

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovenia on the web

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(accessed 23. 3. 2021)

Nesnovna dediščina | GOV.SI

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Številka: Rzd-01-18-00006-03 (6262-5/2018)

Datum: 17.5.2018

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: **2-00065**

Ime enote: **Poslikavanje panjskih končnic**

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-01-18-00006-02

Datum: 10.5.2018

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).

Predlagatelj je predlog pripravil na osnovi pobude, ki jo je poslal pobudnik: Anja Bunderla. 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
- Anja Bunderla, Podhom 39, 4247 Zgornje Gorje
- ✓ - zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-18-00006-01

Datum: 17.5.2018

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00065**

Ime enote: **Poslikavanje panjskih končnic**

Sinonimi imena enote:

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Zvrst dediščine: **uprizoritve in predstavitve**

Podzvrsti:

likovni izrazi

Tipološka gesla:

slikanje, krašenje čebelnjakov, ljudsko slikarstvo

Kratek opis:

Poslikavanje panjskih končnic obsega poslikave pročelnih deščic čebeljih panjev, predvsem kranjičev. Od srede 18. stoletja naprej je izvirna oblika popularnega likovnega izražanja, značilna za precejšen del slovenskega etničnega ozemlja.

Opis:

Slikarstvo na končnicah čebeljih panjev kranjičev je najprepoznavnejša oblika popularnega likovnega izražanja na Slovenskem. Predpogoj za sprejemanje te oblike slikarstva je bil splošen odnos do slik in njihovo mesto v zavesti kmečkega in drugega podeželskega prebivalstva, za katere poslikane končnice niso bile le lepe in zanimive, ampak tudi koristne, saj so po sličicah razločevali panje in lastništvo. Sodobni slikarji se s to zvrstjo slikarstva ukvarjajo iz spoštovanja in zaradi ohranjanja dediščine ali zaradi izdelovanja spominkov.

Panjske končnice, imenovane tudi skočnice, čelnice, čevnice in dovži, v obliki lesenih deščic, največkrat iz mehkih vrst lesa višine od 12 do 15 cm in različnih dolžin, so v preteklosti poslikavali z oljnimi barvami iz doma trtih zemeljskih pigmentov, pomešanih z domačim lanenim oljem, in s čopiči različnih debelin. Doma pridobljene barve so omogočale obstojnost poslikav kljub neugodnim vremenskim razmeram v nasprotju z industrijskimi barvami, ki so jih začeli kupovati in uporabljati ob koncu 19. stoletja. Posamezniki tudi danes uporabljajo tehniko poslikave z doma pripravljenimi oljnimi barvami, pri čemer osnova izdelave panjske končnice ostaja enaka – to je dobro zglajena deščica iz suhega lesa, ki jo slikar najprej prepleska z oljno barvo, ki predstavlja barvno ozadje slike. Ko se deščica posuši, na njej ustvari obris motiva prostoročno ali s šablono tako, da motiv z drobljenim ogljem prenese preko papirja z luknjičasto risbo. Temu sledita poslikava posameznih ploskev z barvami in slikanje obrisov s čopičem.

Slikarstvo na panjskih končnicah opredeljujeta tako nabožna kot posvetna motivika. Za slednjo so značilni upodobitve poklicev in dela, živali, eksotičnih prizorov, nenavadnih dogodkov in vojaških motivov, prizori, ki označujejo razmerje med spoloma, lovski motivi, živali v človeških vlogah, pogosto satirično smešenje ženskih lastnosti. Najpogostejši nabožni motivi so svetniki, svetniške legende, prizori iz Svetega pisma nove in stare zaveze, sicer najpopularnejši pa Marija kot vsesplošna zavetnica, sv. Florijan, Job ter dvoboj med Pegamom in Lambergerjem.

V manjši meri velja podobno za sodobno ustvarjalnost, ko panjske končnice dobivajo tudi nove funkcije, zlasti kot spominki. Motive po predlogah ali po lastnih zamislih so v preteklosti ustvarjali slikarji, pri čemer so imeli odločilen vpliv na njihovo izbiro naročniki oziroma kupci. Predpogoj za razvoj slikovitega poslikavanja lesenih deščic je bilo poznavanje slikarske tehnike in priprave barv, kar je bila osnova za razvoj posebnega slikarskega sloga. Doslej je znanih vsaj 42 imen slikarjev, ki so prispevali k razvoju treh slogovnih skupin. Sodobni slikarji poskušajo zvesto slediti tradicionalnim vzorom tako glede tehnike kot motivike.

Za redke primerke poslikanih panjskih končnic z letnicami s konca 18. in iz prve četrtine 19. stoletja imamo podatke o njihovih najdiščih, ki so vsa s širšega območja Kranja in Kamnika. Iz doslej znanih podatkov v virih in literaturi se dà sklepati o njihovi zemljepisni razširjenosti v zadnji tretjini 18. stoletja in na začetku 19. stoletja ponekod na Gorenjskem, Dolenjskem in Koroškem ter ob koncu 19. stoletja in v začetku 20. stoletja na južnem Koroškem, severozahodnem slovenskem Štajerskem, na osrednjem in severnem Kranjskem ter na delu Goriškega. Ob koncu 20. in na začetku 21. stoletja so prisotni predvsem na Gorenjskem.

Slikarstvo na panjskih končnicah je znano od druge polovice 18. stoletja, razcvet je doživelo v obdobju med 1820 in 1880 in je nato postopoma zamiralo do začetka 2. svetovne vojne. Od konca 20. stoletja ponovno narašča želja čebelarjev po uporabi tradicionalne tehnike slikanja zaradi uporabe do narave prijaznih barv, njihove večje obstojnosti ter vrednotenja tradicionalnih motivov.

Datacija:

druga polovica 18. stol., 1758, sredina 20. stol.

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **ZGORNJE GORJE (GORJE)**

Opis lokacije:

Gorenjska

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **428710** X: **137760**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

več nosilcev

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00065.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Anja Jerin, 2010



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, likovna umetnost, čebelarstvo

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Babni Vrt - Čebelnjak zahodno od vasi (EŠD 26074)

Breznica - Janšev čebelnjak (EŠD 5323)

Zgornji Brnik - Čebelnjak na domačiji Zgornji Brnik 7 (EŠD 20516)

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica

Slovenski etnografski muzej

Loški muzej Škofja Loka

Koroški pokrajinski muzej

Gorenjski muzej

Pokrajinski muzej Celje

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Odnos pretežno agrarnega prebivalstva do slikarstva, kakršno se je razvilo na panjskih končnicah predvsem v 19. stoletju, prevažanje in prenašanje čebel na dodatno pašo ter velika donosnost čebelarstva zlasti na Gorenjskem tvorijo sklop vzrokov in razmer za uveljavitev te posebne zvrsti slikarstva. Z današnjim vedno večjim zavedanjem o pomenu čebelarstva za človeka, njegovo zdravje in ohranjanje ravnovesja v naravi narašča interes za gradnjo čebelnjakov in njihovo krašenje s poslikanimi panjskimi končnicami. Kot uveljavljena sestavina simbolizirane slovenske nacionalne identitete so del spominkarskega repertorija, zaradi česar narašča zanimanje za znanje o motivih kakor tudi tehniko oljnega slikarstva.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitev: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **> 30 m**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **17.5.2018**

Št.: **Rzd-01-18-00006-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Ref. no.: Rzd-01-18-00006-03 (6262-5/2018)

Date: 17.5.2018

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): **2-00065**

Name of the unit: **Painting beehive panels**

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-01-18-00006-02

Date: 10.5.2018

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 Anja Bunderla.

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
- Anja Bunderla, Podhom 39, 4247 Zgornje Gorje
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Annex: Rzd-01-18-00006-01

Date: 17.5.2018

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00065**

Name of the unit: **Painting beehive panels**

Synonyms of the name:

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **performing arts**

Subcategories:

artistic expressions

Typological descriptors:

painting, decorating beehives, folk art

Brief description:

Painting beehive panels involves the decoration, often with figurative motifs, of the front panels of the box-like beehives found in the Carniolan type of apiary. Since the mid-18th century, this has been an original and popular kind of folk art, characteristic of a significant part of Slovene ethnic territory.

Description:

Painting "Kranjič" beehive panels is the most recognisable form of popular art in Slovenia. The prerequisite for accepting this type of painting is the general attitude to pictures and their place in the consciousness of the rural population, for whom painted panels were not just beautiful and interesting, but also beneficial because they were able to distinguish panels and ownership. Modern painters have been doing this type of painting out of respect and to preserve the heritage or produce souvenirs.

Beehive panels in the form of wooden boards, mostly from 12 to 15 cm high soft wood and of various lengths, were painted in the past with oil paints from homemade earth pigments, mixed with domestic linseed oil and with brushes of various thickness. Homemade colours allowed the durability of paintings despite unfavourable weather conditions, as opposed to industrial colours which they began to purchase and use at the end of the 19th century. Some individuals continue to use homemade oil colours even today, whereby the basis for creating the panel remains the same – a smooth panel from dry wood which the painter first paints with oil colours that represent the picture's colourful background. When the panel dries, the painter manually draws the theme by transferring the motif with crushed charcoal via paper with a dotted painting. The painter then paints individual panels with colours and brushes.

Painting on panels is characterised by religious and secular motifs. The latter is characterised by the depiction of professions and work, animals, exotic scenes, unusual events and military motifs, scenes that mark the relationship between genders,

hunting motifs, animals in human roles, often satirical and mocking of female characteristics. The most common religious motifs are saints, saint legends, scenes from the Bible of the new and old testament, while the most popular ones include Maria as the general patron saint, St. Florian, Job and the battle between Pegam and Lambergar. The same, but to a lesser extent, can also be said about modern creativity, when panels are given new functions, especially as souvenirs. Motifs in the past were created by painters based on templates or their own ideas, whereby the clients or buyers had a decisive influence on their choice. The prerequisite for the development of painting wooden panels was the knowledge of the painting technique and preparing colours, which served as the basis for the development of a special painting style. At least 42 names of painters have been identified to date who contributed to the development of three style groups. Modern painters wish to follow traditional patterns in terms of technique and motifs.

We have information on archaeological sites for rare paintings on panels from the end of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century, which stem from wider areas of Kranj and Kamnik. From the information known to date in sources and in literature, we may guess their geographical range in the last third of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century at Upper Carniola, Lower Carniola and Carinthia, and at the end of the 19th century and the start of the 20th century at south Carinthia, north-west Slovenian Styria, central and northern parts of Upper Carniola, and parts of Gorizia. At the end of the 20th and start of the 21st century, they are present mainly in the Upper Carniola region.

Painting on panels has been known since the second half of the 18th century, it experienced a boom between 1820 and 1880, after which it gradually started to decline until the start of the Second World War. Since the end of the 20th century, beekeepers have wished to use traditional painting techniques due to the usage of nature-friendly colours, their better resilience and valuation of traditional motifs.

Dating (from-to):

second half of the 18th century, 1758, mid-20th century

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **ZGORNJE GORJE (GORJE)**

Description of the area:

Upper Carniola region

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **428710** X: **137760**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

numerous bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00065.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:

Anja Jerin, 2010



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, visual arts, beekeeping

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

Babni Vrt – Apiary west of village (HRN 26074)

Breznica – Janša's Beehive (HRN 5323)

Zgornji Brnik – Apiary at the Zgornji Brnik 7 homestead (HRN 20516)

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

Museums in the Municipality of Radovljica

Slovene Ethnographic Museum

Loški muzej Škofja Loka

Carinthian Regional Museum

Gorenjska Museum

Regional Museum of Celje

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

The relationship of the mainly agrarian population to painting, as was developed on beehive panels mainly in the 19th century, the transporting of bees to pastures and the high yield of beekeeping, especially in the Upper Carniola region, are reasons for the development of causes and conditions for the establishment of this special type of painting. With today's ever-increasing awareness of the importance of bees for humankind, for our health and for preserving balance in nature, there is a growing interest for building apiaries and decorating them with painted beehive panels. As an established ingredient of symbolised Slovenian national identity, they are part of the souvenir repertoire that paves the way for the growing interest learning about motifs and oil painting techniques.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

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

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **>30 m**

Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **17.5.2018**

No.: **Rzd-01-18-00006-03**

Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change:

No.:

Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on:

No.:

Reason:

16. NOTES



Številka: Rzd-01-18-00011-03 (6262-1/2018/6)

Datum: 2.10.2018

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: **2-00066**

Ime enote: **Čebelarstvo**

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: neznano

Vrsta predloga: vpis enote dediščine

Številka predloga: Rzd-01-18-00011-02

Datum: 27.7.2018

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).

Predlagatelj je predlog pripravil na osnovi lastne presoje.

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
- Čebelarstva zveza Slovenije, Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- ✓ zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-18-00011-01

Datum: 2.10.2018

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00066**

Ime enote: **Čebelarstvo**

Sinonimi imena enote:

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Zvrst dediščine: **gospodarska znanja in veščine**

Podzvrsti:

kmetijstvo, znanja o živalskem svetu, znanja o rastlinskem svetu, znanja o prostoru, transport, likovni izrazi

Tipološka gesla:

čebelarstvo, prevoz čebel na pašo, krašenje čebelnjakov, ljudsko slikarstvo

Kratek opis:

Tradicionalno čebelarstvo je kmetijska dejavnost gojenja čebel v gospodarske namene in preživljanje prostega časa. Slovenski čebelarji so razvili posebno znanje gradnje čebelnjakov ter oskrbovanja čebeljih družin in močno stanovsko organiziranost.

Opis:

Čebelarstvo je kmetijska dejavnost gojenja medonosnih čebel v gospodarske namene (opraševanje kulturnih rastlin, pridelava in uporaba čebeljih pridelkov) ter skrb za ohranitev čebel, večkrat tudi koristno preživljanje prostega časa. Tradicionalno znanje oskrbovanja čebeljih družin se izraža v uporabi posebnega orodja, vzreji matic avtohtone vrste, posebni gradnji in uporabi čebelnjakov, prevažanju čebel na paše, poslikavanju panjskih končnic in uporabi AŽ-panja.

Z območja Slovenije izvira kranjska čebela ali sivka, ki je danes druga najbolj razširjena vrsta medonosne čebele na svetu. Kranjska sivka je cenjena zaradi mirnosti, nabiralne vneme, odpornosti proti boleznim in burnega spomladanskega razvoja. Številne pozitivne lastnosti domače čebele so vplivale tudi na globok duhovni odnos Slovencev do nje, kar se zrcali v arhitekturi in umetnosti.

V Sloveniji deluje že okoli 10.000 čebelarjev, ki čebelarijo z okoli 150.000 čebeljimi družinami in pridelajo okoli 3.000 ton medu na leto. Slovenske čebelarje kot osrednja organizacija povezuje Čebelarska zveza Slovenije (ČZS). Razvili so močno stanovsko organiziranost in prenos znanja, ki poteka iz roda v rod v čebelarskih krožkih, v okviru svetovalne službe ČZS in poverjenikov društev. Vanjo je vključenih 210 čebelarskih društev. Na osnovnih in srednjih šolah deluje 163 čebelarskih krožkov. Enkrat na leto se čebelarji srečajo na strokovni prireditvi ApiSlovenija, javnosti se predstavljajo na dnevih odprtih vrat. Na lokalni ravni se združujejo društva in zveze.

Slovenija v svetu velja za čebelarsko velesilo. Čebelarstvo se je na Slovenskem razvilo v čebelarsko kulturo, po čemer se bistveno razlikuje od drugih svetovnih čebelarstev. Na pobudo slovenskih čebelarjev je OZN leta 2017 razglasila 20. maj, rojstni dan slovenskega čebelarja Antona Janše, za svetovni dan čebel. V Sloveniji

se razvija tudi urbano čebelarstvo. Urbani čebelarji čebelarijo v panjih na ravnih strehah v glavnem mestu, kjer imajo čebele zelo dobre pogoje za razvoj in pašo v bližnjih parkih, ki niso škropljeni z različnimi strupi kot na podeželju. Urbano čebelarstvo danes postaja vse bolj priljubljeno, kar lahko pripišemo navezavi aktivnosti na gibanja za ozelenitev mestnih naselij, trendom zdravega načina življenja in permakulture, samopreskrbe in celostnega stika z okoljem ter dvigu družbenega osveščanja o pomembnosti čebel za preživetje in ves ekosistem.

Slovenski čebelarji pridobivajo med, vosek, cvetni prah, matični mleček, propolis in čebelji strup. Za med, pridelan izključno v Sloveniji, so tri vrste zaščitene z označbo porekla (slovenski med, kraški med in kočevski med). Čebelje pridelke za ohranjanje zdravja uporabljamo v apiterapiji. V povezavi z njim se hitro razvija tudi apiturizem.

Slovensko čebelarstvo se je začelo intenzivneje razvijati v 2. polovici 18. stoletja. Takrat so začela nastajati prva domača strokovna besedila čebelarskih klasikov Petra Pavla Glavarja, Antona Janše in Giovannija Antonia Scopolija, ki so ponesli naše tradicionalno znanje v svet. Anton Janša je leta 1770 postal prvi čebelarski učitelj v avstrijski monarhiji. Na podlagi tradicionalnega znanja so od tedaj pisali priročnike v slovenskem jeziku tudi drugi pisci. V 2. polovici 19. stoletja se je razmahnila trgovina s kranjsko čebelo, ki so jo pošiljali na vse celine. Osrednje čebelarsko slovensko društvo, predhodnik današnje ČZS, je bilo ustanovljeno leta 1898 v Ljubljani. Začelo je izdajati svoje glasilo Slovenski čebelar, ki izhaja neprekinjeno vse do danes. Čebelarske podružnice so bile ustanovljene po vseh pokrajinah. Leta 1910 je Anton Žnideršič razvil t. i. AŽ-panj in ta je postal najbolj razširjen tip panja v slovenskem čebelarstvu. Leta 1959 je bil na pobudo čebelarjev ustanovljen Čebelarski muzej. Leta 2002 je bil na Brdu pri Lukovici ustanovljen Čebelarski center. Z vstopom Slovenije v Evropsko unijo je ČZS pridobila status priznane rejske organizacije v čebelarstvu.

Datacija:

druga polovica 18. stol., 1770, druga polovica 19. stol., 1898, prva četrtina 20. stol., 1910

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Opis lokacije:

Slovenija

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

Čebelarska zveza Slovenije
Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00066.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Franc Šivic, 2004



6. VARSTVENE USMERITVE ZA ENOTO

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

Opis usmeritev:

osnovne varstvene usmeritve za nesnovno dediščino

7. PRISTOJNOSTI

Pristojna institucija: **Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica**

Strokovna področja:

čebelarstvo, etnologija

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Ambrož pod Krvavcem - Cerkev sv. Ambroža (EŠD 1687)

Breznica - Janšev čebelnjak (EŠD 5323)

Cogetinci - Hauzerjeva zbirka čebelnjakov (EŠD 27928)

Hrušovje - Čebelnjak na domačiji Hrušovje 13 (EŠD 26368)

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

Slovenski etnografski muzej

Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica

Tehniški muzej Slovenije

Koroški pokrajinski muzej

Gorenjski muzej

Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice

Posavski muzej Brežice

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Vsa znanja in spoznanja, povezana s sodobnim čebelarstvom na Slovenskem, slonijo na dolgi in bogati tradiciji, ki so jo v sožitju z medonosno čebelo sooblikovali številni domači in na Slovenskem delujoči tuji čebelarji ter drugi strokovnjaki, zato Slovenija danes v svetu velja za zelo pomembno čebelarstvo državo, v kateri se čebelarji samo s slovensko avtohtono raso, ki velja za drugo najbolj razširjeno vrsto medonosne čebele na svetu, kranjsko čebelo ali sivko. Kranjska čebela je svoje veljavno znanstveno ime, *Apis mellifera carnica*, dobila leta 1879. Številne pozitivne lastnosti domače čebele so vplivale tudi na globok duhovni odnos Slovencev do nje, kar se zrcali v verovanju, vraževerju, besedju, simboliki, pregovorih, leposlovju, arhitekturi in umetnosti.

Slovenski čebelarji so razvili nekatere izvirne elemente slovenske čebelarke tradicije, ki jih uporabljajo še danes, to so čebelnjaki, prevozno čebelarjenje, tradicionalni slovenski panji, poslikavanje panjskih končnic ter tradicionalno znanje oskrbovanja čebeljih družin, močno stanovsko organiziranost in prenos znanja, kar spodbuja in koordinira osrednja stanovska organizacija Čebelarstva zveza Slovenije.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitev: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **> 30 m**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **2.10.2018**

Št.: **Rzd-01-18-00011-03**

Razlog: **neznano**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Ref. no.: Rzd-01-18-00011-03 (6262-1/2018/6)

Date: 2.10.2018

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): **2-00066**

Name of the unit: **Beekeeping**

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: unknown

Type of proposal: inscription of a unit of heritage

No. of proposal: Rzd-01-18-00011-02

Date: 27.7.2018

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 at its discretion.

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
- *Čebelarska zveza Slovenije* [Slovenian Beekeepers' Association], Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-18-00011-01
Date: 2.10.2018

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00066**

Name of the unit: **Beekeeping**

Synonyms of the name:

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **economic knowledge and skills**

Subcategories:

agriculture, knowledge of fauna, knowledge of flora, knowledge of the surroundings, transport, art phrases

Typological descriptors:

beekeeping, transporting bees to pastures, decorating beehives, folk painting

Brief description:

Traditional beekeeping involves cultivating bees as a spare time and economic activity. Slovene beekeepers have a special way of building apiaries and caring for bees, as well as a strong professional association.

Description:

Beekeeping is an agricultural activity that is concerned with raising honeybees for economic purposes (pollination of crop plants, production and usage of bee products) and preserving bees. It is often seen as a beneficial way of spending one's time as well. The traditional knowledge on caring for bee families is reflected in the utilisation of special tools, in breeding indigenous queen bees, in the special construction and usage of beehives, in transporting bees to pastures, in painting hive panels and in using AŽ hives.

The Carniolan bee, which is the second most common bee type in the world, comes from Slovenia. The Carniolan bee is appreciated due to its calmness, gathering enthusiasm, resilience against diseases and turbulent spring development. Several positive characteristics of the domestic bee have also had an influence on the deep spiritual relationship that Slovenians have with it, which is reflected in architecture and art.

There are approximately 10,000 beekeepers in Slovenia that work with around 150,000 bee families and produce approx. 3,000 tonnes of honey per year. Slovenian beekeepers are part of the central Slovenian Beekeeper's Association (ČZS). They have developed a strong professional organisation and the transfer of know-how, handed down from generation to generation at beekeeping classes, in the framework of the ČZS advisory service and at trusted societies. It comprises 210 beekeeping societies. There are 163 beekeeping classes organised at primary and secondary schools. Once a

year, beekeepers meet at ApiSlovenia, an expert meeting, and they present themselves to the public at open days. Societies and associations are brought together on the local level.

Slovenia is a global beekeeping superpower. Beekeeping in Slovenia has developed into a beekeeping culture which differs significantly from other global beekeeping activities. In 2017, the UN, at the initiative of Slovenian beekeepers, proclaimed 20 May, the birth date of the Slovenian beekeeper Anton Janša, the World Bee Day. Urban beekeeping is also being developed in Slovenia. Urban beekeepers in the capital use hives on flat roofs, where there are very good conditions for the development and pasture of bees at nearby parks that are not sprayed with various poisons like in rural areas. Urban beekeeping is becoming more and more popular, which may be attributed to activities aimed at making urban areas greener, to healthy lifestyle and permaculture trends, to self-sufficiency and comprehensive contact with the environment, and to raising awareness among the general public on the importance of bees for survival and the entire ecosystem.

Slovenian beekeepers produce honey, wax, pollen, royal jelly, propolis and bee venom. Three honey types produced exclusively in Slovenia have been protected with the designation of origin (Slovenian honey, Karst honey, and Kočevje honey). Bee products are used in apitherapy for preserving health. Apitourism is also being developed rapidly.

Slovenian beekeeping began to develop more intensively in the second half of the 18th century. That was when the first domestic expert texts started to appear from beekeepers Peter Pavel Glavar, Anton Janša and Giovanni Antonio Scopoli, who shared our traditional know-how with the world. In 1770, Anton Janša became the first teacher of beekeeping in the Austrian monarchy. Other authors, too, took the traditional know-how and wrote manuals in the Slovenian language. The Carniolan bee trade emerged in the second half of the 19th century; the bee was sent to all parts of the world. The central Slovenian beekeeping society, the predecessor of modern-day ČZS, was established in 1898 in Ljubljana. It began issuing its own newsletter, "Slovenski čebelar", which is still being published today. Beekeeping branches were established in all provinces. In 1910, Anton Žnideršič developed the so-called AŽ beehive, which became the most widespread hive type in Slovenian beekeeping. In 1959, the Museum of Apiculture was established at the initiative of the beekeepers. In 2002, the Beekeeping Centre was established at Brdo pri Lukovici. After Slovenia became part of the European Union, ČZS acquired the status of a recognised breeding organisation in beekeeping.

Dating (from-to):

second half of the 18th century, 1770, second half of the 19th century, 1898, first quarter of the 20th century, 1910

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Description of the area:

Slovenia

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

**Čebelarska zveza Slovenije
Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica**

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00066.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:
Franc Šivic, 2004



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: **Radovljica Municipality Museums**

Fields of expertise:
beekeeping, ethnology

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

Ambrož pod Krvavcem – Church of St. Ambrož (HRN 1687)
Breznica – Janša's Beehive (HRN 5323)
Cogetinci – Hauzer's collection of beehives (HRN 27928)
Hrušovje – Beehive at the Hrušovje 13 homestead (HRN 26368)

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

Slovene Ethnographic Museum
Museums in the Municipality of Radovljica
Technical Museum of Slovenia
Carinthian Regional Museum
Gorenjska Museum
Jesenice Upper Sava Museum
Posavje Museum Brežice

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

All the know-how and discoveries related to modern-day beekeeping in Slovenia is based on the long and rich tradition, formed by several domestic and foreign beekeepers and other professionals in Slovenia and in harmony with the honeybee. Thus, Slovenia is seen globally as a very important beekeeping country in which beekeeping is done only with the Slovenian indigenous race, the Carniolan bee, which is the second most common honeybee type in the world. The Carniolan bee received its scientific name (*Apis mellifera carnica*) in 1879. Several positive characteristics of the domestic bee have also had an influence on the deep spiritual relationship that Slovenians have with it, which is reflected in religion, superstitions, texts, symbolism, proverbs, architecture and art.

Slovenian beekeepers developed some original elements of the Slovenian beekeeping tradition that are still being used today. These include beehives, migratory beekeeping, traditional Slovenian beehives, painting beehive panels, and the traditional know-how on managing bee families, a strong professional organisation and the transfer of the know-how, which is encouraged and coordinated by the central professional organisation, the

Slovenian Beekeeper's Association.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

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

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **>30 m**

Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **2.10.2018**

No.: **Rzd-01-18-00011-03**

Reason: **unknown**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change:

No.:

Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on:

No.:

Reason:

16. NOTES



Številka: Rzd-01-19-00006-03 (6262-4/2019)

Datum: 9.7.2019

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: **2-00070**

Ime enote: **Prevozno čebelarstvo**

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-01-19-00006-02

Datum: 17.6.2019

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 lastne presoje.

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
- Čebelarska zveza Slovenije, Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- ✓ zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-19-00006-01

Datum: 9.7.2019

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00070**

Ime enote: **Prevozno čebelarstvo**

Sinonimi imena enote:

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Zvrst dediščine: **gospodarska znanja in veščine**

Podzvrsti:

kmetijstvo, znanja o živalskem svetu, znanja o rastlinskem svetu, transport, znanja o prostoru

Tipološka gesla:

čebelarstvo, prevoz čebel na pašo

Kratek opis:

Prevozno čebelarstvo je prevažanje čebel v panjih za boljše izkoriščanje čebelje paše. Pri tem je treba poznati tehnologijo čebelarjenja in prevažanja, lastnosti medovitih rastlin, pozorno spremljati vremenske razmere in poznati ustrezno zakonodajo.

Opis:

V Sloveniji zaradi različnih geografskih regij in mikroklimatske raznolikosti ni krajev, kjer bi bilo vso čebelarstvo sezono dovolj paše. Prevažanje čebel na pašo čebelarjem omogoča izkoriščanje medovitih rastlin na različnih pašah ob različnih časih in ima gospodarski pomen. S prevozom čebel bližje medovitim rastlinam čebelarji lažje pridobivajo čiste vrstne medove, ki so na trgu bolj zaželeni in dosegajo višje cene. Paše, na katerih čebele iz cveta rastline pridobivajo nektar, so v Sloveniji oljna ogrščica, akacija, lipa, kostanj in ajda. Pomembne so tudi gozdne paše na hoji in smreki, na katerih čebele nabirajo mano, ki jo različni povzročitelji medenja izločajo med sesanjem drevesnega soka.

Pred prevozom mora čebelar pripraviti vozilo ter pridobiti ustrezna dovoljenja in soglasja za premik in namestitev čebeljih družin na novi lokaciji. Najprimernejši čas za prevažanje čebel na pašo je ponoči ali zgodaj zjutraj, ko čebele ne izletavajo. Čebele so lahko tudi ponoči na vhodu v panj, zato jih je treba na različne načine vzpodbuditi (okaditi z dimom, poškopiti z vodo itd.), da se pomaknejo v notranjost panja. Nato čebelarji čebele zaprejo v panje in jim zagotovijo primerno zračenje, ki omogoča dotok kisika ter ohranjanje primerne temperature. Čebeljim družinam prevoz povzroča stres, zato je treba biti pri tem opravilu še posebej pozoren na njihovo stanje. Čebelje družine morajo biti zdrave, vitalne in močne. Ob daljših premikih je treba preverjati njihovo stanje. Ko čebelar čebele pripelje na ustrezno lokacijo, prevozno sredstvo namesti v vodoravni položaj in postopoma odpre panje. Čebelam mora zagotoviti vir sveže pitne vode. Čebelar na vidno mesto na čebelnjaku namesti veterinarsko spričevalo in svoje kontaktne podatke.

Poleg dolge tradicije prevoza čebel na pašo ima slovensko čebelarstvo tudi dolgo tradicijo pri spremljanju in napovedovanju medenja rastlin. Pod vodstvom Antona Žnidaršiča, izumitelja AŽ-panja, se je že leta 1901 začelo sistematično zbiranje

podatkov o dnevnem donosu medu. S pomočjo opazovalnih panjev, ki so nameščeni na različnih lokacijah po vsej Sloveniji, čebelarji lahko spremljajo, kolikšni so donosi na posameznem območju. Podatki o dnevni donosih se javno objavljajo vsak večer. Pri napovedovanju medenja jim pomaga opazovalno-napovedovalna služba medenja, ki deluje pod okriljem Čebelarke zveze Slovenije.

Prevažanje čebel je na Slovenskem uveljavljeno najmanj 300 let, dobro razvito je bilo že v 18. stoletju. Prvi zapis o selitvi čebel na pašo je iz leta 1691, ko so iz Spodnjih in Zgornjih Gorij prenesli čebelje panje na pašo v poključke gozdove. Ko je avstrijska cesarica Marija Terezija leta 1770 imenovala Antona Janšo za prvega učitelja čebelarstva na čebelarški šoli na Dunaju, je ta predstavil prevozno čebelarstvo dunajskim slušateljem njegove šole, od tam pa se je razširilo po vsej monarhiji. Sprva so panje prenašali s krošnjami in prevažali z vozovi, opremljenimi s posebnimi verigami za ublažitev tresenja. Z razvojem naprednejših prevoznih sredstev pa so čebelarji čebele začeli prevažati tudi z vlaki, tovornjaki in avtomobili. Velik vpliv na prevoz čebeljih družin so imela tudi različna odkritja znotraj čebelarstva, predvsem odkritje panjev na premično satje in posledično razvoj različnih vrst panjev, med njimi v Sloveniji razvit AŽ-panj, ki je zaradi svoje zasnove vedno pripravljen na prevoz čebeljih družin.

Datacija:

zadnja četrtna 17. stol., 1691 (omemba), tretja četrtna 18. stol., 1769, prva četrtna 19. stol., 1901

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Opis lokacije:

Slovenija

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

več nosilcev

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00070.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Miha Špiček, 2017



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:

živilska tehnologija, etnologija

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Izdelovanje malih kruhkov in lesenih modelov (EID 02-00062)

Lectarstvo (EID 02-00064)

Poslikavanje panjskih končnic (EID 02-00065)

Čebelarstvo (EID 02-00066)

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica

Slovenski etnografski muzej

Tehniški muzej Slovenije

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Slovenija ima na področju čebelarjenja zelo bogato tradicijo v svetovnem merilu. Vanjo sodi prevažanje čebel na medovite paše, kar ima v prvi vrsti gospodarski pomen, saj čebelarji tako pridelajo več medu in drugih čebeljih izdelkov. Znanje o prevažanju čebel na pašo se je vedno prenašalo od starejših, bolj izkušenih čebelarjev na mlajše, zlasti znotraj čebelarskih društev, kar spodbuja tudi Čebelarska zveza Slovenije. Z razvojem infrastrukture in tehnologije ter z veliko inovativnostjo čebelarjev se poznavanje pasišč in način prevažanja čebeljih družin nenehno izpopolnjujeta.

Čebelarji s svojim znanjem o primernem okolju za pasišča spodbujajo ekološko kmetovanje, ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti in ekološkega ravnovesja, predlagajo zmanjševanje površin z monokulturami in v zvezi s tem tudi uporabe fitofarmaceutskih sredstev, saj se le tako lahko zagotovi, da bo okolje za čebele dovolj zdravo in da bo pridelek kakovosten.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitve: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **> 30 m**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **9.7.2019**

Št.: **Rzd-01-19-00006-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Ref. no.: Rzd-01-19-00006-03 (6262-4/2019)

Date: 9.7.2019

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): **2-00070**

Name of the unit: **Migratory beekeeping**

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-01-19-00006-02

Date: 17.6.2019

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 at its discretion.

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
- *Čebelarska zveza Slovenije* [Slovenian Beekeepers' Association], Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-19-00006-01

Date: 9.7.2019

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00070**

Name of the unit: **Migratory beekeeping**

Synonyms of the name:

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **economic knowledge and skills**

Subcategories:

agriculture, knowledge of fauna, knowledge of flora, transport, knowledge of the surroundings

Typological descriptors:

beekeeping, transporting bees to pastures

Brief description:

Migratory beekeeping involves transporting bees and hives to make best use of available forage. It requires a knowledge of beekeeping and transporting bees, of plants suitable for honey production and of the relevant legislation; it also demands that the beekeeper carefully monitor weather conditions.

Description:

Slovenia, due to the various geographical regions and a variety of microclimates, does not have a place which would provide sufficient pastures throughout the beekeeping season. Transporting bees to pastures allows beekeepers to take advantage of nectar plants at various pastures and at various times, which has an economic importance. By transporting bees closer to nectar plants, beekeepers have an easier time producing genuine honeys, which are more desirable on the market and are reaching higher prices. Slovenian pastures where bees use nectar plants to obtain nectar include rapeseed, acacia, linden, chestnut and buckwheat. Forest pastures, like fir and spruce trees, are also important as they are where bees collect honeydew, which various honey agents secrete during suction of the tree juice.

Before transport, the beekeeper needs to prepare their vehicle and acquire the necessary permits and consents to move and place bee families at the new location. The most appropriate time to transport bees to pastures is at night or early in the morning when bees do not fly around. Bees may also be present at the hive's entrance at night, which is why various methods are used to encourage them to move to the interior of the hive (smoke, sprays of water, etc). Beekeepers then close bees into the hives and ensure appropriate ventilation that allows the entry of oxygen and the

maintenance of appropriate temperature. Transport is stressful for bee families, which is why special attention needs to be paid to their condition during these activities. Bee families must be healthy, vital and strong. Their condition needs to be monitored on longer transports. When a beekeeper transports bees to a certain location, they place the means of transport horizontally and open the hives gradually. Bees must be given a source of fresh drinking water. The beekeeper must place a veterinary certificate in a visible place on the hive, as well as their contact details.

In addition to the long tradition of transporting bees to pastures, Slovenian beekeeping also has a long tradition in monitoring and forecasting nectar secretion of plants. Under the leadership of Anton Žnideršič, the inventor of the AŽ beehive, a systematic collection of data on the daily yield of honey began in 1901. With the help of observation hives placed at various locations all over Slovenia, beekeepers can monitor yields at each area. The daily yield data is published each night and is available to the public. The observation-forecasting service, operating under the aegis of the Slovenian Beekeeper's Association, helps the forecasting of nectar secretion.

The transport of bees has been an established practice in Slovenia for at least 300 years. It was very well developed already in the 18th century. The first record on the transport of bees to pastures is from 1691 when people transported beehives to pastures from Spodnje and Zgornje Gorje to the forests of Pokljuka. When the Austrian empress, Maria Theresa, appointed Anton Janša as the first teacher of beekeeping at the beekeeper school in Vienna in 1770, he presented transport beekeeping to the participants of his school in Vienna, from which the concept spread throughout the monarchy. Initially, hives were transported with canopies on carts, equipped with special chains to mitigate vibrations. With the development of more advanced transport means, beekeepers started transporting bees with trains, trucks and cars. Various discoveries within the beekeeping industry also had a significant impact on the transport of bee families, especially the introduction of movable hives that led to the development of various types of beehives. The most widespread beehive in Slovenia is the AŽ hive, which is always ready to transport bee families to pastures due to its design.

Dating (from-to):

last quarter of the 17th century, 1691 (note), third quarter of the 18th century, 1769, first quarter of the 19th century, 1901

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Description of the area:

Slovenia

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

numerous bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00070.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:

Miha Špiček, 2017



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:

food technology, ethnology

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

Making small breads and wooden models (EID 02-00062)

Licitar activity (EID 02-00064)

Painting beehive panels (EID 02-00065)

Beekeeping (EID 02-00066)

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

Museums in the Municipality of Radovljica

Slovene Ethnographic Museum

Technical Museum of Slovenia

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

Slovenia has a very rich tradition on a global scale in beekeeping. It includes transporting bees to pastures with nectar plants, which is primarily of economic importance because beekeepers can produce more honey and other bee products. The know-how on transporting bees to pastures has always been carried over from generation to generation, from the more experienced beekeepers to young beekeepers, especially within the beekeeping societies, which is also being promoted by the Slovenian Beekeeper's Association. With the development of infrastructure and technology, as well as the great innovations of beekeepers, the knowledge of pastures and methods for transporting bee families are constantly being improved.

Beekeepers, with their knowledge on suitable areas for pastures, promote organic farming, preservation of biodiversity and ecological balance; they are promoting a reduction of areas with monocultures and the usage of plant protection products because this is the only way to ensure a healthier environment for the bees, thus ensuring a quality product.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

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

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **>30 m**

Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **9.7.2019**

No.: **Rzd-01-19-00006-03**

Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change:

No.:

Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on:

No.:

Reason:

16. NOTES



Številka: Rzd-01-19-00019-03 (6262-9/2019)

Datum: 19.12.2019

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: **2-00073**

Ime enote: **Izdelovanje panjev in čebelnjakov**

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-01-19-00019-02

Datum: 12.12.2019

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 Čebelarstva zveza Slovenije.

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
- Čebelarstva zveza Slovenije, Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica

✓ zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-19-00019-01

Datum: 19.12.2019

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00073**

Ime enote: **Izdelovanje panjev in čebelnjakov**

Sinonimi imena enote:

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Zvrst dediščine: **gospodarska znanja in veščine**

Podzvrsti:

kmetijstvo, znanja o živalskem svetu, znanja o prostoru, rokodelska in obrtniška znanja

Tipološka gesla:

gradnja čebelnjakov, izdelava panjev, tesarjenje, izdelava pletarskih predmetov, čebelarstvo

Kratek opis:

Čebelnjaki so gospodarske stavbe, namenjene panjem za čebelje družine in čebelarjevemu delu. So značilnost slovenske kulturne krajine. Za njihovo izdelovanje je potrebno tehnično, estetsko, gospodarsko in obrtniško znanje.

Opis:

Čebelnjaki (imenovani tudi 'uljnjak', 'čebelnik', 'čmrljak') so gospodarske stavbe, namenjene panjem za čebelje družine in čebelarjevemu delu. Vanje so na odprti sprednji strani nameščeni leseni panji, katerih čelnice so pogosto poslikane ali pobarvane. Čebelar panje upravlja z zadnje strani. Za izdelovanje čebelnjakov in panjev je potrebno tehnično, estetsko, gospodarsko in obrtniško znanje. Izdelujejo jih čebelarji sami ali obrtniki, največkrat mizarji in tesarji. Pojavljajo se na območjih, na katerih je v navadi čebelarjenje s skladanjem panjev, in so ena od vidnih značilnosti slovenske kulturne krajine. V Sloveniji je registriranih skoraj 14.000 čebelnjakov.

Od 14. stoletja so čebelarili v panjih iz desk (t. i. ljudski, gorenjski ali kmečki panji, od sredine 19. stoletja dalje kranjiči), do 18. stoletja pa so uporabljali tudi korita, klade, polklade in truge iz drevesnih debel. V njih so bile čebele izpostavljene vremenskim vplivom, zato so jih od konca 17. stoletja začeli postavljati v čebelnjake, ki je tehnično dovršena, ekonomična, uporabna ter okolju, čebelam in človeku prilagojena oblika. Arhitekturne posebnosti slovenskega čebelnjaka so lesena ali kamnita konstrukcija iz lokalnih materialov v obliki kocke ali kvadra, običajno krita z nesimetrično dvokapno streho. Zadnji del strehe je položnejši in daljši, sprednji (napušč) pa krajši, višji in strmejši. Ta varuje čebele pred vremenskimi vplivi, opažni lok pod njim pa usmerja čebele k panjem. Spodnja stranica panja je daljša in služi kot vzletna deščica. Pod spodnjo vrsto panjev je naletna deska. Oblika čebelnjaka izhaja iz opazovanja čebel in prostora, iz izkušenj starejših rodov in novih dognanj.

Pomembna je tudi lokacija čebelnjaka. Najboljša postavitev je v smeri JV, na mestu, ki daje čebelam čim daljši čas leta pašo in uspešen vzlet, čebelarju pa nemoten dostop. Ponekod stoji ob čebelnjaku ali je nanj pritrjen figuralni panj, ki

predstavlja čuvaja čebel (npr. vojak, medved, pes). Mnogi čebelarji se ukvarjajo s prevažanjem čebel na pašo, zato imajo tudi prevozne čebelnjake natovornjakih in prikolicah.

Kranjiče (velikosti približno 30 x 16 x 75 cm) so zlagali v skladovnice in med seboj povezovali. V njih so čebele prosto gradile satje. Izdelovali so jih tesarji ali čebelarji sami, čelne stranice so od 18. stoletja dalje poslikavali. Posebno so bili priljubljeni v času čebelarjenja na roje in trgovine s čebelami v 19. stoletju, saj so bili zelo primerni za prevažanje. V Beli krajini, ponekod na Štajerskem in v Prekmurju so uporabljali čebelje koše z nepremičnim satjem, pletene iz slame in šibja, tudi premazane z mešanico ilovice in kravjaka ter pokrite s slamnato streho. Postavljali so jih na prosto, pod napušče, redkeje v čebelnjake.

Po letu 1910 se je uveljavil Alberti-Žnideršičev panj ('AŽ-panj' ali 'žnideršič') velikosti 41 x 26 cm s premičnim satjem, ki ga je po vzoru nemškega učitelja Albertija razvil Anton Žnideršič. Oblika in funkcionalnost tega panja, ki ga uporablja več kot 90 % slovenskih čebelarjev, odgovarjata tako zahtevam po zlaganju panjev v čebelnjake kot prevažanju na paše. Panj je z matično rešetko razdeljen na plodišče in medišče. Osnovni tip ima 10 satov (desetsatar), lahko pa jih ima tudi več ali manj. Uveljavlja se tudi po svetu, saj z njim z lahkoto čebelarijo tudi starejši čebelarji, otroci in gibalno ovirane osebe.

Za panji je v čebelnjaku prostor za delo s čebelami in čebelarjevo orodje, tudi počitek ali druženje. Mnogi čebelarji čebelnjake preurejajo v apiterapevtske komore.

Prvo zanesljivo pričevanje o rabi čebelnjaka je na Valvasorjevi upodobitvi graščine pri Igu v Slavi Vojvodine Kranjske iz leta 1689, natančneje ga je v svojem delu Popolni nauk za vse čebelarje leta 1772 opisal in narisal Anton Janša.

Datacija:

14. stol., zadnja četrtina 17. stol., 1689 (omemba), tretja četrtina 18. stol., 1772, prva četrtina 20. stol., 1910

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Opis lokacije:

Slovenija

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

več nosilcev

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00073.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Anja Jerin, 2019



6. VARSTVENE USMERITVE ZA ENOTO

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

Opis usmeritev:

osnovne varstvene usmeritve za nesnovno dediščino

7. PRISTOJNOSTI

Pristojna institucija: **Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica**

Strokovna področja:

čebelarstvo, lesarstvo, arhitektura, etnologija

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Poslikavanje panjskih končnic (EID 02-00065)

Čebelarstvo (EID 02-00066)

Pletarstvo (EID 02-00047)

Prevozno čebelarstvo (EID 02-00070)

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Breznica - Janšev čebeljak (EŠD 5323)

Cogetinci - Hauzerjeva zbirka čebeljakov (EŠD 27928)

Hrušovje - Čebeljak na domačiji Hrušovje 13 (EŠD 26368)

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica

Slovenski etnografski muzej

Tehniški muzej Slovenije

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Čebeljnaki z vanje zloženimi AŽ-panji so posebnost slovenskega čebelarjenja in tudi edinstven element slovenske kulturne krajine. V nasprotju s svetovnim čebelarstvom, ki uporablja na prostem postavljene nakladne panje, več kot 90 % slovenskih čebelarjev uporablja skladovnični AŽ-panj, ki ga zlagajo v čebeljnake in ima za naš način čebelarjenja številne prednosti.

Čebeljnaki se po pokrajinah razlikujejo, vendar pa je zelo razširjen t. i. slovenski čebeljak, ki ima že nekaj stoletij značilno obliko. Izhaja iz osrednje Slovenije in ga je v svojem delu Popolni nauk za vse čebelarje leta 1772 opisal že Anton Janša.

Čebeljnaki so bili in ostajajo večinoma leseni, lahko pa so tudi zidani in različnih oblik. Registriranih je skoraj 14.000 čebeljakov, kar priča o množičnosti čebelarjenja in obenem o navezanosti na čebelarjenje v čebeljnakah. Veliko čebelarjev panje v njih pobarva, okraši ali poslika z različnimi motivi, tudi po izročilu iz panjskih končnic. Vedno več čebelarjev svoje čebeljnake preureja v apiterapevtske komore, v katerih je mogoče vdihavati zdravilen aromatičen zrak, ki veje iz panjev. Čebeljnaki tako niso le hišice, ki ščitijo čebele, postajajo tudi zatočišča, v katerih se človekov duh in telo dobro počutita. To odpira slovenskim čebelarjem nove možnosti za razvoj dejavnosti v prid širše skupnosti in v turistične namene.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitev: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **> 30 m**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **19.12.2019**

Št.: **Rzd-01-19-00019-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Razlog:

Št.:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Ref. no.: Rzd-01-19-00019-03 (6262-9/2019)

Date: 19.12.2019

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): **2-00073**

Name of the unit: **Building beehives and apiaries**

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-01-19-00019-02

Date: 12.12.2019

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 Slovenian Beekeepers' Association.

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
- *Čebelarska zveza Slovenije* [Slovenian Beekeepers' Association], Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-19-00019-01
Date: 19.12.2019

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00073**

Name of the unit: **Building beehives and apiaries**

Synonyms of the name:

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **economic knowledge and skills**

Subcategories:

agriculture, knowledge of fauna, knowledge of the surroundings, craft and trade know-how

Typological descriptors:

building of apiaries, designing hives, woodworking, wickerworks, beekeeping

Brief description:

Apiaries are built to hold beehives for bee families and for carrying out commercial beekeeping work. They are a characteristic feature of the Slovene cultural landscape. Their construction requires technical, aesthetic and economic knowledge, as well as craft skills.

Description:

Apiaries are economic buildings meant for beehives for bee families and for commercial beekeeping works. Wooden panels are placed at the front, open side, which are often painted or coloured. The beekeeper manages the hives from the back side. Technical, aesthetic, economic, and craft know-how is required to make apiaries and beehives. They are made by the beekeepers themselves or by craftsmen, often carpenters. They are placed at areas which normally involve beekeeping by stacking beehives, which is one of the visible peculiarities of the Slovenian cultural environment. There are approximately 14,000 registered beehives in Slovenia.

14th century beekeeping involved hives from wooden boards (the so-called Carniolan or farmer boards, or "kranjič", the traditional Carniolan beehive, from 19th century onwards). They also used troughs, log gums and semi log gums up to the 18th century. Bees were exposed to weather conditions, which is why they started placing them into apiaries from the end of the 17th century, which is a technically and economically feasible and usable form of beekeeping that is also environmentally, human and bee friendly. The architectural peculiarities of the Slovenian apiary are the wooden or stone construction from local materials in cube or rectangular form, usually covered with an asymmetrical two-sided roof. The back side of the roof is gentler and longer, while the front side (canopy) is shorter, higher and steeper. It protects bees from weather conditions, while the shutter below directs bees to the hives. The lower side of the beehive is longer and serves as a take-off board. Below the lower series of hives is an alighting board. The form of the apiary stems from observing bees and the

surroundings, from the experience of older generations and from new developments.

The location of the apiary is also important. The best placement is to the SE side, which gives bees the longest possible time to spend at pastures and successful take-offs, as well as smooth access to the beekeeper. In some parts, a sculptural beehive is placed next to or on the apiary, which represents the protector of the bees (e.g. soldier, bear, dog). Many beekeepers transport bees to pastures, which is why they have transport beehives on trucks and trailers.

The traditional Carniolan beehives (of 30x16x75 cm in size) were stacked together. In them, bees were able to build combs freely. They were made by carpenters or by beekeepers themselves, while sides have been painted from the 18th century onward. They were especially popular during swarm beekeeping and bee commerce in the 19th century because they were perfectly suited for transport. In Bela krajina, in the regions of Styria and Mura, they used skeps with fixed combs from straw and wicker, sometimes coated with a mixture of clay and cowpat, covered with a straw roof. They placed them in open spaces, under porches, rarely in apiaries.

After 1910, the Alberti-Žnideršič (AŽ) beehive was established, measuring 41x26 cm, with movable hives developed by Anton Žnideršič modelled after that of German teacher Alberti. The form and functionality of this beehive, which is used by more than 90% of all Slovenian beekeepers, meet the requirements for stacking hives into apiaries and the requirements for transporting bees to pastures. The hive with a queen excluder is divided into the brood chamber and the honey chamber. The basic type has 10 combs, and the number may be increased or reduced. It is also being established around the world because it eases beekeeping for older beekeepers, children and movement-impaired people.

Behind the beehives is the area used to work with bees, to keep the beekeeper's tools, to rest and to socialise. Many beekeepers rearrange apiaries into apitherapy chambers.

The first reliable testimony on the usage of an apiary is in Valvasor's depiction of a manor at Ig in the 1689 work *The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola*. It was described in detail by Anton Janša in his 1772 work *Popolni nauk za vse čebelarje*.

Dating (from-to):

14th century, last quarter of the 17th century, 1689 (note), third quarter of the 18th century, 1772, first quarter of the 20th century, 1910

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Description of the area:

Slovenia

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

numerous bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00073.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:

Anja Jerin, 2019



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: **Radovljica Municipality Museums**

Fields of expertise:

beekeeping, carpentry, architecture, ethnology

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

Painting beehive panels (EID 02-00065)

Beekeeping (EID 2-00066)

Weaving (EID 02-00047)

Migratory beekeeping (EID 2-00070)

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

Breznica – Janša’s Beehive (HRN 5323)

Cogetinci – Hauzer’s collection of beehives (HRN 27928)

Hrušovje – Beehive at the Hrušovje 13 homestead (HRN 26368)

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

Museums in the Municipality of Radovljica

Slovene Ethnographic Museum

Technical Museum of Slovenia

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

Apiaries with stacked AŽ beehives are a peculiarity of Slovenian beekeeping and a unique element of the Slovenian cultural environment. As opposed to global beekeeping which uses stacked beehives placed in open spaces, more than 90% of Slovenian beekeepers use the AŽ beehive, which is stacked in an apiary and has several advantages for our way of beekeeping.

There are different apiaries in different provinces. However, the most widespread one is the so-called Slovenian apiary, with its distinctive shape spanning several centuries. It comes from central Slovenia and was described by Anton Janša in his 1772 work “Popolni nauk za vse čebelarje”. Apiaries were and remain mostly wooden, but they may also be made of brick and of various forms. There are approximately 14,000 registered apiaries, which serves as proof of the massive utilisation of beekeeping and attachment to beekeeping in apiaries. Many beekeepers colour, decorate or paint their panels with various themes, even from the tradition from beehive panels.

More and more beekeepers are rearranging their apiaries into apitherapy chambers in which a healing aromatic air may be inhaled that stems from hives. Apiaries are therefore

not just houses that protect bees, but they are also becoming shelters in which the human spirit and body feel good. This opens up new possibilities to Slovenian beekeepers to develop the activity for tourism purposes.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

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

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **>30 m**

Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **19.12.2019**

No.: **Rzd-01-19-00019-03**

Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change:

No.:

Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on:

No.:

Reason:

16. NOTES



Številka: Rzd-01-19-00018-03 (6262-8/2019)

Datum: 20.12.2019

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: **2-00074**

Ime enote: **Vzreja čebeljih matic kranjske čebele**

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-01-19-00018-02

Datum: 12.12.2019

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 Čebelarska zveza Slovenije.

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 nosilcev nesnovne kulturne dediščine

Vročiti:

- predlagatelj
- Čebelarska zveza Slovenije, Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije, Hacquetova ulica 17, 1000 Ljubljana

✓ zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-19-00018-01

Datum: 20.12.2019

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00074**

Ime enote: **Vzreja čebeljih matic kranjske čebele**

Sinonimi imena enote:

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

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

Podzvrsti:

kmetijstvo, znanja o živalskem svetu, znanja o prostoru

Tipološka gesla:

čebelarstvo, vzreja

Kratek opis:

Vzreja čebeljih matic je dejavnost pridobivanja novih matic na podlagi odbire čebeljih družin z najboljšimi lastnostmi plemenskega materiala, in sicer z odvzemom vzrejnega gradiva iz njih, z gojenjem matičnih ličink ali z opraitivjo matic.

Opis:

Kranjska čebela, poimenovana tudi kranjska sivka, je druga najbolj razširjena čebelja rasa na svetu. V Sloveniji je dovoljeno čebelariti le z avtohtono kranjsko čebelo, slovenski čebelarji pa so tisti, ki skrbijo za ohranjanje njenega izvornega genetskega materiala. Z načrtno vzrejo čebeljih matic skrbijo za genetsko čistost kranjske čebele in ohranjanje zanjo značilne mirnosti.

Matica je središče vsake čebelje družine. Njena navzočnost zagotavlja delovni zagon čebel, z izleganjem številnih jajčec pa tudi moč družine. Spolno razvita samica v družini zalega oplojena in neoplojena jajčeca in je mati vseh čebel in trotov v panju. Njena življenjska doba je od tri do pet let. Z oddajanjem feromonov prispeva k uglašenosti med vsemi člani čebelje družine, da ta deluje kot celota. Za to najbolje poskrbi mlada, rodovitna matica, ki ima vsestranske dobre lastnosti, zato čebelarji pri vzreji čebeljih družin največ pozornosti namenijo prav maticam. Vzreja čebeljih matic je dejavnost pridobivanja novih matic na podlagi odbire čebeljih družin z najboljšimi gospodarskimi lastnostmi plemenskega materiala, in sicer z odvzemom vzrejnega gradiva iz njih, z gojenjem matičnih ličink ali z opraitivjo matic. Rodovniške matice s kontroliranjem njihovega parjenja vzrejajo tudi v plemenilnih postajah. To so stojišča na zelo odmaknjem kraju, ki je z naravnimi ovirami ločen od drugih čebel in zlasti trotov. V odbranih družinah se v večjem številu vzrejajo tudi troti za nadzorovano opraitvanje tja prinesenih matic.

Čebelar spremlja rastne lastnosti čebel delavk v posameznih družinah in ugotovitve zapisuje na panjski list. S tem izvaja osnovno odbiro v lastnem čebelarstvu in po potrebi zamenja matico v posamezni čebelji družini. To je pogoj za uspešno vzdrževanje kakovosti populacije kranjske čebele. Osnovna odbira zagotavlja ohranjanje z razvojem pridobljenih lastnosti kranjske čebele v različnih geografskih okoljih. Pri vzreji matic so cilji zagotavljanje kakovosti plemenskega materiala, spodbujanje čebelarjev k odbiri in vzreji matic ter širjenje plemenskega

materiala, tudi s prodajo. Pri vzreji matic je zelo pomembno usposabljanje čebelarjev glede poznavanja čebeljih ras (predvsem vzpostavljanja in ohranjanja čiste rase čebel) ter vplivov geografskih in fenoloških posebnosti na čebelarjenje. Zaradi mirnosti kranjske čebele in uspešne dosedanje vzreje domačih in tudi tujih vzrejevalcev želijo tudi številni tuji čebelarji čebelariti s kranjsko sivko, zato raste povpraševanje po njenih maticah.

Organizacijsko in strokovno delo v zvezi z vzrejo povezano usmerjata in izvajata Priznana rejska organizacija za kranjsko čebelo, ki deluje pod okriljem Čebelarске zveze Slovenije, in Druga priznana rejska organizacija v čebelarstvu, ki deluje pod okriljem Kmetijskega inštituta Slovenije.

Do konca 19. stoletja, ko se je čebelarilo v panjih z nepremičnim satjem, so slovenski čebelarji razvili poseben sistem čebelarjenja na čebelje roje. Taki postopki so v dolgih letih odbire izoblikovali poseben tip čebel, značilnih za nekdanjo deželo Kranjsko, po kateri se imenuje slovenska avtohtona čebela. Leta 1879 ji je raziskovalec čebeljih ras August Pollmann dodelil znanstveno ime 'Apis mellifera carnica' in jo umestil v sistematično medonosnih čebel. Z razvojem čebelarjenja in s trgovino s čebelami v drugi polovici 19. in v 20. stoletju sta se prepoznavnost in sloves kranjske čebele v evropskem prostoru utrdila. S tem so nastale razmere, ki so spodbudile vzrejo čebel za prodajo.

Od leta 1932 so v Sloveniji začele delovati plemenilne postaje za vzrejo rodovniških matic, ki so usmerile čebelarje v selekcijo morfoloških znakov pri čebelah.

Datacija:

druga polovica 19. stol., 1879, druga četrtina 20. stol., 1932

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Opis lokacije:

Rog – Ponikve, Studenec pri Sevnici, Luče, Legen in Krma

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

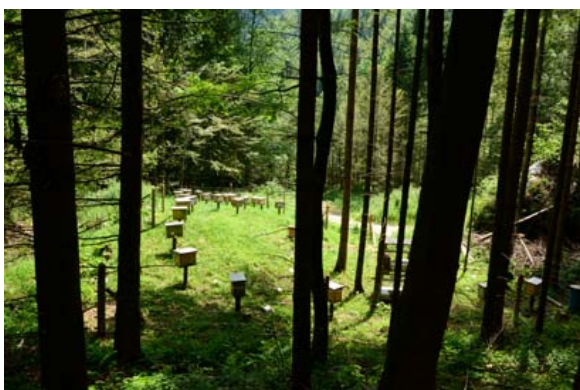
več nosilcev

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00074.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Franc Šivic, 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: **Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica**

Strokovna področja:

etnologija, čebelarstvo

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Čebelarstvo (EID 02-00066)

Prevozno čebelarstvo (EID 02-00070)

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

Slovenski etnografski muzej

Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Slovensko čebelarstvo ima zelo bogato tradicijo. Ena izmed njih je tudi vzreja čebeljih matic. Razvoj, tehnologija in spremljanje posameznih lastnosti čebelje družine so pogoj za uspešno vzdrževanje populacije kranjske čebele. Znanje o vzreji matic se prenaša na mlajše rodove, kar spodbujata tudi Čebelarska zveza Slovenije in Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije. Čebelarji spodbujajo ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti kot tudi ravnovesja v naravi, saj le tako lahko zagotavljajo, da se bo naša avtohtona kranjska čebela ohranila.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitve: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **> 30 m**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **20.12.2019**

Št.: **Rzd-01-19-00018-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Ref. no.: Rzd-01-19-00018-03 (6262-8/2019)

Date: 20.12.2019

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): **2-00074**

Name of the unit: **Queen breeding of the Carniolan bee**

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-01-19-00018-02

Date: 12.12.2019

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 Slovenian Beekeepers' Association.

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
- *Čebelarska zveza Slovenije* [Slovenian Beekeepers' Association], Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- *Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije* [Agricultural Institute of Slovenia], Hacquetova ulica 17, 1000 Ljubljana
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-19-00018-01
Date: 20.12.2019

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00074**

Name of the unit: **Queen breeding of the Carniolan bee**

Synonyms of the name:

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe**

Subcategories:

agriculture, knowledge of fauna, knowledge of the surroundings

Typological descriptors:

beekeeping, breeding

Brief description:

Queen breeding of the Carniolan bee involves producing new queen bees by selecting the best genetic qualities of bee families, taking breeding material from them and raising queen larvae or inseminating the queen.

Description:

The Carniolan bee is the second most widespread bee in the world. Beekeeping in Slovenia is allowed only with the indigenous Carniolan bee, and the Slovenian beekeepers are those that help preserve its original genetic material. With planned breeding of the queen bee, they take care of genetic purity of the Carniolan bee and the preservation of its typical calmness.

The queen bee is the centre of every bee family. Her presence ensures good work momentum of the bees and the hatching of numerous eggs, the power of the family. A sexually developed female bee of the family lays fertilised and unfertilised eggs and is the mother of all bees and drones in the hive. Her life expectancy is three to five years. By emitting pheromones, she contributes to the harmony between all members of the bee family, so that it works as a whole. A young, fertile queen bee takes care of this best, because she has all-round good characteristics, so beekeepers devote most of their attention to queen bees when breeding bee families. Breeding of queen bees is an activity of gaining new queen bees on the basis of selection of bee families with the best economic characteristics of the breeding material, i.e. by taking the breeding material from them, by breeding queen larvae or by pollination of queen bees. Pedigreed queen bees are also bred in breeding stations by controlling their mating. These stations are situated in a completely remote place, which is separated from other bees and particularly drones with natural obstacles. In selected families, drones are also bred in large numbers for controlled pollination of queen bees that were transferred there.

The beekeeper monitors the growth characteristics of worker bees in individual families and writes his findings on a hive inspection sheet. Thus he carries out the basic selective breeding in his own beekeeping and changes the queen bee in an individual bee family if necessary. This is the condition for successful maintenance of quality in the Carniolan bee population. The basic selective breeding ensures preservation with development of acquired characteristics of the Carniolan bee in various geographic environments. When it comes to the breeding of queen bees, the goals are quality assurance of the breeding material, encouragement of beekeepers to use selective breeding and breeding of queen bees, as well as spreading the breeding material, also with the means of sales. When breeding queen bees, it is very important to train beekeepers to know bee races (particularly developing and preserving pure bee races) and the effects of geographical and phenological peculiarities about beekeeping. Due to the calmness of the Carniolan bee and the successful breeding of it so far, which has been carried out by domestic and also foreign breeders, many foreign breeders want to start beekeeping with the Carniolan grey bee, so there is an increasing demand for its queen bees.

The organisational and professional work, related to the breeding, has been directed and performed by the Authorised Carniolan Bee Breeding Organisation, which operates under the aegis of the Slovenian Beekeepers' Association, and the Second Authorised Breeding Organisation in Beekeeping, which operates under the aegis of the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia.

Until the end of the 19th century, when beekeeping was carried out in apiaries with fixed honeycombs, Slovenian beekeepers developed a special beekeeping system for bee swarms. After long years of selective breeding, these procedures formed a special type of bee, typical of the former land of Carniola, after which the Slovenian autochthonous bee was named. In 1879, August Pollmann, researcher of bee races, gave a scientific name to that type of bee "*Apis mellifera carnica*" and categorised it as a honeybee. With the development of beekeeping and bee commerce in the second half of the 19th century and in the 20th century, the recognisability and reputation of the Carniolan bee strengthened in the European space. This resulted in the situation that promoted the breeding of bees for sale.

In 1932, breeding stations began to operate in Slovenia for the breeding of pedigree queen bees that directed beekeepers into selecting morphological signs in bees.

Dating (from-to):

second half of the 19th century, 1879, second quarter of the 20th century, 1932

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Description of the area:

Rog – Ponikve, Studenec pri Sevnici, Luče, Legen and Krma

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

numerous bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00074.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:

Franc Šivic, 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: **Radovljica Municipality Museums**

Fields of expertise:

ethnology, beekeeping

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

Beekeeping (EID 02-00066)

Migratory beekeeping (EID 02-00070)

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

Slovene Ethnographic Museum

Museums in the Municipality of Radovljica

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

Slovenian beekeeping has a very rich tradition. One of them is also the breeding of queen bees. The development, technology and monitoring of individual characteristics of bee families serve as the basis for the successful maintenance of the Carniolan bee population. The know-how on queen bee breeding is carried over from generation to generation, which is promoted by the Slovenian Beekeeper's Association and the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia. Beekeepers promote the preservation of biodiversity and balance in nature because this is the only way to preserve our indigenous Carniolan bee.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

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

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **>30 m**

Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **20.12.2019**

No.: **Rzd-01-19-00018-03**

Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change:

No.:

Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on:

No.:

Reason:

16. NOTES



Številka: Rzd-01-20-00006-03 (6262-3/2020)

Datum: 3.4.2020

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: **2-00079**
Ime enote: **Apiterapija**

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-01-20-00006-02 Datum: 3.3.2020

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 Čebelarstva zveza Slovenije. 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
- Čebelarstva zveza Slovenije, Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- zbirka listin registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-20-00006-01

Datum: 3.4.2020

opis enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00079**

Ime enote: **Apiterapija**

Sinonimi imena enote:

Zdravljenje s pomočjo čebel in njihovih pridelkov

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

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

Podzvrsti:

znanja o zdravilstvu, znanja o živalskem svetu

Tipološka gesla:

zdravljenje, velnes, čebelarstvo

Kratek opis:

Apiterapija obsega na tradicionalnih znanjih, izkušnjah posameznikov in kliničnih raziskavah temelječe preventivne in kurativne metode zdravljenja ljudi in živali s pomočjo zdravih učinkovin čebeljih pridelkov in čebel.

Opis:

Apiterapija obsega na tradicionalnih znanjih, izkušnjah posameznikov in kliničnih raziskavah temelječe preventivne in kurativne metode zdravljenja ljudi in živali s pomočjo zdravih učinkovin čebeljih pridelkov in čebel. V ožjem pomenu besede gre za metode zdravljenja, s katerimi se ukvarjajo čebelarji apiterapevti. Nekateri čebelji pridelki so v rabi za samozdravljenje in kot del komplementarne medicine.

Za apiterapijo je pomembno, da so čebelji pridelki kakovostni in pridobljeni skladno z dobro čebelarstvo prakso. Čebelji pridelki, kot so med, cvetni prah, propolis, čebelji vosek, matični mleček, čebelji strup in apilarnil (sok iz 8 dni starih trotojskih ličink), so v rabi za preprečevanje in zdravljenje različnih bolezni. Najbolj razširjena in vsestranska je notranja in zunanja uporaba medu, propolis sodi med odlična sredstva z antibiotičnimi učinkovinami, čebelji strup pa se uporablja zlasti za zdravljenje revmatičnih obolenj. Med novejši oblike zdravljenja sodijo za apiterapijo prilagojeni čebelnjaki, v katerih se uporabniki lahko udobno namestijo, pri tem opazujejo in poslušajo čebele, se sproščajo v protistresni komori ali vdihavajo zrak iz čebeljih panjev (aerosol). Tovrstna terapija ugodno vpliva na psihofizično počutje uporabnika, predvsem pa na njegova dihala. Nekateri apiterapevti izvajajo tudi razstrupljanje telesa z medeno masažo in protibolečinsko toplotno terapijo s čebeljim voskom.

Danes je apiterapija pogosto del apiturizma, ki je v zadnjih letih vedno bolj priljubljen in obsega tudi obiske čebelarjev s predstavitvami čebelarjenja in čebelarstva na Slovenskem in kulinarične pakušine medenih izdelkov. Apiturizem prispeva k boljši kakovosti življenja, izobražuje ljudi in spodbuja spoštovanje ter odgovornost do naravnega, kulturnega in družbenega okolja.

Pomembno vlogo pri uveljavljanju apiterapije v Sloveniji imata Komisija za apiterapijo, ki deluje v okviru Čebelarstva Slovenije, in Sekcija za apiterapijo

pri Čebelarški zvezi društev Maribor. Najvidnejši strokovnjaki s področja apiterapije se vsaki dve leti zberejo na kongresu Apimondia, ki ga od leta 1897 organizira Svetovna čebelarška zveza. Poleg čebelarjev apiterapevtov se z učinki apiterapije ukvarjajo tudi nekateri zdravniki, zdravilne učinkovine čebeljih pridelkov pa so tudi v pripomočkih za zdravljenje, prehranskih dopolnilih in kozmetiki.

Zdravljenje z medom je v slovenski ljudski medicini prvič izpričano v 18. stoletju, številnejši pa so viri iz 19. stoletja. Med je bil poleg uživanja splošno v rabi za zdravljenje različnih bolezni, za notranjo in zunanjo uporabo pri lajšanju različnih težav, vosek so uporabljali kot osnovo za razna mazila in obliže, sveče so bile prižgane pri obredih blagoslova. Za začetnika sodobne apiterapije na slovenskih tleh velja čebelar in zdravnik dr. Filip Terč (1844–1917) iz Maribora, ki je revmatološke težave svojih bolnikov zdravil in blažil z metodo čebeljih pikov, znano že v antičnem času. Leta 1888 je napisal poročilo, v katerem je opisal povezavo med čebeljimi piki in revmatizmom. Leta 2006 je bil 30. marec, dan njegovega rojstva, na kongresu apiterapevtov v Passauu v Nemčiji določen za svetovni dan apiterapije.

Datacija:

18. stoletje, zadnja četrtina 19. stol, 1888

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Opis lokacije:

Slovenija

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00079.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Franc Šivic, 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: **Muzeji radovljiške občine Radovljica**

Strokovna področja:

etnologija, čebelarstvo

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine:

Čebelarstvo (EID 02-00066)

Prevozno čebelarstvo (EID 02-00070)

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Podobno kot čebelarstvo ima tudi raba čebeljih izdelkov v zdravilne namene v Sloveniji dolgo tradicijo. Za zdravljenje različnih bolezni so v ljudski medicini sprva uporabljali predvsem med in vosek, na osnovi izkušenj pa so začeli uporabljati tudi druge čebelje pridelke. Začetnik sodobne apiterapije je dr. Filip Terč, zdravnik češkega rodu, ki je deloval v Mariboru. Posvetil se je splošni zdravniški praksi, v prostem času pa se je posvečal čebelam in bil celo dolgo časa predsednik mariborske podružnice Štajerskega čebelarskega društva. Ugotovil je, da čebelji strup ugodno vpliva na revmatične težave. S pisanjem o zdravljenju revmatizma je vzbudil pozornost v mednarodnih zdravniških krogih. Današnja apiterapija temelji na izkušnjah ljudske medicine ter posameznikov in na kliničnih raziskavah, apiterapevti pa odkrivajo tudi nove možnosti zdravljenja s pomočjo čebel in njihovih pridelkov ter jih vključujejo v apiturizem. Apiterapija kot del čebelarstva je pomemben del slovenske kulturne dediščine in nacionalne identitete.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitev: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **> 30 m**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **3.4.2020**

Št.: **Rzd-01-20-00006-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

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Ref. no.: Rzd-01-20-00006-03 (6262-3/2020)

Date: 3. 4. 2020

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): **2-00079**

Name of the unit: **Apitherapy**

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-01-20-00006-02

Date: 3.3.2020

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 Slovenian Beekeepers' Association. 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
- *Čebelarska zveza Slovenije* [Slovenian Beekeepers' Association], Brdo pri Lukovici 8, 1225 Lukovica
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-20-00006-01

Date: 3.4.2020

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage (EID): **2-00079**

Name of the unit: **Apitherapy**

Synonyms of the name:

Treatment with the help of bees and their products

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe**

Subcategories:

knowledge of medicine, knowledge of fauna

Typological descriptors:

treatment, wellness, beekeeping

Brief description:

Apitherapy involves the traditional knowledge and experience of individuals, as well as clinical research into preventive and curative methods of treating people and animals with the help of honeybees and their products.

Description:

Apitherapy includes preventive and curative methods for treating people and animals with the help of medicinal ingredients of bee products and bees, which is based on the traditional know-how, experience of individuals and clinical trials. These are treatment methods used by beekeepers who are apitherapists. Some bee products are used for self-treatment purposes and are part of complementary medicine.

Bee products must be of quality and be obtained in line with good beekeeping practice in order to be used in apitherapy. Bee products, such as honey, pollen, propolis, beeswax, royal jelly, bee venom and apilarnil (juice from 8-day-old drone larvae) are needed for the prevention and treatment of various diseases. The most widespread and versatile is the internal and external use of honey– propolis is one of the excellent remedies with antibiotic substances, while bee venom is used particularly for the treatment of rheumatic diseases. Among newer forms of treatment are apiaries, which are adapted for apitherapy, where users can sit comfortably, watch and listen to the bees, relax in the anti-stress chamber or breathe in the air from the beehives (aerosols). Such therapy is beneficial for the psycho-physical wellbeing of the user, particularly of his respiratory organs. Some apitherapists also carry out body detoxification with honey massage and pain-relieving heat therapy with beeswax.

Today, apitherapy is often part of apitourism, which has become increasingly popular in recent years and also consists of visits of beekeepers with presentations of apiculture and beekeeping in Slovenian lands and culinary tastings of honey products. Apitourism contributes to a life of better quality. It educates people and encourages

respect and responsibility towards the natural, cultural and social environment.

In Slovenia, the Commission for Apitherapy, which acts within the framework of the Slovenian Beekeepers' Association, and Apitherapy Section of the Beekeeping Association of Maribor play an important role in promoting apitherapy in Slovenia. The most prominent experts from the field of apitherapy meet biannually at the Apimondia congress, which has been organised since 1897 by the International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations. In addition to beekeepers apitherapists, other doctors deal with the effects of apitherapy, whereas healing substances of bee products can be found in therapy products, food supplements and cosmetics.

Honey therapy in Slovenian folk medicine was first reported in the 18th century, but there are even more sources from the 19th century. In addition to consumption, honey was generally used for the treatment of various diseases, for internal and external use of alleviating various problems, while beeswax was used as the basis for various ointments and plasters, and for the candles that were lit during blessings. The pioneer of modern apitherapy in Slovenian lands is the beekeeper and physician Dr Filip Terč (1844-1917) from Maribor, who treated and alleviated rheumatologic diseases of his patients with the method of bee stings, already known in antiquity. In 1888, he wrote a report, where he described the connection between bee stings and rheumatism. In 2006, March 30, the date of his birth, was set as the international apitherapy day in the apitherapy congress in Passau, Germany.

Dating (from-to):

18th century, last quarter of the 19th century, 1888

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **BRDO PRI LUKOVICI (LUKOVICA)**

Description of the area:

Slovenia

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **476000** X: **113950**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

numerous bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00079.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:

Franc Šivic, 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: **Radovljica Municipality Museums**

Fields of expertise:
ethnology, beekeeping

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:
Beekeeping (EID 02-00066)
Migratory beekeeping (EID 02-00070)

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:
/

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:
/

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

Similarly to beekeeping, use of bee products for curative purposes has long been tradition in Slovenia. To cure various diseases, folk medicine initially used in particular honey and beeswax. However, on the basis of their experience, they started using other bee products. The pioneer of modern apitherapy is Dr Filip Terč, a doctor of Czech origin, who worked in Maribor. He dedicated himself to the general healing practice, while in his free time, he devoted himself to bees and has been president of the Maribor branch of the Styrian Beekeepers' Association for years. He discovered that bee venom has beneficial effects on rheumatic problems. His writings about healing rheumatism raised attention in international medical circles. Today, apitherapy is based on experiences from folk medicine and individuals, as well as clinical research, while apitherapists are uncovering new healing possibilities with the help of bees and their products, and are including them in apitourism. Apitherapy as part of beekeeping is an important part of Slovenian cultural heritage and national identity.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

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

11. OBSERVATIONS

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **>30 m**
Precision of the area: **not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **3.4.2020** No.: **Rzd-01-20-00006-03**
Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change: No.:
Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on: No.:
Reason:

16. NOTES