil bližnjim vasem kot zatočišče pred Turki. V pisnih virih se v času beneško-habsburških vojn, v 16. in 17. stoletju, omenja kot grad.

**E** Tabor nad Botačem (Draški tabor) is located on a difficult-to-access rock edge overlooking the right bank of the Glinščica river, to the south of the settlement of Draga. In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, inhabitants of nearby settlements used it as a refuge from the Turks. Written sources from the time of Venetian-Habsburg wars (in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century) mention it as a castle.



Poskus rekonstrukcije gradu Lorencon in cerkve sv. Lovrenca  
An attempt of reconstruction of Lorencon Castle and St Lawrence church (I. Sapač, 2011, 320)

**S** Lorencon (Vinchimberg, Vikumberg, Žerjalski vrh) stoji na naravno zavarovani vzpetini na levem bregu Glinščice, severozahodno od vasi Beka. V srednjem veku je bil skalnat pomol tik nad sotočjem Glinščice in Griže izkoriščen za gradnjo močne utrbe z obrambnim jarkom. Iz pisnih virov je znano, da je bil grad pozidan sredi 13. stoletja ob pomembni prometni poti po dolini Glinščice s Krasa proti morju in Trstu. V drugi polovici 14. stoletja je grad že propadel.

**E** Lorencon (Vinchimberg, Vikumberg, Žerjalski vrh) is located on a naturally protected hill on the left bank of the Glinščica river, northwest of the settlement of Beka. In the Middle Ages, the rocky pier directly above the confluence of Glinščica and Griža was used to build a strong fortress with a defensive moat. Written sources report that the castle was built in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century along an important traffic route leading through the valley of the Glinščica river, from the karst towards the sea and Trieste. By the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, however, the castle had already collapsed.