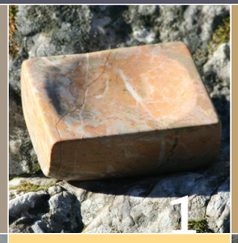
Izdelki iz sige / *Siga products*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1 milnik / *soap holder*
2 piramida / *pyramid*
3 križ / *cross*
4 obesek / *pendant (key chain)*
5 okrasni kamen / *decorative stone*
6 stojalo za pisma / *letter stand*

Prodniki

Prodniki so pravi zakladi. Iz njih je mogoče razbrati geološke aktivnosti skozi preteklost, saj je v njih ujet zapis o nastanku nekega ozemlja.

Lahko pa so tudi umetnine. Ko jih zbrusimo, pridejo barvne pestrosti in unikatne poteze še bolj do izraza. Čeprav se njihova vrednost ne tehta kot zlato ali ocenjuje po čistosti, barvi in brusu kot pri draguljih, nas privlačijo z edinstvenimi vzorci in atraktivnimi barvami ter oblikami.

Gravel-stones

Gravel-stones can be true treasures. From them we can gather information about the geological activity through history, because they contain the visual data about the creation of a certain area.

But gravel-stones can also be art. If they are polished, the colourful particularities and unique patterns become even more obvious. Even though their value is not measured like that of gold, by purity, colour or cut like jewels, they attract us with unique patterns, attractive colours and shapes.

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The mysterius world of the Soča Valley stone

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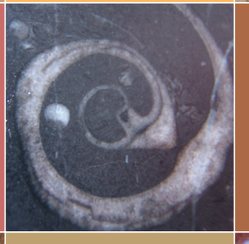
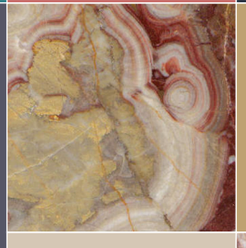
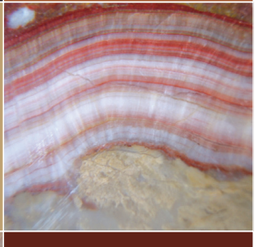






SKRIVNOSTNI SVET POSOŠKIH

KAMNIN

THE MYSTERIOUS WORLD OF THE SOČA VALLEY STONE

Uvod

Nastanek visokogorskega sveta je tesno povezan z milijoni let trajajočo burno zgodovino.

Geološko najdejavnejše obdobje Zgornjega Posočja sega v čas pred 250 do 65 milijoni let. Tukajšnji dolinski in gorski svet sestavljajo debele plasti v morju odloženih skladov apnenca (mezozojske kamnine). V mlajših geoloških obdobjih so bile podvržene močnim tektonskim silam, ki so iz morja dvignile gore, med katerimi so nastale doline. Kasneje so jih prekrili ledeniki; njihovo delovanje je še danes vidno v obliki ledeniških dolin, moren in jezer.

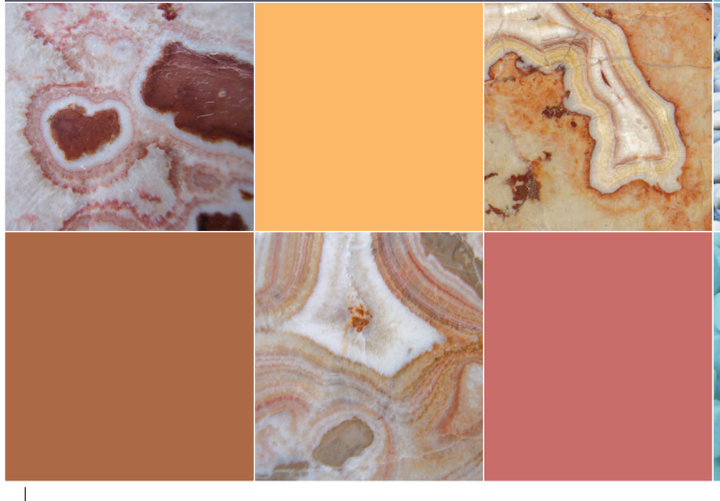
Kako pojasniti milijone let stare dogodke? Jih je sploh mogoče? Vsekakor. Geološke dogodke v davni preteklosti je narekovala narava in jih neizbrisno "zapisala" v kamnine.

Introduction

The creation of mountainous regions is tightly connected to millions of years of vibrant history.

The geologically most active period of the upper Soča Valley dates 250 to 65 million years back. The higher and lower parts of this region consist of thick layers of sea limestone sediments (Mesozoic stone). In younger geological periods these were subjected to strong tectonic forces. These made the mountains rise from the seas and formed valleys between the ridges. Later, the valleys were covered by glaciers whose activity is still visible today in the form of glacier valleys, moraines and lakes.

How to explain events that occurred millions of years ago? Can these secrets even be solved? Certainly. The geological events were dictated by nature itself and they are permanently "written" in stone.



Prodišča

Pokrajino Zgornjega Posočja je pomagala oblikovati ledeniška erozija, še vedno pa jo oblikuje rečna erozija. Delo slednje je vidno v prodiščih, ki obdajajo reko Sočo in njene pritoke. Mnogi prodniki so pravcati zakladi, saj skrivajo številne fosilne ostanke. Prevladujejo lupinarji, ki so umrli na morskem dnu, njihovi fosilni ostanki pa so se ohranili v apnencu.

Gravel pit

The landscape in the upper Soča Valley was also created by glacier erosion and it continues to be shaped by river erosion. The effects of the latter are clearly seen in large sandbanks that stretch along the Soča river and its affluxes. Many gravel-stones are true treasures as they hide numerous fossilized remains. Most frequent among these are shellfish that died on the sea bottom and their remains were preserved in the limestone.

Sledovi fosilnega krasa v kamninah

Pred približno 210 do 200 milijoni let so na današnjem ozemlju Južnih Alp v zgornjem triasu v plitvem morju nastajale plasti dachsteinskega apnenca. Ta sestavlja večji del ozemlja Bohinjskih gora, Krna, Polovnika, Kanina, Rombona, Zgornje Trente in severno steno Triglava. Gladina plitvega morja je pogosto nihala, kar je povzročilo, da je morje občasno za dolga obdobja odteklo in se zopet vračalo. Mehko apnenčevo blato na morskem dnu, v katerem so živele srčasto oblikovane školjke iz skupine megalodontid, se je strjevalo v trdni apnenec.

V času odtekanja morja je začelo kopno morsko dno zakrasevati, kot se to dogaja na današnjem Krasu. V apnencu so se pojavile razpoke, ki jih je voda ob zakrasevanju razširila v manjše kraške votline. Le-te so začeli zapolnjevati kraška siga oziroma kalcitni kristali. Nabirali so se krožno ob steni in rasli proti središču votline, dokler je niso zapolnili. Če je v sredini ostala praznina, so jo kasneje zapolnile značilno rdeče, zelenkasto in sivo do rumeno obarvane glinene snovi. Danes so nekdanje zapolnjene votline vidne v plasteh trdnega apnenca kot svojstven čudež narave. Pri kasnejši eroziji je bil apnenec z raznobarvnimi zapolnjenimi votlinami prenešen v reke, ki so ga zaoblile in ogladile. Ali ni to najlepši dokaz zapisov, ki jih je narava zapustila za seboj v knjigi narave?

The traces of fossilized karst in the stone

In the Southern Alpine region 210 to 200 million years ago, layers of Dachstein limestone were formed in the shallow seas in the upper Trias period. The Bohinj mountains, Krn, Polovnik, Kanin, Rombon, the Triglav northern face and the upper Trenta region are all mostly built with this material. But the shallow sea level fluctuated a lot and so it occurred that sometimes the water flowed away for long periods of time and came back again. The soft limestone mud on the bottom which provided a living habitat for the heart-shaped shellfish from the megalodontide group was hardening into limestone.

In the absence of water, the sea bottom began to take a Karst shape, muck like in the Karst region today. Cracks occurred in the limestone, they were later widened by water into smaller karst caves. Smaller Karst caves were beginning to get filled up with karst calcerous sinter or calcite crystals that were being deposited in circular patterns at the walls and gradually grew towards the centre of the cave until they filled it completely. If there was still some space left in the centre it was later filled with clay-like materials of distinctive red, green, grey or yellow colouring. Today, these filled caves are visible in the layers of hardened limestone as a particular miracle of nature. With erosion that occurred later the limestone with these coloured filled holes was transferred into the rivers which rounded and polished it. Is that not the nicest proof of the "writings" that nature left behind in the book of natural history?