POT KUNŠPERK - KLESTJE / *Footpath*

KUNŠPERŠKA GORA / *The Kunšperk Hill*

Nad Kunšperškim poljem se dviga Kunšperška gora (597 m n. v.), del Orlice, ki je najvzhodnejši del Posavskega hribovja. Kunšperška gora je delno zavarovana kot gozdni rezervat Kunšperk. Iz Kunšperka pot po gozdu poteka do gradu Kunšperk in naprej mimo križišča pri Babi do gradu Bizeljsko.

ORLICA - posebno ohranitveno območje Natura 2000 (SAC, SI3000273)
Orlico poraščajo ilirski in kisloljubni bukovi gozdovi. Med gozdovi se pojavljajo manjša območja suhih travišč in prepadnih sten z vegetacijo skalnih razpok. Med vrstami, priznanimi v sklopu pobude Natura 2000, na območju Orlice živita netopir mali podkovnjak in metulj črtasti medvedek. Potoki so življenjski prostor navadnega koščaka, gozdovi pa življenjski prostor zagotavljajo več ogroženim vrstam hroščev, kot so bukov in alpski kozliček.

Above the Kunšperk Field, rises Kunšperk Hill (597m) which is part of the Orlica Hill, the easternmost part of the Posavje Hills. The Kunšperk Hill is partly protected as the Kunšperk forest reserve. There is a forest path leading from the village of Kunšperk to the Kunšperk Castle, passing the crossroads "pri Babi", and all the way to Bizeljsko Castle.

ORLICA *– Special Area of Conservation Natura 2000 (SAC, SI3000273)*
The Orlica Hills are covered with Illyrian and acidophilic beech forest. Between the forests, smaller areas of dry grasslands and cliffs with chasmophytic vegetation appear. From the Natura 2000 species, the Lesser Horseshoe Bat and Jersey Tiger Moth live in the area of the Orlica Hills. Streams offer a habitat to the Stone Crayfish, and the forests to numerous endangered beetle species such as the Beech Cerambycid Beetle and the Alpine Longhorn Beetle.

Habitatni tipi
91K0 – Ilirski bukovi gozdovi (*Fagus sylvatica (Aremonio – Fagion*)
8210 – Karbonatna skalnata pobočja z vegetacijo skalnih razpok
9110 – Bukovi gozdovi (*Luzulo – Fagetum*)

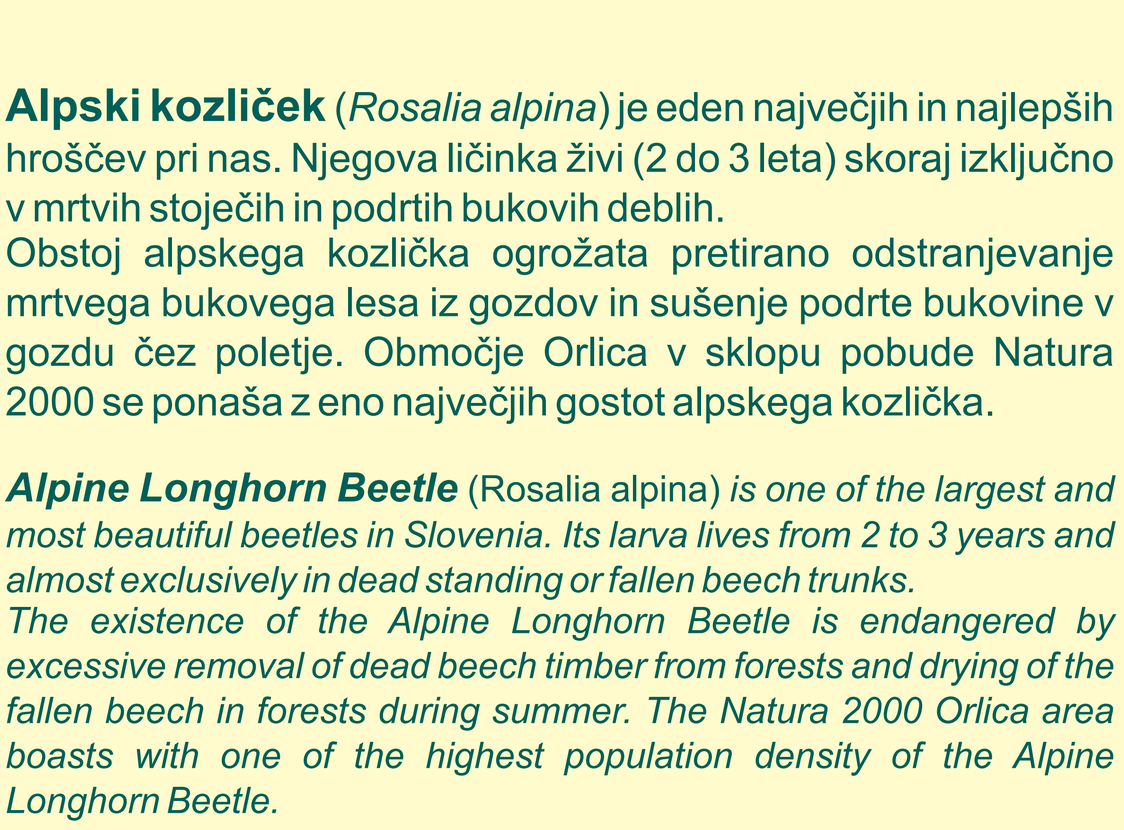
Vrste
1014 – ozki vrtenec (*Vertigo angustior*)
1078* – črtasti medvedek (*Callimorpha quadripunctaria*)
1083 – rogač (*Lucanus cervus*)
1087* – alpski kozliček (*Rosalia alpina*)
1089 – bukov kozliček (*Morimus funereus*)
1093* – navadni koščak (*Austropotamobius torrentium*)

Habitat types
91K0 – Illyrian Fagus sylvatica forests (Aremonio–Fagion)
8210 – Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
9110 – Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests (Luzulo-Fagetum)

Species
1014 – Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail (Vertigo angustior)
1078 – Jersey Tiger Moth* (Callimorpha quadripunctaria)
1083 – Stag Beetle (Lucanus cervus)
1087 – Alpine Longhorn Beetle* (Rosalia alpina)
1089 – Beech Cerambycid Beetle (Morimus funereus)
1093 – Stone Crayfish* (Austropotamobius torrentium)
1303 – Lesser Horseshoe Bat (Rhinolophus hipposideros)

Alpski kozliček (*Rosalia alpina*) je eden največjih in najlepših hroščev pri nas. Njegova ličinka živi (2 do 3 leta) skoraj izključno v mrtvih stoječih in podrtih bukovih deblih.
Obstoj alpskega kozlička ogrožata pretirano odstranjevanje mrtvega bukovega lesa iz gozdov in sušenje podrte bukovine v gozdu čez poletje. Območje Orlica v sklopu pobude Natura 2000 se ponaša z eno največjih gostot alpskega kozlička.

Alpine Longhorn Beetle (Rosalia alpina) *is one of the largest and most beautiful beetles in Slovenia. Its larva lives from 2 to 3 years and almost exclusively in dead standing or fallen beech trunks.*
The existence of the Alpine Longhorn Beetle is endangered by excessive removal of dead beech timber from forests and drying of the fallen beech in forests during summer. The Natura 2000 Orlica area boasts with one of the highest population density of the Alpine Longhorn Beetle.



Bukov kozliček (*Morimus funereus)* – večleten razvoj ličink poteka v odmrlem lesu.

Beech Cerambycid Beetle (Morimus funereus) – *the larva develop in dead wood for several years.*

Rogač (*Lucanus cervus)* – večleten razvoj ličink najpogosteje poteka v velikih hrastovih štorih in deblih.

Stag Beetle (Lucanus cervus) – *the larva develop most often in large oak stumps or trunks for several years.*

Prisotnost debelih, starih dreves s sušečimi vejami in debli je pomembna za številne vrste drevesnih gliv, hroščev in ptic duplarjev. Trohneč les skupaj z odpadlim listjem zagotavlja vir mineralnih snovi za gozdna tla.

The presence of thick, old trees with drying branches is important for numerous species of tree fungus, beetles and cavity-nesting birds. Rotting timber and fallen leaves provide a source of minerals for the forest floor.