

BUS STATION
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 SPORT AIRFIELD

CAMP
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TRIGLAVSKI
NARODNI
PARK



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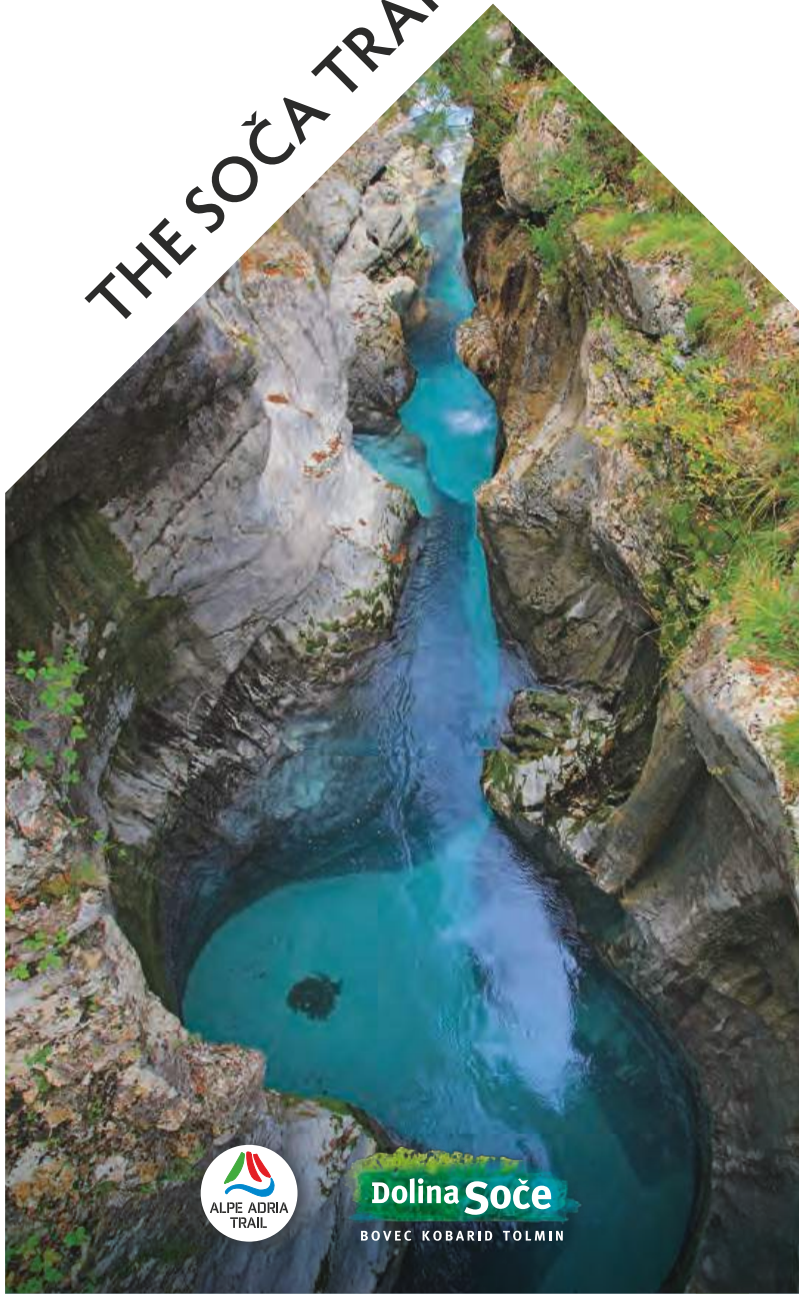
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THE SOČA TRAIL (AAT 24: TRENTA – BOVEC)
ALPE ADRIA TRAIL
AREA OF THE TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK

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THE SOČA TRAIL



GUIDED TOURS
Every Thursday in July and August. Meeting point:
the Soča Source Lodge at 9:00 a.m.
For a guided tour, please contact the information
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INFORMATION

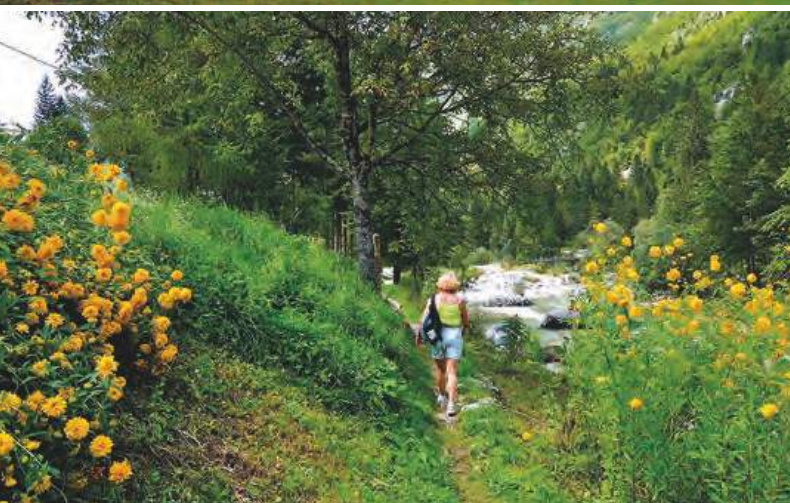
THE SOČA TRAIL



The Soča Trail (Soška pot), the first nature trail to be created in Triglav National Park runs along the Soča river from its source to the town of Bovec. It connects the peaceful, mysterious parts of the Soča and Trenta valleys. The trail is particularly popular for its picturesque suspension footbridges. A hike on the Soča Trail and a visit to Dom Trenta Information Centre will add to your experience of Slovenia's only national park.

The trail is easy to follow and is 25 km long. The direction and length of the walk can be adapted to the needs of each individual. In summer, a public bus line runs between Bovec and Kranjska Gora (see the timetable on www.bovec.si).

The Alpe-Adria-Trail is an attractive hiking trail that connects the three regions of Carinthia, Slovenia and Italy in a total of 37 stages. The trail runs from the Pasterze glacier at the foot of Grossglockner, through the lake region in Carinthia and then across Karst and through the Soča valley until it reaches the Adriatic Coast at Muggia near Trieste. The Soča Trail is considered by many to be the most beautiful section of the entire Alpe Adria trail.



9 TECHNICAL HERITAGE OF TRENTA

To utilize the water power of the Soča and its tributaries, the local inhabitants set up a number of sawmills and mills. The Venetian sawmill on the Krajcarica stream can still be seen today.

10 PANORAMA

The trail offers a magnificent panorama of the summits rising above Trenta and the Soča. The hamlet Na Logu in Trenta offers great views of Mt Triglav.

11 ROCKSLIDES

In the Upper Soča Valley rockslides play a major role in shaping the surface. The most disastrous slides in the area were the rockslide at Plajer's (in 1989) and under Mt Berebica (in 1993). Picturesque boulders are now popular climbing areas in the summer.

12 VEGETATION OF WET ROCK FISSURES

A walk along the Soča Trail reveals a wealth of interesting plants and plant communities. Wet rock fissures are characterised by moisture-loving communities of mosses, lichens and algae.

13 SHEEP BREEDING AND CHEESE-MAKING

In the past, agriculture was the main source of income for the people of the valley. Sheep farming remains a dominant feature of the valley, and numerous local farmers still make top quality sheep cheese.

EDUCATIONAL TRAIL – 17 INFORMATION POINTS



1 SOURCE OF THE RIVER SOČA

Permanent karst spring of the Soča gushes out of an abyss in a subterranean lake. A safe and well-maintained mountain trail takes visitors to the spring of the Soča.

2 SURFACE FORMS, FORESTS OF THE TRENTA VALLEY

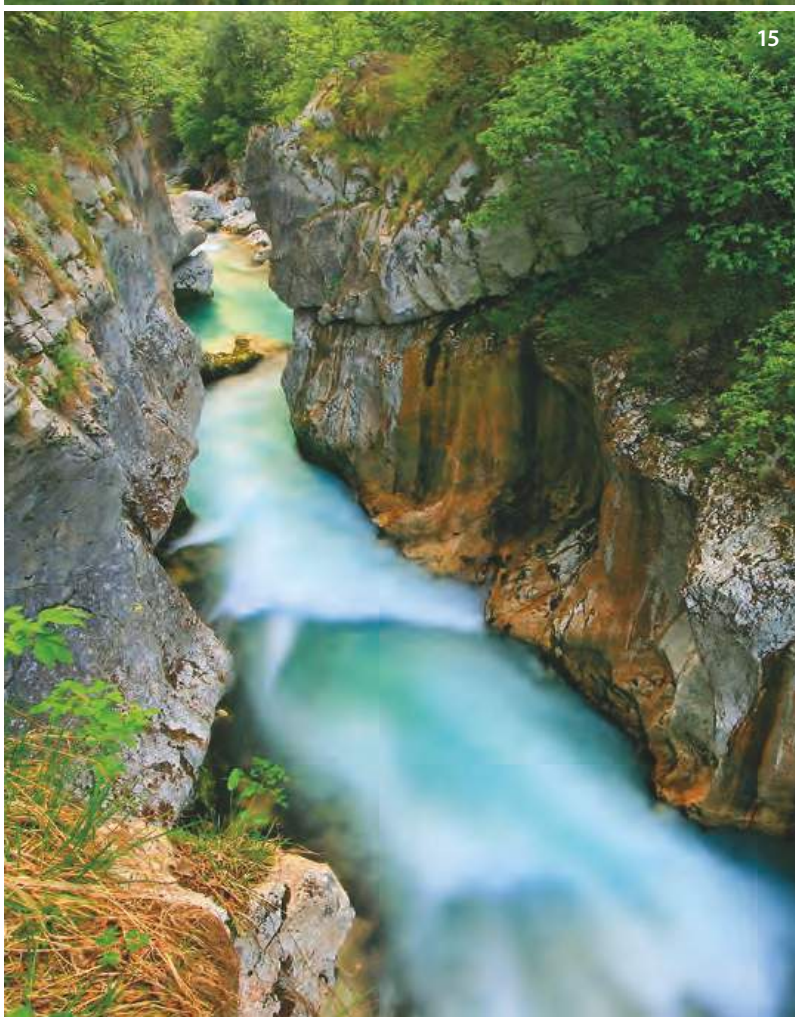
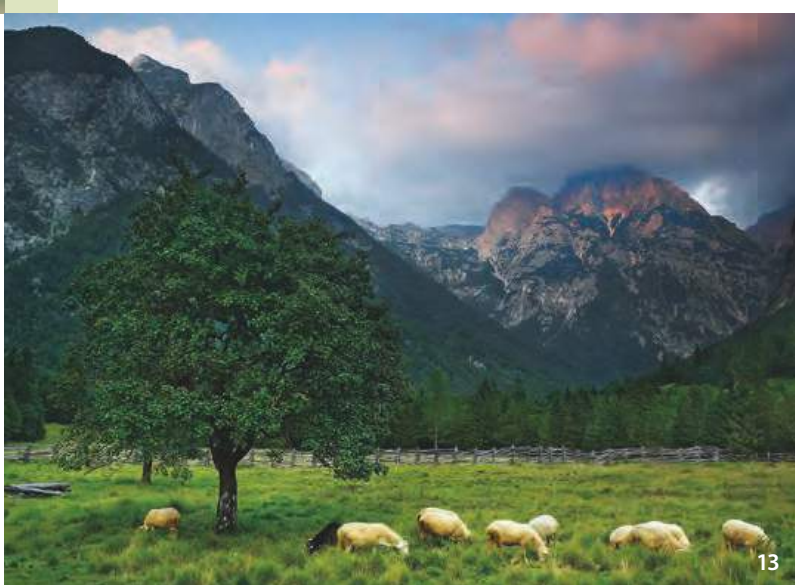
The upper part of the Soča valley is characterised by the diversity of its surface forms: steep slopes, deep-cut valleys, rare flat areas. Forest covers the bottom of the valleys and extends to the tree line.

3 UPPER COURSE OF THE SOČA

The flow of the Soča is irregular and lively, even wild in places. The narrow riverbed holds a wealth of giant boulders, falls, cascades, rapids, whirlpools and river islands.

4 DR JULIUS KUGY MONUMENT

Dr Julius Kugy was a mountaineer, musician and author. He discovered landscape treasures of the mountains of Trenta and wrote about the beauty of the Julian Alps.



14 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

The architectural tradition of the valley is distinctive. In the valleys of Trenta, Lepena and Soča there are several houses of architectural heritage value.

15 GREAT SOČA GORGE (VELIKA KORITA)

Gorges as a surface phenomenon resulting from river activity are most numerous and most characteristic here, in the Soča valley. Left intact through the ages, the Great Soča Gorge below the village Soča is an impressive natural phenomenon squeezed into a 750-metre-long and 10-to-15-metre deep gorge.

16 MARBLE TROUT

The Marble or the Soča Trout is an endemic fish species inhabiting the waters of the Soča River that gave it its name. The fish is famous for its relatively large head and a characteristic marble pattern on a grey-white skin surface.

17 WHITE-THROATED DIPPER

Crystal-clear streams are a habitat for many animal and plant species. The white-throated dipper is one of the most typical birds seen above the banks of the Soča.

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We hope you enjoy your visit to Triglav National Park and its nature trails. As guests in this beautiful valley, please make sure that you leave no trace of your visit.



5 MLINARICA GORGE

The torrential Mlinarica stream carved a one-kilometre-long and 100-metre-deep gorge that narrows down just before its confluence with the Soča, ending in an 8-metre-high waterfall.

6 ALPNUM JULIANA

Protected since 1951, Alpinum Juliana, Slovenia's only Alpine botanical garden and home to about 600 different plant species, is now managed by the Natural History Museum of Slovenia (*Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije*).

7 FUŽINE, PRI CERKVI

The origins of iron industry in Trenta can be traced back to the 16th century. Digging of iron ore and iron forging were an important part of life in the valley for two hundred years. The remains of old iron forges can still be seen near the church. The settlement of the valley coincided with the beginnings of the iron industry.

8 FAUNA

Chamois is the most typical wildlife species in Trenta. Another common herbivore is the ibex, whilst deer and roe deer populations are more common lower in the valley.

