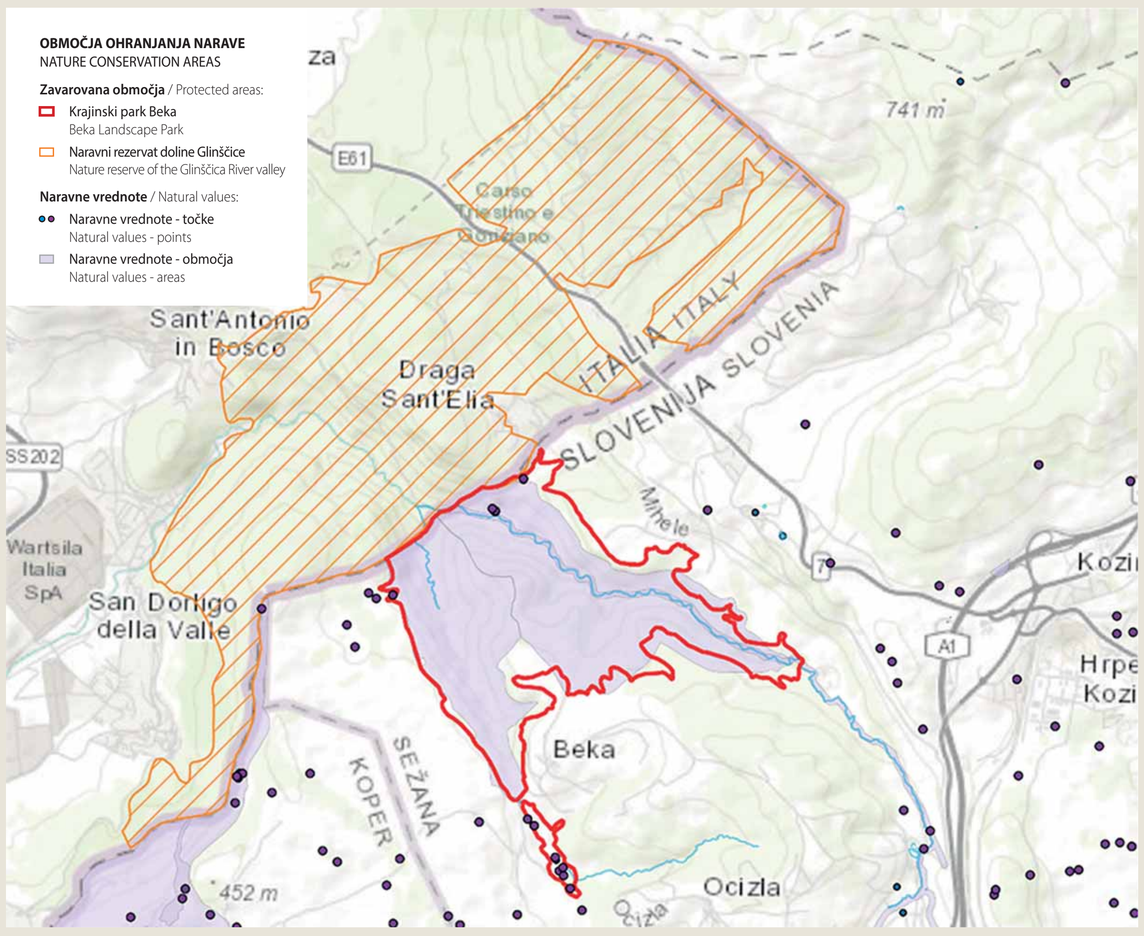
ZAVAROVANO OBMOČJE NARAVE

Krajinski park Beka - zavarovano območje narave

Beka Landscape Park - protected area

Krajinski park je območje s poudarjenim kakovostnim in dolgotrajnim prepletom človeka z naravo, ki ima veliko ekološko, biotsko ali krajinsko vrednost.

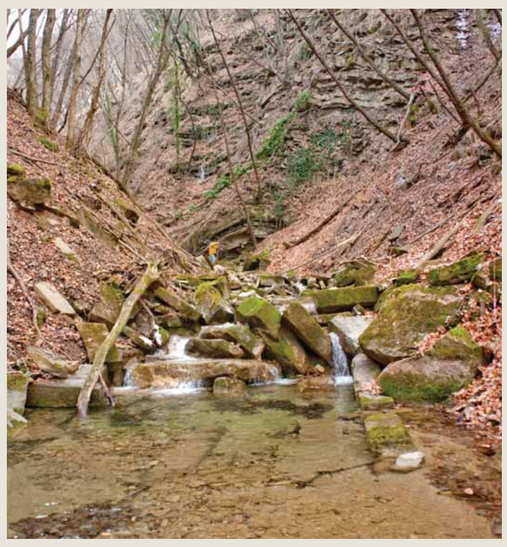
A landscape park is an area with an emphasis on the high-quality and long-term mutual interaction of people and nature, with high ecological, biotic and landscape value.



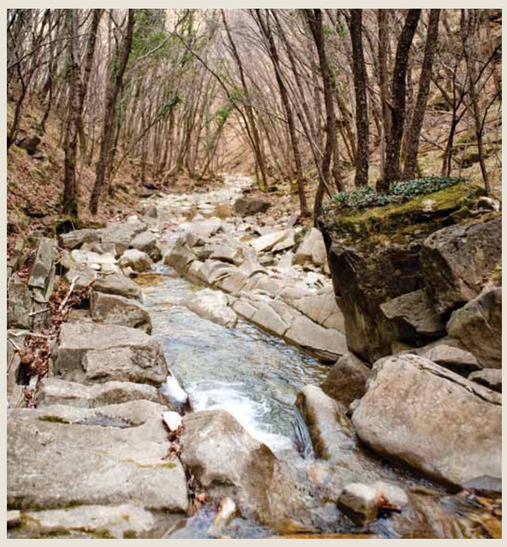
Dolina Glinščice je **edini naravni prehod** od morja v notranjost dežele in obratno. Skozi zgodovino so po dolini Glinščice potekale pomembne transportne poti. V sodobnem času so smeri prometnih tokov iz različnih razlogov spremenjene (gradnja drugega železniškega tira Divača-Koper).

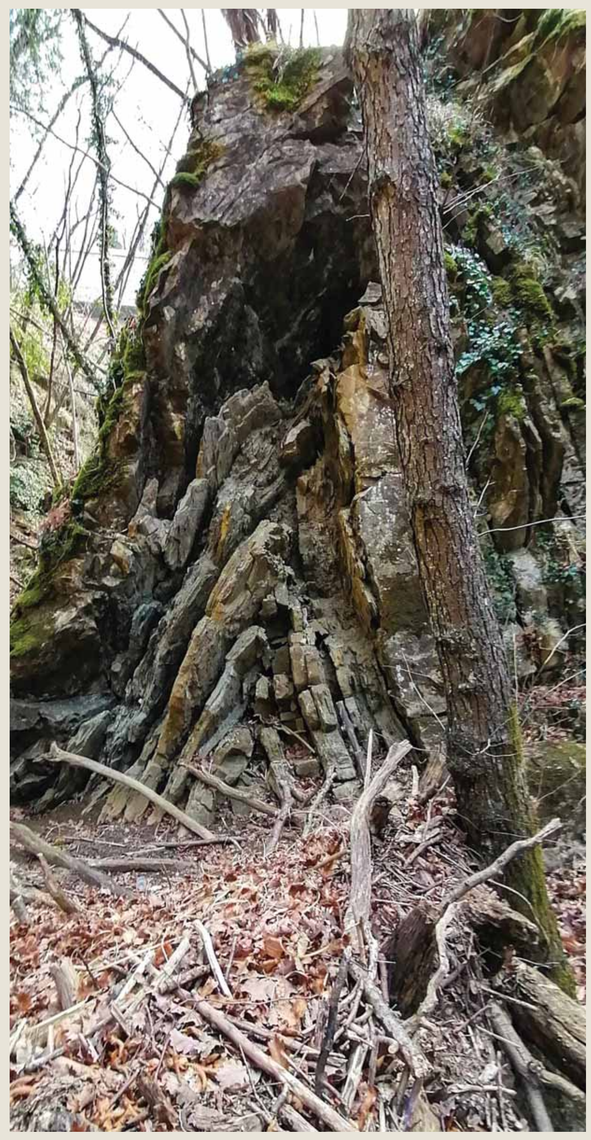
The valley of the Glinščica River is **the only natural passage** from the sea to the interior of the country and vice versa. Throughout history, important transport routes have been passing through the valley of the Glinščica River. In modern times, the directions of traffic flows have changed for various reasons (construction of Divača-Koper second rail track).

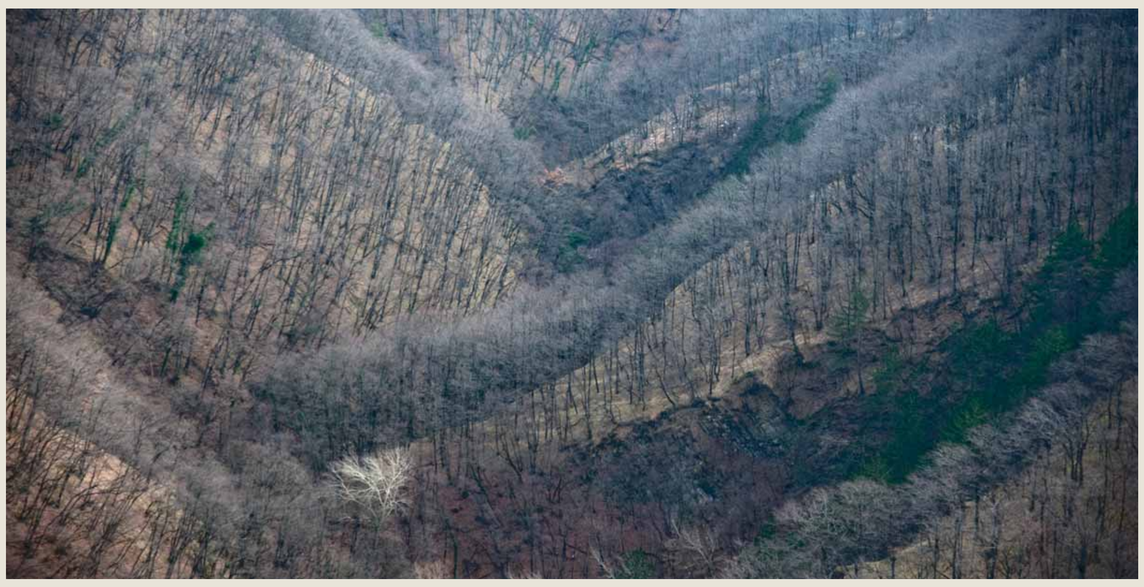
Na **vododržnih eocenskih flišnih kamninah** se je razvila mreža površinsko tekočih voda. Glinščica in njen levi pritok Griža sta oblikovala razgiban rečni relief, ki je povsem drugačen od bližnjega uravnanega kraškega površja. Izjemna razgibanost površja ustvarja raznolike habitate za številne, tudi ogrožene in zavarovane rastlinske in živalske vrste. Večji del parka danes pokriva gozd, travniki so se ohranili le na robnih delih območja.



Glinščica je v mehko flišno podlago vrezala **ozko in globoko dolino**. Mestoma prepadna pobočja soteske so razčlenjena s strmimi grapami stranskih pritokov. Ob intenzivni globinski eroziji se pojavljajo plazovi. Pod stenami se kopičijo veliki kosi odlomljenega peščenjaka. V razgaljenih stenah so lepo vidni nagubani flišni skladi.







Water-resistant flysch rocks from the Eocene are the basis for a network of surface-flowing water. Glinščica and Griža, its left tributary, have formed a diverse river relief, which is completely different from the nearby flat Karst surface. The exceptional terrain variability creates diverse habitats for many plant and animal species, including endangered and protected ones. The majority of the park is now covered by the forest, with meadows preserved only on the edges of the area.

The Glinščica River carved a **narrow and deep valley** into the soft flysch bedrock. The partly precipitous slopes of the gorge are divided by steep ravines of side tributaries. In addition to intense depth erosion, landslides occur. Large pieces of broken sandstone accumulate under the walls. Rippled flysch stacks are clearly visible in the exposed walls.

Južno od Beke, na prehodu iz flišev na apnence, ponikajo v podzemlje štirje potoki. Nastal je značilen **primer kontaktnega krasa z jamami**.

A characteristic **example of contact karst with caves** is developed south of Beka. At the contact between flysch and limestone four streams sink underground.

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* KP Beka – soteska Glinščice z dolino Griža, ponornimi jamami in arheološkimi lokalitetami Lorencon in grad nad Botačem *(Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, Uradne objave Primorskih novic, št. 13/92).*

*KP Beka – the gorge of the Glinščica River with the valley of Griža, sinkholes, and archaeological sites of Lorencon and the castle above Botač *(Ordinance on the Proclamation of Natural Sights and Cultural Monuments in the Municipality of Sežana, Official Publication of Primorske novice, No. 13/92).*

ZAVAROVANO OBMOČJE NARAVE

Krajinski park Beka

Gozd

Forest

Soteski Glinščice in Griže ter gričevje med njima danes pretežno pokriva gozd. Kamninska sestava in razgiban relief ustvarjata značilne rastiščne razmere.

Na flišnih tleh je najštevilčnejši hrast graden (*Quercus petraea*) **(1)**, sledijo z mestoma velikim deležem navadna bukev (*Fagus sylvatica*) **(2)**, cer (*Quercus cerris*) in beli gaber (*Carpinus betulus*) **(3)**. V manjšem obsegu so zastopani maklen (*Acer campestre*) **(4)**, gorski javor (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) **(5)**, pravi kostanj (*Castanea sativa*) **(6)** in divja češnja (*Prunus avium*) **(7)**.

The Glinščica and Griža gorges and the hills between them are now mostly covered by forest. The ground composition and varied relief create characteristic vegetation site conditions.

On the flysch soils, the most abundant species is sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) **(1)**, followed by beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) **(2)**, Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*) and common hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) **(3)**, to a lesser extent, field maple (*Acer campestre*) **(4)**, sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) **(5)**, sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) **(6)**, and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) **(7)** are also present.


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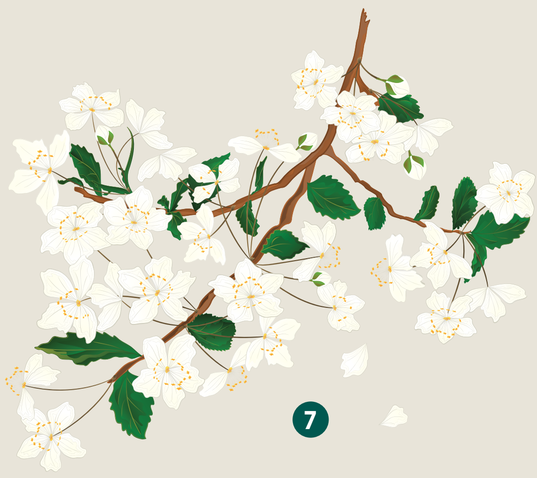
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V zeliščni plasti uspevajo nekatere zavarovane vrste rastlin /

Some protected plant species thrive in the herbaceous layer:


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1 / navadni pasji zob (*Erythronium dens-canis*), dog's tooth violet

2 / škrlatnordeča kukavica (*Orchis purpurea*), lady orchid

3 / dolgolistna naglavka (*Cephalanthera longifolia*), narrow-leaved helleborine

4 / turška lilija (*Lilium martagon*), martagon lily

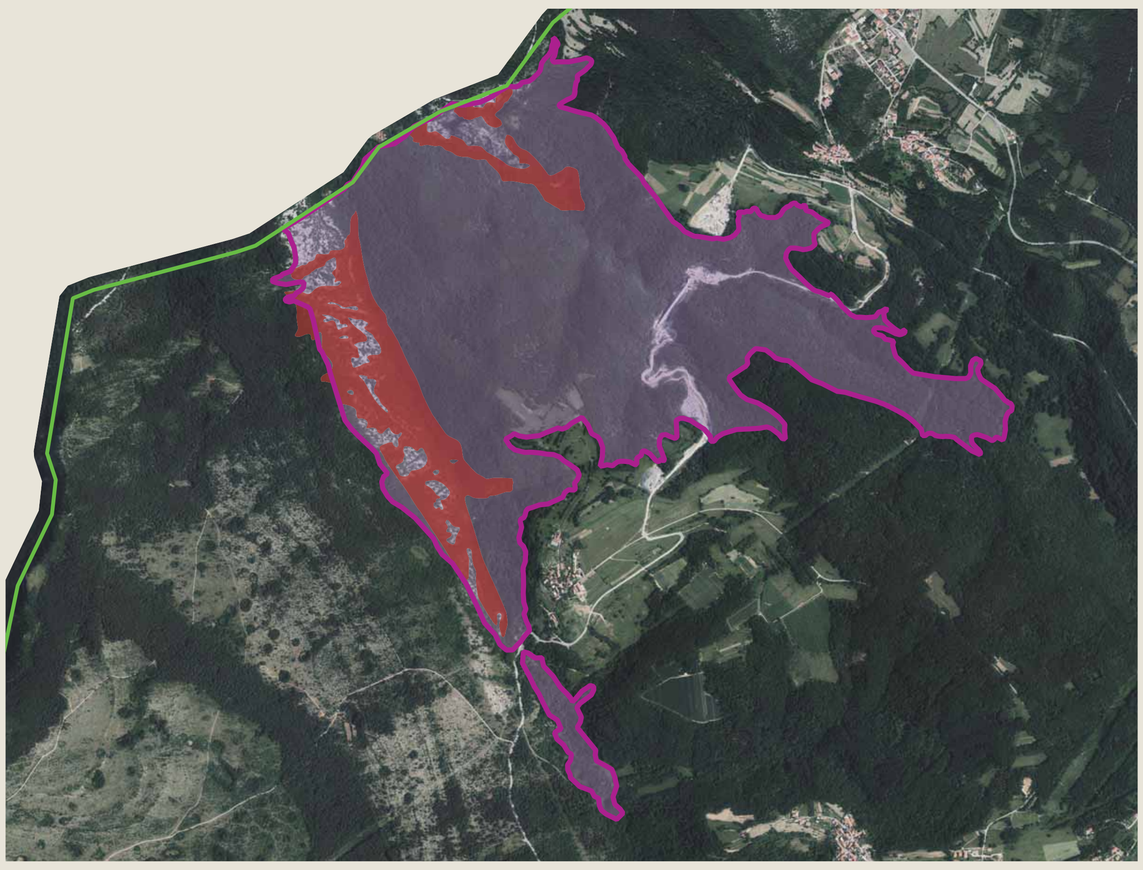
5 / šmarnica (*Convallaria majalis*), lily of the valley

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*).

Puhasti hrast, ki je pogost v jugozahodnem, submediteranskem delu Slovenije, je pomemben gradnik varovalnih gozdov. To so gozdovi na strmih obronkih ali bregovih voda in gozdovi, izpostavljeni močnemu vetru, ki varujejo zemljišča pred usadi, izpiranjem in krušenjem.

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*).

The downy oak, which is common in the southwestern, sub-Mediterranean part of Slovenia, is an important component of protective forests. These are forests on steep slopes or river banks and forests exposed to strong winds, which protect the land from erosion, leaching and crumbling.



Zaradi svojega izjemnega pomena so varovalni gozdovi (rdeče označena območja) razglašeni s predpisom vlade – z Uredbo o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom.

Due to their exceptional importance, protective forests (areas marked in red) have been declared by government regulation – the Decree on Protective Forests and Forests with Special Purpose.

ZAVAROVANO OBMOČJE NARAVE

Krajinski park Beka

Vzhodna submediteranska suha travišča

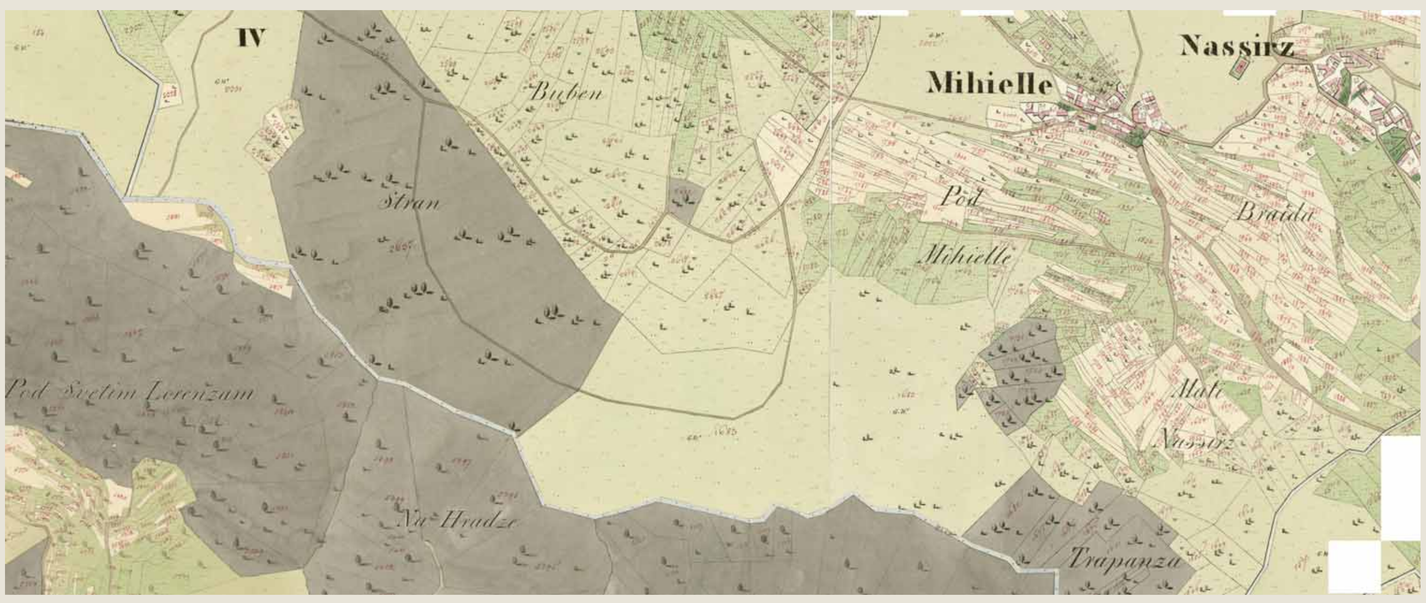
Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands

Vzhodna submediteranska suha travišča združujejo različne tipe travišč, ki uspevajo na apnenčasti in flišni podlagi. Predstavljajo pomemben del kulturne krajine, ki jo človek vzdržuje s pašo živali in občasno košnjo. So eno najbogatejših in obenem najbolj ogroženih življenjskih okolij v Evropi.

Z opuščanjem tradicionalne kmetijske dejavnosti se travniške površine počasi zaraščajo. V devetnajstem stoletju so se razprostirale po večjem delu parka in pod Mihelami segale do Glinščice. Danes jih je večinoma prerasel gozd. Ohranile so se le še v bližini naselij Mihele (na fotografiji) in Beka.

Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands combine different types of grasslands that thrive on a limestone and flysch soils. They are an important part of the cultural landscape, which is maintained by humans through pasture and occasional mowing. They are one of the richest, most endangered living environments in Europe.

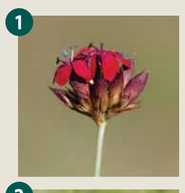
As traditional agricultural activity is abandoned, grasslands are slowly being overgrown. In the 19th century, they spread over the majority of the park and reached the Glinščica River under the settlement of Mihele. Today, they are mostly overgrown by forest. They are only preserved near the settlements of Mihele (in the photo) and Beka.



Franciscejski kataster za Primorsko, 1811-1869: travniške površine so obarvane svetlozeleno in bledozeleno
The Franciscan cadastre for Primorska, 1811-1869: grasslands are presented in light green and pale green colours

Mihele

Zavarovane rastlinske vrste suhih travišč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Suhi ekstenzivni travniki so življenjska okolja z izjemno pestrostjo rastlinskih in živalskih vrst. Zaradi opuščanja tradicionalne rabe in pretiranega poseganja v prostor se travniške površine krčijo in število vrst upada. Zmanjšuje se biotska raznovrstnost, ki je ključna za zagotavljanje naravnega ravnovesja.

Kukavičevke – divje rastoče orhideje – se hitro odzivajo na spremembe v svojem okolju in z intenziviranjem gospodarjenja izginejo s travnikov. Petinšestdeset vrst je uvrščenih na Rdeči seznam ogroženih rastlinskih vrst, vse v Sloveniji rastoče vrste kukavičevk so zavarovane z Uredbo o zavarovanih prosto živečih rastlinskih vrstah.

Protected plant species growing on dry grasslands

Dry extensive meadows are living environments offering an exceptional diversity of plant and animal species. Due to the abandonment of traditional use and excessive interference with this space, grass areas are diminishing, and the number of species is declining. This, in turn, also leads to a decline in biodiversity which is key to ensuring a natural balance.

Wild orchids respond rapidly to habitat disturbances and vanish from meadows under intensified land use. Today, sixty-five species can be found on the Red list of threatened plant species, and all wild orchid species currently growing in Slovenia are protected by the Regulation on protected wild plant species.

1 / krvavordeči klinček (*Dianthus sanguineus*)
2 / piramidasti pilovec (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*), pyramidal orchid
3 / navadni kukovičnik (*Gymnadenia conopsea*), fragrant orchid
4 / škrlatnordeča kukavica (*Orchis purpurea*), lady orchid
5 / steničja kukavica (*Orchis coriophora*), bug orchid
6 / navadna kukavica (*Orchis morio*), green-winged orchid
7 / ilirski meček (*Gladiolus illyricus*), wild gladiolus
8 / trizoba kukavica (*Orchis tridentata*), three-toothed orchid

Metulji / Butterflies

Velika vrstna pestrost metuljev kaže na veliko raznovrstnost vseh živih bitij na nekem območju in ohranjeno okolje. Metulji so v različnih stadijih razvoja vezani na določene rastlinske vrste. Pozno košeni ekstenzivni travniki zagotavljajo odraslim metuljem neprekinjen dostop do hrane, ustrezen prostor za odlaganje jajčec in hranilne rastline za gosenice.

The rich diversity of butterflies reflects the overall biodiversity of an area and serves as an indicator of a well-preserved natural environment. Butterflies are closely associated with specific plant species at various stages of their life cycle. Extensive meadows that are mowed at a late stage provide adult butterflies with uninterrupted access to food, a suitable place to lay eggs, and nutritious plants for caterpillars.


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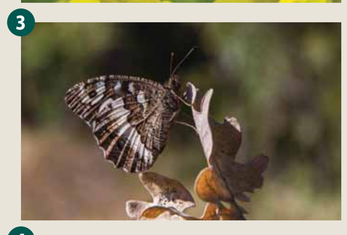
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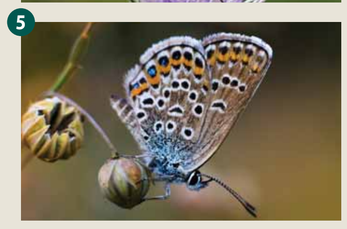
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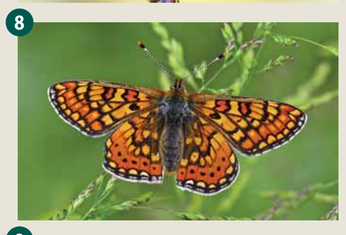
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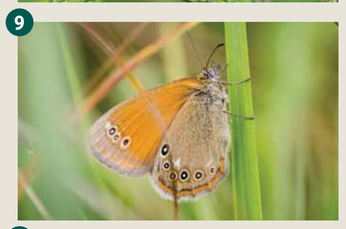
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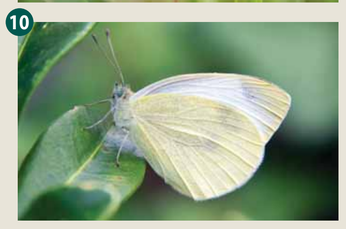
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1 / jadralec (*Iphiclides podalirius*), scarce swallowtail
2 / veliki slezenovček (*Pyrgus carthami*), safflower skipper
3 / travnar (*Kanetisa circe*), great-banded grayling
4 / glogova belinka (*Aporia crataegi*), black-veined white
5 / deteljin modrin (*Polyomatus thersites*), chapman's blue
6 / osatnik (*Vanessa cardui*), painted lady
7 / zeleni robidar (*Callophrys rubi*), green hairstreak
8 / travniški postavnež (*Euphydryas aurinia*), marsh fritillary
9 / barjanski okarček (*Coenonympha oedippus*), false ringlet
10 / primorski belin (*Pieris mannii*), southern small white

Ptice / Birds

Suhi ekstenzivni travniki in pašniki so pomembni za ohranjanje ugodnih življenjskih prostorov ogroženih vrst ptic, med katerimi so kvalifikacijske vrste območja Natura 2000 Kras.

Dry, extensively managed meadows and pastures play a crucial role in preserving suitable habitats for endangered bird species, including those listed as qualifying species in the Natura 2000 Karst area.

Hribski škrjanec (*Lullula arborea*) je prvi del svojega latinskega imena dobil po melodičnem »lu-lu-lu-lu-lu«, ki ga prepeva visoko v zraku, na drevesu, suhem zidu, grmu ali žici.

The woodlark (*Lullula arborea*) got the first part of its Latin name from the melodic "lu-lu-lu-lu-lu-lu" which can be heard from high up in the sky, sitting on a tree, dry wall, bush, or wire.

Poljski škrjanec (*Alauda arvensis*) izbira predvsem odprte površine. Gnezdi na tleh.

The Eurasian skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) favours open spaces. It nests on the ground.

Smrdokavra (*Upupa epops*) je dobila ime po smrdljivih izločkih, s katerimi se mladiči v gnezdu branijo pred plenilci.

The Eurasian hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) is known in Slovene as 'smrdokavra,' a name derived from the foul-smelling secretions used by nestlings to deter predators.

Podhujka (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) lovi nočno aktivne leteče žuželke, predvsem nočne metulje in hrošče.

The European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) hunts for flying insects active in the night, especially moths and beetles.

Velika uharica (*Bubo bubo*) je največja evropska sova z razponom kril 160–190 cm. Za gnezdo izbere nedostopno skalno polico, plen lovi v odprti krajini.

The Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*) is the largest European owl, with a wingspan of 160–190 cm. For nesting, the bird usually chooses inaccessible rock plateaus, and hunts its prey in the open landscape.

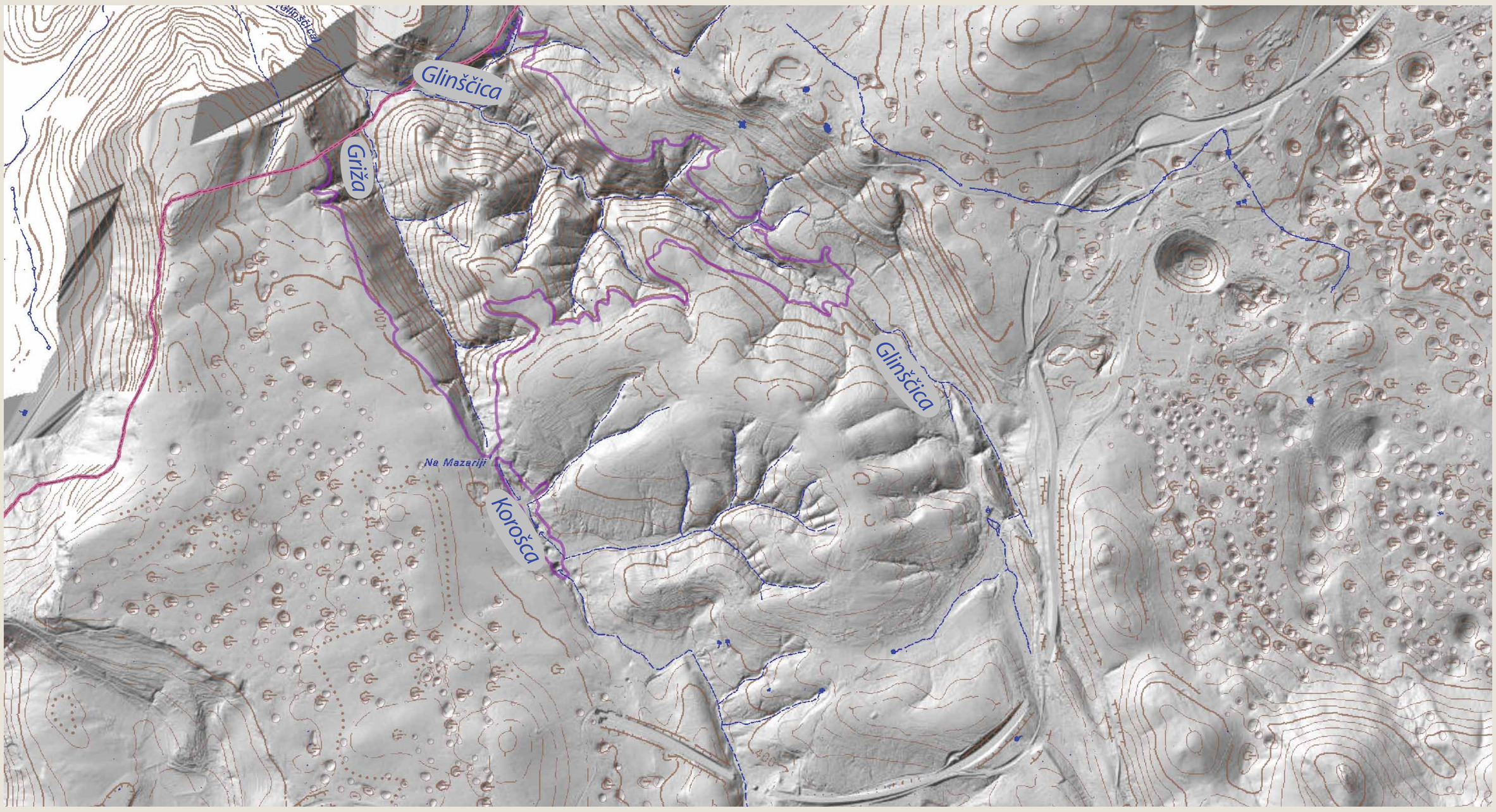
ZAVAROVANO OBMOČJE NARAVE

Voda

Water

Površinski vodni tokovi se zbirajo v dolini Glinščice, dolini njenega levega pritoka Griža (oz. Grižnik) in zaprti ponorni kotanji z imenom Korošca. V flišnih kamninah so oblikovali značilen slemenasto-dolinast relief z globokimi dolinami in vmesnimi slemeni. Ta je povsem drugačen od uravnanega reliefa s številnimi vrtačami v območju karbonatnih kamnin.

Surface watercourses converge in the valley of the Glinščica, in the valley of its left tributary Griža (or Grižnik), and in the relief depression called Korošca. In the flysch rocks, a distinctive ridge-and-valley landscape has formed, characterized by deep valleys and intervening ridges. This terrain contrasts sharply with the flat relief and numerous dolines found in the carbonate rock area.



Glinščica izvira v bližini vasi Klanec. Potočka iz obeh izvirov se v vasi združita v potok Glinščico. Na začetku miren tok se ob vstopu v ozko dolino povsem spremeni. V zaporedju kaskad, slapičev in tolmunov si Glinščica utira pot preko odpornejših plasti apnenčevega peščenjaka do državne meje.

The Glinščica stream originates near the village of Klanec. The smaller streams from both springs merge in the village to form the Glinščica stream. The initially calm current changes completely upon entering the narrow valley. In a series of cascades, waterfalls, and pools, the Glinščica stream carves its way through the more resistant layers of limestone sandstone to the state border.

Od Botača dalje usmerja svoj tok skozi globoko kanjonsko dolino, ki jo je izdolbla v apnencu. Kljub temu, da zaradi vodoprepustne kamnine začne izgubljati vodo, še doseže morje in se pri Žavljah izliva v Tržaški zaliv.

From Botač onwards, it flows through a deep canyon valley carved out of limestone. Despite the fact that it begins to lose water due to the water-permeable rock, it still reaches the sea and flows into the Gulf of Trieste at Žavlje.

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.

The Glinščica has a distinctly torrential character. During dry periods, it is almost dry, with water lost between the sandstone blocks. During heavy rainfall, the flow quickly increases to several cubic meters per second.

Griža ima manjše vodozbirno območje in skromnejšo vodnatost.

The Griža has a smaller catchment area and a more modest water content.

Stranski pritoki, ki pritekajo v Glinščico in Grižo po kratkih strmih grapah, so večinoma le občasni. Na odpornejših plasteh apnenčevega peščenjaka so nastale slapove stopnje.

The side tributaries flowing into the Glinščica and the Griža through short steep ravines are mostly only temporary. The more resistant layers of limestone have created a series of waterfall steps.

Prisotnost raka koščenca (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) v Glinščici kaže na ugodno stanje vodotoka in neonesnaženo vodo.

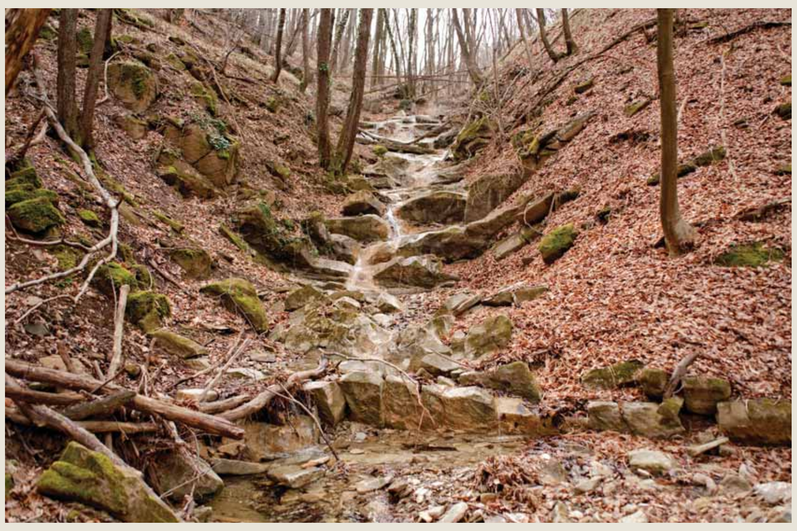
Je nočno aktivna žival, ki se zadržuje pretežno pod kamenjem, med ostanki listja in koreninami dreves. V mehkejši podlagi si izkoplje domovanje, luknje v brežinah imenujemo račine.

Pleni ličinke dvoživk in mladice rib, hrani pa se tudi z vodnim rastlinjem ter odmrlo organsko snovjo (npr. odpadlo listje, ostanki mrtvih živali).

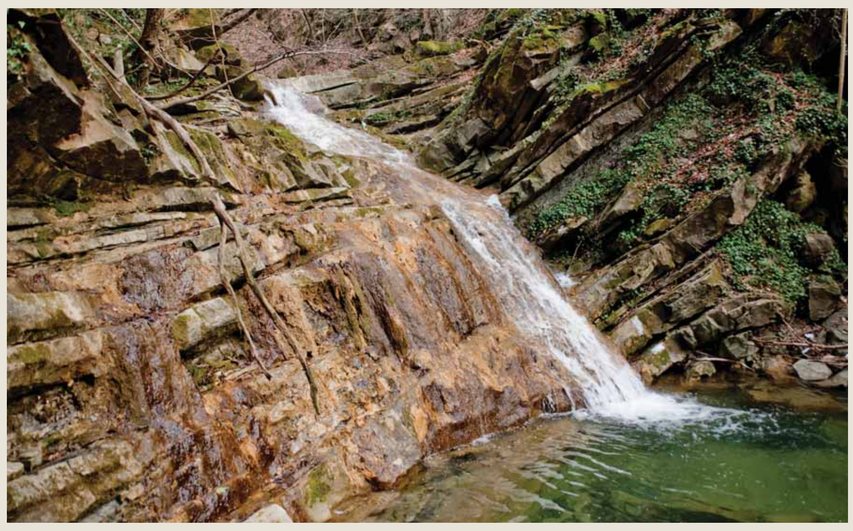
The presence of the white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) in the Glinščica stream indicates good water quality and a well-preserved aquatic environment.

This nocturnal animal typically shelters under rocks, among leaf litter and tree roots. In softer ground, it digs its own home, and the holes in the stream banks are called burrows.

It preys on amphibian larvae and young fish, but also feeds on aquatic plants and dead organic matter (e.g., fallen leaves, remains of dead animals).



Slapove stopnje
Waterfall steps



Dvostopenjski slap s tolmunom
Two-stage waterfall with a stream pool

ZAVAROVANO OBMOČJE NARAVE

Kontaktni kras

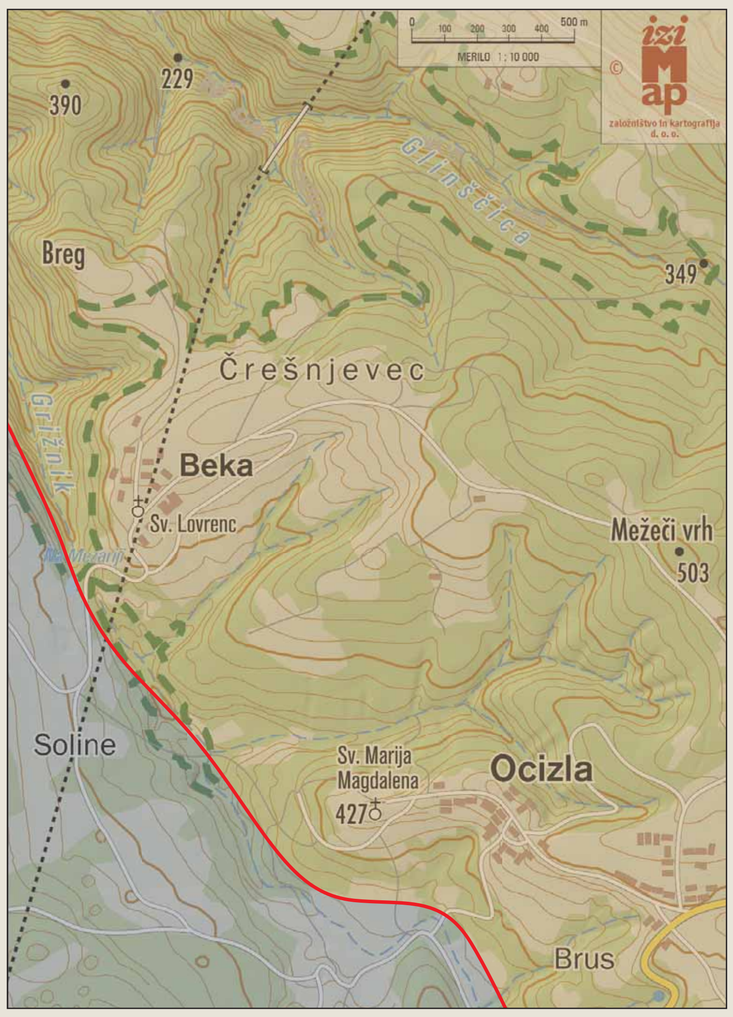
Contact karst

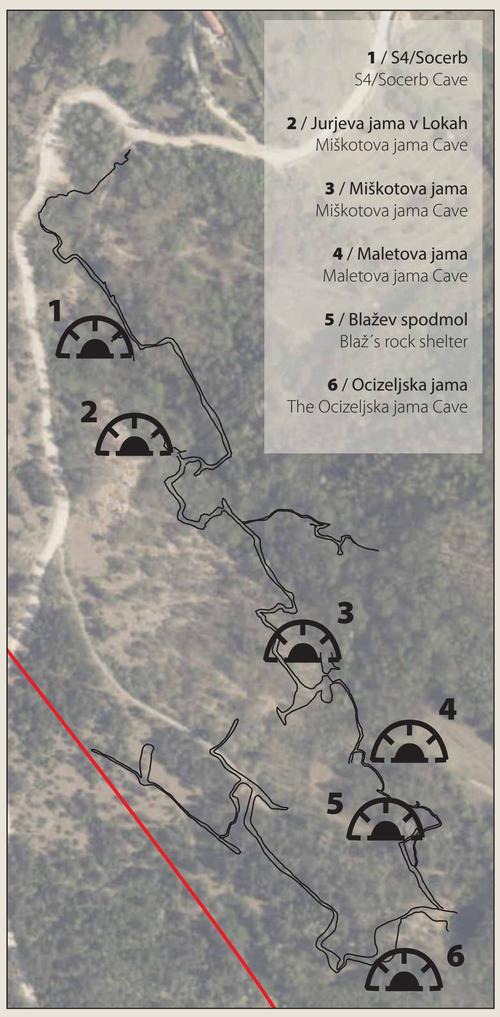
Kontaktni kras nastane ob stiku površinske rečne mreže in krasa. Vode, ki izvirajo zunaj kraškega območja, pospešujejo raztapljanje apnenca in omogočajo kraške procese tudi pod naplavinami. Na območju kontaktnega krasa nastajajo značilne reliefne oblike: robne kotanje, požiralniki, ponori, naplavne ravnice in grezi.

Značilen primer kontaktnega krasa je nastal pod Beko in Ocizlo, na območju stika med paleocenskim apnencem in eocenskim flišem. V plitvo podolgovato kotanjo, imenovano Korošca, se stekajo štirje potoki, ki v dnu ponikajo na štirih mestih. V sklenjeni kotanji je kar šest jamskih vhodov oziroma jam.

Contact karst is formed at the contact between a surface river network and karst. Waters originating outside the karst area accelerate limestone dissolution and enable karst processes to continue beneath alluvial deposits. Special relief forms can be observed as: marginal depressions, sinkholes, ponors, alluvial plains and sinks.

A typical example of contact karst was formed below Beka and Ocizla, in the area where Paleocene limestone and Eocene flysch meet. In a shallow elongated relief depression called Korošca, four streams converge and disappear into the ground at four different locations. In the enclosed depression, there are as many as six cave entrances or caves.





Beško-Ocizeljski jamski sistem, tlorisna lega jam in vhodov v jame

Beka–Ocizla cave system: the planimetric layout of caves and cave entrances.

Kontaktni kras pod Beko in Ocizlo

Ocizeljska jama, Blažev spodmol, Maletova jama, Miškotova jama in Jurjeva jama v Lokah so pod zemljo povezane in jih dojemamo kot enoten Beško-Ocizeljski jamski sistem.

Voda iz Maletove jame in Jurjeve jame v Lokah teče podzemno v Miškotovo jamo, ki poleg Ocizeljske jame predstavlja glavni odtok iz jamskega sistema. Podzemno se istočasno pretaka na različnih nivojih in večinoma odteka v glavna izvira Boljunca (Italija).

Splet podzemnih rovov je dolg več kot 5,7 km.

Contact karst beneath the settlements of Beka and Ocizla

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.

Water from 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, it flows simultaneously at different levels and mostly drains into the main springs of Boljunec or Bagnoli della Rosandra (Italy).

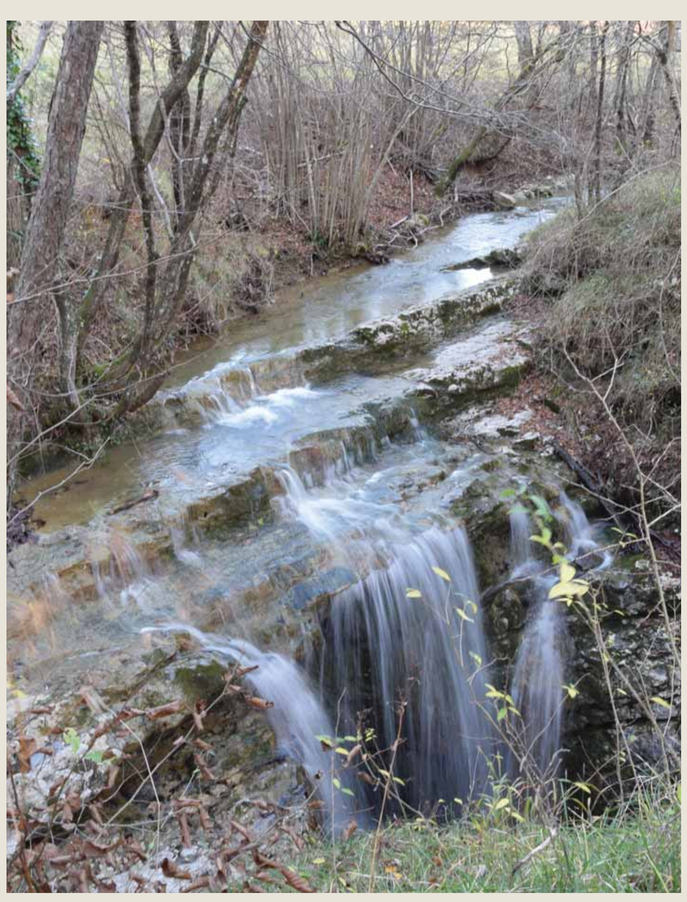
The network of underground passages is over 5.7 kilometers long.

Ugodne ekološke razmere - stalna temperatura in visoka zračna vlaga - v jame privabljajo netopirje. V Sloveniji živijo žužkojede vrste, ki so močno odvisne od sezonske razpoložljivosti plena. Ko se jeseni začne število žuželk zmanjševati, se netopirji odpravijo na prezimovališča. Glede na zunanje temperature in vremenske razmere lahko netopirji v jamah prezimujejo od konca septembra do konca aprila.

Na območju Krajinskega parka Beka je bilo zabeleženih najmanj **14 vrst netopirjev.**

Favourable ecological conditions — a constant temperature and high air humidity — attract bats to caves. Slovenia is home to insectivorous species that are highly dependent on the seasonal availability of prey. When the number of insects begins to decline in autumn, bats head for their wintering grounds. Depending on external temperatures and weather conditions, bats can hibernate in caves from late September to late April.

At least 14 species of bats have been recorded in the area of the Beka Landscape Park.



Maletova jama s slapom
Maletova jama cave with waterfall

Naravni most pred vhodom v Miškotovo jamo
Natural bridge at the entrance to Miškotova jama Cave

Skupina malih podkovnjakov (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) v jami
A group of lesser horseshoe bats (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) in a cave

KULTURNA DEDIŠČINA

Kulturna dediščina v krajinskem parku Beka

Cultural heritage in the Beka Landscape Park

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 utrdbe: Tabor nad Botačem, Lorencon in Punjert.

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.

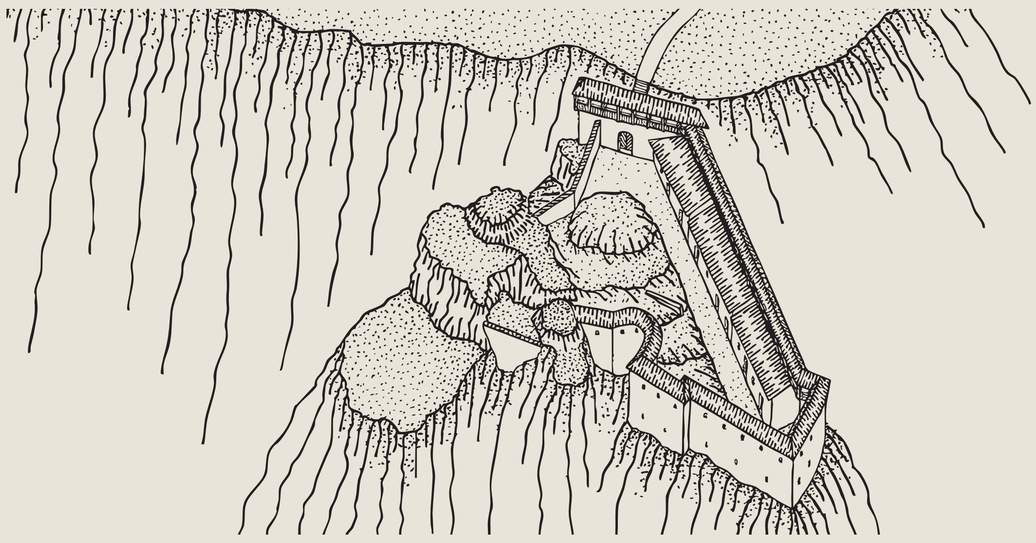
Gradišče Mali Kras (Sela) je umeščeno na dominanten vrh, na severni rob Malega Krasa. Naselbina z izjemno strateško lego nad južnim bregom doline Glinščice in nad Tržaškim zalivom je bila na južni in vzhodni strani utrjena z masivnim kamnitim obzidjem. Pomembna je kot člen v nizu gradišč na južnem kraškem robu.

The Mali Kras hill fort (Sela) is located on the dominant peak on the northern edge of Mali Kras. With its exceptional strategic position above the southern bank of the Glinščica valley and overlooking the Gulf of Trieste, this settlement was fortified on the South and on the East with a massive stone wall. It represents an important link in the series of forts on the southern karst edge.

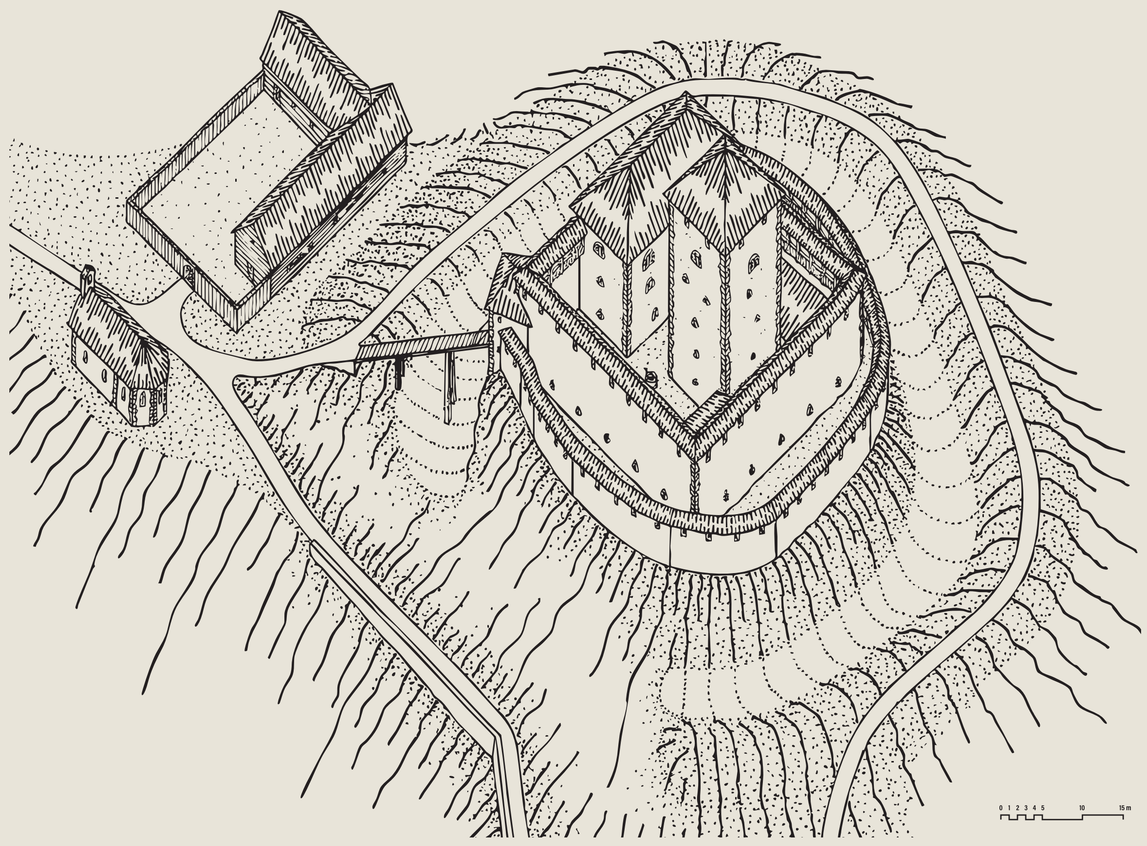
Tabor nad Botačem (Draški tabor) je postavljen na težko dostopnem skalnem robu nad desnim bregom Glinščice, južno od vasice Draga. Tekom 15. in 16. stoletja je služil bližnjim vasem kot zatočišče pred Turki. V pisnih virih se v času beneško-habsburških vojn, v 16. in 17. stoletju, omenja kot grad, v začetku 19. stoletja pa je že označen kot razvalina z imenom Tabor. Poleg kvalitetno grajenih ostankov zidov zunanjega taborskega obzidja je na terenu še mogoče prepoznati tlorisno zasnovo kompleksa z osrednjo stavbo in obzidjem.

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 15th and 16th century, inhabitants of nearby settlements used it as a refuge from the Turks. Written sources from the time of Venetian-Habsburg wars (in the 16th and 17th century) mention it as a castle; at the beginning of the 19th century, however, it is already marked as a ruin called Tabor. In addition to the robust remains of the outer walls of the Tabor ruins, the ground plan of the complex with the central building and the walls can still be recognised at the location.

Ostanki ruševine poznosrednjeveškega tabora (fotografija: M. Gorkič, 1993)
Remains of the ruins of the late medieval camp (photo: M Gorkič, 1993)



Poskus rekonstrukcije utrdbe Tabora Draga (I. Sapač 2011, 309) sken
Efforts to reconstruct the Draški tabor fortress (I. Sapač, 2011, 309), scan



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

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 utrdbe 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. Izven obrambnega jarka, na zahodni strani gradu, so ostanki gotske cerkve sv. Lovrenca. V notranjosti grajskega platoja so ruševine grajskih stavb na površini vidne kot večje kamnite groblje. Prav tako je na terenu mogoče prepoznati obrambni jarek in okop gradu.

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-13th 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 14th century, however, the castle had already collapsed. The vestiges of the Gothic church of St Lawrence remain visible outside of the defensive moat, on the west side of the castle. Inside the castle plateau, the ruins of castle buildings are visible on the surface as large stone heaps. It is also still possible to identify the defensive moat and the battlements of the castle.

Nad zatrepom doline Glinščice, na grebenu vzhodno od Lorencona pa stoji utrjena srednjeveška postojanka manjšega obsega Punjert (Punjart) z dobro ohranjenim obrambnim jarkom. Morda gre za izpostavljen stolp, ki je bil del grajskega kompleksa na Lorenconu.

On the ridge east of Lorencon and above the valley of the Glinščica river stands Punjert (Punjart), a smaller medieval outpost with a well-preserved defensive moat. This might have been an exposed tower that was part of the castle complex in Lorencon.

Obrambni jarek srednjeveškega gradu Lorencon (fotografija: P. Bratina, 2024)
The defensive moat of the medieval castle of Lorencon (photo: P. Bratina, 2024)