



OBČINA DOLENSKE TOPLICE

KOČEVSKI ROG

izletniška karta excursion map



Kočevski rog je sklenjeno območje visokih dinarskih kraških planot in jugovzhodni Sloveniji. Najvišji je osrednji del s 1099 m visokim Velikim Rogom. Celotno območje je kraško, prevladuje kraška oblikovanost površja, večina vodnih tokov se pretaka podzemno. Raziskane so številne kraške jame, posebnost so udornice in ledene jame.

Pretežni del območja prarastajo ohranjeni jelovo-bukovi gozdovi. Kot del nekdanjega Auerspergovge posesti so jih začeli izkoriščati v 19. st. za potrebe železame na Dvoru. Nekdaj prevladujočo golosečnjo je vizionarski gozdar Leopold Hufnagel nadomestil s prebiralnim gozdarstvom. Po njegovi zaslugi so bili po letu 1892 iz gospodarske rabe izločeni tudi pragozdni ostanki, eni prvih zavarovanih območij narave v Evropi.

Roški gozdovi se ponašajo s pestrostjo živega sveta. Najbolj prepoznavne so velike zveri, kot so volk, medved in ris. Druga pomembna skupina so gozdne ptice, predvsem žolne, sove in gozdne kure. Zaradi upadanja odmrle lesne mase sta močno ogrožena belohrbiti in trjprsti detel, zaradi zaraščanja košenic pa gozdni jereb.

Kočevski rog je neločljivo povezan z izginjajočo dediščino Kočevarjev, nemške narodnostne skupnosti, ki so jo na Kočevsko sredi 14. st. naselili tedanji lastniki Ortenburžani. Svoj jezik in kulturo so ohranili do izselitve leta 1942, po kateri so med roško ofenzivo Italijani večino vasi požgali.

Izseljeni Rog je izkoristilo slovensko odporniško gibanje. Maja 1942 je postal središče narodnosvobodilnega boja in revolucije. Na več mestih je vse do konca vojne delovalo vodstvo odpora, pa tudi številne partizanske bolnice, delavnice in druge ustanove. Po končani vojni so enote Jugoslovanske armade v Rogu ubile okoli 15 000 političnih nasprotnikov.

Kočevski rog postaja vse bolj priljubljen za pohodništvo in rekreacijo. Za obisk so urejeni nekateri objekti naravne in kulturne dediščine ter pohodne in kolesarske poti, ki jih predstavlja izletniška karta.

Kočevski rog is an area of high Dinaric karst plateaus in south-eastern Slovenia. The entire area is of karst origin with numerous karst formations, and the greater part of the water flows into the underworld. Numerous karst caves have been explored with their special features – abysses and ice caves.

The major part of the area is covered by fir-beech forests. As part of the former Auersperg property, they started to be exploited in the 19th century to satisfy the needs of the ironworks at Dvor. After 1892, the prevailing clear cutting was replaced by selective felling thanks to the forester Leopold Hufnagel who also achieved that the primeval forest remnants, one of the first protected natural areas in Europe, were disengaged from forestry activities.

The forests boast a large biodiversity. The most distinguished species are the large predators, such as wolf, bear and lynx. Another important group are forest birds, mainly woodpeckers, owls and black grouse. The most endangered bird species are white-backed and three-toed woodpeckers. Kočevski rog is linked with the vanishing heritage of the Gottscheers, a German national minority brought into the region in the mid-14th century by the Ortenburgs. They preserved their language until they were relocated in 1942. During the Rog offensive, Italian soldiers burned down most of the villages.

The emptied Rog region was used by the Slovenian resistance movement which became the centre of the national liberation struggle and revolution in May 1942. Until the end of the war, the resistance leadership as well as many partisan hospitals and other institutions were active here in several locations. After the war, Rog became an execution site where approx. 15,000 political opponents were killed by the Yugoslav People's Army.

Kočevski rog has become an increasingly popular spot for hiking and recreation. Some heritage localities, hiking and biking trails have been prepared for visitors and are featured on the tourist map.

Naravna dediščina / Natural heritage

1. Črmošnjiška jelka je s 6,02 m obsega najdebelejša jelka v Sloveniji in hkrati najmogočnejši drevesni velikan Kočevskega roga. Visoka je 45,50 m, lesna masa pa znaša 42 m³. Starost drevesa je ocenjena na 280 let.

1. With a girth of 6.02m, the Črmošnje fir tree is the thickest fir tree in Slovenia and at the same time also the mightiest giant tree of Kočevski rog. Its height is 45.50m and wood volume is 42m³. The tree is estimated to be 280 years old.



2. Kraljica Roga, tudi Rajhenavska jelka, je z obsegom 4,96 m druga najdebelejša, z višino 51,50 m pa najvišja jelka v Sloveniji. Lesna masa znaša 38 m³.

2. The Queen of Rog, also known as the Rajhenav fir tree, has a girth of 4.96m, making it the second thickest fir tree in Slovenia and with the height of 51.50m it is also the tallest fir tree in Slovenia. The tree volume is 38m³.

3. Smreka pod Kunčem je s 4,70 m obsega najdebelejša na Dolenjskem. Drevo je vitalno, občutno prirašča v debelino in redno semeni. Zasajena je bila pred približno 150 leti.

3. The spruce tree at Kunč has a girth of 4.70m, making it the thickest spruce in the Dolenjska region. The tree is vital, the trunk is growing considerably thicker and is seeding regularly. It was planted approximately 150 years ago.



4. Bodika pod Pečkami z 78 cm obsega sodi med najdebelejše primerke na Dolenjskem. Na Kočevskem rogu je več rastišč, največ v okolici Mirne gore. Navadno raste pod zastorom jelovobukovih sestojev kot grmovna vrsta, redkeje pa kot drevo.



4. With its girth of 78cm, the holly at Pečke belongs to the thickest specimens in the Dolenjska region. In Kočevski rog, there are multiple known habitats: the most numerous are in the vicinity of Mirna gora. Usually, it grows in the shade of fir-beech stands as a species of bush, and only rarely as a tree.

5. Posebna smreka je eden redkih drevesnih mutantov na Kočevskem rogu. Drevo premera dobrih 20 cm se ponaša z nenavadnim, debelim in hrapavim lubjem, ki spominja na hrast.

5. A special spruce tree is one of the rare tree mutant species in Kočevski rog. The tree with a diameter well over 20cm boasts an unusual, thick and rough bark, reminiscent of oak.



6. Jazbina pri Podtumu je 123 m dolga vodoravna jama nad izviro Obrha pri Podtumu. Dolg erozijski rov se konča s podorno kapniško dvorano. Vhod je vse od leta 1867 obzidan, ker je vhodni rov služil kot Auerspergovra hladilnica piva. Jama je pomembno zatočišče netopirjev, zato je zaprta za javnost. Pred vhomom je informativna tabla.

6. Jazbina at Podturm is a 123m long horizontal cave above the spring of Obrh at Podturm. A long eroded tunnel ends with a collapsed hall with stalactites and stalagmites. Since 1867, the entrance has been walled in because the entry tunnel served as a cold store for beer for the Auerspergs. The cave is an important shelter for bats and therefore it is not open to the public. An information board was erected in front of it.

7. Ledena jama pri Kunču je edina prava ledena jama na Kočevskem rogu. V njej se led obdrži tudi poleti. Gre za žepasto oblikovano udornico z 42 m globoko in 81 m dolgo podzemsko dvorano. Količina ledu v jami se je v zadnjih 100 letih močno zmanjšala. Dostop do jame je označen, ogledate si jo lahko z roba odora.

7. The ice cave at Kunč is the only true ice cave in Kočevski rog; the ice does not melt even during the summer. It is a pocket-shaped collapse doline with a 42m deep and 81m long subterranean chamber. In the last 100 years, the quantity of ice in the cave has drastically decreased. Access to the cave is marked and you can view it from the edge of the collapse doline.



8. Ledena jama na Jelenici. Kotlasta udornica je 41 m globoka in skoraj 50 m široka. Obkrožata jo skalno ostenje in na vzhodni strani visok spodmol, pod katerim nastaja slap ledu. V jamskem žepu hladen zrak ohranja led vse do poletja. Ogledate si jo lahko z roba odora.



8. Ice cave at Jelenica. The kettle-shaped collapse doline is 41m deep and almost 50m wide. It is surrounded by a wall of rocks and a high rock shelter on the east side where a frozen waterfall is formed. The cold air preserves the ice in the cave pocket until summer. You can view it from the edge of the collapse doline.

9. Podsteniška koliševka je največja roška udornica. Ima premer 160 m, globino 60 m in prostornino 665 000 m³. Pod skalnim ostenjem je pobočje, ki ga prekriva grušč, na dnu pa so večji skalni bloki. Dno porašča mraziščni smrekov gozd, ki se je ohranil iz zadnje ledene dobe. Udornica je gozdni rezervat. Dostop je označen.



9. The Podstenice sink-hole is the largest collapse doline in the Rog region; it measures 160m in diameter, is 60m deep and has a volume of 665 000m³. The slope under the wall of rocks is covered with rubble with larger stone blocks strewn in the bottom. The bottom is covered with a frost-hollow spruce tree forest which has been preserved from the last ice age. The collapse doline is a forest reserve. Access is marked.



10. Rožeška koliševka, tudi Globočica, je 53 m globoka in 130 m široka udornica v zaledju izvira Radešice nad Podturmom. Oblikovalo jo je erozijsko odnašanje kamnine nad podzemskim tokom. Hladen zrak se useda na dno in ustvarja vegetacijski obrat, ki ohranja mraziščni smrekov gozd. Na robu so ruševine gradu Rožek.

10. The Rožek sink-hole, also known as Globočica, is a 53m deep and 130m wide

collapse doline in the hinterland of the spring Radešica above Podturm. It was formed by erosion of the stone layer above the underground stream. The cold air sinks to the bottom and creates a vegetation inversion which preserves the frost-hollow spruce forest. The ruins of Rožek Castle stand at the edge.

11. Globoki dol je udornica v Mrzlih dolinah nad Sotesko. Dobrih 100 m širok udor na več mestih obdaja venec skalnih sten, visokih do 15 m. Pod njim je skalni podor, katerega dno na globlini 35 m prekriva debela plast sprane rodovitne zemlje. Udornica leži ob gozdni cesti in ni označena.



11. Globoki dol is a collapse doline in Mrzle doline above Soteska. A good 100m wide collapse doline is in a few places surrounded by a ridge of stone walls reaching up to 15m in height. Below it lies a rockfall whose bottom is covered by a thick layer of washed fertile soil at the depth of 35m. The collapse doline lies by the forest road and has not been marked.



12. The Rajhenav primeval forest was eliminated from forestry activities in 1892. Its special characteristics are the large wood stock, the formidable vitality as well as many dead and fallen trees. It is the only primeval forest in the Rog region that you can view, however, only from the edge following the Roška Path.

Kulturna in zgodovinska obeležja / Cultural and historical memorial sites

13.,14. Baza 20. Edini na tako skriven način zgrajen sedež vodstva kakega odporniškega gibanja v Evropi je pomemben spomenik slovenske državnosti. Od aprila 1943 do decembra 1944 so v 26 barakah prebivali in delovali člani političnega vodstva slovenskega odporniškega gibanja. Partizansko dejavnost na Rogu prikazuje razstavi v dveh barakah. V bližini je Bunker 44, zamaskirano zasilno skrivališče.



13., 14. Base 20. It is the only headquarters of a resistance movement in Europe that was hidden away in such a way. It is an important monument of Slovenian statehood. From April 1943 until December 1944, the political leadership of the Slovenian resistance movement lived and worked in 26 barracks. Exhibitions in two of the barracks show the partisan activity in the Rog. In the vicinity you will find Bunker 44, a masked temporary hiding place.



15. Partizanska bolnica Jelendol z grobiščem. Delovala je od pomladi 1943 do konca vojne. V njej sta bili nekaj mesecev uprava roških bolnic in zobna ambulanta. V desetih barakah se je zdravilo 330 ranjenecv.

15. Jelendol partisan hospital with a cemetery. It operated from spring 1943 until the end of the war. For a few months, it was home to the hospital administration and the dentist's office in the Rog region. 330 injured persons were there.



16. Partizanska bolnica Zgornji Hrastnik z grobiščem. Namenili so jo najtežjim ranjenecem. Zanje so zgradili aseptično operacijsko barako. Imeli so lastno bakteriološko preiskovalnico. V bolnici se je zdravilo več kot 400 ranjenecv.

16. Zgornji Hrastnik partisan hospital with a cemetery. It was intended for the most seriously wounded. For them, they built an aseptic surgery barracks. They had their own bacteriological examination barracks. 400 wounded were treated at the hospital.

17. Grobišče partizanske bolnice Leseni kamen. Od marca 1943 so se v njej zdravili lažji ranjenci in invalidi, pozneje tudi bolniki iz nalezljivimi boleznimi. Na mestu bolnice ni materialnih ostankov, razen simbolnega grobišča.

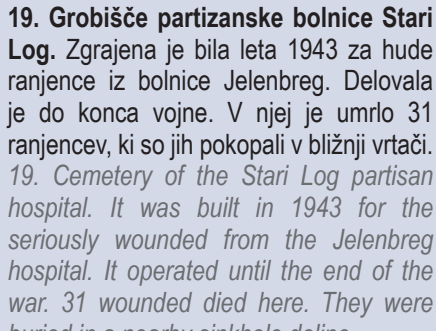


17. Cemetery of the Leseni kamen partisan hospital. From March 1943 it was used for treating slightly wounded and soldiers with infectious diseases. There are no remains at the site of the hospital, except for a memorial plaque.

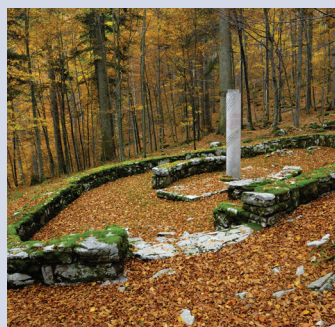


18. Grobišče partizanske bolnice Vinica. Najprej je bila namenjena težjim ranjenecem, nato pa tudi bolnikom z nalezljivimi boleznimi in invalidom. Na lokacijo bolnice opozarjajo vkopi ter obeležja na bližnjem simbolnem grobišču.

18. Cemetery of the Vinica partisan hospital. It was initially intended for the seriously wounded and later also for patients with infectious diseases and other disabilities. Now, only a memorial plaque reminds us of the hospital.

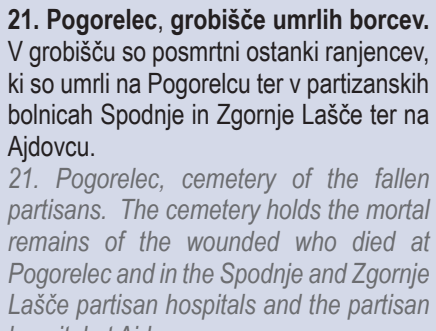


19. Grobišče partizanske bolnice Stari Log. Zgrajena je bila leta 1943 za hude ranjence iz bolnice Jelenbreg. Delovala je do konca vojne. V njej je umrlo 31 ranjenecv, ki so jih pokopali v bližnji vrtčici.

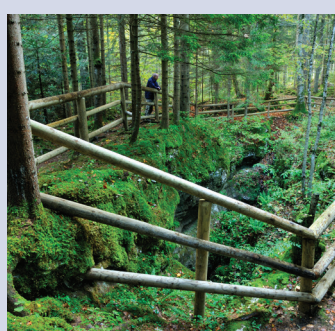


20. Grobišče partizanske bolnice Pugled. Delovala je do 27. oktobra 1943, ko so jo med ofenzivo našli nemški vojaki. Pobili so 21 težkih ranjenecv in jih skupaj z bolnico zažgali. To je bila največja izguba ranjenecv iz roških bolnic.

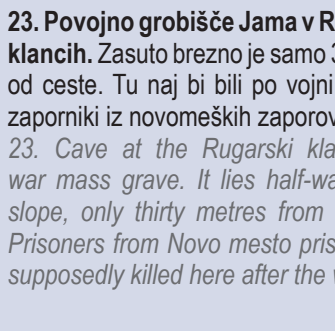
20. Cemetery of the Pugled partisan hospital. It operated until 27 October 1943 when it was discovered during a German offensive. They killed 21 seriously wounded persons and burnt them together with the hospital. This massacre was the worst loss of the wounded in the Rog region.



21. Pogorelec, grobišče umrlih borcev. V grobišču so posmrtni ostanki ranjenecv, ki so umrli na Pogorelcu ter v partizanskih bolnicah Spodnje in Zgornje Lašče ter na Ajdovcu.



22. Povojno grobišče Dvojno brezno pri Cink križu. Konec maja 1945 je bilo ob breznu v še vedno nepojasnjeni okoliščinah ubito neznano število ljudi. 22. Dvojno brezno at Cink križ post-war mass grave. At the end of May 1945 an unknown number of people were killed near the chasm in circumstances that have as of yet never been explained.

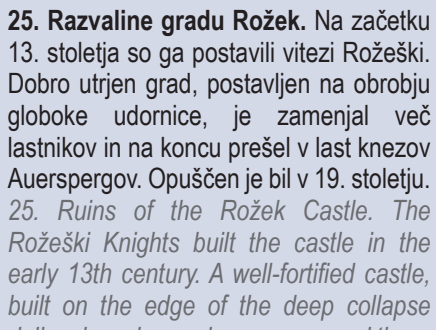


23. Povojno grobišče Jama v Rugarskih klančih. Zasuto brezno je samo 30 metrov od ceste. Tu naj bi bili po vojni ubiti tudi zaporniki iz novomeških zaporov.



24. Žaga Rog. Parno žago so zgradili Auerspergi leta 1894. Do leta 1914 je bila največji in najsodobnejši žagarski obrat na Krajskem. Obratovala je do leta 1932. Na lokaciji so informativne table, v bližnjem Skavtskem domu pa maketa žage.

24. Žaga Rog sawmill. A steam-operated sawmill was built in 1894 by the Auerspergs. Until 1914, it was the biggest modern sawmill in Carniola. It operated until 1932. Information boards are placed on the site and a model sawmill in the nearby Scout Centre.



25. Razvaline gradu Rožek. Na začetku 13. stoletja so ga postavili vitezi Rožeški. Dobro utrjen grad, postavljen na obrobju globoke udornice, je zamenjal več lastnikov in na koncu prešel v last knezov Auerspergov. Opuščen je bil v 19. stoletju.



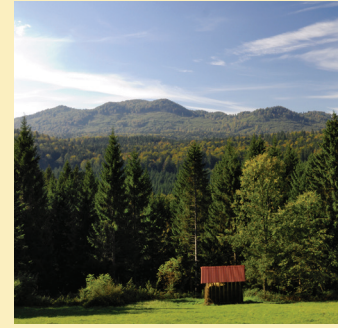
26. Razvaline gradu Stara Soteska. Njegov nastanek se zaradi značilne romanske pozidave umesča v 12. stoletje, ko je služil nadziranju poti po dolini Krke. Po Valvasorjevih pričevanjih naj bi ga obdajala trojno obzidje in venec stolpov. Opuščen je bil v 16. stoletju.



26. Ruins of Stara Soteska Castle. The typical Romanesque masonry style places its formation in the 12th century when it was used to control the routes through the River Krka valley. Valvasor has written that the castle was once surrounded by triple defence wall and a crown of towers. It was abandoned in the 16th century.

Rezgledni vrhovi / Lookout peaks

27. Veliki Rog – 1099 m. Najvišji vrh Kočevskega roga. Na vrhu je razgledni stolp s pogledi na gozdno prostranstvo roških gozdov, sosednje dinarske grebene in vse do alpskih vrhov. Vključen je v Trdinovo in Roško pešpot. Najlažje je dostopen z Žage Rog.

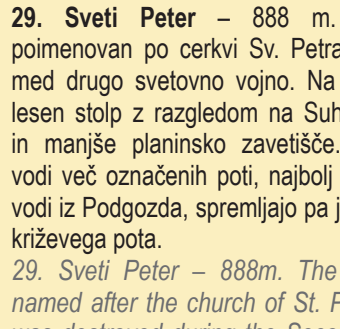


27. Veliki Rog – 1099m. The highest peak of Kočevski rog. At the top there is a lookout tower offering views of the forest expanse of the Rog region, the neighbouring Dinaric ridges and the Alpine peaks. It is part of the Trdina's and Roška footpaths. The easiest way to reach it is from the Žaga Rog sawmill.



28. Sedlata gorica – 816 m. Najvišji vrh Pogorela, ki se dviga nad Podturmom. Na vrhu sta vzletišče za jadralne padalce in manjše zavetišče. Od tu se odpirajo razgledi na Topliško dolino in Novo mesto. Na vrh vodi Padalska pot iz Podturna.

28. Sedlata gorica – 816m. The highest peak of Pogorelec that rises above Podturm. From the top you can enjoy views over the Topliška valley and Novo mesto and it also has the launch point for paragliders. You can reach it by following the Paragliders' path from Podturm.



29. Sveti Peter – 888 m. Vrh je poimenovan po cerkvi Sv. Petra, uničeni med drugo svetovno vojno. Na vrhu sta lesen stolp z razgledom na Suho krajino in manjše planinsko zavetišče. Na vrh vodi več označenih poti, najbolj obiskana vodi iz Podgozda, spremljajo pa jo postaje križnega pota.



Domovi / Forest huts



30. Lukov dom pod Bazo 20. V njem ima Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto sedež dislocirane enote Kočevski rog z vodičem za obiskovalce Baze 20 in Kočevskega roga. Informacije: www.dolenjskimuzej.si; +386 (0) 41 315 165; +386 (0) 7 306 60 25

30. Luka's forest hut below Base 20. It is the headquarters of the separated Kočevski rog unit of the Museum of Dolenjska, Novo mesto with a guide for visitors to the Base 20 and Kočevski rog. Info: www.dolenjskimuzej.si; +386 (0)41 315 165; +386 (0)7 306 6025.



31. Čebelarški dom na Podstenicah upravlja Čebelarsko društvo Straža – Dolenjske Toplice. V domu je čebelarški muzej z maketo nekdanje vasi Podstenice, v bližnjem sadovnjaku stoji čebelnjak. Informacije: <http://cdstraza-dolenjsketoplice.weebly.com/>; +386 (0) 51 258 283.

31. The Beekeeper's centre at Podstenice is managed by the Straža – Dolenjske Toplice beekeepers' association. The centre has a beekeeping museum with a model of the former village of Podstenice and in the nearby orchard stands a beehive. Info: <http://cdstraza-dolenjsketoplice.weebly.com/>; +386 (0)51 258 283.



32. Polharski dom na Pogorelcu upravlja Polharska družina POLH na Dolenjskem. Dom je središče pestre društvene aktivnosti. V domu je urejena informativna soba o polhu z zbirko starih pastí, v okolici pa Polharska pot. Informacije: +386 (0) 41 596 180.

32. The dormouse home in Pogorelec is managed by the POLH dormouse society of the Dolenjska region. The home is the centre of a rich society activity programme. The home has an information room dedicated to the dormouse and a collection of traps. In the vicinity there is also the Polhar trail. Info: +386 (0)41 596 180.

33. Skavtski okoljski center Kočevski rog na Žagi Rog programsko deluje v okviru Združenja katoliških skavtinj in skavtov. V sletu je urejena maketa nekdanje Žage Rog, v bližini pa Gozdna učna pot Skavtek. Informacije: <http://soc.skavt.net/>; +386 (0) 31 210 944



33. The Kočevski rog Scout Environment Centre at the Žaga Rog sawmill operates within the framework of the Slovenian Catholic Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Association. In the basement there is a model of the former Žaga Rog sawmill, while in the vicinity you can find the Skavtek forest educational trail. Info: <http://soc.skavt.net/>; Tel: +386 (0)31 210 944.



34. Kulturni center Društva Kočevarjev staroselcev v Občicah. Na ogled je manjša muzejska zbirka, makete izginulih kočevskih vasi in vrt starih sadnih sort. Društvo ohranja dediščino Kočevarjev ter jih povezuje doma in po svetu. Informacije: +386 (0)31 794 449.

34. The cultural centre of the Society of Gottscheer Germans in Občice. You can visit a smaller museum collection, small-scale models of former villages of Gottscheer Germans, and an orchard of old fruit tree species. The Society preserves the heritage of Gottscheer Germans, linking them at home and abroad. Info: +386 (0)31 794 449.

Pohodniške poti / pešpoti / Hiking trails / footpats

Polharska pot. Izhodišče: Pogorelec, Polharski dom. Krožna pot predstavlja habitat polha ter lokalni znamenitosti Podsteniško koliševko in jamo Ahnenloch.

Polhar trail. Starting point: Pogorelec, dormouse home. The circular path presents the characteristics of the dormouse habitat and the local attractions at the Podstenice sink-hole and the Ahnenloch cave.

Pot na Sveti Peter. Izhodišča: Podhosta, Podgozd, Lašče. Speljana je po gozdnih vlakih in cestah do vrha z razglednim stolpom ter zavetiščem. Sveti Peter trail. Starting points: Podhosta, Podgozd, Lašče. It runs along forest roads and logging trails to the top with a lookout tower and a mountain hut.

Pot upora. Izhodišče: Baza 20. Krožna pot vodi do bolnice Jelendol in grobišča Stari Log pri Jelenici.

Trail of resistance. Starting point: Base 20. The circular path leads to the Jelendol hospital and the concealed Stari Log near the Jelenica cemetery.

Naravoslovna gozdna pot Rožek. Izhodišče: Podturm. Krožna pot predstavlja lastnosti gozda in lokalne znamenitosti: udornico Globočico, jamo Jazbino ter ruševine gradu Rožek.

The Rožek natural-science forest educational trail. Starting point: Podturm. The circular path represents the characteristics of the forest and the following local attractions: the Globočica collapse doline, Jazbina cave and the ruins of Rožek castle.

Roška pešpot. Izhodišči: Kočevje, Žaga Rog. Na osrednjem roškem grebenu povezuje Ledeno jamo pri Kunču, Veliki Rog in obrobje pragozda Rajhenavski rog.

Roška Path. Starting points: Kočevje, the Žaga Rog sawmill. On the central Rog ridge it connects the ice cave at Kunč, Veliki Rog and the edge of the Rajhenavski rog primeval forest.

Pot partizanskih bolnišnic. Izhodišča: Komarna vas, Planina, Ponikve pod Mirno goro in Mima gora. Povezuje lokacije nekdanjih partizanskih bolnic in kočevskih vasi v občini Semič.

Partisan hospital trail. Starting points: Komarna vas, Planina, Ponikve at the foot of Mima gora and Mima gora. It connects the sites of the former partisan hospitals and Gottscheer villages.

Padalska pot. Izhodišči: Podturm, Pogorelec. Speljana je po gozdnih vlakih in cestah do razgledne kote – Sedlate gorice, na kateri sta vzletišče za jadralne padalce in zavetišče.

Paragliders' trail. Starting points: Podturm, Pogorelec. It runs along forest roads and logging trails and roads to a sightseeing point – Sedlata gorica, which has the launch point for paragliders and a mountain hut.