KRAJINSKI PARK BEKA

Zavarovano območje narave
Nature protected area

Krajinski park Beka obsega sotesko Glinščice z dolino Griže, ponornimi jamami in arheološkimi lokalitetami Lorencon in grad nad Botačem. Ustanovljen je bil l. 1992.

The Beka Landscape Park encompasses the gorge of the Glinščica and the valley of Griža, sinkhole caves and the archaeological sites of Lorencon and Tabor above Botač. The park was established in 1992.

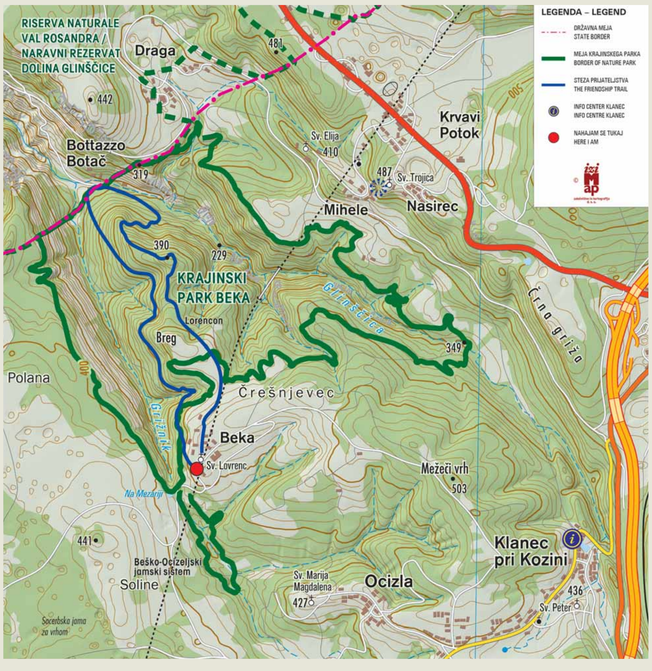
Pot prijateljstva
The Trail of friendship

Pot prijateljstva nas vodi čez travnike pri Beki in nato zlagoma preide v strnjen gozd. Preko strmih pobočij se spusti do Botača (državna meja z Italijo), kjer dosežemo Glinščico.

Glinščica s pritoki je v flišnih kamninah oblikovala izjemno razgibano površje, ki ustvarja raznolike habitate za številne, tudi ogrožene in zavarovane rastlinske in živalske vrste. Gre za prostor izjemne naravne in kulturne vrednosti, ki nam v vsakem letnem času nam ponuja drugačno doživetje …

The "Trail of friendship" leads us across the meadows at Beka before gradually entering dense forest. The steep slopes then descend towards Botač, on the state border with Italy, and finally reach the Glinščica stream.

The Glinščica stream and its tributaries have carved a highly diverse landscape in flysch rocks, creating habitats for numerous species, including endangered and protected plants and animals. This area is of extraordinary natural and cultural value, offering a unique experience in every season.



Podatki o poti

Dolžina: 2,8 km od Beke do Botača

Višinska razlika: 237 m

Lahko je krožna pot. Začetek na Beki pri »karavli«, spust po strmejši atraktivni poti do Botača, vračanje po položnejši poti do Beke k cerkvi sv. Lovrenca.

Information about the trail

Length: 2.8 km from Beka to Botač

Altitude difference: 237 m

The trail can be taken as a circular route. Start at Beka near the old military barracks, descend along the steeper yet more scenic path towards Botač, and return via the gentler slope leading back to Beka and the church – Cerkev sv. Lovrenca.

OPOZORILO
WARNING

Na strmejših odsekih je pot ob mokrem vremenu, še posebej jeseni, ko na tleh leži odpadlo listje, lahko spolzka.

Steeper sections of the trail may become slippery in wet weather, particularly in autumn when fallen leaves cover the ground.

Kaj lahko storim za ohranjanje krajinskega parka

- Uporabljam označene poti - hoja izven poti povzroča erozijo in škoduje rastlinam.
- Odnesem le spomine in fotografije, naravo pustim nedotaknjeno – ohranja se naravno ravnovesje.
- Ne vznemirjam živali – opazujem v tišini, ne spreminjam njihovega življenjskega okolja.

How to Help Preserve the Landscape Park

- Stay on marked paths – Walking off-trail can cause soil erosion and damage sensitive plants.
- Take only memories and photos – Leave everything as you found it to protect the natural balance.
- Respect wildlife – Observe animals quietly without disturbing their habitats.

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Travniki pri Beki / Meadows near Beka

Zaradi izjemne biotske pestrosti so Vzhodna sub-mediteranska suha travišča uvrščena med habitatne tipe, ki jih varujemo v okviru območja Natura 2000 Kras. Negnojeni in pozno košeni travniki na flišu, na uravnanem slemenu med Glinščico in Grižo, so pomembna rastišča kukavičevk.

Due to their exceptional biodiversity, the Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands are designated as protected habitat types within the Natura 2000 Karst area. The unfertilised plains on the flysch rock, located on the flattened ridge between the valley of Glinščica and the valley of Griža, are mowed late in the season and act as important orchid sites.

Navadna kukavica
Green-winged orchid
(*Orchis morio*)

apr. – jun. / Apr. – Jun.

Piramidasti pilovec
Pyramidal orchid
(*Anacamptis pyramidalis*)

jun. – jul. / Jun. – Jul.

Pikastocvetna kukavica
Burnt-tip orchid
(*Neotinea ustulata*)

maj – avg. / May – Aug.

Zavita škrbica
Autumn lady's tresses
(*Spiranthes spiralis*)

sept. – okt. / Sept. - Oct.

V mozaični krajini z mejicami najdemo veliko raznovrstnost in gostoto žuželk, ki so v toplem delu leta hrana pticam in netopirjem.

Ker so vezani na sezonsko razpoložljivost plena, se na začetku jeseni odpravijo na prezimovanje: ptice v Afriko, netopirji v jame.

In a mosaic landscape with hedgerows, there is a high diversity and abundance of insects, which provide essential food for birds and bats during the warmer months.

Because they depend on the seasonal availability of their prey, these species adopt different overwintering strategies: birds migrate to Africa, whereas bats retreat to caves.

1 / Manjše vrste netopirjev (npr. mali podkovnjak (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)) se v mejicah prehranjujejo in jih uporabljajo za letalne poti – ob njih se zvečer odpravljajo iz svojih zatočišč na prehranjevališča in ob zori spet nazaj.

2 / Smrdokavra (*Upupa epops*) z dolgim kljunom globoko v tleh išče bramorje, murne in ličinke žuželk.

3 / Podhujka (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) je nočno dejavna ptica, ki v letu lovi nočne metulje.

4 / Ponoči lovi tudi **veliki skovik** (*Otus scops*). S preže opazuje plen (kobilice, hrošče) in ga ujame na tleh ali na vegetaciji.

5 / Na podoben način **rjavi srakoper** (*Lanius collurio*) podnevi pleni žuželke (kobilice, metulje, hrošče) in majhne vretenčarje (kuščarje, ptiče, glodavce).

1 / Smaller bat species, such as the lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), forage in hedgerows and use them as flight corridors - following these natural lines in the evening when leaving their roosts for feeding grounds and returning along them again at dawn.

2 / The Eurasian hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) uses its long beak to probe deep into the soil for mole crickets, true crickets, and insect larvae.

3 / The European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) is a nocturnal bird that hunts moths in flight.

4 / The Eurasian scops owl (*Otus scops*) is another night-time hunter; it watches for prey such as grasshoppers and bugs, which it captures on the ground or in surrounding vegetation.

5 / Similarly, **the red-backed shrike** (*Lanius collurio*) hunts during the day, preying on insects - grasshoppers, butterflies, and beetles as well as small vertebrates such as lizards, birds, and rodents.

KRAJINSKI PARK BEKA

Gozd / Forest

Hrast graden (*Quercus petraea*), prevladujoča vrsta, je vir hrane in življenjski prostor številnim prebivalcem gozda. Spomladi odženejo mladi listi in cvetovi. Z listi se hranijo gosenice modrega hrastarja (*Favonius quercus*), odrasli metulji sesajo medeno roso, ki jo izločajo listne uši. Ko hrast jeseni odvrže liste, se visoko v krošnji pokažejo polzajedalski grmički navadnega ohmelja (*Loranthus europaeus*).

Na grobem, plitvo razpokanem lubju starih dreves se razraščajo mahovi in lišaji, ki živalim nudijo material za gnezdenje, hrano in zavetje. V drevesnem duplu si plavček (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) ureja gnezdo iz bilk in mahu. Spomladi in poleti se hrani z žuželkami, njihovimi ličinkami in pajki, pozimi s semeni in plodovi.

The sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), the dominant species in the forest, provides food and habitat for a variety of organisms. In spring, young leaves and flowers emerge. Caterpillars of the purple hairstreak (*Favonius quercus*) feed on leaves, while adult butterflies sip honeydew secreted by aphids. In autumn, after the oaks shed their leaves, semi-parasitic yellow mistletoe (*Loranthus europaeus*) becomes visible high in the tree canopy.

Mosses and lichens grow on the rough, shallowly fissured bark of old trees, providing animals with nesting material, food, and shelter. In tree hollows, the Eurasian blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) builds its nest using grass blades and moss. During spring and summer, it feeds on insects, their larvae, and spiders, while in winter it switches to seeds and fruits.

Hrast graden
Sessile oak
(*Quercus petrae*)

Navadno ohmelje
Yellow mistletoe
(*Loranthus europaeus*)

Modri hrastar
Purple hairstreak
(*Favonius quercus*)

Gosenica modrega hrastarja
Caterpillar of the purple hairstreak

Plavček
Eurasian blue tit
(*Cyanistes caeruleus*)

Občasno počivališče lesne sove (*Strix aluco*) visoko v krošnji izdajajo njeni izbljuvki na gozdnih tleh. So skupek dlake in kosti – neprebavljenih ostankov uplenjenih glodavcev in majhnih ptic. Med njimi je pogosto rumenogrla miš (*Apodemus flavicollis*), ki v mraku in ponoči nabira semena in plodove. V gozdnih lužah hribski urh (*Bombina variegata*) spomladi odloži mrest. Zimo preživi pod odmrlim lesom ali med koreninami dreves. Šoja (*Garrulus glandarius*) jeseni nabira velike količine želoda in ga skriva v gozdna tla. Pozabljeni želodi spomladi vzklijejo in nekateri zrastejo v hrastova drevesa.

The occasional refuge of the tawny owl (*Strix aluco*) high in the canopy is revealed by owl pellets scattered on the forest floor. Owl pellets are clusters of hair and bones – the undigested remains of rodents and small birds that have been preyed upon. These often include the yellow-necked mouse (*Apodemus flavicollis*), which gathers seeds and fruits at dusk and during the night. In summer, the yellow-bellied toad (*Bombina variegata*) lays its eggs in forest ponds and spends the winter hidden beneath dead wood or among tree roots. In autumn, the Eurasian jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) collects large amounts of acorns and buries them in the soil. Forgotten acorns germinate in spring, and some eventually grow into oak trees.

Lesna sova
Tawny owl
(*Strix aluco*)

Rumenogrla miš
Yellow-necked mouse
(*Apodemus flavicollis*)

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

Šoja
Eurasian jay
(*Garrulus glandarius*)

KRAJINSKI PARK BEKA

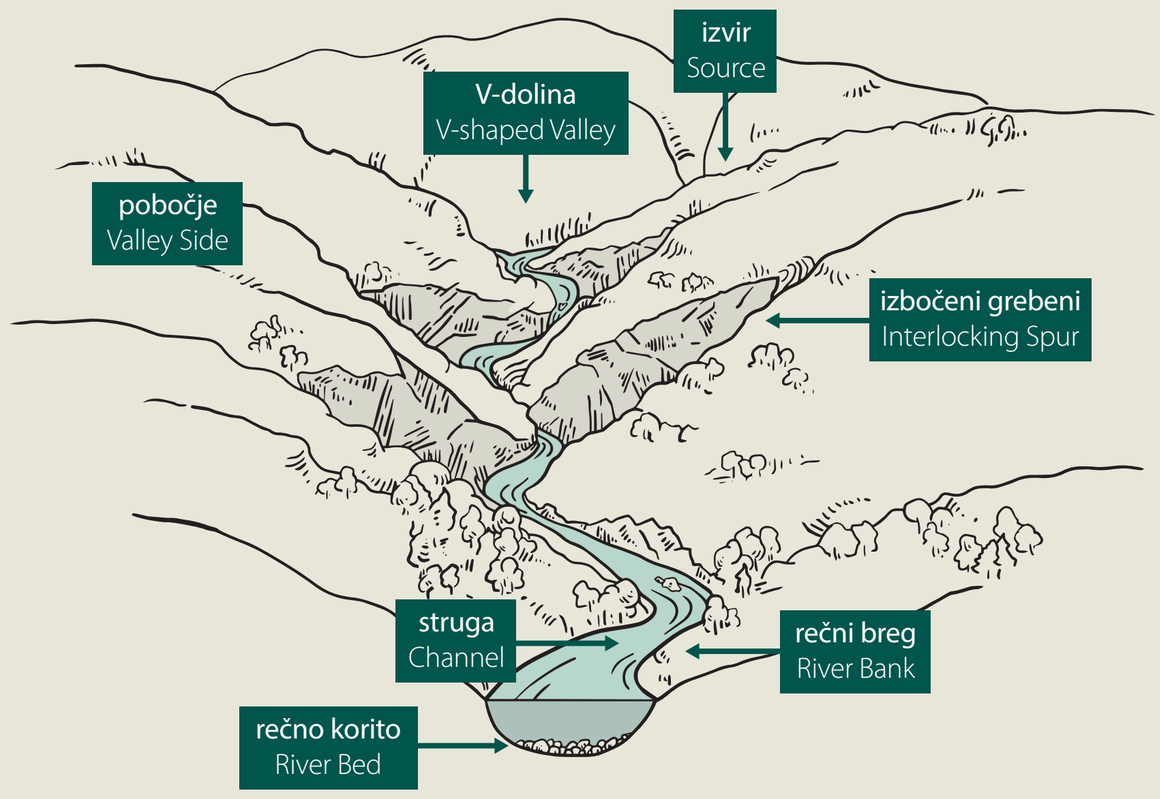
Dolina Glinščice / The Glinščica Valley

Glinščica izvira v bližini vasi Klanec pri Kozini. Skupaj z levim pritokom Grižo je v mehkih flišnih kamninah oblikovala rečni (fluvialni) relief z globokimi dolinami in vmesnimi slemeni.

Globoko vrezana dolina Glinščice ima prerez v obliki črke V, kar je značilno za doline, ki nastanejo z erozijo tekoče vode. Kljub strmemu naklonu struga vodotoka vijuga, saj sledi geološki zgradbi območja. Ob pobočjih se izmenjujejo izbočeni grebeni in zajede z navpičnimi, mestoma prepadnimi stenami.

The Glinščica stream originates near the village of Klanec pri Kozini. Together with its left tributary Griža, the stream formed a fluvial relief with deep valleys and intervening ridges in soft flysch rocks.

The deeply incised valley of Glinščica has a V-shaped cross-section, typical of valleys formed by river erosion. Despite the steep gradient, the stream meanders, following the geological structure of the area. Along the slopes, interlocking spurs alternate with vertical, sometimes precipitous walls.



V osrednjem delu krajinskega parka se dolina zoži v sotesko, kjer se navpične stene spuščajo neposredno proti strugi.

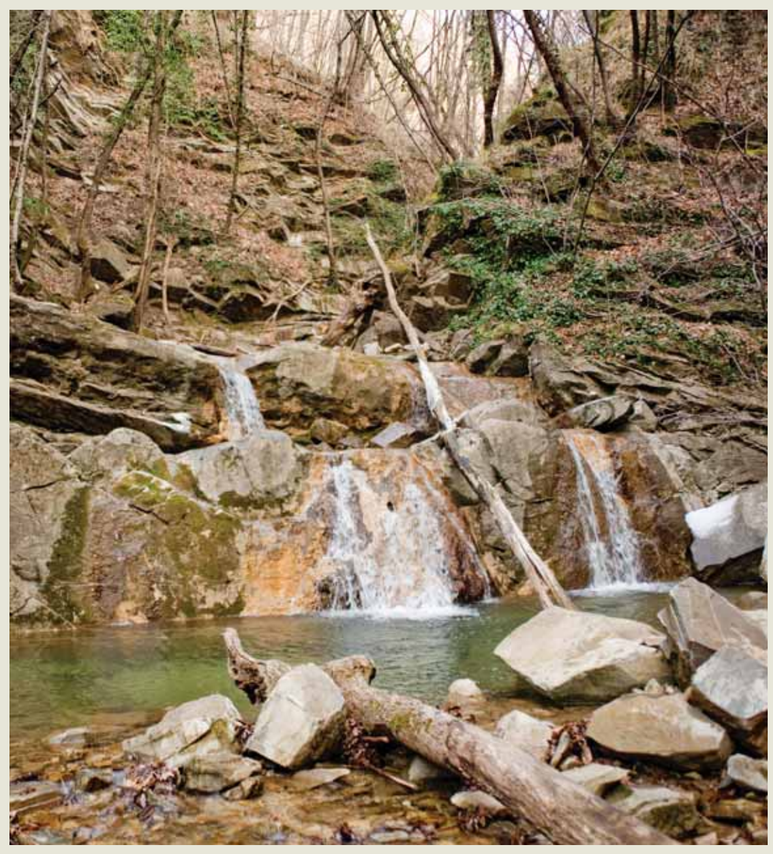
In the central part of the landscape park, the valley narrows into a gorge, where vertical walls drop directly to the stream bed.

Kaj se dogaja v soteski Glinščice?

- Prevladuje globinska erozija – vodotok se vrezuje predvsem v globino.
- Nestabilna pobočja plazijo, pod stenami se kopičijo veliki odlomljeni kosi peščenjaka.
- Odpornejše plasti peščenjaka ustvarjajo naravne stopnje in pregrade, čez katere pada voda v slapovih in skokih ter zastaja v tolmunih.

What is happening in the Glinščica gorge?

- Vertical erosion dominates – the watercourse cuts mainly into the depth.
- Unstable slopes are prone to landslides; large detached sandstone blocks accumulate at the base of the walls.
- More resistant sandstone layers form natural steps and barriers creating waterfalls cascades and pools where water stagnates.



Glinščica ima izrazit hudourniški značaj. V sušnih obdobjih je skoraj suha, voda se izgubi med bloki peščenjaka. Ob večjih padavinah pretok hitro naraste na nekaj kubičnih metrov na sekundo. Stranski pritoki so večinoma le občasni.

The Glinščica stream has a distinctly torrential character. During dry periods, it is almost dry as water seeps away between sandstone blocks. During heavy rainfall, discharge rapidly rises to several cubic meters per second. Side tributaries are mostly only temporary.