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 valley and extends to the tree line.

3. UPPER COURSE OF THE SOČA
   The flow of the Soča is regular and body, even wild in places. The narrow riverbed holds a wealth of giant boulders, falls, cascades, rapids, whirlpools and river islands.

4. DR JULIUS KUCY MONUMENT
   Dr Julius Kucy was a mountaineer, musician and author. He discovered landscape treasures of the mountains of Trenta and wrote about the beauty of the Julian Alps.

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. ALPINUM JULIANA
   Protected area 1951. Alpinum Julianum, Slovenia’s only Alpine botanical garden and home to about 600 different plant species, is now managed by the Natural History Museum of Slovenia (Pridobivalni muzej) Slovenia.

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 deer, whilst deer and roe deer populations are more common lower in the valley.

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 Kogorz stream can still be seen today.

10. PANORAMA
    The trail offers a magnificent panorama of the summits rising above Trenta and the Soča. The haunted Nia Logu in Trenta offers great views of 8th Tingle.

11. ROCKSLIDES
    In the Upper Soča Valley rockslides play a major role in shaping the surface. The most dramatic slides in the area were the rockslide at Plajer’s (in 1989) and the one at the foot of the Patera glacier near Završnica, through the lake region in Carniola and then across Kranj and through the Soča valley until it reaches the Adriatic Coast at Muggia near Trieste. The Soča Karst and through the Soča valley until it reaches the Adriatic Coast at Muggia near Trieste. The Soča Karst and through the Soča valley until it reaches the Adriatic Coast at Muggia near Trieste.

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, liverworts 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.

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.

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.