

RAZSTAVA / EXHIBITION



✓ KJER SO  
ČEBELE  
DOMA



WHERE  
BEES ARE  
AT HOME



SLOVENSKI ETNOGRAFSKI MUZEJ  
JUNIJ 2018 – AVGUST 2019  
SLOVENE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM  
JUNE 2018 – AUGUST 2019



Čebelnjak s poslikanimi panjskimi končnicami, Poljanska dolina. / *An apiary with painted beehive panels, Poljane Valley.*  
Dokumentacija SEM.

Slovenija je domovina odličnih čebelarjev in avtohtone kranjske čebele. Imamo več kot 10.000 čebelarjev, našo pokrajino bogati skoraj 14.000 čebelnjakov in okoli 180.000 panjev s čebelami, ki nabirajo kakovosten med in druge pridelke. Razstava predstavlja nekdanje in današnje čebelnjake ter pester izbor čebeljih panjev, njihovih domovanj, tako iz zbirke SEM kot iz drugih slovenskih muzejev. Razstavljeni so tudi panji iz sosednjih držav, v katerih prav tako domuje kranjska čebela. Posebno mesto je na razstavi posvečeno poslikanim panjskim končnicam iz zbirke SEM.

Z razstavo Kjer so čebele doma SEM obeležuje prvo praznovanje svetovnega dneva čebel in evropsko leto kulturne dediščine 2018.

## **Čebelarstvo 18. in 19. stoletja so zaznamovale izjemne osebnosti**

Uspešno čebelarjenje je že od nekdaj temeljilo na dobrem poznavanju čebel, domiselni tehniki čebelarjenja, ki so jo pogojevale pašne razmere, in predvsem na naši kranjski čebeli z odličnimi lastnostmi.

Za napredek čebelarstva so ključni možje, ki so z žarom človeške veličine učili preprostega kmeta, kako umno čebelariti, obenem pa so ponesli znanje o kranjskih čebelah in čebelarjenju v širni svet.

Izpostaviti velja Antona Janšo (1734 – 1773), odličnega teoretika in prakтика čebelarjenja, prvega učitelja čebelarstva na čebelarški šoli na Dunaju. Njegov rojstni dan, 20. maj, je na pobudo Slovenije od leta 2018 svetovni dan čebel.

*Slovenija is home to excellent beekeepers and the autochthonous Carniolan bee. There are over 10,000 beekeepers and the landscape is adorned by almost 14,000 apiaries, containing around 180,000 hives with bees that collect quality honey and other products. The exhibition presents former and present apiaries and a diverse range of hives, bee homes, from the collection of the SEM and other Slovene museums. The exhibition also features beehives from the neighbouring countries where the Carniolan bee is at home as well. A special section of the exhibition is dedicated to the painted beehive panels from the SEM's collection.*

*With the exhibition Where bees are at home the SEM marks the first celebration of the World Bee Day and the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018.*

## **Beekeeping in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was marked by outstanding figures**

*Successful beekeeping has always been based on thorough knowledge of bees, ingenious beekeeping techniques, dictated by the local foraging conditions, and especially on the Carniolan bee and its excellent characteristics.*

*Of key importance to the progress of beekeeping were several figures, who with an enthusiasm based on human greatness taught sensible beekeeping to simple peasants, and at the same time spread their knowledge about the Carniolan bee and beekeeping to the wider world.*

*The most outstanding among them was Anton Janša (1734 – 1773), an excellent beekeeping*

Izjemne zasluge za razvoj slovenskega čebelarstva ima duhovnik Peter Pavel Glavar (1721 – 1784), ustanovitelj prve čebelarške šole v Komendi in kasneje še na Lanšprežu. Med drugim je avtor prve razprave o čebelah v slovenščini.



Peter Pavel Glavar

Na naših tleh je deloval tirolski naravoslovec in zdravnik Joannes Antonius Scopoli (1723 – 1788), ki je prvi sporočil svetu, da se čebelja matica oplodi s troti izven panja.

Za uveljavljanje kranjske čebele ima zasluge velik čebelarski strokovnjak, prvi trgovec s kranjsko čebelo Emil Rothschütz (1836 – 1909).

## Kranjska čebela je slovenski ponos

Imenovana tudi kranjska sivka, kranjica, znanstveno *Apis mellifera carnica*, je slovenska avtohtona čebelja pasma, ki je nastala na območju Balkanskega polotoka, iz zgodovinskih razlogov pa velja za njeno domovino Slovenija. Najdemo jo tudi na avstrijskem Koroškem in Štajerskem, na Madžarskem, v Romuniji, Hrvaški, Bosni in Hercegovini, Srbiji, umetno naseljeno tudi v Nemčiji ter in še marsikje drugod. Poleg italijanske čebele je druga najbolj razširjena čebelja pasma na svetu.

**Kranjska čebela. / Carniolan bee.** Foto Richard Bartz.



*theoretician and practitioner, and the first teacher of beekeeping at the Beekeeping School in Vienna. His birthday, May 20, was chosen as the World Bee Day from 2018 onwards on the initiative of Slovenia.*

*Another figure highly deserving for the development of Slovenian beekeeping was the priest Peter Pavel Glavar (1721 – 1784), the founder of the first beekeeping school in Komenda, and later also in Lanšprež. He was among others the first to write a treatise on bees in Slovene.*

*The Tyrolean natural scientist and physician Joannes Antonius Scopoli (1723 – 1788) was active in the Slovene territory and was the first to inform the world that the queen bee mates with drones outside the beehive.*

*The great beekeeping expert and first Carniolan bee trader Emil Rothschütz (1836 – 1909) was instrumental to the assertion of the Carniolan bee.*

## The Carniolan bee is Slovenia's pride

*The Carniolan bee, Apis mellifera carnica, is a Slovene autochthonous bee race that originated in the area of the Balkan Peninsula, and for historical reasons its homeland is held to be Slovenia. The race also lives in Carinthia and Steiermark in Austria, Hungary, Romania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia; it has been artificially introduced in Germany and in many places elsewhere. Following the Italian bee, the Carniolan bee is the second most common bee race in the world.*

*The Carniolan bee has excellent characteristics: it is gentle, industrious, and long-lived, does not stray into other beehives, overwinters well, consumes little stored food, multiplies quickly in spring, efficiently builds combs, thoroughly exploits rich pastures, especially forest ones, has a well-developed cleaning instinct, making it less susceptible to diseases, and is very good at orientating and swarming.*

Ima izjemne lastnosti: je mirna, delavna in dolgoživa, ne zaleta v druge panje, dobro prezimi, porabi malo zaloga hrane, spomladi se hitro namnoži, je dobra graditeljica satja, dobro izrablja obilne pašne, še posebej gozdne, ima dobro razviti čistilni nagon, zato je manj dovzetna za bolezni, dobro se orientira, rada roji.

## Zakaj Slovenci čebelarijo v panjih, zloženih v čebelnjakih?

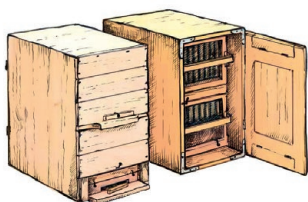
Temu botruje predvsem način čebelarjenja z AŽ-panji. Slovenci smo na čebele posebej navezani in skrbimo, da bivajo v suhih, toplih panjih, ki jih pred mrazom in slabim vremenom ter vročino varuje zavetje čebelnjaka, imenovanega tudi uljnjak.

Po pokrajinah se čebelnjaki razlikujejo, najbolj pa so ponosni na slovenski čebelnjak, ki ima že nekaj stoletij značilno obliko. Izhaja iz osrednje Slovenije in ga je v svoji knjigi *Popolni nauk za vse čebelarje* leta 1772 opisal že Anton Janša. Večinoma so jih gradili nešolani mojstri, ki so znanje pridobili od prednikov ter ga oplemenitili z lastnimi izkušnjami, dognanji in ustvarjalnostjo.

Tradicionalni slovenski panj je torej AŽ-panj za listovno čebelarjenje.

Čebelarji zatrjujejo, da je za naše podnebne

in pašne razmere najbolj primeren. V začetku 20. stoletja ga je predstavil Anton Žnideršič in je daleč najbolj priljubljen panj, z njim namreč v njegovih različnih izvedbah čebelarji več kot 90 % vseh čebelarjev. Uveljavlja se tudi drugod po svetu. Zelo enostaven je tudi za prevažanje čebel na različna pasišča.



## Why do the Slovenes keep their bees in hives grouped in apiaries?

*The principal reason for this method of bee-keeping are the AŽ-hives (AŽ stands for Alberti-Žnideršič). The Slovenes are very attached to their bees and make sure that they dwell in dry, warm hives, protected against the cold, heat, and bad weather by the apiary's shelter.*



Čebelnjak pod Golico. / Apiary below Golica mountain.  
Foto Franc Sivic.

*Apiaries differ by region and the Slovenes are most proud of the Slovene Apiary which has preserved its typical form for centuries. It derives from Central Slovenia and was described by Anton Janša in his book *Popolni nauk za vse čebelarje* (The Perfect Theory of Beekeeping) in 1772. These apiaries were mostly built by self-taught craftsmen, based on knowledge passed on by their ancestors and enriched with their own experiences, discoveries, and creativity.*

*The traditional Slovene beehive is thus an AŽ leaf hive. Beekeepers claim that it is the beehive best suited to our climate and foraging conditions. It was introduced by Anton Žnideršič in the early 20th century and is the by far most popular type of beehive, since over 90% of all beekeepers use one of its variants. It is also spreading elsewhere around the world. The AŽ-beehive is also very handy for transporting bees to different pastures.*

## Poslikane panjske končnice so slovenska posebnost

Poslikane končnice panjev so del slovenske kulturne dediščine, ki jo pozna skoraj vsak Slovenec.

So povsem izvirna kulturna sestavina. Kot ena od zvrsti ljudske umetnosti, ki so jo večinoma ustvarili pripadniki kmečkih družbenih plasti zase, se je pojavila na delu slovenskega etničnega ozemlja v sredini 18. stoletja, doživela svoj razcvet med letoma 1820 in 1880 in zaradi družbenoekonomskih in duhovni razmer zamrla v začetku 20. stoletja.



Mož z optranim košem, 1884. / A man with a basket on his back, 1884.

## Painted beehive panels are a specific Slovene phenomenon

*The painted front panels of the hives are part of the Slovene cultural heritage that almost every Slovene is familiar with.*

*They are a genuinely original Slovene cultural element. After emerging as a genre of folk art, largely created by and for members of the peasant classes, in a part of the Slovene ethnic territory in the mid-18th century, the custom peaked between 1820 and 1880, to decline due to socio-economic and spiritual conditions in the early 20th century.*



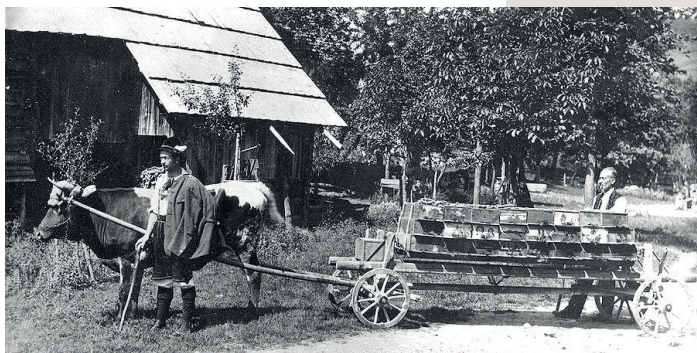
Sv. Trojica, 1853. / The Holy Trinity, 1853.



Kmet ziblje Francoza. / A peasant rocking a Frenchman.



Boj za moške hlače, 1891. / Fight over a man's trousers, 1891.



**Prevažanje čebel na pašo. / Transporting bees to pasture.**  
Dokumentacija SEM.

## Prevažanje čebel na pašo

Prevažanje čebel iz krajev s slabšo pašo na boljše pasišča, zlasti gozdna, je na Slovenskem večstoletna tradicija, ki se je z Antonom Janšo že konec 18. stoletja razširila tudi drugam.

V Sloveniji namreč ni krajev, kjer bi bilo dovolj pašne vso čebelarstvo sezono. Prevažanje ima predvsem gospodarski pomen, saj čebelarjem omogoča izkoriščanje medenja rastlin ob različnih časih na različnih krajih. Povezano je s posebnimi znanji in veščinami, ki se nprestano izpopolnjujejo.

## Čebele in čebelji pridelki dobrodejno vplivajo na človeka

Vedno več čebelarjev svoje čebelnjake preureja v apiterapevtske komore, kjer je mogoče vdihavati zdravilni aromatični zrak, ki veje iz panjev. Čebelnjaki tako niso le manjše ali večji hišice, ki ščitijo čebele, ampak postajajo zatočišča, v katerih se človekov duh in telo dobro počutita. Čebelji pridelki, kot so med, propolis, cvetni prah, vosek in matični mleček, dobrodejno vplivajo na zdravje, apiterapija s čebeljim strupom ima dobre učinke pri zdravljenju revmatoidnega artritisa in drugih obolenj.

## Transporting bees to pastures

*Transporting bees from places with poor pastures to better ones, especially forest pastures, is a centuries-old tradition in Slovenia, which thanks to Anton Janša also spread elsewhere in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*There are indeed no places in Slovenia that would provide enough pasture for an entire beekeeping season. Transporting bees is above all of economic importance, as it allows beekeepers to exploit the honeydew flow of plants at different times and in different places. The practice requires special knowledge and skills and these are continuously improved.*

## Bees and bee products have a beneficial effect on people

*Beekeepers increasingly adapt their apiaries into apitherapy rooms, where people can inhale the healing aromatic air produced by the hives. Apiaries are thus no longer merely small or large structures protecting bees, but turn into refuges where our body and mind feel well. Bee products like honey, propolis (bee glue), pollen, wax, and royal jelly have a beneficial effect on health, while apitherapy with bee poison is effective in treating rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases.*



**Pridobivanje matičnega mlečka. / Royal jelly extraction.**  
Foto Franc Šivic.



## Razstavo Kjer so čebele doma je pripravil Slovenski etnografski muzej /

*The exhibition Where bees are at home was prepared by the Slovene Ethnographic Museum, zanj / represented by dr. Tanja Roženberger*

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*Exhibition author and curator:*  
**Barbara Sosič**

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**mag. Maja Kostrič Grubišič, Jure Rus, komuniciranje / communication**

**Sonja Kogej Rus, Špela Regulj, programi in izobraževanje / programs and education**

**Gregor Kos, Žiga Rehar, restavraciji / restoration**

**Silvester Lipovšek, Boštjan Marolt, Andrej Plešec, tehnična podpora / technical support**

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**Dokumentacija SEM / Documentation SEM, Marko Borko, ČZS, / Slovenian Beekeepers' Association, Čebelarji muzej Radovljica / The Museum of Apiculture Radovljica, Koroški pokrajinski muzej / Koroška Regional Museum, Franc Šivic, Tone Andrejčič, Miha Špiček.**

**Skeniranje poslikanih panjskih končnic z grafičnim skenerjem EPSON 11000XL / Painted beehive panels scanning by the EPSON 11000XL graphic scanner:**  
**Kim Badawi**

### **Video:**

**Nadja Valentinčič Furlan, SEM, Marko Kumer, EnaBanda**

### **Zvoki čebel iz video posnetkov /**

*Sounds of bees from video records:*  
**dr. Janko Božič, Biotehniška fakulteta, Univerza v Ljubljani / Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana**

### **Zvočni ambient razstave / Exhibition soundscape:**

**Laren Polič Zdravič**

### **Umetniška instalacija 'Kranjska čebela' /**

*Art Installation 'Carniolan Bee':*  
**Gullermo Escalante**

### **Gradivo in predmete za razstavo so posodili /**

*The Material and Objects for the exhibition were loaned from:*  
**mag. Tita Porenta, Čebelarji muzej Radovljica / The Museum of Apiculture Radovljica; dr. Ivanka Počkar, Posavski muzej Brežice / Posavje Museum Brežice; Irena Marušič, Tehniški muzej Slovenije / Technical Museum of Slovenia; mag. Željka Petrovič Osmak, Etnografski muzej Zagreb / Ethnographic Museum Zagreb; dr. Michael Rubinigg, Štajerska čebelarstva zveza / Steirischer Landesverband für Bienenzucht; Maruška Markovčič, Mestna občina Ljubljana, Oddelek za varstvo okolja, Odsek za razvoj podeželja / Municipality of Ljubljana, Department of Environmental Protection, Section for Rural Development; Barbara Bandelj Hrenovec, KIPGO d.o.o.; Fakulteta za arhitekturo / Faculty of Architecture; Damjan Glazer, BTC.**

### **Sodelujoči posamezniki / Contributing Individuals :**

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## **ODPRTO / HOURS**

Torek / Tuesday – nedelja / Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

Zaprto / Closed: ponedeljki / Mondays

Prost vstop / Free admission:

Vsako prvo nedeljo v mesecu / Every first Sunday in a month

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