



BOVEC - OUR CULTURAL WEALTH



THE MAIN ATTRACTIONS OF BOVEC CULTURAL HERITAGE

I FEEL SLOVENIA



1 TRENTA MUSEUM

The permanent exhibition of the Trenta Lodge presents the natural features of Triglav National park, the only national park in Slovenia, and the rich cultural heritage of the Trenta valley. The museum also hosts thematic exhibitions. One of the highlights of the exhibition are the video installations Secrets of the Soča - Time horizon and Forest - Time Tryptich.



2 ALPINE BOTANICAL GARDEN AND J. KUGY

The only Alpine botanical garden in Slovenia, located on the Bovec-Trenta road, near the church of Our Lady of Loretto, was founded in 1926 by Albert Bois de Chesne. Today it is protected as a monument of nature or natural value. At the 49th turn of the Vršič-Road, we find a bronze statue dedicated to Dr. Julius Kugy (1858-1944), the poet of the Julian Alps.



3 TRIGLAV AND MOUNTAINEERING

Triglav is the highest and most visited mountain in the country and a national symbol. The Trenta valley below it is the cradle of mountain guiding in the Slovene Alps. Local mountain guides acquired profound knowledge about nature as well as a command of the mountain world through working and hunting on the challenging slopes above the valley. The mountain guides of Trenta were the avant-garde of Slovene mountaineering – they managed to climb some of the toughest routes even before the onset of modern alpinism.



4 THE SOURCE AND THE GORGE OF THE SOČA RIVER

One of the most beautiful karst sources in Slovenia can be reached via a short, 15 min long marked path, which starts at the 'Koča pri Izviru Soče' lodge. Its upper part is secured with climbing wedges, pegs and wire ropes. Appropriate footwear is mandatory, and the upper part is not recommended for children or the elderly. The Soča River carved several fascinating gorges in its upper part: the Little Soča Gorge, the Great Soča Gorge and the Gorge at Kršovec. The Soča amazes us with its emerald colour, forming an unforgettable landscape in harmony with the pristine environment that surrounds it.

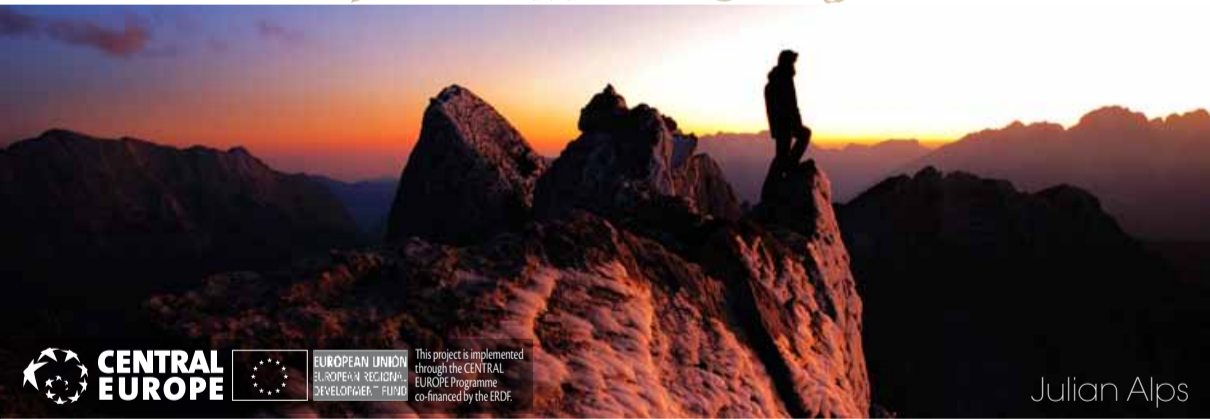


5 THE BOKA WATERFALL

The Boka Waterfall belongs to the most majestic waterfall in Europe and is the most water-rich waterfall in the country. Its waters, that accumulate in the higher parts of the Kanin Mountain Range, burst out of its karst water source and soon fall 106m deep, followed by rapidly descending another 30m down a steep slope. The Bovec-Žaga road, 6km from Bovec offers a good view of the waterfall.

Thematic and nature trails

Many thematic trails await us in Bovec and its surroundings, such as: the Alpe-Adria Trail, the Soča trail, Bovec Ethnological path, via Alpina, as well as educational and thematic paths along the Emerald trail. More at: www.bovec.si



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Soča River

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CUISINE

In the past, Bovec cuisine was based on potatoes, beans and corn in combination with garden vegetables and milk products, (especially albumin sheep's cheese and cottage cheese), lamb, dried pork meat and freshwater fish. Despite the limited spectrum of ingredients, the ways of preparation were very varied, with notable influences from the Mediterranean and the Alps. Some of the most famous Bovec dishes are »čompe an skuta« (unpeeled boiled potatoes with sheep's cottage cheese), Bovec sheep's cheese, lamb dishes and Bovec kraf (Bovec pockets).

6 BOVEC KRAFI (BOVEC KRAFI PIES)

This traditional dessert involves steamed dough pockets cooked in salty water, with a dried Sackel pear filling and a melted butter and cinnamon dressing. It is one of the most characteristic desserts of the Bovec area, present on this territory at least since the second half of the 19th Century. The kraf have a distinctive shape with a rooster's crest, and the size of a palm. In terms of the preparation of the dough and filling; several variations exist.

7 THE 'OD OVCE DO IZDELKA' SHOP

Members of the 'Od ovce do izdelka' (From Sheep to Product) association are mostly craftsmen from the region, devoted to creating products from natural and local materials, as well as to passing their knowledge on to younger generations and staging of ethnographic displays both at home and abroad. Their shop and workshop are located in Bovec.

8 HIGH ALPINE PASTURES AND BOVEC CHEESE

The tradition of cheese production in Bovec has a several hundred year old history. In the 14th Century, Bovec Cheese was even used as a means of payment. It is made of sheep's milk from the indigenous Bovec sheep breed and is a protected Slovene product. Smaller amounts of cow or goat's milk can be added to it, but not more than 20%. Nowadays cheese is still produced on numerous farms in the valley and on the high alpine pastures of Mangart, Loška Koritnica, Duplje and Božca.



Indigenous Bovec sheep breed

9 FORTRESS AND MONUMENT AT THE PREDEL PASS

The ruins of the Predel Fortress, which was part of the of the Carinthian fort system during the Napoleonic wars, can be seen from the Predel-Bovec road. Below the road lies a French tomb. A famous cast-iron monument of a wounded lion was made on behalf of emperor Ferdinand I, in memory of captain Hermann Hermannsdorf, who died in battle together with his entire crew after refusing to surrender to the penetrating Napoleonic army.

10 ŠTOLN AND MINING

An interesting sight in Log pod Mangartom is the old entrance to a former lead and zinc mine in Raibl (Cave del Predil), which was used by miners from the Bovec area to commute to work. For centuries, mining was one of the most important industries on this territory, especially in Log pod Mangartom. The presence of the shrine of St. Barbara, the patroness of miners, also alludes to this fact.

11 KLUŽE FORTRESS - BOVŠKA VRATA

The Kluže Fortress, which is located 4km from Bovec in the direction of the Predel-Pass, was built in 1471 by the Republic of Venice and renovated by the Habsburgs in the 17th Century. The fort performed its function in the period of the Turkish invasions and the Napoleonic wars, as well as during WWI. Today it is a historic building with a permanent exhibition, museum of the WWI and cultural centre.

Kluže Fortress + Bovec gate



WWI – THE WALK OF PEACE - ČELO

The Walk of Peace connects the remains and memorials of the Isonzo front and is dedicated to the memory of the numerous victims of WWI. It starts in the Alps, at Štoln in Log pod Mangartom, the entrance to the former mine, and leads all the way to the Adriatic Sea. One of its points of interest is the Čelo outdoor museum, an artillery fortification built by the Austro-Hungarian Army on the slopes of Mt. Svinjak, which was part of the system of the Bovec blockade (Sperr Flyncht).

12 13-13 AND PRIVATE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Kota 1313 (Dreizehn-Dreizehn) is a former Austro-Hungarian WWI artillery position, which offers a magnificent view of the Bovec basin and is a popular hiking destination. Its name, originating from the altitude of the frontline, was adopted by members of Društvo 13-13, an association that organises humorous demonstrations of the life of soldiers on the Isonzo Front. Three private museum collections in Bovec display objects, which were used by soldiers from both sides of the Isonzo front.