

Intangible Cultural Heritage in Slovenia in the Light of the UNESCO Convention

Nesnovna kulturna dediščina Slovenije v luči Unescove Konvencije

Slovenija je Unescovo Konvencijo o varovanju nesnovne kulturne dediščine ratificirala leta 2008. Naloge Koordinatorja varstva nesnovne kulturne dediščine od leta 2011 opravlja Slovenski etnografski muzej, osrednja ustanova za varovanje nesnovne kulturne dediščine v Sloveniji. Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine, ki ga vodi Ministrstvo za kulturo RS, je začel nastajati leta 2008. Konec leta 2017 je bilo v Register vpisanih 61 enot, od katerih jih je bilo deset razglašenih za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena, dve enoti pa sta bili vpisani na Unescov Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva.

Slovenia ratified UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2008. The main institution concerned with the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Slovenia is the Slovene Ethnographic Museum, which since 2011 performs the role of the national Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage kept by the Ministry of Culture has been taking shape since 2008. By the end of 2017 it contained 61 elements, 10 of which have been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance and 2 of them have been inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Škoromat / Shrovetide mask,
foto / photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

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Kratki opisi enot nesnovne kulturne dediščine so vzeti iz Registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine, ki je dostopen na: / The short descriptions of the elements of the intangible cultural heritage are taken from the Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage available at:
www.mk.gov.si/sl/storitve/razvidi_evidence_in_register/register_nesnovne_kulturne_dediscine/seznam



I FEEL SLOVENIA



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Škofjeloški pasijon

Škofjeloški pasijon je spokorniška pasijonska procesija po besedilu patra Romualda Marušiča iz leta 1721, ki se uprizarja v velikonočnem času v Škofji Loki. Škofjeloški pasijon je bil razglašen za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena in leta 2016 vpisan na Unescov Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva.

The Škofja Loka Passion Play

Unescov Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva

UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

The Škofja Loka Passion Play is a penitential passion procession based on the text by the Capuchin monk Romuald Marušič from 1721, which is staged at Easter time in the town of Škofja Loka. The Škofja Loka Passion Play has been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance and in 2016 inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2015



Door-to-door Rounds of Kurenti

Unescov Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva

UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

Obhodi kurentov

Obhodi kurentov so pustna šega in prireditev na Ptujskem in Dravskem polju, v Halozah in Slovenskih goricah. Kurent je najbolj množičen tradicionalen pustni lik, ki po ljudskem verovanju preganja zimo in vabi v deželo pomlad. Obhodi kurentov so bili razglašeni za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena in leta 2017 vpisani na Unescov Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva.

Rounds of the imposing masked figures known as *kurenti* is a Shrovetide custom on the Ptuj and Drava plains, in the Haloze Hills and in the Slovenske gorice area. The *kurent* is more numerous than any other traditional Shrovetide figure; it is believed to drive away winter and invite spring into the countryside. Shrovetide rounds of the *kurenti* have been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance and in 2017 inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Foto / Photo:
Marko Habič, 2004



Drežniški in Ravenski pust

Drežniški in Ravenski pust sta šegi in prireditvi v Drežnici ter Drežniških Ravnah, na Jezercih in v Magozdu. Značilni liki so "ta grdi", ki lovijo in s pepelom oprasujo mladež, ter "ta lepi", ki obiskujejo domove, kjer dobijo darove in zaplešejo. Drežniški in Ravenski pust sta bila razglašena za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena.

Shrovetide in Drežnica and Drežniške Ravne

These rituals and events take place at Shrovetide in Drežnica and Drežniške Ravne, on Jezerca and in Magozd. The main figures involved are "the ugly ones", who chase youngsters and cover them with ashes, and "the beautiful ones", who visit homes to receive

gifts and to dance. Shrovetide in Drežnica and Drežniške Ravne has been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance.

Foto / Photo:
Miha Špiček, 2009



Shrovetide Custom in Cerkno

The Laufarija (from the German *laufen*, to run) is a Shrovetide event in the town of Cerkno, involving figures known as *laufarji* with characteristic wooden masks. It includes carolling, a Sunday parade through the streets and the reading of the indictment of Shrovetide, as well as searching

for a wooden mallet and the execution of Shrovetide on Tuesday. The Shrovetide custom in Cerkno has been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance.

Foto / Photo:
Gregor Ilaš, 2015



Cerkljanska laufarija

Laufarija je pustna prireditev v Cerknem, na kateri sodelujejo liki laufarjev z značilnimi lesenimi naličji. Obsega koledovanje, nedeljski sprevod po ulicah in branje obtožnice pustu ter iskanje lesenega kladiva in usmrtiltev pusta v torek. Cerkljanska laufarija je bila razglašena za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena.

Making Palm Sunday Bunches in Ljubno

Nesnovna kulturna dediščina državnega pomena
Intangible cultural heritage of national significance

Izdelovanje ljubenskih potic

Ljubenske potice so cvetno-nedeljske butare, značilne za Ljubno ob Savinji in okoliške kraje. Izdelane so iz naravnih materialov, njihova posebnost so unikatne figuralne oblike. Na cvetno nedeljo jih družine nesejo blagoslovit v cerkev. Izdelovanje ljubenskih potic je bilo razglašeno za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena.

Ljubno potice are Palm Sunday bunches characteristic of Ljubno and nearby villages. They are made from natural materials and are unique, thanks to the way they imitate everyday objects. On Palm Sunday they are taken by families to church to be blessed.

The making of Palm Sunday bunches in Ljubno has been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance.

Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2014



Easter Dances and Games in Metlika

Vuzemski plesi in igre v Metliki

Vuzemski plesi in igre se odvijajo na velikonočni ponedeljek v srednjeveškem jedru Metlike in so sestavljeni iz plesanja metliškega kola in plesnih iger: rešetca, al' je kaj trden ta vaš must, robčeci, kurji boj in turn. Vuzemski plesi in igre v Metliki so bili razglašeni za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena.

Easter dances and games take place on Easter Monday in the medieval centre of the town of Metlika. They involve the folk dance known as the *kolo* (circle dance) and local games. Easter dances and games in Metlika

have been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance.

Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2017



Traditional Production of Carniolan Sausages

Nesnovna kulturna dediščina državnega pomena
Intangible cultural heritage of national significance

Tradicio- nalno izdelovanje kranjskih klobas

Izdelovanje kranjskih klobas izvira iz kulturne dediščine kolin. Njihova dokumentirana geografska opredelitev sega v drugo polovico 19. stoletja in pomeni klobaso s Kranjskega na območju celotne habsburške monarhije kot tudi drugod po Evropi in v svetu. Izdelovanje kranjskih klobas je bilo razglašeno za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena.

The making of Carniolan sausages arose from the cultural heritage of pig slaughtering. Their documented geographical definition dates from the second half of the 19th century and encompassed sausages from Carniola throughout the

Habsburg Monarchy, as well as elsewhere in Europe and the world. The traditional production of Carniolan sausages has been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance.

Foto / Photo:
Peta Mrak, 2012



The Traditional Breeding and Keeping of Lipizzaner Horses at the Lipica Stud Farm

Tradici- onalna reja in vzreja lipicancev v Kobilarni Lipica

This unit of heritage involves the traditional breeding and keeping of Lipizzaner horses at the Lipica Stud Farm in accordance with the characteristics required for

carrying out classical dressage and riding on the Karst.

Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2018



Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev v Kobilarni Lipica je reja konja pasme lipicanec v klasičnem tipu – v okviru, proporcij in z lastnostmi, ki so potrebni za izvajanje klasičnega dresurnega jahanja in vožnje na Krasu.

Making Idrija Bobbin Lace

Nesnovna kulturna dediščina državnega pomena
Intangible cultural heritage of national significance

Klekljanje idrijske čipke

Klekljanje čipk je izdelovanje čipk s prepletanjem niti, navitih na kleklje. Na Idrijskem je prisotno od druge polovice 17. stoletja. V 19. stoletju se je iz Idrije razširilo in uveljavilo v širšem prostoru, kjer razvija nove izrazne oblike. Klekljanje idrijske čipke je bilo razglašeno za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena.

Bobbin lace making involves the use of special tools called bobbins that hold the thread. Lacemaking has been present in the Idrija area since the second half of the 17th century. In the 19th century it spread to a wider area, where it has taken on ever new expressive

forms. Making Idrija bobbin lace has been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance.

Foto / Photo:
Božo Uršič, 2008



Making Slovene Bobbin Lace

Bobbin lacemaking refers to the production by hand of lace by crossing, twisting and weaving threads fastened to a bobbin. Slovene lace made a name for itself between the two World Wars, in what was then

Yugoslavia. Making Slovene bobbin lace has been declared an intangible cultural heritage of national significance.

Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2016



Klekljanje slovenske čipke

Klekljanje je ročno izdelovanje čipk s križanjem, sukanjem in prepletanjem niti, navitih na kleklje. Ime slovenska čipka se je uveljavilo med svetovnima vojnoma na ozemlju Slovenije, ki je bilo sestavni del Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Klekljanje slovenske čipke je bilo razglašeno za nesnovno kulturno dediščino državnega pomena.

Govori ob Čabranki in zgornji Kolpi

Govori ob Čabranki in zgornji Kolpi od Babnega Polja do Mirtovičev so mešanica dolenjskega, rovtarskih, gorenjskega in južnobelokrantskega narečja z vplivi nemškega jezika Kočevarjev in sedanjega hrvaškega in slovenskega knjižnega jezika.

Dialects Along the River Čabranka and the Upper Kolpa

Dialects along the River Čabranka and the upper Kolpa, from the village of Babno Polje to Mirtoviči are a mixture of Dolenjska, Rovte, Gorenjska and south Bela krajina dialects, showing the influence of the German formerly spoken in the Kočevje area and the current Slovene and Croatian standard languages.



Foto / Photo:

Marko Smole, 2010



Foto / Photo:
Valerija Škof, 2017

Slovene Sign Language

Slovenski znakovni jezik

Slovenski znakovni jezik je poseben vizualno znakovni sistem uporabe rok, mimike obraza, oči, ustnic in gibanja telesa, ki ga uporabljajo osebe z okvaro sluha v Sloveniji za medsebojno komuniciranje, s tolmači tudi za komuniciranje s slišečimi.

Slovene sign language is used by people in Slovenia with hearing problems to communicate with each other and, via interpreters, with those who can hear. It involves the use of hands, facial expressions, eyes, lips and bodily movements.



Foto / Photo:

Roman Kos, 2011

Godbeništvo

Godbeništvo

Godbeništvo je oblika družbenega delovanja glasbenikov v okviru godb na pihala, kjer igrajo na pihala, trobila in tolkala. Razširjeno je po celotni Sloveniji in ima dolgo tradicijo.

Godbeništvo refers to the social activity of musicians in brass bands involving wind, brass and percussion instruments. This kind of activity is widespread around the whole of Slovenia and has a long tradition.

Posavsko štehvanje

Posavsko štehvanje je konjeniška igra in prireditev, na kateri jezdci med dirom s kovinskim kijem razbijajo na drog nasajen leseni sodček. Štehvanje vsako leto organizirajo v Savljah, eni od nekdanjih vasi ljubljanskega Posavja.

Sava Valley Štehvanje

The Sava Valley štehvanje is a tournament involving games in which horseback riders in motion have to break a small barrel fastened to a pole with a metal club. Štehvanje is organised each year in Savlje, a part of Ljubljana near the River Sava that used to be a separate village.



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2014



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2013

Pohod po Poti ob žici

Pohod po Poti ob žici je množična rekreativna in športna prireditev. V spomin upora meščanov proti sovražniku poteka okoli Ljubljane po trasi, kjer je bila od leta 1942 do 1945 ograja z bodečo žico in bunkerji, ki so jo postavili italijanski okupatorji.

Walk on the Path of Remembrance and Comradeship

This is a mass recreation event. In remembrance of the uprising of the people of Ljubljana against the occupier in World War 2, a mass walk is held following the route of the barbed wire fence and bunkers that the Italian occupiers used to encircle the city from 1942 to 1945.

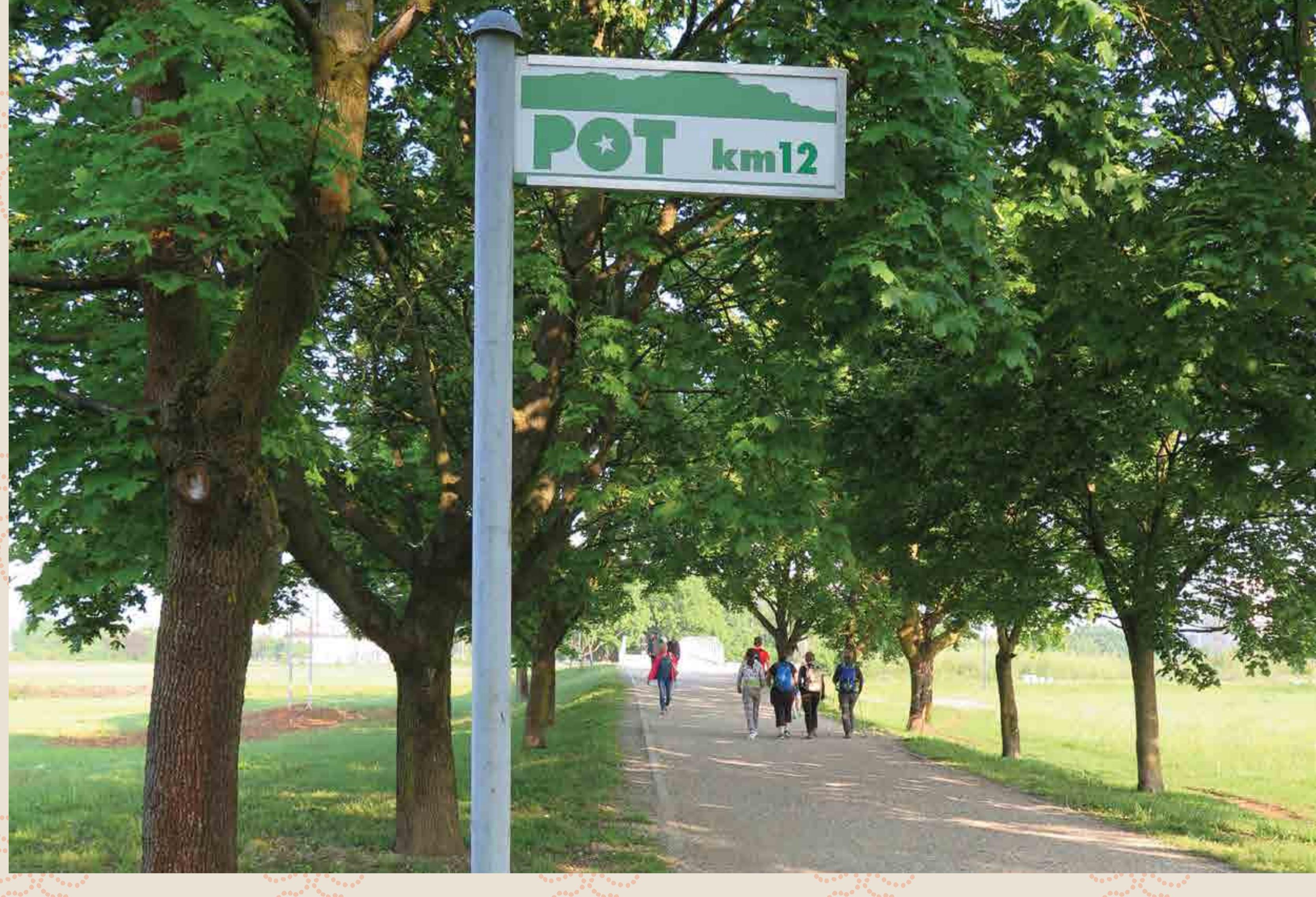


Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2016

Spuščanje gregorčkov

Na predvečer godu sv. Gregorja (12. 3.) otroci po vodi spustijo gregorčke – hiške in druge predmete z dodanimi gorečimi svečami. S tem zaznamujejo prihod pomladi in se spomnijo tradicije obrtnikov, ki so na ta dan nehalo delati ob luči.

Launching Gregorčki Models for St. Gregory's Day

On the eve of St. Gregory's Day (12th March), children go to waterways to launch gregorčki – little model houses and other objects with lighted candles inside. This marks the arrival of spring and the tradition of craftsmen who on this day stopped working by artificial light.

Slovenska narodno-zabavna glasba

Slovenska narodno-zabavna glasba je fenomen, ki je vplet v vsakdanje in praznično življenje. Izvaja se na vokalno-inštrumentalni ali inštrumentalni način ob prevladujočih ritmih polke in valčka.

Slovene Folk-pop Music

Slovene popular-national music is an integral part of both everyday life and festive occasions. It is performed by vocal-instrumental or instrumental groups, mainly to the rhythm of the polka or waltz.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2018



Foto / Photo: Nives Hvalica, 2011

Škuljanje

Škuljanje je tradicionalna primorska družabna in športna igra, pri kateri posameznik ali ekipa v igralno polje meče škuljo (ploščat obklesan kamen ali polovico opeke) in jo skuša čim bolj približati balinu. Zmagata, ki prvi doseže 13 točk.

Pandolo



Foto / Photo: Jure Rus, 2016

Pandolo

Pandolo je tradicionalna istrska družabna in športna igra. Dve ekipe s po tremi igralci tekmujejo v osvajanju ozemlja. Ošiljeno leseno paličico (pandolo) skušata z leseno palico (maco) odbiti čim dlje od začetne točke (baze) v označeno igrišče.

Pandolo

Pandolo is a traditional Istrian social and sporting game. Two teams, each with three players, compete to take over a territory. The players use a wooden bat known as a *maca* to knock a short, sharp wooden stick or *pandolo* as far as possible from the base within a marked playing area.

Otepanje v Bohinju

Otepanje je šega, ki jo pred novim letom izvajajo maskirani koledniki otepovci v vseh Zgornje Bohinjske dolini. Obiščejo vse hiše v vasi in voščijo srečno novo leto, družine pa jih obdarujejo.

New Year Carolling in Bohinj

Otepanje is a custom carried out before New Year by masked carol singers in the villages of the Upper Bohinj Valley. They visit every house in the village to wish the families a Happy New Year and receive gifts in return.



Foto / Photo:
Tatjana Dolzan Erzen, 2011



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2014

Pisanje pirhov ob prazniku šempav

Pisanje pirhov ob prazniku šempav poteka vsako prvo nedeljo v maju, ko se ženske iz Poljubinj in okolice zberejo in z rdečo barvo barvajo ter z različnimi motivi in verzi popišejo kuhanja jajca. Njihova posebnost je izdelava zunaj velikonočnega časa.

Decorating Eggs to Celebrate Šempav

Decorating eggs to mark the holiday known as šempav takes place on the first Sunday in May, when the women of the Poljubinj area collect eggs, boil them, colour them red and decorate them with verses. The unique feature here is that this takes place outside Easter time.



Foto / Photo:
Joža Jamšek, 2018

Baking Poprtniki

Priprava poprtnikov

Priprava poprtnikov izvira iz tradicije kruhov, ki so morali kot glavna obredna jed stati na mizi od božiča do svetih treh kraljev. Sedaj gospodinje pečejo poprnik v obliki hlebca s testenimi okraski največkrat pred svetimi tremi kralji.

Baking *poprtniki* derives from the tradition that bread, as the main ritual food, should stay on the table from Christmas to Three Kings. Now *poprtniki* in the form of decorated loaves are most often baked before Three Kings.

Šelmarija

Šelmarija, a Shrovetide Custom

Šelmarija je pustovanje, značilno za Kostanjevico na Krki, ki poteka od pustne nedelje do pepelnice srede. Vsi značilni pustni liki, imenovani šelmarji, so člani društine Prforcenhaus, simbol pustovanja pa je kovinska glava, imenovana Šelma.

Šelmarija is a Shrovetide custom characteristic of Kostanjevica na Krki that takes place between Shrove Sunday and Ash Wednesday. All the characters, known as šelmarji, are members of the Prforcenhaus Carnival Association, whilst the symbol of Shrovetide is a metal head called Šelma.



Foto / Photo:
Miha Špicek, 2011



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2015

Zagoriške mačkare

Shrovetide Custom in Zagorica

Zagoriške mačkare so pustna šega z elementi ljudskega gledališča. V Zagorici v Dobrepolju pustna skupina z značilnimi liki in naličji na pustno nedeljo dopoldne pobira darove po hišah, popoldne uprizori poroko, babji mlin, žaganje babe in oranje.

The Shrovetide group from Zagorica in Dobrepolje performs Shrovetide custom with elements of folk theatre. On Shrove Sunday morning, this group of typical Shrovetide characters goes around the houses collecting gifts. In the afternoon, they stage a wedding, a woman's mill, sawing of women and ploughing.



Foto / Photo:
Nena Zidov, 2014

Shrovetide Custom in Ponikve mačkare

Ponikve mačkare represent a Shrovetide custom with elements of theatre in Ponikve in Dobrepolje. On Shrove Tuesday the community of young men go from door to door collecting gifts and put on a humorous programme, an evening dance around the houses and a party, and on Ash Wednesday the burning of a carnival figure.

Borovo gostovanje

Shrovetide Marriage to a Pine Tree

Borovo gostovanje je za Prekmurje značilna pustna šega in prireditev. V uprizoritvi simbolične poroke z borom se prepletajo ženitovanske in pustne šege. Prvotno so borovo gostovanje izvajali le v vaseh, kjer v predpustnem času ni bilo nobene poroke.

The borovo gostovanje or pine wedding is a characteristic Shrovetide event of the Prekmurje region. The symbolic marriage to a pine tree involves both a wedding and carnival masks. At first the borovo gostovanje took place only in villages where no marriages took place before Shrovetide.



Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2017



Foto / Photo:
Miha Špiček, 2012

Obhodi pustnih oračev

Obhodi pustnih oračev so obhodna šega v severovzhodni Sloveniji. Pustni orači s plesom kurentov, šalam, z norčijami, glasbo, obrednim oranjem in s starim ritualnim voščilom voščijo domačinom zdravje in bogat pridelek.

Rounds of the Shrovetide Ploughmen

Rounds of the Shrovetide ploughmen is a masked parade in the north-east of Slovenia. These ploughmen, along with dancing masked kurent figures, make jokes, act the fool, play music, do ritual ploughing and pass on traditional greetings to wish the locals good health and a rich harvest.



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2015

Mozirje Carnival

Pust Mozirski

Pust Mozirski je skupno imenovanje za pustno skupino Mozirskih pustnakov in pustne šege, ki v Mozirju v Savinjski dolini potekajo vsako leto od debelega četrka do pepelnice.

Mozirje Carnival is the collective name for the Shrovetide Carnival figures and customs present in Mozirje in the Savinja Valley from Maundy Thursday to Ash Wednesday.

Škoromatija, a Shrovetide Custom

Škoromatija je pustna šega na južnem obrobju Brkinov in Podgrajsko-Matarskem podolju. Na pustno soboto ali nedeljo škoromati pobirajo darove po hišah, na pepelnično sredo pa pusta pokopljejo ali zažgejo.

Škoromatija is a Shrovetide custom on the southern edge of the Brkini Hills and around Podgrad. On Shrove Saturday or Sunday, the masks known as škoromati go around the houses collecting gifts and on Ash Wednesday they symbolically bury or burn Shrovetide.



Foto / Photo:
Adela Pukl, 2018



Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2013

Shrovetide Custom in Vrbica

Vrbiske šeme

Vrbiske šeme so pustna skupina, ki jo sestavljajo bele in črne šeme z usnjjenimi naličji, najbolj značilna lika pa sta bel in črn lovec. Na pustno nedeljo nastopajo v Vrbici in Ilirske Bistrici, v torek je poberija po vasi, v sredo pa pusta sežgeo.

The Shrovetide group from Vrbica consists of white and black characters with leather masks. The most typical characters are the white and the black hunter. On Shrove Sunday the group performs in Vrbica and Ilirska Bistrica. On Shrove Tuesday they go around the houses collecting gifts and on Ash Wednesday they ceremonially burn Shrovetide.



Foto / Photo:
Jelka Psajd, 2015

Gančki majoš

Gančki majoš je šega, ki jo ob pomoči sovaščanov vsako leto 30. aprila izvedejo mladi iz Gančanov, ki v tekočem letu dopolnijo 18 let. Po vasi nosijo smrekov vrh s papirnatim okrasjem in ga pritrdijo na mlaj, ki ga postavijo na nogometni stadion.

Gančki majoš

Gančki majoš is a custom carried out on 30th of April in the village of Gančani by youngsters who reach the age of 18 in the current year, with the help of the villagers. The top of a spruce tree decorated with paper decorations is carried round the village and then attached to a maypole in the football stadium.

Spletanje venčkov sv. Ivana

Spletanje venčkov sv. Ivana na kresni večer in njihovo obešanje na vrata domov je značilno za vasi na Krasu. Šega temelji na ljudskem verovanju v posebno moč rastlin, nabranih na kresni večer, ki naj bi ljudi in domove varovale pred nesrečami.

Weaving St. John's Wreaths

Weaving St. John wreaths on Midsummer's Eve and hanging them on the front door is characteristic of villages on the Karst plateau. The custom is based on folk belief in the special power of plants gathered on Midsummer's Eve, which were thought to protect homes against accidents.



Foto / Photo:
Tjaša Zidarič, 2013



Foto / Photo:
Cvetko Zgaga, 2011

Making Palm Sunday Bunches

Izdelovanje cvetno-nedeljskih butar

Cvetnonedeljske butare so šopi, izdelani iz določenih vrst in določenega števila šibja oziroma rastlin, lahko tudi z okrasjem, kot so pecivo, jabolka, pomaranče in baryn krep papir. Na cvetno nedeljo jih verniki nosijo blagoslavljat v cerkev.



Foto / Photo:
Miha Špiček, 2015

Izdelovanje ljubljanskih butar

Ljubljanske butare so cvetnonedeljske butare, ki jih izdelujejo v okolici Ljubljane in so prepoznavne po vpletenih raznobarvnih smrekovih oblancih.

Making Ljubljana Palm Sunday Bunches

Ljubljana Palm Sunday bunches are characteristic of Ljubljana and nearby area. They are made from different coloured spruce shavings woven together.

Easter Egg Games

Velikonočne igre s pirhi

Igre s pirhi so del velikonočnih šeg in jih izvajajo na velikonočno nedeljo ali ponedeljek. Najbolj znane so trkanje, trkljanje in ciljanje pirhov. V 90. letih 20. stoletja so v številnih krajih Slovenije ponovno oživili predvsem ciljanje pirhov.

Easter egg games are a custom that takes place on Easter Sunday or Monday. The best known are knocking, rolling and aiming eggs. In the 1990's there was a revival in many Slovene places of such games, particularly of aiming eggs.



Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2014



Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2008

Izdelovanje prekmurskih remenek

Remenke so pobarvana in v batik tehniki ali s pomočjo praskanja z značilno ornamentiko okrašena velikonočna jajca, ki jih izdelujejo v Prekmurju.

Remenke are Easter eggs produced in the Prekmurje region, coloured and decorated using the batique technique or scratching with characteristic ornamentation.



Foto / Photo:
Mateja Huber, 2014

Making Bela Krajina Decorated Easter Eggs

Izdelovanje belokranjskih pisanic

Belo krajina pisanci so pobarvana in v batik tehniki z značilno ornamentiko okrašena velikonočna jajca. Do danes so se ohranile le še v Adlešičih in okolici, kjer jih kot turistične spomинke in priložnostna darila izdelujejo vse leto.

Bela krajina pisanci or Easter eggs are coloured and ornamented for Easter using the batique technique. Today, they are made only around Adlešiči, where they are produced all the year round as gifts and souvenirs.

Peka velikonočnih oblatov

Velikonočni oblati so velike okrogle ali ovalne hostije s krščansko simboliko, ki jih iz nekvašenega testa pečejo pred veliko nočjo v številnih krajih po Sloveniji. Nosijo jih blagoslovu in jih uživajo kot del velikonočnih jedi.

Baking Easter Wafers

Easter wafers are large round or oval Communion breads (hostia) with Christian symbolism made from unleavened dough before Easter in many places around Slovenia. They are taken to be blessed and eaten as an Easter speciality.



Foto / Photo:

Anja Jerin, 2015

Soseska Drašiči

The Drašiči Neighbourhood

Soseska Drašiči je poseben način povezovanja vaščanov v vaški skupnosti. Je oblika vaške samouprave, ki temelji na skupnem gospodarskem in družbenem interesu kmečkih gospodarjev pri urejanju zadev, pomembnih za celotno vaško skupnost Drašiči.

The Drašiči Neighbourhood is a particular way of bringing together villagers into a community. It is a kind of village self-management based on the shared economic and social interests of farmers, aimed at arranging matters of importance to the whole village community of Drašiči.

Foto / Photo:
Andrej Dular, 1992

Lovska kultura

Lovska kultura je vrsta med seboj tesno povezanih aktivnosti trajnostne rabe, upravljanja in varovanja prostoživečih vrst divjadi in njihovega okolja ter šeg in navad, ki so del vsakdana slovenskih lovcev.

Hunting Culture

Hunting culture refers to a range of closely interconnected sustainable activities for the exploitation, management and protection of wild animals and their environment, as well as customs and habits that are part of the everyday life of hunters in Slovenia.

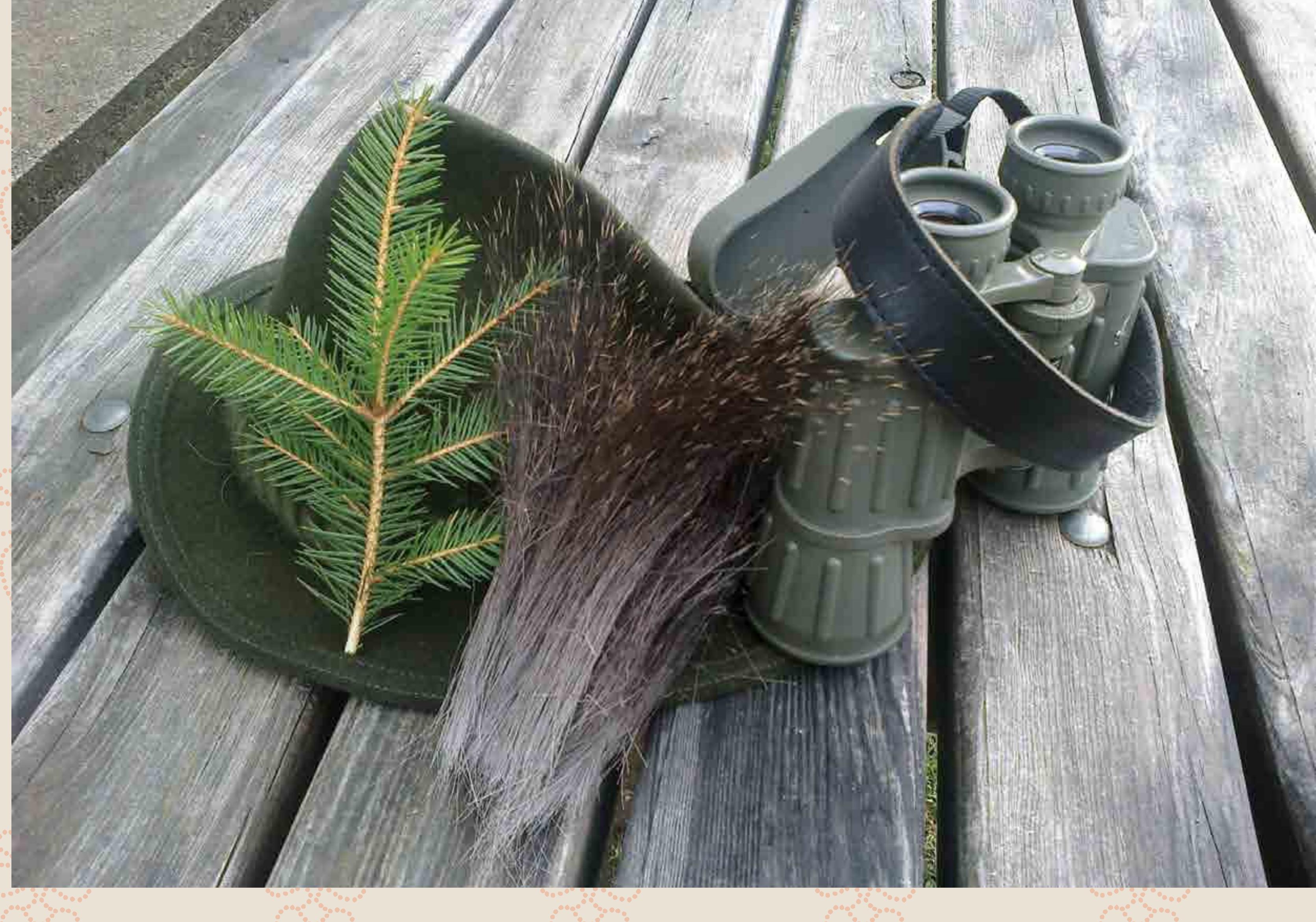


Foto / Photo:
Dolores Carga, 2013

Building Carniolan Walls

Gradnja kranjskih sten

Gradnja kranjskih sten ali leseni kašči je tehnika, ki se uporablja pri urejanju vodotokov in sanaciji erozijskih žarišč ter pogojno stabilnih pobočij. Za gradnjo kranjske stene se uporabljajo rešetkasto sestavljena debla in kamen.

The building of Carniolan walls is a construction technique used when regulating water courses and containing erosion damage, as well as stabilising hillsides. A Carniolan wall consists of a network of logs and stones.



Foto / Photo:

Anja Jerin, 2015



Foto / Photo:

Darja Kranjc, 2011

Dry Stone Walling

Suhozidna gradnja

Suhozidna gradnja je večina zidanja brez uporabe veziva, pri kateri z odbiranjem razpoložljivega lokalnega kamna, pridobljenega s čiščenjem in urejanjem zemljišč, ter ob razumevanju skladnje nastajajo različni tipi trdnih kamnitih objektov.

Dry stone walling is a skill of building without the use of a binding material, where different types of solid stone buildings are constructed from available local stone obtained by cleaning and arranging land plots and while understanding the concept of building by stacking.

Shingling

Skodlarstvo

Skodlarstvo je obrtna dejavnost z bogato tradicijo, ki obsega izdelovanje leseni skodel in kritje streh stanovanjskih, gospodarskih, občasno naseljenih in drugih stavbnih objektov s skodlami, največkrat v višje ležečih območjih Slovenije.



Foto / Photo:

Matej Povše, 2011

Making Paper Flowers

Izdelovanje papirnatih rož

Izdelovanje papirnatih rož je večina oblikovanja različnih vrst papirja v dovršeno izdelane predmete, ki posnemajo naravno podobo rož in rastlinja in se uporabljajo ob različnih priložnostih, največkrat povezanih z obredi prehoda in praznovanji.

The making of paper flowers involves using different kinds of paper to skilfully produce items that perfectly imitate the natural appearance of flowers and plants; they are used on different occasions, most often in rites of passage rituals and during celebrations.



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2014



Foto / Photo:
 Mojca Vasle Cejan, 2014

Making Paper by Hand

Ročno izdelovanje papirja

Ročno izdelovanje papirja je tehnološki postopek, s katerim iz bombažnih ali lanenih vlaken v več fazah ročne obdelave izdelujejo kose papirja, ki so po strukturi in obliki unikatni.

The making of paper by hand refers to the process through which sheets of paper are made through the hand-processing of cotton or flax fibres. The resulting paper is unique with regard to its form and structure.



Foto / Photo:
Anita Matković, 2011

Making Hats from Chestnut Leaves

Izdelovanje klobukov iz kostanjevega listja

Klobuk iz kostanjevega listja je rokodelski izdelek izpod rok spretnih izdelovalcev, narejen iz povsem naravnih materialov, prvotno namenjen nošnji v poletnih mesecih na paši.

A hat from chestnut leaves is a handicraft product made by skilful craftsmen from natural materials; it would be worn in the summer months in pastures.

Charcoal Making

Oglarstvo

Oglarstvo je dejavnost gozdnega gospodarstva, ki obsega pridobivanje lesnega oglja in z njim povezane posebne veščine in znanja priprave lesnih kop ter tehnike pridobivanja oglja.

Charcoal making is a forestry activity involving knowledge and skills including the preparation of the charcoal pit and the production of charcoal from wood.



Foto / Photo:
Matej Povše, 2013



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2014

Izdelovanje kurentij

Kurentije so oprave za pustni lik kurenta, ki jih za lastno uporabo in za prodajo izdelujejo na območju Ptuja in okolice.

Tam so kurenti najbolj množični tradicionalni pustni liki, ki nastopajo samostojno ali kot del pustne skupine oračev.

Making Kurentije – the Costume of Kurent

Kurentije are connected with the costume and mask of the Shrovetide character of the kurent that is produced in the Ptuj area. Here, the kurent is the most numerous Shrovetide character, appearing individually or as part of a Shrovetide group of ploughmen.



Foto / Photo:
Tjaša Zidarič, 2014

Traditional Pottery Making

Tradici-onalno lončarstvo

Lončarstvo je rokodelsko izdelovanje glinenega posodja in drugih predmetov, s katerim so povezana znanja priprave materiala, rabe orodij, veščine oblikovanja, krašenja in žganja izdelkov. Ohranja tradicionalne tehnike izdelave ter oblike proizvodov.

Pottery making involves the production of hand-made clay vessels and other objects, involving knowledge connected with the preparation of materials, the use of tools, design and decorative skills, and the firing of products. Traditional production techniques and kinds of products are thus preserved.

Slamnikarstvo na Domžalskem

Making Straw Hats and Baskets in the Domžale Area

Slamnikarstvo je domača obrt izdelovanja slamnikov in cekarjev iz pletenih slaminatih kit. V 18. stoletju se je razvila v Ihanu in se razširila v Domžale in okolico, kjer je v 19. stoletju prerasla v produkcijo slamnikov v obrtnih delavnicah in tovarnah.

Making straw hats and baskets from braided straw is a handicraft that evolved in the 18th century in Ihan and spread around the Domžale area. In the 19th century, it grew into the production of hats in craft workshops and factories.



Foto / Photo:
Tjaša Zidarič, 2014



Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2014

Ribniško suhorobarstvo

Ribnica Wooden-ware

Ribniško suhorobarstvo je rokodelska obrtna dejavnost, povezana z ročnim in s strojnim izdelovanjem uporabnih leseni predmetov. Razširjeno je na območju občin Ribnica, Sodražica, Loški Potok, Dobrepolje, Velike Lašče, Kočevje in Bloke.

Ribnica woodenware is a craft connected with the making of useful wooden objects by hand and machine. It is a widespread activity in the municipalities of Ribnica, Sodražica, Loški Potok, Dobrepolje, Velike Lašče, Kočevje and Bloke.



Foto / Photo:
Matej Povše, 2011

Pletarstvo

Weaving

Pletarstvo je izdelovanje predmetov s prepletanjem različnih, pretežno naravnih materialov, kot so šibje, vitre, slama in koruzno liče. Razširjeno je kot domača, rokodelska, tudi dopolnilna in obrtna dejavnost z dolgo in bogato tradicijo.

Weaving involves the use of natural materials such as wicker, wooden slats, straw and corn stems. It is widespread as a domestic, handicraft and supplementary craft activity with a long and rich tradition.

Priprava belokranjskih pogač

Belokranjska pogača je regionalno značilna jed, ki jo na območju Bele krajine pripravljajo vse leto. Danes jo ponujajo predvsem kot dobrodošlico ob prihodu gostov in kot prigrizek k vinu ali mesnim jedem.

Baking Bela Krajina Pogača

Bela krajina pogača, a kind of flat loaf, is a regional speciality prepared throughout the year. Today it is offered primarily to welcome guests and as a snack with wine or meat dishes.



Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2017



Foto / Photo:
Arhiv Društva kmečkih žena Metlika / Archive of the Association of Rural Women Metlika, 2010

Priprava prleških gibanic

Prleška gibanica je praznična pogača, značilna za območje Prlekije. Pripravljena je iz več plasti vlečenega testa ter nadeva iz skute in kisle smetane. To tradicionalno prleško jed so v preteklosti pripravljali ob velikih delih in praznikih.

Baking Prleška Gibanica

Prleška gibanica is a festive pastry characteristic of the Prlekija region. It is made from layers of filo pastry filled with cottage cheese and sour cream. Traditionally, it was made when major farm tasks were carried out or for festive occasions.



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2013

Priprava prostih povitic in belokranjskih povitic

Prosta povitica in belokranjska povitica sta jedi, pripravljeni iz vlečenega testa z različnimi nadevoma, ki ju vse leto pripravljajo v Beli krajini.

Baking Prosta Povitica and Bela Krajina Povitica

Prosta povitica and Bela krajina povitica are made all the year round in the Bela krajina region from filo pastry with different fillings.

Priprava bohinjskega mohanta

Bohinjski mohant je tradicionalni polmehki sirarski izdelek z značilnim pikantnim okusom ter svojevrstnim vonjem in teksturo, ki ga na območju Bohinja pripravljajo vse leto. Je stara vrsta domačega sira in velja za kulinarično posebnost tega območja.

Making Bohinj Mohant

Bohinj mohant is a traditional semi-soft cheese with a strong characteristic flavour and a specific smell and texture, which is prepared in the Bohinj area all the year round. It is an old kind of cheese and a culinary speciality for this area.



Foto / Photo:
Miha Špiček, 2013



Foto / Photo:
Anja Jerin, 2013

Priprava bovških krafov

Bovški krafi so krapci z načevom iz suhih hrušk tepk. So najbolj prepoznavna sladica na območju Bovškega. To tradicionalno jed pripravljajo po domovih ob prazničnih priložnostih in je sestavni del jedilnikov lokalnih gostišč in kulturnih prireditev.

Making Bovec Krafi

Bovec krafi are a kind of ravioli filled with dried pears. They are the best known dessert in the Bovec area. This traditional dish is prepared at home on festive occasions and features on the menu in local eateries and at cultural events.



Foto / Photo:
Metka Belingar, 2012

Making Trniči Cheeses and Wooden Markers

Izdelovanje trničev, posušenih sirov značilne hruškaste oblike, je značilno na območju Velike, Male in Gojške planine v Kamniško-Savinjskih Alpah. Izdelani so iz skute, smetane in soli ter okrašeni s posebnimi ornamenti, vtisnjenimi s pisavami

The making of trniči – small dried, pear-shaped cheeses – is characteristic of the mountain pastures of Velika planina, Mala planina and Gojška planina in the Kamnik-Savinja Alps. They are made from curd, cream and salt, and decorated using special wooden markers.

Traditional Production of Sea Salt

Tradicio- nalno pridelovanje morske soli

Tradicionalno pridelovanje morske soli obsega vsakoletna vzdrževalna dela na nasipih v solnem polju ter v izparilnih in kristalizacijskih bazenih, vzgojo petole, pobiranje soli, njeno spravilo ter skrb za solinarsko orodje.

The traditional production of sea salt includes annual maintenance work on the levees in the salt fields, and in the evaporation and crystallisation basins, the cultivation of the biosediment petola, harvesting and storing salt, and care of salt-making tools.



Foto / Photo:
Iztok Skornik, 2011

Making Drevak Boats

Izdelovanje drevakov

Drevak je leseno plovilo, katerega izdelava je značilna za celotno porečje reke Ljubljanice. Danes ga izdelujejo in uporabljajo le še na Cerkniškem jezeru: za ribolov, reševanje in v turistično-rekreativne namene.

The drevak is a wooden boat characteristic of the Ljubljanica River basin. Today it is made and used only on Cerknica Lake, for fishing, rescuing and recreational purposes, including tourism.



Foto / Photo:
Nena Židov, 2014

Cable Ferrying

Brodarstvo

Brodarstvo je prevažanje ljudi in tovora z enega na drugi breg reke z brodom, pripetim na jeklenico. Poganja ga rečni tok. Živo je še na Mostecu pri Dobovi ob spodnjem toku Save in na Muri v turistične namene ter za druge gospodarske dejavnosti.

Cable ferrying consists of transporting people and goods from one river bank to the other with a ferry attached to a cable. This tradition still survives in Mostec near Dobova on the lower course of the River Sava and on the River Mura, for tourist purposes and other economic activities.



Foto / Photo:
Barbara Sosić, 2016

20. maj svetovni dan čebel

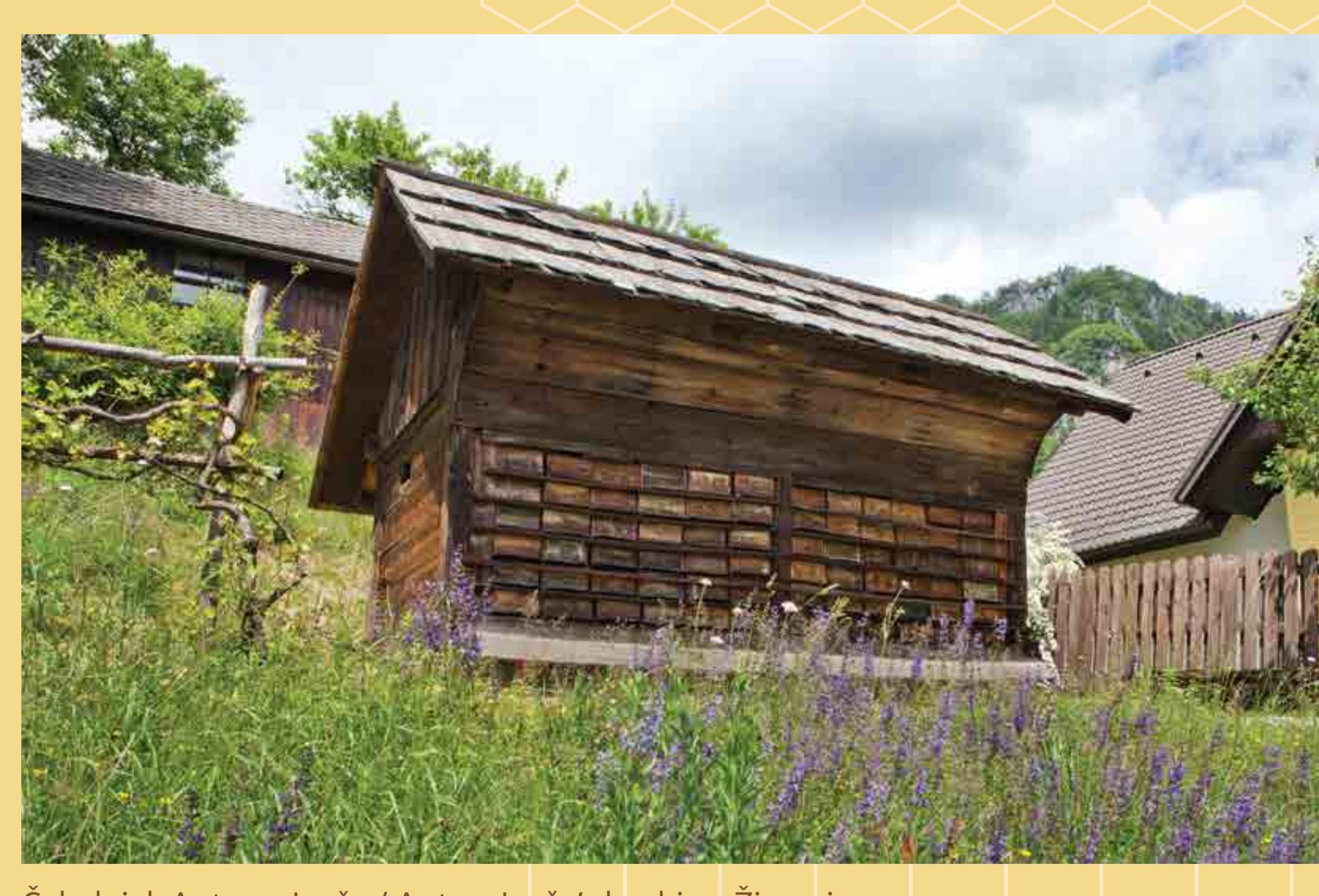
20 May World Bee Day

Z namenom, da bi povečali zavedanje o pomenu čebel za ohranjanje ravnovesja v naravi in obstanek celotnega človeštva, so Združeni narodi na pobudo Slovenije 20. maj razglasili za svetovni dan čebel.

Following an initiative from Slovenia, the United Nations has declared 20 May as World Bee Day in order to increase awareness of the importance of bees to both the natural world and to man.



Urban čebelar / Urban beekeeper, Ljubljana, foto / photo: Jošt Gantar, 2017 (www.slovenia.info)



Čebelnjak Antona Janše / Anton Janša's beehive, Žirovnica, foto / photo: Jošt Gantar, 2017 (www.slovenia.info)



Kranjska sivka / Apis mellifera carnica, foto / photo: Tomi Trilar

V Sloveniji je čebelarstvo množična gospodarska oziroma ljubiteljska dejavnost z večstoletno tradicijo. Prvi profesionalni učitelj čebelarstva je bil Anton Janša (1734–1773), slovenska čebela kranjska sivka – *Apis mellifera carnica* – pa je znana po vsem svetu.

Beekeeping as an economic activity or hobby has been practised on a large scale in Slovenia for centuries. Anton Janša (1734–1773) was the first professional teacher of beekeeping. The Slovene Carniolan bee *Apis mellifera carnica* is known all over the world.



Čebelar in otroci / Beekeeper and children, Bled, foto / photo: Jošt Gantar, 2017 (www.slovenia.info)

Na tisoč prebivalcev so kar štirje čebelarji; združuje jih leta 1873 ustanovljena Čebelarska zveza Slovenije. Vse večji pomen ima tudi urbano čebelarstvo.

In Slovenia there are four beekeepers per thousand population. They are joined together in the Beekeeping Association of Slovenia, established in 1873. And urban beekeeping has an ever greater importance here.



Panjska končnica / Beehive panel, 1860, foto / photo: Marko Habič (iz zbirki SEM / SEM collections)

V Sloveniji se razširjenost in pomen čebelarstva odražata tako v arhitekturi kot ljudski umetnosti; v arhitekturi v obliki čebelnjakov, v ljudski umetnosti pa kot poslikane panjske končnice.

Različne vrste apiterapije temeljijo na zdravilni moči čebel, čebeljih pridelkov in iz njih pripravljenih pripravkov. Čebelarstvo kot pomemben element nesnovne kulturne dediščine Slovenije je v postopku vpisa v nacionalni register.

The scale and importance of beekeeping in Slovenia is expressed in architecture in the form of beehives and in folk art through painted beehive panels.

There are various kinds of apitherapy in use, based on the healing power of bees, bee products and preparations. Beekeeping as an important element of Slovenia's intangible cultural heritage is in the process of being entered into the national register.

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