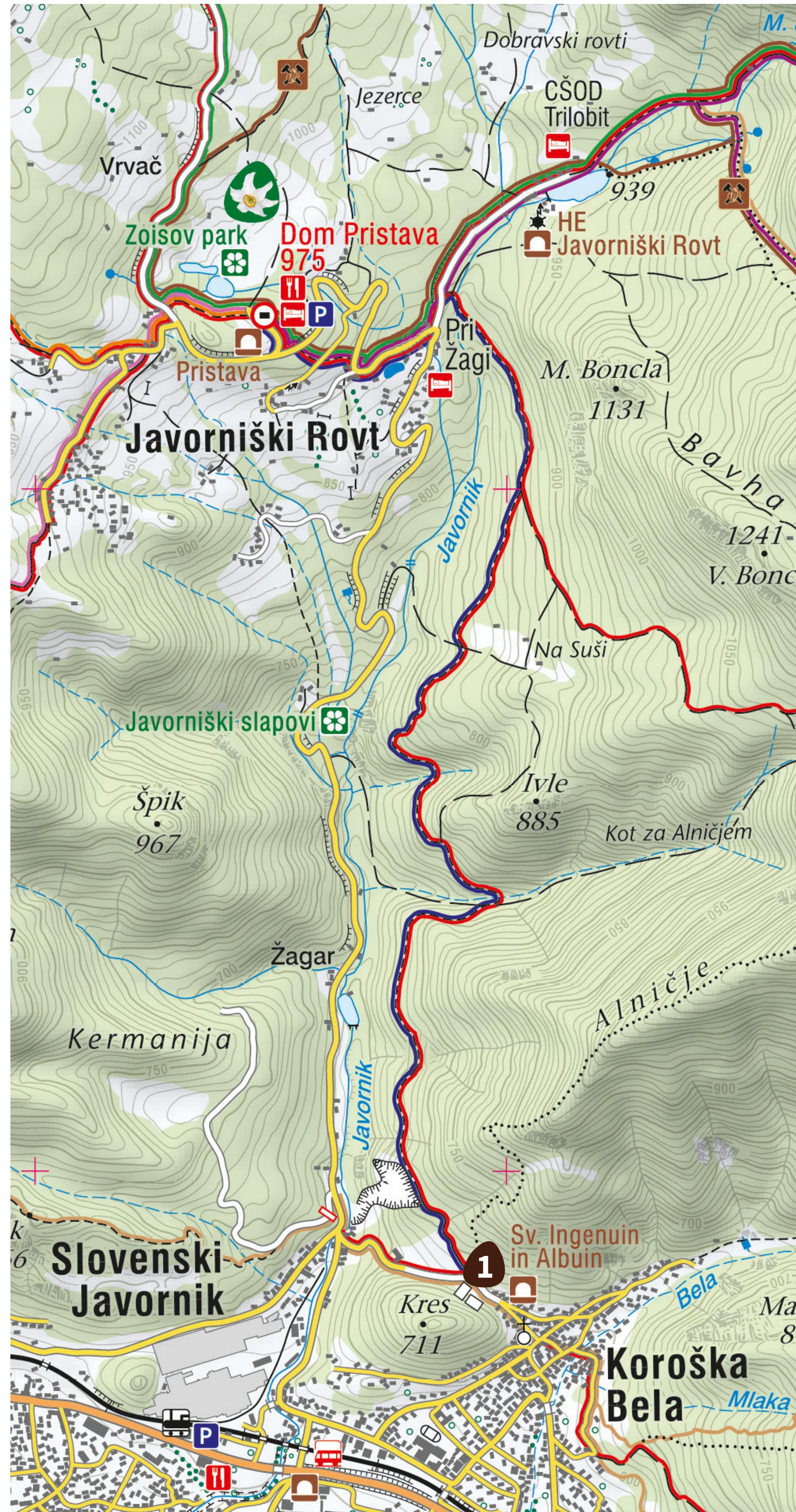


Gajškova pot

Gajšek route



Začetna višina / Initial elevation: 711 m

Končna višina / Final elevation: 975 m

Dolžina poti / Length: 4 km

Zahtevnost poti / Difficulty of the trail: lahka / easy

Čas hoje / Walking time: 1,5 ure / hours



Alojz Gajšek

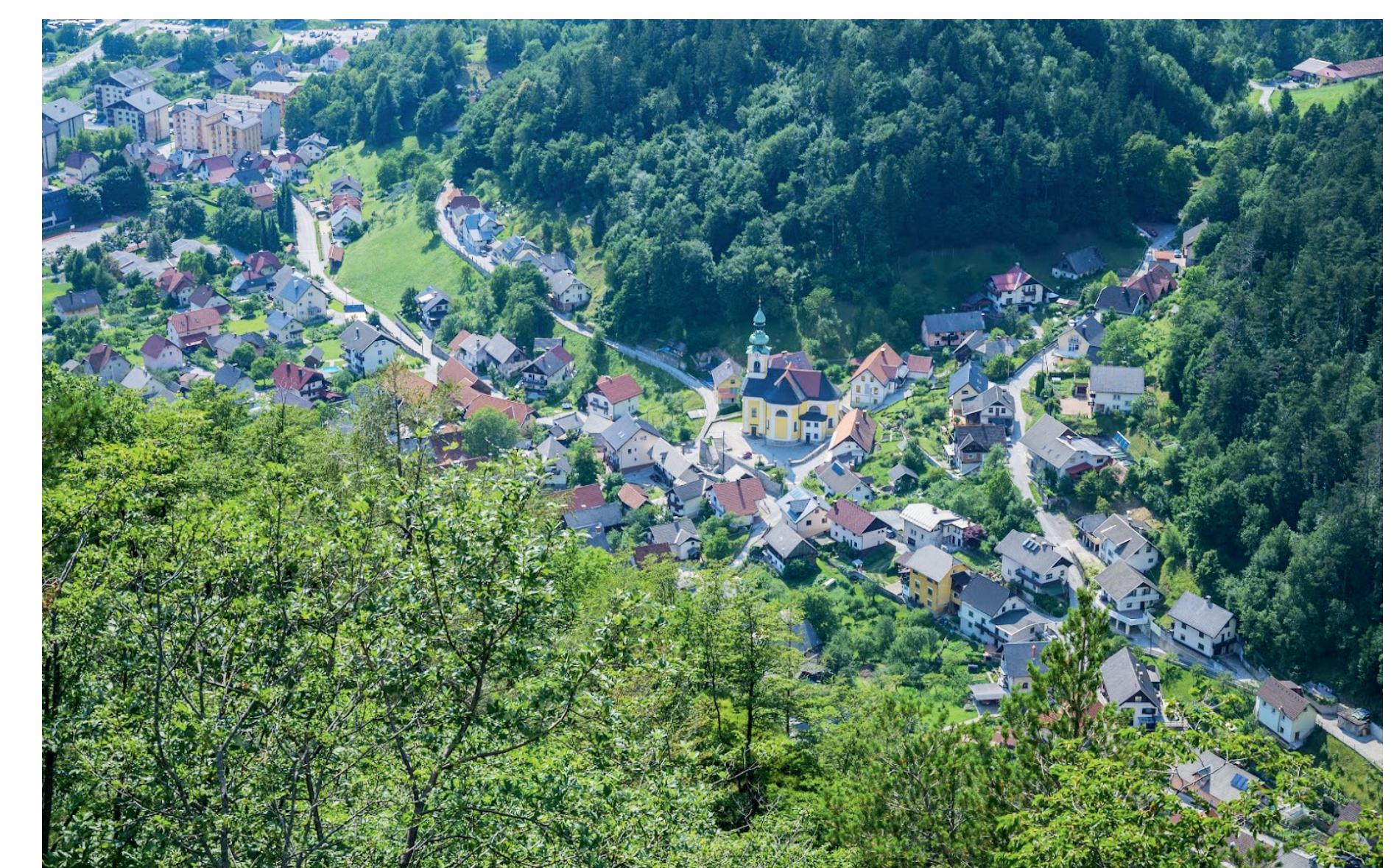
Gajškova pot se začne na Kresu in povezuje naselji Koroška Bela in Javorniški Rovt. Planinsko društvo je pot poimenovalo po mlademu, komaj 26-letnem predsedniku društva, Aloju Gajšku, ki se je skupaj s tremi prijatelji, planinci-smučarji, smrtno ponesrečil 25. marca 1968 na Slemenu pod Mojstrovko.

The Gajšek Trail starts on Kres and connects the settlements of Koroška Bela and Javorniški Rovt. The Alpine Society named the trail after the young, only 26-year-old president of the society, Alojz Gajšek, who together with three friends, mountaineers – skiers, had a fatal accident on 25 March 1968 at the ridge Sleme pod Mojstrovko.

Koroška Bela je staro naselje, ki leži ob vznožju Karavank, v dolini potoka Bela, na nadmorski višini 609 m. Od nekdaj je bilo to naselje na križišču poti, ki so vodile na Koroško, v Zgornjesavsko dolino, na Bled in naprej proti Bohinju ter Primorski. Starost kraja, zgodovinska dejstva, pestrost zgodovinskih in drugih dogodkov se še danes odražajo v prostoru, v prisotnosti ohranjene kulturne nepremične dediščine in etnološkem izročilu. Prva omemba vasi je iz leta 1253, vas pa naj bi nastala že okoli leta 1000, ko je škofija Briksen tod naselila nekaj kmetov iz okolice Bleda. Posamezne kmetije so tu domnevno obstajale že mnogo prej, še prej pa so v gozdovih višje pod Belščico živeli staroselci – karavanški gorjani, ki

so bili povezani tudi z Ajdno. Razvoj železarstva je tisti dejavnik, ki je vseskozi vplival na podobo vasi in širjenje naselja ter rast prebivalstva.

Koroška Bela is an old village situated at the foot of the Karavanke mountain range, in the valley of the Bela Stream, at an altitude of 609 m. Since time immemorial, this settlement has been at the crossroads of routes leading to Carinthia, the Upper Sava Valley, Bled and onwards to Bohinj and the Slovene Littoral. The age of the settlement, the historical facts, the diversity of historical and other events are still reflected in the space, in the presence of the preserved cultural immovable heritage and in the ethnological tradition. The first mention of the village dates back to 1253, and it is believed that the village was founded around the year 1000, when the Diocese of Brixen settled some farmers from the Bled area. Individual farms are believed to have existed here long before that, and even before that, the forests higher up below hill Belščica were inhabited by indigenous people – the Karavanke mountain people, who were also connected to the peak Ajdna. The development of the iron industry is a factor that has always influenced the image of the village and the expansion of the settlement and the growth of the population.



Vaško jedro Koroška Bela s cerkvijo sv. Ingenuina in Albuina / The village centre of Koroška Bela with the Sts. Ingenuin and Albuin Church (Foto / Photo: Miro Podgoršek)



Gajškova pot Gajšek route



Vas / Village Javorniški Rovt (Vir / Source: PGD Javorniški Rovt)

Vas Javorniški Rovt (Gereut – Rovt) je prvič omenjena v blejskem urbarju iz leta 1464. Nahaja se na prisojni strani Karavank, na nadmorski višini med 840 in 1140 m. Gozdnato območje Javorniškega Rovta so kmetje krčili, da bi pridobili pašnike in travnike ter pozneje njive, ki so omogočale poljedelstvo. Razlog za naselitev je bilo tudi kopanje rude v hribih nad vasjo.

The village of Javorniški Rovt (Gereut – Rovt) was first mentioned in the Bled Land register of 1464. It is located on the sunny side of the Karavanke mountain range, at an altitude of between 840 and 1140 m. The forested area of Javorniški Rovt was cleared by farmers to make way for pastures and meadows, and later arable land, which made arable farming possible. The settlement was also due to the mining of ore in the hills above the village.

Tu blizu poteka urejena in vsebinsko zanimiva Naravoslovna in rudarska učna pot. Začne se pri počitniškem domu Trilobit, dolga je približno 11 km ter opremljena z 12 informacijskimi tablami. Na poti lahko izveste vse o kamninah v okolici, geoloških dobah, okamenelem življenju v Lipenah, gozdnih združbah, pridobivanju mangana in železove rude v rudnikih nad vasjo ter o pomenu vodnih zajetij potoka Javornik.

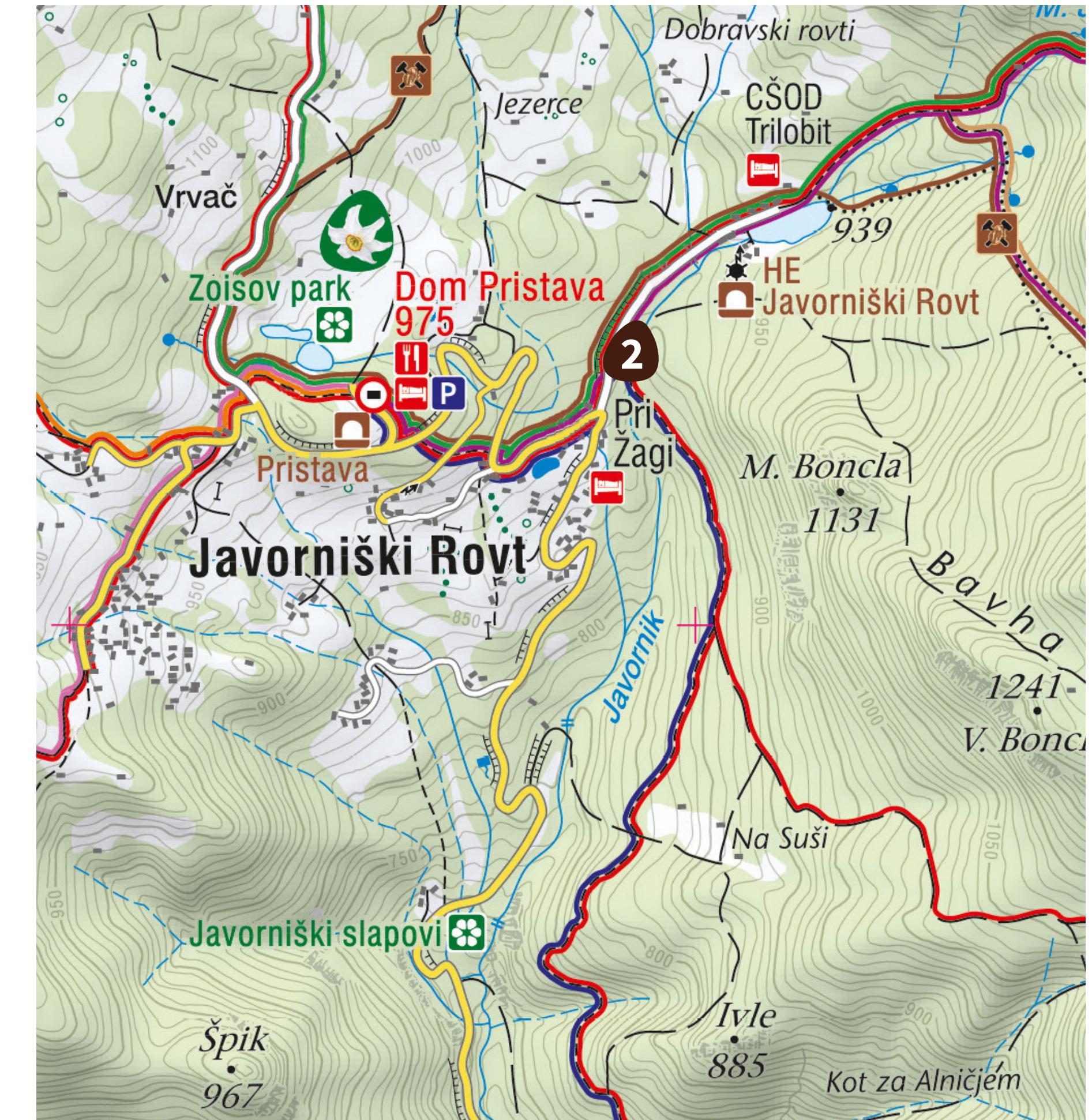
The Nature and Mining Educational Trail is close by and interesting in its content. It starts at the Trilobit mountain lodge, is about 11 km long and has 12 information boards along the trail. Along the way, you can learn all about the rocks in the surrounding area, the geological eras, the fossil life in Lipene, the forest communities, the extraction of manganese and iron ore in the mines above the village, and the importance of the water wells of the Javornik Stream.



Naravoslovna in rudarska učna pot / Nature and mining educational trail
(Foto / Photo: Gregor Vidmar)



Jezero / Lake Javorniški Rovt (Foto / Photo: Aleš Košir)



Pri počitniškem domu Trilobit so za potrebe pogona turbin v valjarni Javornik leta 1901 zgradili umetno akumulacijsko jezero. Sprva je bilo zajetje leseno, nato pa so ga leta 1930 zabetonirali. Površina jezera je 3366 kvadratnih metrov, globina pa od 2 do 4 metre. Pozimi je temperatura vode 3 °C, poleti pa 7 °C. Tik nad pomolom je umetno drstišče postrvi. Jezero ima smaragdno barvo, saj v njegovi gladini odsevajo zeleni okoliški gozdovi.

In 1901, an artificial reservoir was built at the Trilobit mountain lodge to power the turbines at the Javornik Rolling Mill. The reservoir was originally made of wood, but was then concreted over in 1930. The lake has a surface area of 3366 square metres and a depth of 2 to 4 metres. The water temperature is 3 °C in winter and 7 °C in summer. Just above the pier is an artificial trout spawning ground. The lake is emerald in colour, reflecting the green of the surrounding forests.



Gajškova pot Gajšek route



Dom Pristava / The Pristava mountain lodge (Foto / Photo: Gregor Vidmar)

Dom Pristava je bil zgrajen leta 1641 in je zaradi zgodovinskega pomena zaščiten. Nekdaj je bila Pristava namenjena nadzornikom rudarske proizvodnje in transporta železove rude, ki so jo kopali na bližnjih pobočjih.

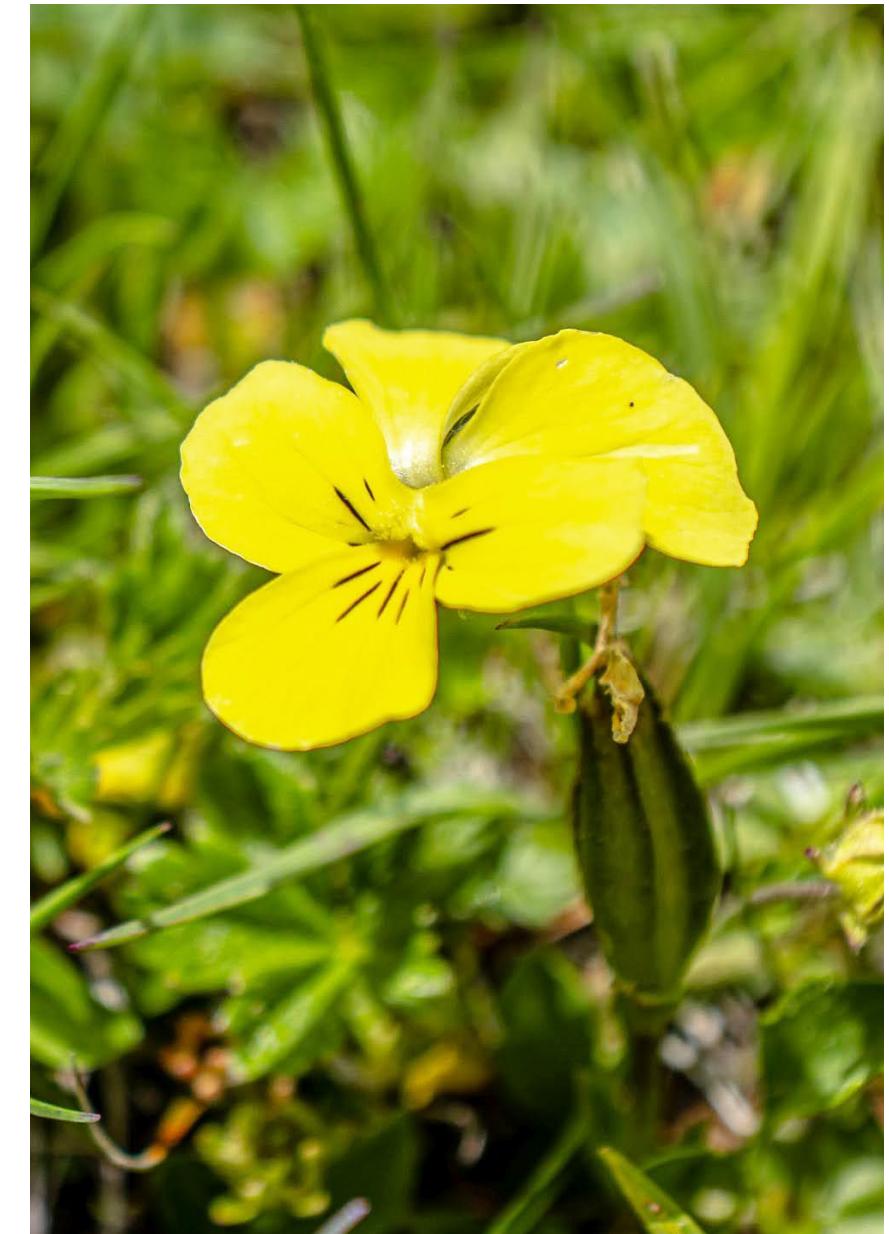
The Pristava mountain lodge was built in 1641 and is protected for its historical significance. Pristava was built to serve the overseers of the mining operations, and the production and transport of iron ore, which they mined at the nearby mountainsides.

V času, ko je bil lastnik rudnikov in fužin na Javorniku Žiga Zois, je hodil v Javorniški Rovt in planine nad njim tudi njegov brat, botanik Karl Zois. Odkril je Zoisovo zvončico (*Companula zoysii* – »hči slovenskih planin«) in Zoisovo vijolico (*Viola zoysii*). V njegov spomin so botanični park ob planinskem domu poimenovali po njem. Zoisov park krasijo številne prvotne (avtohtone) in tujerodne (alohtone) vrste. Med domačimi drevesnimi vrstami iglavcev tu rastejo: smreka, jekla, macesen; med tujimi pa: omorika, kanadska čuga in grška jelka. Med drevesnimi vrstami listavcev pa najdemo: veliki jesen, črno jelšo, hrast, jerebiko, vrbo ivo, lesko ... Vse to je danes del Naravoslovne in rudarske učne poti.

At the time when Žiga Zois was the owner of the mines and foundries on Javornik Hill, his brother, the botanist Karl Zois, also visited Javorniški Rovt and the mountains above it. He discovered the Zois' bell-flower (*Favratia zoysii*) – the “daughter of the Slovene mountains” and the Zois' Violet (*Viola zoysii*). The botanical park next to the mountain lodge was named in his memory. Zois' Park is home to many native (indigenous) and non-native (allochthonous) species. Among the native coniferous tree species growing here are: spruce, fir, larch, and, among the



Zoisovo zvončica / Zois' bellflower (Foto / Photo: Aleš Zdešar)

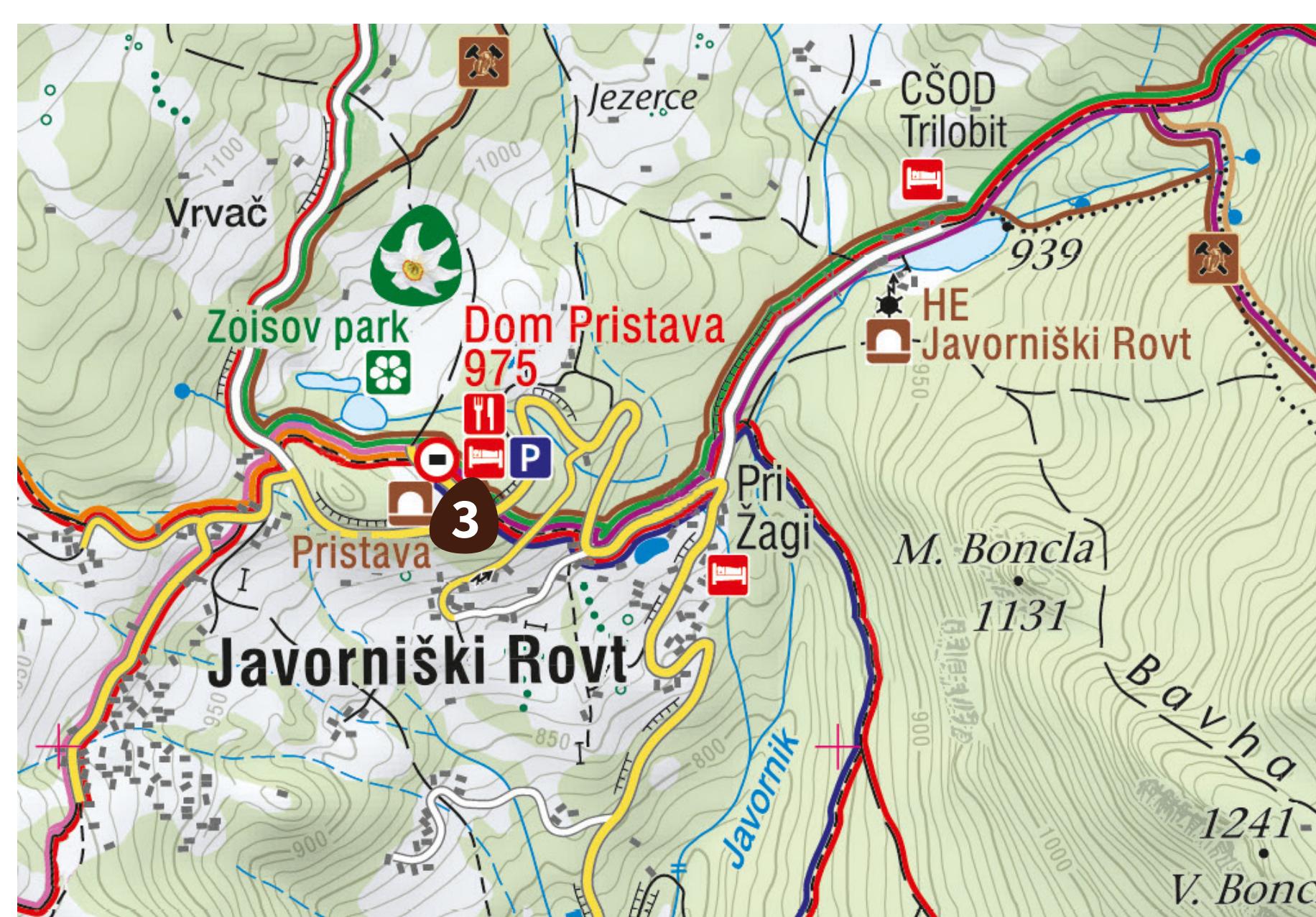


Zoisovo vijolica / Zois' Violet (Foto / Photo: Gregor Vidmar)

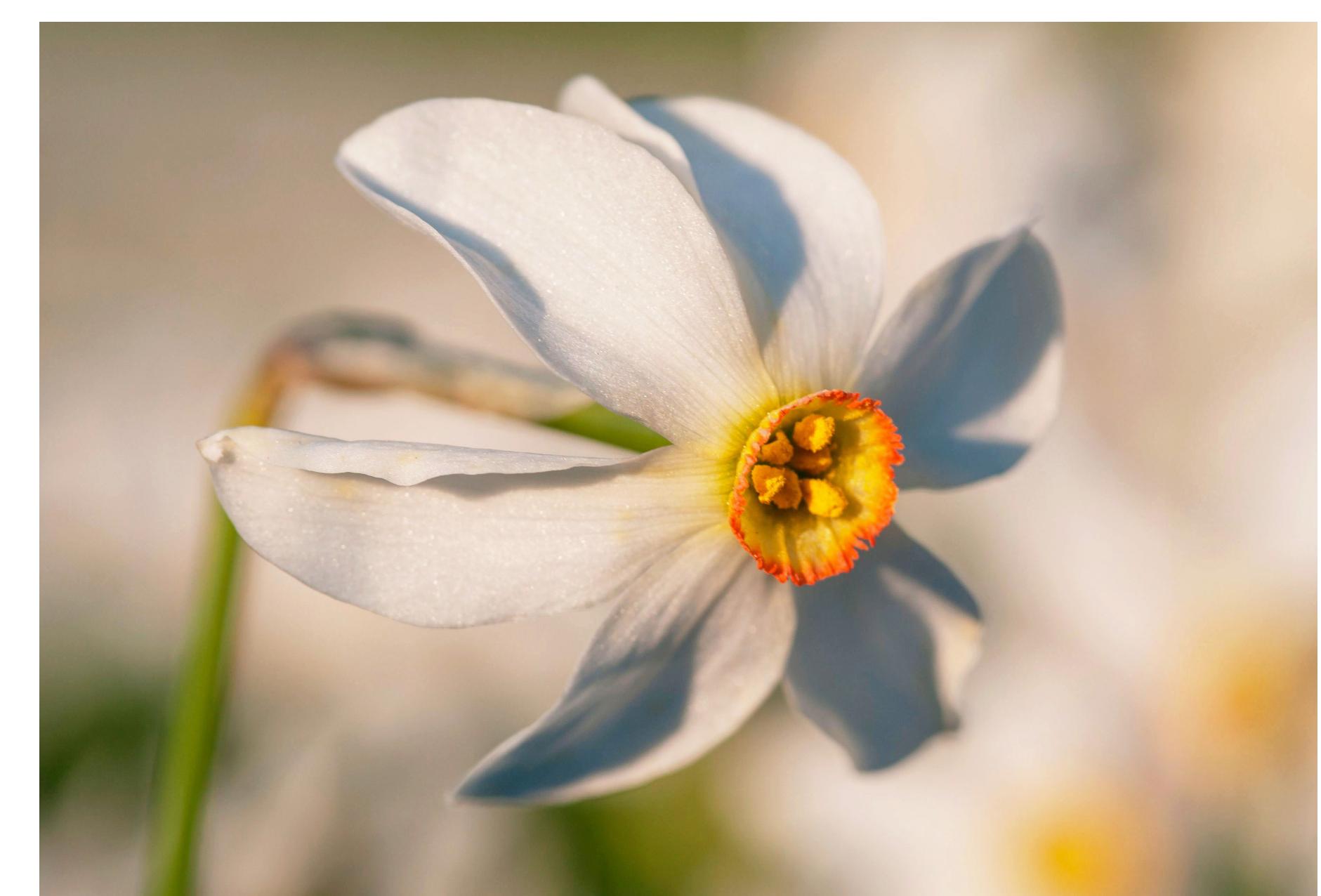
non-native species: Serbian spruce, Canadian hemlock and Greek fir. Among the deciduous tree species, we find: the European ash, the European alder, oak, rowan, goat willow, hazel, ... All of these are nowadays part of the Nature and Mining Educational Trail.

Okoliške pašnike v maju pobelijo dišeče narcise – ključavnice, ki privabljajo ljubitelje narave od blizu in daleč.

In May, the nearby pastures are white with scented daffodils that attract nature lovers from near and far.



Zoisov park / Zois' park (Foto / Photo: Jošt Gantar)



Narcisa – ključavnica / Daffodil (Foto / Photo: Miro Podgoršek)

