

## GRADODI / CASTLES

**Predjamski grad / Predjama Castle**

Mogočni Predjamski grad že več kot 800 let stoji sredi 123 metrov visoke kamnite stene. Vpisani je celo v Guinnesovo knjigo rekordov kot največji jamski grad na svetu.

V njem pa je povezana tudi legenda o roparskem vitezu Erasmusu Predjamskemu, ki se je več kot leto dni upiral oblegovalcem gradu, dokler ga ni izdal eden od njegovih služabnikov.

Predjamski grad je bil prvič omenjen leta 1274, ko so ga zgradili oglejski opati in mu dali gotsko podobo.

Predjamski grad velja za edini v celoti ohranjen jamski grad v Evropi, ki ponuja s svojo znamenito lego edinstven pogled v gradbene tehnike in iznajdljivost srednjevškevih ljudi, ki so iskali tik ob vhodu v jamo svoji zatočišče.

V notranjosti gradu si lahko obiskovalci ogledajo prenovljeno sodo glavnega grajskega podstrelja, v kateri so na ogled postavljene številne replike orožja, od sulic in helebarjev, mečev, bojni kladiv, lokov in samostreljev do oklepov. Ta mogočna graščina je bila že večkrat prizorišče snemanj številnih dokumentarnih in igranih filmov. Med njimi sta najbolj izpostavljeni dokumentarno-resničnostna serija Ghost Hunters International ter film Božji oklep (Armour of God).

The mighty Predjama Castle has been sitting in the middle of a 123-metre-high rock cliff for more than 800 years. It is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the largest cave castle in the world. It is also part of the legend of the outlaw knight Erasmus who successfully resisted the siege of the castle for more than a year before being betrayed by one of his servants. The castle was first mentioned in 1274 when it was built by the abbots of Aquileia who gave it a Gothic appearance. It is the only completely preserved cave castle in Europe and, with its striking location, offers a unique insight into the building techniques and ingenuity of medieval people who sought shelter at the entrance to the cave. Inside the renovated room of the castle's main attic, visitors can see numerous replica weapons – lances, halberds, swords, battle hammers, longbows, crossbows and armour. The mighty castle has featured in numerous documentaries and feature films. Two of the most prominent are an episode of the reality series Ghost Hunters International and the film Armour of God.

Ravbarjev stolp / Ravbar Tower

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Stolp, zgrajen v pozognogotskem stilu, je ostanek srednjevškega Malega gradu.

Ime je dobil po Nikolaju Ravbaru, tržaškemu glavarju in stricu Gašperju Ravbaru, ki je leta 1484 v Predjamskem gradu ubil viteza Erazma.

Včasih je bila vloga gradu varovanje pomembne prometne povezave med Jujiblansko kotino in Primorjem.

Ravbarjev stolp namreč stoji na skalnem pomolu nad vhodnim delom zatrepe doline reke Unice, ki priteče iz Planinske jame.

S skalnatega polotoka so se njegovi lastniki ob nekdanjih razgledevalih po Planinskem polju ter varovali v branili svojo lastnino.

Mogočno okroglo stolp ima v nadstropju ohranjeno gotsko kapelo.

V notranjosti stolpa si lahko ogledate čudovit zvezdasto rebrast strog.

Vstop v notranjost stolpa je mogoč le ob predhodni najavi (041 304 588).

Postojnska jama / Postojna Cave

Izjemna turistična znamenitost v svetovnem merilu, ki se nahaja v posojnični občini, je Postojnska jama – podzemni raj med kapnimi.

S svoimi 24 km rovor, galerij in veličastnih dvoran sodi med najbolj raznolikje jamske sisteme na svetu.

Ob okusu si boste lahko ogledali najlepše stalagmiti v Postojnski jami, na lastne oči pa se boste prepričali tudi o obstoju zmajevga mladiča – cloverne ribice.

Ena od posebnosti jame je tudi, da je edina jama na svetu z dvotvorno železnico.

Jama velja danes za najbolj obiskano evropsko jamo in hrati najbolj obiskano turistično znamenitost v Sloveniji.

The world-famous Postojna Cave, an underground paradise among the drippstones, is an incredible tourist attraction located in the Municipality of Postojna. With 24 km of tunnels, galleries and majestic halls, it is considered one of the most diverse cave systems in the world. When visiting the cave, you will be able to admire its most beautiful stalagmites and check for yourself if the baby dragon (the 'human fish') really exists. This is also the only cave in the world with a double-track railway. It is the most visited cave in Europe and the most visited attraction in Slovenia.

Notranjski Muzej Postojna / Notranjska Museum Postojna

V Postojni kot svetovni zibelki krasoslova se v Notranjskem muzeju Postojna nahaja stalna razstava Muzej kraza, ki je najbolj celovita razstava o kraju v Evropi.

Ste že slišali za srednjevške zaklad, ki je bil najden v Predjamskem gradu?

Naj vam namignejo, da je to prav kraj, kjer ga lahko poščete.

Zagotovo vas bo navdušila tudi bogata zbirka kostij ledendobnih živali ter ogled jamskih živali pod mikroskopi.

Razstava je primerna tako za mlajše kot za starejše obiskovalce, za razne skupine, individualne goste, dostop in ogled pa sta prilagojena tudi invalidnim osebam.

Postojna, the global cradle of karstology, is home to the Notranjska Museum Postojna, which houses the most comprehensive exhibition about the karst in Europe. Have you heard about the medieval treasure found in the Predjama Castle? We will give you a hint: This is the place where you can find it now. You will also be amazed by the rich collection of skeletons of animals from the Ice Age and you will get the chance to observe cave animals with microscopes. The exhibition is suitable for younger and older visitors, different groups and individual visitors, and is also accessible to people with disabilities.

On entering Postojna, you will notice Nenos, a great karst plateau that separates central Slovenia from the coastal region. Its highest point is Suhu vrh ('Dry Peak') at 1,313 metres. The plateau is also accessible to families with young children. The most popular of the several routes leading to the summit is the one that starts in Razdrto. Nenos is also popular among cyclists. Exploring the plateau by bike is suitable for people with better physical fitness. Vojko Hut (Vojkova koča) is located just below Pleša (the most prominent summit on the plateau) and offers food and beverage and even overnight accommodation.

Koča Mladika na Pečni rebi / Mladika Hut on Pečna reber

Na južnem delu Planinskega polja, na pobočju Štajerskega gorja, se nahaja manjša vzetpetna koča, ki jo je zgradil Charles VI.

Grad Hošperk (Haasberg) / Hošperk Castle (Haasberg)

Ruševine nekdanjega baročnega dvorca se dvigajo nad sotesko reke Unice na južnem delu Planinskega polja.

Grad Hošperk (Haasberg) so zgradili knezi Eggenbergi ob vzniku starega srednjevškega gradu, ki je ga zrušili potres.

Dvorec je v tem času veljal za najmodnejši baročni dvorec na Slovenskem.

Slovelj je po bogati notranji opremi ter čudovitem parku, ki je danes že ohranjen le deloma.

Zadnji lastnik dvorca je bil rodbina Windischgrätz, ki ga je kupila leta 1846.

Med drugo svetovno vojno so se plemiči izselili v Italijo, grad pa

je v napresi naseljena, nato nemška vojska, leta 1944 pa so ga

pogradi.

Popolnoma uničena je bila dragocena notranja oprema, arhiv

rrobe in družinska grobina zadnjih lastnikov dvorca rodbine Windischgrätz.

Čez cesto, v neposredni bližini gradu, si lahko še vedno ogledate star grški hlev ter zidovi obdano magično travnato dvorišče s pripadajočim prostorom, v katerem se nahaja tudi manjša etnološka zbirka z različnimi predmeti, ki so bili najdeni na tej lokaciji.

The ruins of the once mighty Baroque castle rise above the canyon of the Unica River on the southern edge of the Planina Polje. Hošperk Castle

was built at the beginning of the 17th century by the Princes of Eggenberg at the foot of an old medieval castle that was devastated by an earthquake.

At the time, Hošperk Castle was considered the mightiest Baroque castle on Slovenian soil. It was famous for its lavish interior and

beautiful park which has been only partially preserved, unfortunately.

The last owners were the Windischgrätz family, which bought the castle in 1846.

During the Second World War, the noblemen moved to Italy

and the castle was first taken over by the Italian and later the German

military before being burned down in 1944. The valuable interior was

completely destroyed along with the Windischgrätz family archive and

the family tomb belonging to the last owners of the castle. Just across

the road from the castle, you can still take a look at the old castle stable

Grad Orehek / Orehk Castle

Grad Orehek (Nussdorf) se nahaja na manjši vzpetini tik nad vasjo

Orehk. Obsežen grajski kompleks sestavlja več med seboj povezanih

stolpastih objektov. Po Valvasorjevih besedah je bil grad pozidan v 13.

stoletju, upravljali pa so ga gospodje Nussdorfi, omenjeni leta 1245.

Grad, v obliki kot jo poznamo danes, je iz razpadajočega poslopja leta

1584 sezidal grof Ahacij Thurn. Gospodarski razcvet in nemalo stilskih preobrazb sta tako grad kot vas dovedela s prihodom plemiške družine Rossetti iz Bergama. Protutirko obzidje se je umaknilo zahteval novega, v 17. stoletju pa je nasprotno osrednje stavbe zrasla kašča, ki je ena redkih še ohranjenih tovrstnih poslopij iz tistega časa na Slovenskem. Od leta 1809 pa vse do leta 1948 je bil grad dom poštnih upraviteljev, družine Dolenc.

Orehk Castle (Nussdorf) is located on a small hill just above the village of Orehek. The large castle complex consists of several interconnected tower-like buildings. According to Valvasor, the castle was built in the 13th century and was managed by the lords of Nussdorf, attested in 1245. The castle was built upon the appearance we know today from a decaying building in 1584 by Count Ahacij Thurn. The castle and the village experienced economic prosperity and multiple makeovers with the arrival of the Rosetti noblemen from Bergamo. The anti-Turkish defences gave way to the demands of the new age. In the 17th century, a granary was built opposite the main building and is one of the rare examples of its kind from that time period in Slovenia. From 1809 and all the way to 1948, the castle was home to the local postmasters, the Dolenc family. German occupation of Slovenian territory during the Second World War also left a mark on the castle.

**Predjamski grad / Predjama Castle**

Ruševine gradu Postojna (Adelsberg) stojijo na vrhu mestnega griča Sovič, ki se nahaja nad Majlontom – najstarejšim delom Postojne. Njegovi prvi poznani lastniki so bili grofje Andechs v 12. stoletju, sam grad pa je skoraj zagotovo starejša izvora. Grad Postojna (Adelsberg) je v preteklosti predstavljal sedež obsežnega postojnskega zemljiščega gospodstva. Zaradi strateške pozicije je bila njegova pomembna vloga nadzor nad kraškimi prelazi ter obramba ožrega območja v Postojnski kotlini. Mogočno grajsko stavbo z obzidjem leta 1511 prizadel močan potres, dokončno pa je njen slav načelnički upadati po letu 1689, ko je zanj uničil požar. Danes so od gradu ostale le skromne ruševine, grajsko območje pa je preprečeno z rovi in bunkerji, ki predstavljajo ostanki vojaških spopadov v prejšnjem stoletju.

The ruins of Postojna Castle (Adelsberg) sit atop the town hill called Sovič which rises above Majlont, the oldest part of the town of Postojna. The first known owners were the Counts of Andechs in the 12th century, but the castle itself is almost certainly older than that. Postojna Castle was once the seat of a vast Postojna feudal lordship. Due to its strategic position, it played an important role in overseeing the karst passes and defense of the narrower area of the Postojna Basin. The imposing castle building with defensive walls was damaged by a devastating earthquake in 1511 and it finally fell into disrepair after 1689 when it was destroyed by fire. Today, only very scarce remains can still be found on the hill and the castle area is full of tunnels and bunkers, the remnants of military skirmishes of the past century.

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**OSTALE AKTIVNOSTI OB POTI / OTHER ACTIVITIES ALONG THE WAY**

**Postojnska jama / Postojna Cave**

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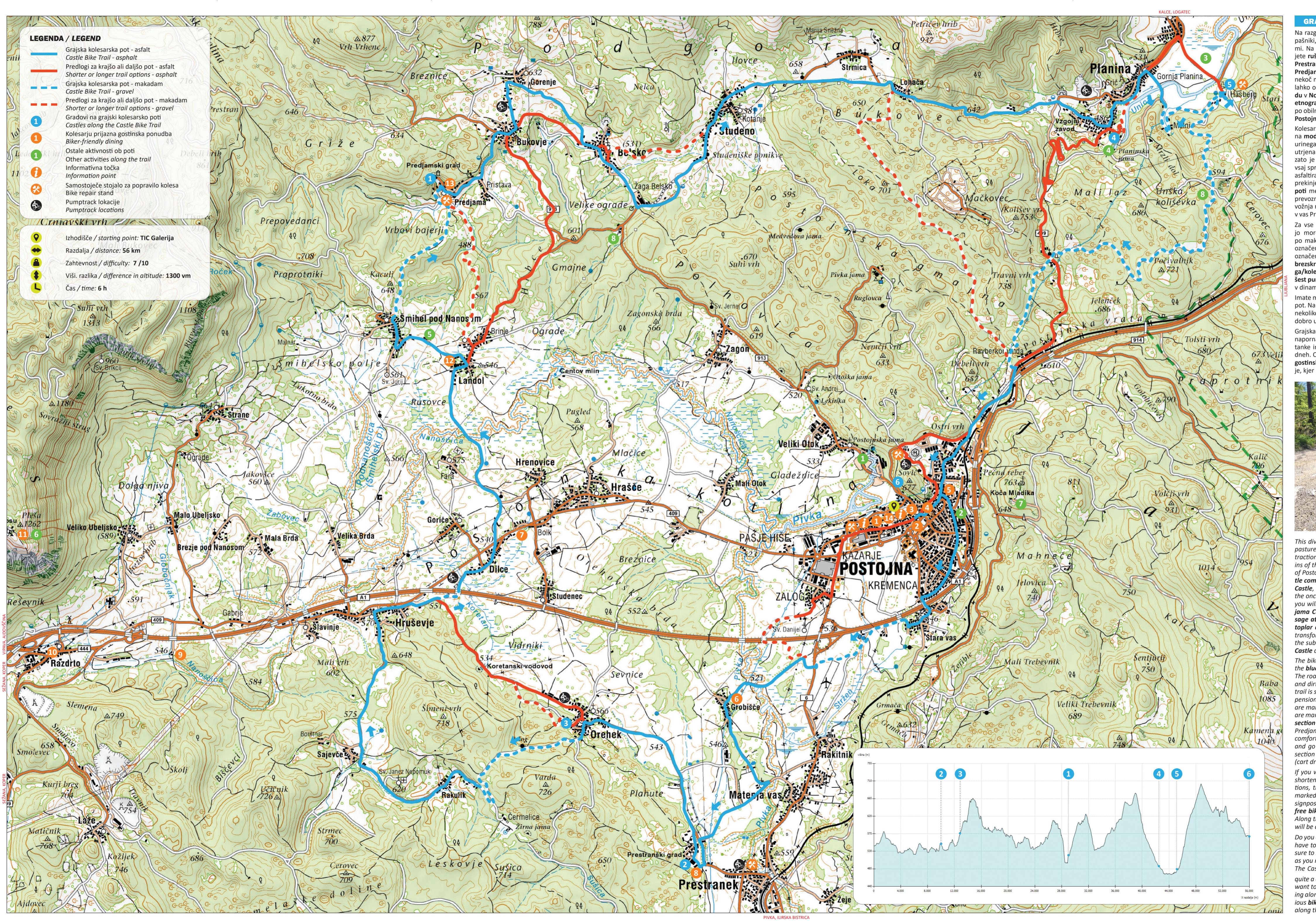
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Postojna



**KA KOLESARSK POT / CASTLE BIKE TRAIL**

ii krožni kolesarski poti se boste srečali s čudovitimi vasmi, vnikni, gozdovi in številnimi gradovi ter drugimi znamenitostmi na tem hribu nad Postojno lahko že na začetku poti opazujete **grad Postojna (Adelsberg)**, nato si ob poti sledijojo **grad grajski kompleks v Orehku**, največji jamski grad na svetu – **grad**, na robu Planinskega polja **Ravbarjev stolp** ter ruševine starega baročnega **grada Hošperk (Haasberg)**. Med potjo si boste še originalni **srednjeveški zaklad iz Predjamskega grajskega muzeju Postojna**, dresuro konj na gradu Prestranek, zbirko v **kozolcu toplar pri Belskem, Planinsko polje**, ki se v deževju premeni v jezero ter tri lepotice podzemnega sveta: **jamo, Jamo pod Predjamskim gradom in Planinsko jamo**.

Pot je v naravi dobro označena. Slediti morate le **številki tri usmerjevalnih tablah ali modri črti na zemljevidu**, v smeri dolga. Podlaga na Grajski kolesarski poti je asfaltna cesta, makadamska pot, kolovoz in v manjšem delu tudi gozdna pot, sprednja stran je vzdoljenje in plašče z dobrim profilom. Na zemljevidu so deli poti označeni s polno črto, makadamski deli poti pa s polno črto. Posebno **pozornost** je treba nameniti **odseku gozdne poti** do naselja Šmihel pod Nanosom in vasi **Jam**, ki je slabše oborožena z gorskim ali trekking kolesi, zato naj tisti, ki jim strmi spust in bolj divja strezata, izpostitjo ta del in se podajo iz vasi Landol direktno do naselja Šmihel. Peljali se boste po delu stare rimske in furmanske ceste.

, ki si želijo pot prilagoditi svojim željam in zmožnostim, skrajšati ali se izogniti kakšnemu vzponu, voziti samo gorski ali asfaltni podlagi, so na zemljevidu z **oranžno črto predlogi za dodatne različice poti**. Te poti v naravi niso smerokazi, zato je potrebna določena mera previdnosti. Za kolesarsko izkušnjo si lahko najamete **izkušenega lokalnega vodnika**. Ob Grajski kolesarski poti je postavljenih tudi **track poligonov**, na katerih lahko preizkusite svoje spremnosti vožnji čez grbine.

a cestno kolo? Tudi vi lahko prekolesarite Grajsko kolesarsko ljevidu morate le slediti polni črti (modri ali oranžni). Hitrost očasnite med vasjo Hruševje in vasjo Dilce, tam je cca 350 m ne makadamske ceste.

Kolesarska pot je čudovita, a za manj izkušene kolesarje lahko odnevna dogodivščina. Če si želite vzeti dovolj časa za posledne znamenitosti, ki jih nudi ob poti, jo prevozite v dveh poti vam je na voljo raznolika ponudba kolesarjem prijaznih obratov in prenočišč. Na zemljevidu so označene tudi lokacije, nameščena samostojeca stojača za popravilo kolesa.



A circular bike trail will take you through charming villages, meadows, forests and past numerous castles and other attractions. At the start of your journey, you will be able to observe the ruined **Postojna Castle (Adelsberg)** on the hill rising above the town and later you will also ride past **Prestranek Castle**, the castle in Orehelk, the largest cave castle in the world – **Predjama Castle** or **Baro Tower** on the edge of the Planina Polje, and the ruins of the mighty **Baroque Hošperk Castle (Haasberg)**. On your journey, you will be able to see the original medieval treasure from **Predjama** in the **Notranjska Museum Postojna**, watch horse dressage at **Prestranek Castle**, observe the ethnographic collection in the **Open-air hayrack near Belsko**, admire the **Planina Polje**, which turns into a lake after heavy rains, and visit the three beauties of the Alpine world: the **Postojna Cave**, the **Cave under Predjama** and the **Planinska Cave**.

The Planina Cave.  
ail is well marked. You need to follow the **number three** on **signposts** or the **blue line on the map** in a clockwise direction. On the Castle Bike Trail are mostly asphalt, compacted gravel with short stretches turning into a forest path. Therefore, the rule for **mountain or trekking bikes** with at least a front suspension and tires with a good tread depth. The asphalt road sections are marked on the map with a solid line, while the gravel road sections with a broken line. Please take extra care on the **forest path** section of the trail between the villages of Šmihel pod Nanosom and Predjama, which can prove very rough for trekking bikes. If you are not up to the challenge with steep descents and a rougher ride, skip that section and go from Landol straight to Predjama. This will take you down a steep road used in the past by the Romans and local furmanij.

*To tailor the journey to your own wishes and capabilities, it or avoiding a steep climb, only using gravel or asphalt sections, the map provides you with **additional trail variations** that are marked with an **orange line**. Please note that these variations are not on the trail itself, so you have to take extra care. For a carefree experience, you can hire an **experienced local/bike guide**. Along the Castle Bike Trail, you will also find **six pumptracks** where you can test your skills in a dynamic ride across the bumps.*

a road bike? You too can ride on the Castle Bike Trail. All you need to do is follow the solid line (blue or orange) on your map. Make your way down a little bit between the villages of Hruševje and Dilice, then follow the 350-metre-long road section of compacted gravel. The Castle Bike Trail makes for a beautiful trip, but it can prove to be a demanding one-day adventure for less experienced bikers. If you have more time for stops in order to rest and do some sightseeing along the way, you can complete the trail in two days. There are various friendly dining and accommodation options to choose from along the way. The map also shows you locations of bike repair stands.