



Številka: Rzd-01-16-00014-03 (6262-7/2015)

Datum: 24.8.2016

Ministrstvo za kulturo na podlagi 67. člena Zakona o varstvu kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS, št. 16/08) izdaja naslednji

sklep o vpisu v register nesnovne dediščine

V register nesnovne kulturne dediščine se vpiše enota dediščine

EID: **2-00054**

Ime enote: **Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev v Kobilarni Lipica**

Opis enote je v prilogi, ki je sestavni del tega sklepa.

Obrazložitev

Predlagatelj:

Koordinator varstva nesnovne dediščine
Slovenski etnografski muzej
Metelkova 2
1000 Ljubljana

Vrsta predlagatelja Koordinator varstva nesnovne dediščine

Razlog: pobuda

Vrsta predloga: vpis enote dediščine

Številka predloga Rzd-01-16-00014-02

Datum: 21.7.2016

Predlagatelj je posredoval predlog za vpis v register nesnovne dediščine skladno s 67. v zvezi s 98. členom Zakona o varstvu kulturne dediščine in 7. členom Pravilnika o registru kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS, št. 66/09).

Koordinator varstva nesnovne dediščine je predlog pripravil na osnovi pobude, ki jo je poslal pobudnik Kobilarna Lipica.

Ministrstvo je na osnovi predloga enoto vpisalo v register nesnovne kulturne dediščine s tem sklepom.

Pripravil(a):

Katja Ravšl Debeljak
sekretarka



mag. Ksenija Kovačec Naglič
sekretarka

Priloga:

- opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine
- opis nosilca nesnovne kulturne dediščine

Vročiti:

- predlagatelj
- Kobilarna Lipica, Lipica 5, 6210 Sežana
- zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-18-00018-01

Datum: 19.12.2018

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00054**

Ime enote: **Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev**

Sinonimi imena enote:

Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicanskih konj

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Zvrst dediščine: **znanja o naravi in okolju**

Podzvrsti:

znanja o živalskem svetu

Tipološka gesla:

vzreja, dresura

Kratek opis:

Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev obsega rejo konjev pasme lipicanec za izvajanje klasičnega dresurnega jahanja in vožnje kočij. Z rejo in vzrejo lipicancev se ukvarjajo v Kobilarni Lipica in zasebni rejci.

Opis:

Pri tradicionalni reji in vzreji lipicancev gre za rejo konjev pasme lipicanec v okviru, proporcij in z zunanjimi ter značajskimi lastnostmi, ki so potrebni za izvajanje vseh elementov klasičnega dresurnega jahanja in vožnje kočij. Današnja reja in vzreja lipicancev se je formirala na prehodu iz 19. stoletja v 20. stoletje. Osnovne principe in s tem povezane prakse in postopke so povzeli tudi zasebni rejci, člani Združenja rejcev lipicanca Slovenije.

Kobilarna Lipica, matična kobilarna na Krasu, redi lipicance v sodobni reji prilagojenih prvotnih objektih in na okoliških kraških pašniki, ki skupaj predstavljajo izjemen primer kulturne krajine. Reja konjev je pašno-hlevska in prosta. V pašni sezoni je vsa čreda plemenskih kobil čez dan na paši na kraških travnikih. V zimskem času, kadar razmere ne omogočajo paše, živali izpuščajo v urejena tekališča. Osnovni obrok sestavljata paša in seno, pridelano na lastnih travnikih. Po potrebi kobilarna dokupuje seno, ki je pridelano na površinah Krasa in Pivškega.

Plemenski žrebci so v individualnih boksih, plemenske kobile so v skupnem hlevu – na Borjači. Posebna skrb je namenjena žrebetom, ki jih odstavijo konec leta in jih vzrejajo ločeno po spolu. Žrebeta privajajo na nego in priučijo na osnovno opremo in vodenje na roki. Živali za nadaljnjo rejo in živali, potrebne za izvajanje programov Kobilarne Lipica, odberejo v starosti petih let. Plemenske kobile pripuščajo od petega leta, žrebce pa šolajo v lipiški jahalni šoli do najvišjega dresurnega nivoja.

Za izvajanje zootehniških ukrepov, rejskega programa (organizacija reje, selekcijski program, vodenje rodovniške knjige), izobraževanje konjerejskega in konjeniškega kadra ter za vzdrževanje historičnih objektov in lipiške krajine skrbijo strokovni kadri kobilarne. Pomembna je vloga veterinarjev. Konjarji skrbijo za oskrbo konj

(vzdrževanje hlevske higijene, krmljenje, nega, privajanje konj na osnovno opremo in učenje osnovnih konjeniških elementov), jahači in vozniki vpreg pa učijo in vadijo konje pod sedlom in v vpregi ob upoštevanju uveljavljenih etoloških in etičnih standardov. Za rejo in vzrejo lipincev so potrebna tudi znanja in spretnosti podkovskih kovačev, kolarjev in sedlarjev.

Kobilarna Lipica s plemenskim materialom in strokovno pomočjo sodeluje in izmenjava izkušnje z leta 1991 ustanovljenim Združenjem rejcev lipicanca Slovenije, ki ima status priznane rejske organizacije, med člani pa so rejci in ljubitelji lipincev. Rejci pri reji, vzreji, negi, oskrbi konjev ter pri delu pod sedlom in v vpregi sledijo smernicam kobilarne, po potrebi pa jih prilagajajo individualni konjereji, rejskim pogojem in značilnostim svojega okolja. Vrednote, znanja, prakse in spretnosti, povezane z rejo in vzrejo lipicanca se v Kobilarni Lipica ohranjajo in prenašajo s starejših na mlajše sodelavce, med zasebnimi rejci pa gre za medsebojno izmenjavo izkušenj in za prenos znanj na mlajše družinske člane.

Kobilarna Lipica in Združenje rejcev lipicanca Slovenije skrbita za promocijo lipincev kot avtohtone pasme posebnega pomena za slovensko naravno in kulturno dediščino. Sodelujeta pri predstavitvah lipincev kot je npr. Dan lipicanca, pri vzrejnih pregledih lipicanskih konj. Zasebni rejci se udeležujejo konjerejskih in konjeniških prireditev v lokalnem okolju, kjer z lipinci sodelujejo pri delu, športu, šegah in turističnih prireditvah. Lipince pri svojem delu uporablja policija in za terapevtsko jahanje izobraženi terapevti.

Kobilarno Lipica je ustanovil habsburški nadvojvoda Karel II. leta 1580. Kot dvorna kobilarna je vse do razpada habsburške monarhije redila konje za potrebe dvora in Španske jahalne šole na Dunaju. Z ustanavljanjem novih kobilarn se je v 19. stoletju reja lipicanca razširila po monarhiji. Po prvi in do druge svetovne vojne je bila Kobilarna Lipica italijanska vojaška kobilarna. Po drugi svetovni vojni se je z obnovo kobilarne in povečanjem plemenske črede lipincev razvila v eno vodilnih evropskih kobilarn. Kot izvorna kobilarna lipicanca uspešno ohranja tradicijo reje in vzreje pasme in odločilno prispeva k njenemu ohranjanju in razvoju. Reja lipicanca izven Kobilarne Lipica je bila sprva redka, v začetku 80-ih let 20. stoletja pa se je začela med rejci konj vse bolj uveljavljati.

Datacija:

zadnja četrtnina 16. stol., 1580, zadnja četrtnina 20. stol., 1991

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **OSTALO (OSTALO)**

Opis lokacije:

Lipica, posestva rejcev in rejski okoliši

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: 0 X: 0

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI več nosilcev

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00054.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Ožbej Černe, 2016



6. VARSTVENE USMERITVE ZA ENOTO

Kategorija usmeritev: **drugi ukrepi ohranjanja nesnovne dediščine**

Opis usmeritev:

osnovne varstvene usmeritve za nesnovno dediščino

7. PRISTOJNOSTI

Pristojna institucija: **Slovenski etnografski muzej**

Strokovna področja:

etnologija, živinoreja

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Lipica - Kobilarna Lipica (EŠD 7245)

Lipica - Kraška kulturna krajina (EŠD 24521)

Prestranek - Grad Prestranek (EŠD 4894)

Kal pri Pivki - Graščina Rovne (EŠD 4897)

Velika Brda - Posestvo Škule (EŠD 29260)

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Lipicanec je maloštevilna pasma konj, ki zaradi razpršenosti reje velja za ogroženo, zato je vloga Kobilarne Lipica in Združenja rejcev lipicanca Slovenije za njeno ohranjanje odločilnega pomena.

Kobilarna Lipica je ena najstarejših evropskih kobilarn in izvorna kobilarna ene najstarejših kulturnih pasem konj. Kot rejska ustanova Kobilarna Lipica ohranja in prenaša tradicijo, metode, znanja in izkušnje na druge sorodne ustanove, rejske organizacije in rejce, predvsem pa z zgledom in v praksi na svoje kadre.

Priljubljenost pasme lipicanec se odraža tudi v njihovi številčnosti med individualnimi rejci in med obiskovalci prireditev v Lipici in drugod, kjer nastopajo lipicanci.

Kobilarna Lipica z objekti, okoliško krajino in tamkajšnjimi lipicanci ter lipicanci zasebnih rejcev sodijo med najbolj vidne elemente slovenske nacionalne identitete.

Lipicanci so navdih slovenskim pesnikom, pisateljem, slikarjem, fotografom in drugim.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitev: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **centroid ni določen**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **24.8.2016**

Št.: **Rzd-01-16-00014-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne: **19.12.2018**

Št.: **Rzd-01-18-00018-03**

Razlog: **dopolnitev podatkov**

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

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Ref. no.: Rzd-01-16-00014-03 (6262-7/2015)

Date: 24. 8. 2016

Pursuant to Article 67 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (*Uradni list RS* [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia], no. 16/08), the Ministry of Culture hereby issues the following

decision to inscribe intangible cultural heritage in the Register

The following unit of heritage shall be inscribed in the Register of Intangible Heritage

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00054**

Name of the unit: **Traditional breeding and raising of Lipizzans**

The unit is described in the enclosed Annex, which forms an integral part of this Decision.

Reasoning

Proposer:

Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
Slovenski etnografski muzej [Slovene Ethnographic Museum]
Metelkova 2
1000 Ljubljana

Type of proposer: Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reason: initiative

Type of proposal: inscription of a unit of heritage

No. of proposal: Rzd-01-16-00014-02

Date: 21. 7. 2016

The Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage submitted the proposal to inscribe intangible heritage in the Register in accordance with Article 67 and in connection with Article 98 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Article 7 of the Rules on the Register of Cultural Heritage (*Uradni list RS* [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia], no. 66/09). The Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage prepared the proposal on the basis of an initiative submitted by the Lipica Stud Farm. On the basis of this proposal, the Ministry of Culture hereby inscribes the unit of heritage in the Register of Intangible Heritage.

Prepared by:

Katja Ravšl Debeljak
Secretary

Ksenija Kovačec Naglič, MSc
Secretary

Annex:

- description of the unit of intangible heritage

Sent to:

- proposer
- *Kobilarna Lipica* [the Lipica Stud Farm], Lipica 5, 6210 Sežana
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-18-00018-01
Date: 19. 12. 2018

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00054**

Name of the unit: **Traditional breeding and raising of Lipizzans**

Synonyms of the name:

Traditional breeding and raising of Lipizzan horses

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **knowledge of nature and the environment**

Subcategories:

knowledge of the animal world

Typological descriptors:

breeding, dressage

Brief description:

The traditional breeding and raising of Lipizzan horses involves breeding Lipizzans for classical dressage and carriage driving. The breeding and raising of Lipizzan horses is carried out by the Lipica Stud Farm and private breeders.

Description:

The traditional breeding and raising of Lipizzans involves breeding within the framework and parameters, and with the external and temperamental characteristics needed for all elements of classical dressage and carriage driving. Today's breeding and raising of Lipizzans took shape in the late 19th and early 20th century. The basic principles and the related procedures have also been adopted by private breeders who are members of the Slovenian Lipizzan Breeding Association.

The Lipica Stud Farm, the main stud farm on the Karst, raises Lipizzans in the original buildings, adapted to modern breeding needs, and on the surrounding karst pastures, which together represent an exceptional cultural landscape. The breeding programme takes place in stables and on pastures. In the pasture season, the whole herd of breeding mares is at pasture during the day. In the winter, when conditions are not right for pasturing, the animals are released into a paddock. The animals feed on grass and on hay produced in the stud's own meadows. If extra hay has to be bought it is sourced from the Karst or the Pivka area.

The breeding stallions are kept in individual boxes in a stable complex known as "na Borjači". Special care is given to the foals, which are removed at the end of the year and raised separately according to sex. The foals get accustomed to grooming, to the basic tack and to being led by hand. The horses for the future breeding programme and for implementing the programmes of the Lipica Stud are selected at the age of five. Breeding mares are mated from the age of five, while stallions are schooled in the Lipica riding school to the highest dressage level.

The stud's technical employees are responsible for zootechnical measures, the breeding programme (organising, selection, keeping the pedigree books), educating breeding and equestrian staff, and for maintaining the historical buildings and the Lipica landscape. The role of veterinarians is particularly important. Stable staff are

responsible for care of the horses (maintaining stable hygiene, feeding, general care, getting horses used to basic tack and learning the basic equestrian elements), while riders and drivers teach and accustom the horses to the saddle and to being harnessed; all staff adhere to strict ethological and ethical standards. Breeding and raising Lipizzans calls for both the knowledge and skills of the farrier, the wheelwright and the saddler.

The Lipica Stud cooperates and exchanges experience with the Slovenian Lipizzan Breeding Association, as well as offering breeding material and technical support. The Association, founded in 1991, has the status of a recognised breeding organisation and its members include both breeders and Lipizzan enthusiasts. With regards to breeding, raising, nurturing and caring for horses, as well as to riding and carriage work, breeders follow the Stud's guidelines, where necessary adapting them to the specific conditions and characteristics of their environment. The Lipica Stud preserves and transmits the values, knowledge, practices and skills connected with breeding and raising Lipizzans from older to younger staff, while private breeders exchange experience and transfer knowledge to younger family members.

The Lipica Stud and the Slovenian Lipizzan Breeding Association ensure the promotion of Lipizzans as an indigenous breed of special importance to Slovenian natural and cultural heritage. They cooperate in presenting the Lipizzan horse, for example at the Day of the Lipizzan Horse and breeding examinations of Lipizzan horses. Private breeders participate in local horse-breeding and equestrian events, where their Lipizzans take part in work, sport, customs and tourist events. Lipizzans are used by the police and for therapeutic riding by trained therapists.

The Lipica Stud was founded by Habsburg Archduke Charles II in 1580. As the court stud farm it raised horses for the needs of the royal court and the Spanish Riding School in Vienna until the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy. In the 19th century, due to the establishment of new stud farms, the breeding of Lipizzans spread throughout the monarchy. Between the two World Wars the Lipica Stud was the Italian military stud farm. After World War Two, the stud was renewed and the breeding herd expanded, making it one of the leading stud farms in Europe. As the original stud farm for Lipizzans it successfully preserves the tradition of breeding and raising the breed, making a decisive contribution to its preservation and development. The breeding of Lipizzans outside the Lipica Stud used to be rare, but in the early 1980s it became increasingly established among breeders.

Dating (from-to):

last quarter of the 16th century, 1580, last quarter of the 20th century

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **LIPICA (SEŽANA)**

Description of the area:

Lipica, breeding estate and raising surroundings.

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **413320** X: **58680**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

numerous bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00054.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:
Ožbej Černe, 2016



6. PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE UNIT

Type of the protection guidelines: **other safeguarding measures for intangible cultural heritage**

Description of the protection guidelines:

basic safeguarding measures from the Rules on the Registry of Categories of Heritage and Protection Guidelines (Uradni list RS [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia], no. 102/10).

7. COMPETENCES

Competent institution: **Slovene Ethnographic Museum**

Fields of expertise:

ethnology, stock breeding

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

Lipica – Lipica Stud (HRN 7245)
Lipica – Karst cultural landscape (HRN 24521)
Prestranek – Prestranek Castle (HRN 4894)
Kal pri Pivki – Rovne Manor House (HRN 4897)
Velika Brda – Škule Estate (HRN 29260)

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

/

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

The Lipizzan is a relatively rare breed of horse which is threatened because of the wide distribution of its breeding, and so the role of the Lipica Stud and the Slovenian Association of Lipizzan Breeders is of crucial importance for its preservation. The Lipica Stud is one of the oldest European stud farms and the original stud of one of the oldest breeds of domestic horse. As a breeding institution, the Lipica Stud preserves and passes on the traditions, methods, knowledge and experience to other related institutions and breeders, particularly through the example and practice of its staff. The popularity of the Lipizzan breed is attested by the number of private breeders and the number of visitors to events in Lipica and other locations where Lipizzans make appearances. The Lipica Stud, its buildings, immediate environment and horses, as well as the Lipizzan horses kept by private breeders, are among the most visible elements of Slovene national identity. Lipizzans are an inspiration to Slovene poets, writers, painters, photographers and others.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

Limitations: **no limitations on the publication of data**

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **not determined**

Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **24. 8. 2016**

No.: **Rzd-01-16-00014-03**

Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change: **19. 12. 2018**
Reason: **supplementing data**

No.: **Rzd-01-18-00018-03**

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on:
Reason:

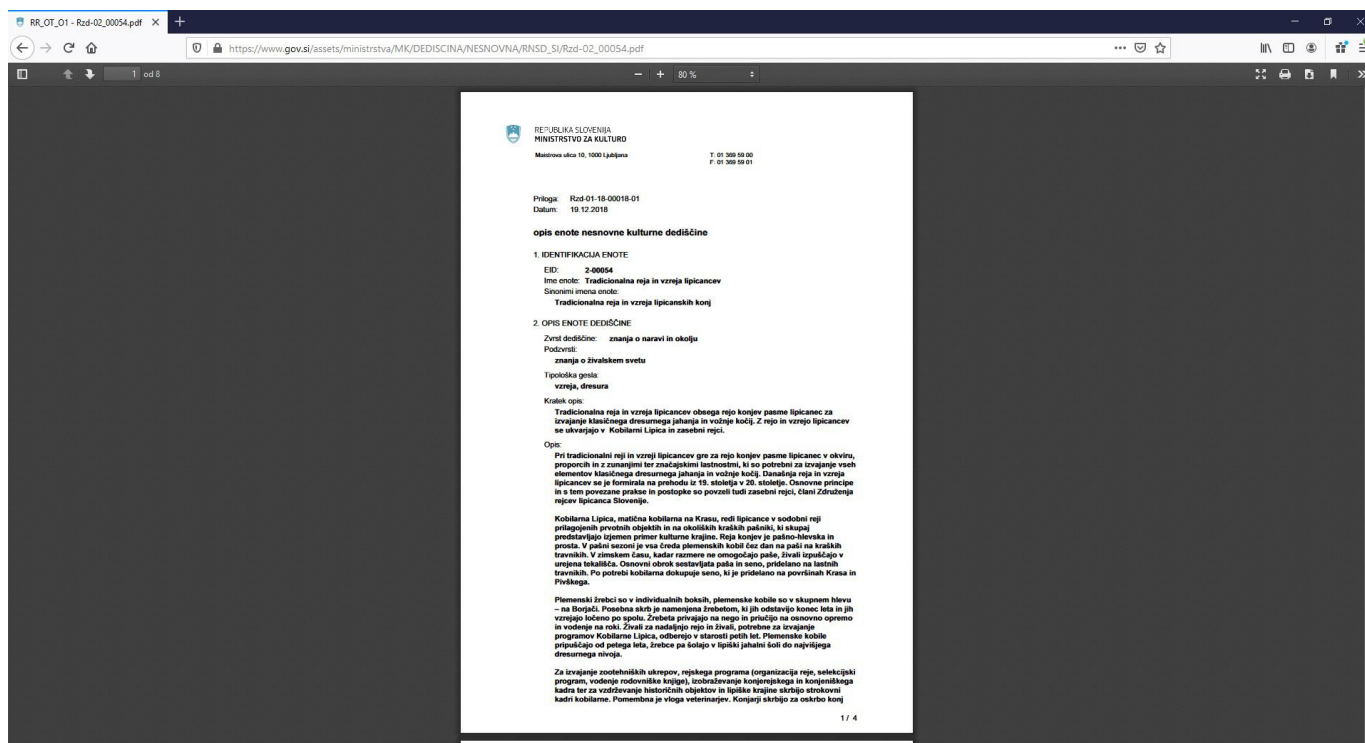
No.:

16. NOTES

[Link to the element in Slovene language:](#)

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MK/DEDISCINA/NESNOVNA/RNSD_SI/Rzd-02_00054.pdf

(accessed 11. 3. 2020)



[Link to the element in English language:](#)

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MK/DEDISCINA/NESNOVNA/RNSD_EN/Rzd-02_00054_eng.pdf

(accessed 11. 3. 2020)

