



prehajanja

migrations



IZDELKI 2022 PRODUCTS

Šolski center Škofja Loka

School Centre Škofja Loka

SREDNJA ŠOLA ZA LESARSTVO

SECONDARY SCHOOL OF WOOD ENGINEERING



David Kogovšek
Na naslovniči:
Lovro Koprivnikar



prehajanja migrations

Prehajanja ljudi, dreves, stvari, znanja, veščin ...

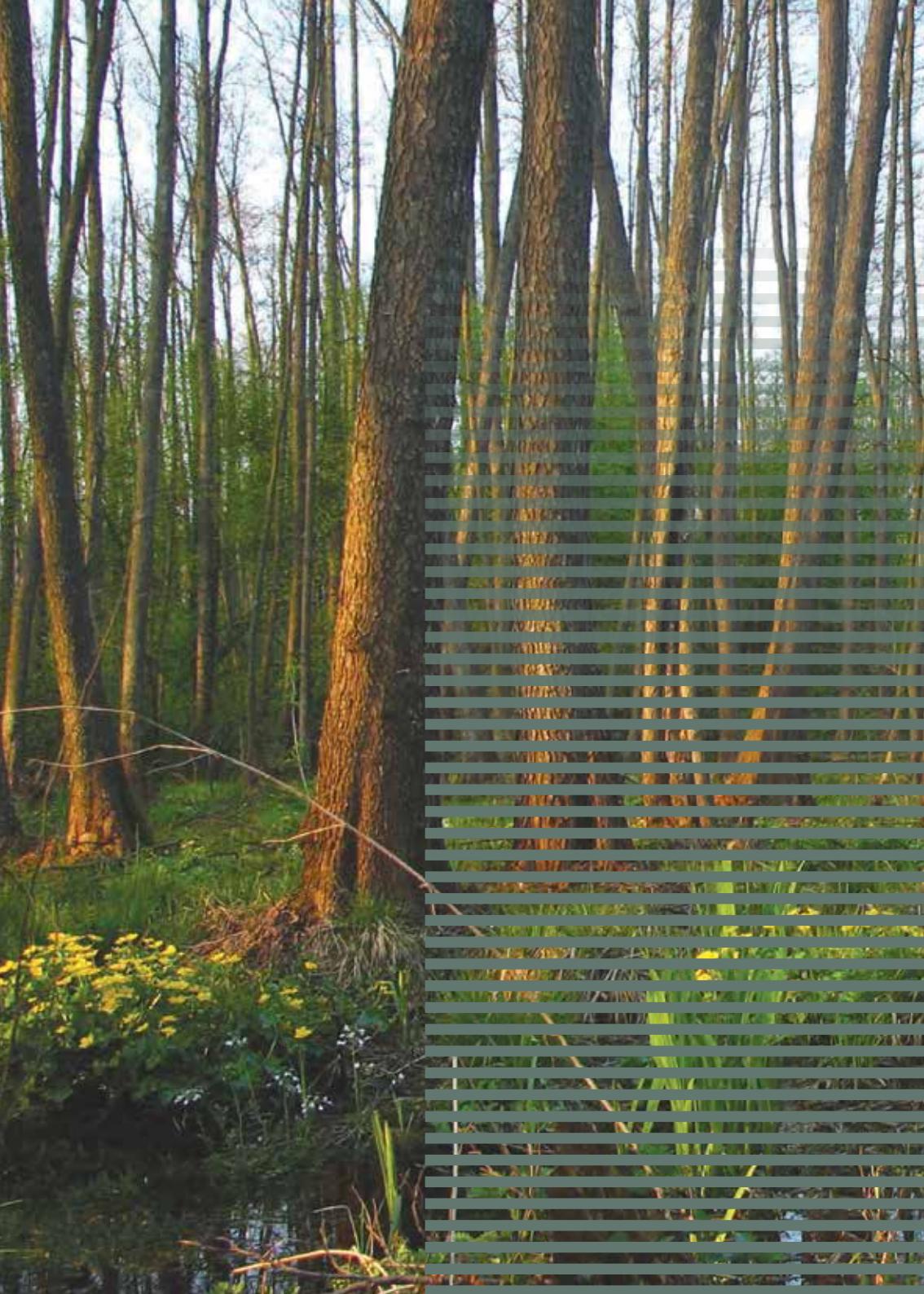
Migrations of people, trees, things, knowledge, skills ...

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SECONDARY SCHOOL OF WOOD ENGINEERING



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NEIZOGIBNO, TIHO PREHAJANJE LJUDI, DREVES, STVARI, ZNANJA, VEŠČIN

Metuljev zamah s krili je lahko vzrok za orkanski veter na drugi strani planeta. Tako govorji prispevka teorije kaosa. Kaos je velik nered, pravzaprav nasprotje reda, kozmosa. Če to velja, ima že vsaka ideja ali misel vse možnosti, da se nekoč razraste kot nova povezava ali veliko razdejanje. Danes v globaliziranem svetu lahko vsaka pobuda postane globalna že čez noč. Tehnologija to omogoča. Google Earth, na primer, je že začel beležiti geografske spremembe skozi čas, ponekod tudi do sto let nazaj, recimo rast mest ali spremenjanje domače ulice. Zanimivo bo, ko se bomo lahko sprehodili nazaj do začetkov industrijske dobe. Če je pojav globalizacije razumljiv, ker jo je že skoraj vsak občutil na lastni koži, bo takrat postal veliko bolj jasno to, kar nam znanstveniki že lep čas pripovedujejo in cesar se še ne zavedamo dovolj. Zemlji se je namreč zgodil človek – in to obdobje zemeljske zgodovine so poimenovali antropocen. V njem je človek postal tak dejavnik, ki iz neznatno močjo metuljevega krila, a z razvijano tehnologijo vse bolj prerašča zemeljsko oblo in tudi spreminja njene pojave. Tiho, a zanesljivo.

Navadna robinija
(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Živimo v času prehajanj. Mej je čedalje manj ali pa so zelo šibke, lahko so kraji sporov in razdiranj. Vzemimo primer iz sveta dreves. Griča Kamnitnik iz naše soseščine, ki leži na robu nekdanje škofjeloške vojašnice, se mnogi še spomnijo golega, danes pa ga prerašča gozdič. A ne običajen, iz avtohtonih drevesnih vrst, temveč iz tujerodnih, ki prihaja skupaj z ljudmi. Kamnitnik prerašča tujerodni rdeči hrast. Kaj pravi stroka o tem pojavu? Kot vedno je natančna. Tujerodne rastline, v našem primeru drevesne vrste, razvršča na prehodne, naturalizirane in invazivne. Najbolj razširjene tujerodne vrste v Sloveniji so robinja, zeleni bor, rdeči hrast. Zabeleženih je 25 različnih vrst, ki predstavljajo odstotek celotne lesne zaloge. Ne prav veliko, a tudi ne zanemarljivo. Vse lepo in prav, dokler naturalizirana rastlina ne postane invazivna. To se zgodi, ko začne preraščati in izpodrivati obstoječe ekosisteme, posledično vpliva na gospodarstvo in tudi na zdravje ljudi. Ponekod se to že dogaja. Pri nas sta vrsti s tako močjo robinja in visoki pajesen. Ali to kliče po ukrepih? Mimogrede, robinja je najtrši les pri nas in ima lepo zelenkasto lesno teksturo. Odlično torej, če ga je veliko. Ali kako?

Poglejmo z druge perspektive. Če preskočimo vse situacije, povezane s tem vdom, in se postavimo v prihodnost: Slovenija se segreva iz leta v leto, kot kaže statistika. Če se bo trend nadaljeval, se

bodo ekosistemi zanesljivo prilagajali in spreminjali. Ena od napovedi pravi, da bo vsa Slovenija v prihodnosti podobna Krasu. Določene drevesne vrste se bodo umaknile, druge priselile, če bo sreča. Nastal bo drugačen svet. Tisto, kar danes mislimo, da je invazivno, bo morda v prihodnosti edino zmožno kljubovati novim razmeram. Zanesljivo ne vemo, a spremembe in prilagajanja, takšna in družačna, so neizogibna, že sedaj nujna in samoumevna, in jim navadno rečemo življenje. Kako živeti z njimi, se neprestano učimo. O njih nas učijo tudi drugi, če jih hočemo slišati, mi pa morda njih o tem, kar jih čaka.

Tehniki tretjega letnika so se pod vodstvom mentorice Irene Leban pridružili projektu Alptrees, katerega tema so bile prav invazivne tujerodne in njim ob bok postavljene prezrte domače drevesne vrste. Njihova naloga je bila, da ustvarijo izdelke iz lesa teh vrst in zabeležijo svoja opažanja med obdelavo lesa. Projekt smo delovno poimenovali Migracije (Prehajanja) in ga s tem poskušali aktualizirati. Na ta način smo se dotaknili pereče teme, ki sproža številne globalne medkulturne in celo medcivilizacijske konflikte. Nas je seveda zanimalo, kako se bodo dijaki odzvali na ta pojav, kako ga bodo interpretirali skozi svoje izdelke. V pripravah na projekt so bili deležni predavanj o migriranju ljudi in drevesnih vrst. Na tej podlagi so razvili izdelke, jih izdelali, nekaj primerov je zbranih v prvem poglavju te knjige.

Čeprav se zdi, da je načelo prehajanja podvrženo močnemu in nenehnemu odporu, pa se temu pojavu skoraj ni moč izogniti, saj gre za povsem naravne procese. Tudi ustvarjanje z današnje perspektive dejansko ne pomeni ograjevanja od ostalega sveta, temveč obratno – za povezovanje življenjskih prostorov. Tudi primer slovitega neosvojljivega trojanskega zidu lahko razumemo tako. Znotraj njega so se organizirani, do zadnjega složni Trojanci upirali zunanjemu pritisku Grkov. A četudi se ubraniš, je to že napoved sprememb in novih časov. Nekaj potrka na vrata in le vprašanje časa je, kdaj se bodo odprla.

Prehajanje iz nižjega na višji nivo kot postopni napredok je pravzaprav glavno merilo vzgoje in izobraževanja, njuno glavno načelo. Od enostavnega k sestavljenemu, od zgoščenega k redkemu. Čeprav se poudarjanje tega zdi nekoliko nepotrebno, pa je dijaku ta smoter treba vsakič znova približati, saj se prehajanje kot napredovanje lahko mimogrede zvrne v svoje nasprotje.

Namen vsakoletnega kataloga izdelkov je ugotavljati in spremljati tak napredok. Zanima nas, kako poteka usvajanje novih in novih veščin znotraj delavnice pri mizarju, mizarju vajencu ali tapetniku, kjer je ključen odnos med mentorjem in dijakom, ko se slednji poskuša nalesti izkušenj prvega. Sliši se nekoliko čarodejsko. Pri maturitetnih izdelkih smo pozorni, ali dijaki dosegajo določeno stopnjo zrelosti z razumevanjem sveta tudi zunaj

delavnice, kjer so številni dejavniki, ki vplivajo na ustvarjalne procese. Pomemben pokazatelj napredka je dvigovanje stopnje interaktivnosti, uporaba metode igrivosti, ki poskrbi za sproščanje in osvobajanje predsodkov, ki jih mrgoli na tej poti. Igrivosti letos ni manjkalo. Dijaki so kombinirali različna gradiva, iskali prava razmerja med tujerodnimi in domaćimi vrstami lesa (projekt Alptrees), med priljubljenimi abstraktno-enovitimi epoksi smolami in slikovitimi lesovi, ki s svojo organskostjo, teksturami in rastnimi napakami poudarjajo edinstvenost gradiva. Likovna igra krivulj je dijaku Benjamini Kavčiču prinesla glavno nagrado Območne obrtno-podjetniške zbornice Škofja Loka, razvedrilna harmonika Andraža Vajgerla je prejela drugo nagrado, tretjo pa biljardna miza Janeza Dolenca. Igra je nalezljiva. Z luhkoto povezuje, prehaja od enega k drugim, od tu pa na vse strani. Izpostavimo tudi končno dovršenost izdelkov, ki so jih pripravili mizarji vajenci, ki del svojega izobraževanja opravijo pri delodajalcu in so zato v stiku z uporabniki, ki imajo svoja pričakovanja in od izvajalca zahtevajo precejšnjo mero prilagajanja. Poudarimo, da gre za prvo generacijo mizarja vajenca, ki je zaključila triletno izobraževanje. Dijaki v projektu Moje podjetje pod mentorstvom Petra Kurnika tudi letos prenečajo s svojo občutljivostjo za majhne stvari, ki jim v določenem trenutku rečemo tržna niša. Tudi tokrat so na državnem tekmovanju prejeli nekaj nagrad.

Prepletanja se v učnem procesu kažejo na mnogo načinov – kot medpredmetno, institucionalno, medinstitutionalno, medšolsko, lokalno, meddržavno sodelovanje. Čeprav si je težko dandanes zamisliti učni proces brez te tihe in neformalne dinamike, pa si vsak dijak z vsaj enim izdelkom nazadnje poskuša dokazati, da zmore uresničevati svoje želje in da postaja samostojen. Da je danes boljši, kot je bil včeraj. Avtonomen, kar pomeni, sa-mostojen in sodeluječ hkrati.

INEVITABLE, SILENT PASSAGE OF PEOPLE, TREES, THINGS, KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS

A flap of the butterfly's wings may cause hurricane winds on the other side of the planet. That is according to the metaphor of chaos theory. Chaos is a big disarray, actually the opposite of order, the cosmos. If that is true, a sole idea or thought has all the potential to flourish one day as a new connection or a complete devastation. In today's globalised world, any initiative can become global overnight. Technology makes it possible. Google Earth, for example, has already begun to record geographic changes over time, sometimes even up to a hundred years ago, such as the growth of cities or changes of our home street. It will be interesting when we are able to take a stroll back to the beginnings of the industrial age. If the phenomenon of globalisation is comprehensible, due to almost everyone's experience of it on their own skin, it will become much clearer what scientists have been telling us for a while now and what we are not yet aware of enough. For the age of man happened to the Earth – and this period of earthly history is called the Anthropocene. In this period, man has become a factor that, with the slightest power of the butterfly's wing, combined with the branching technology, is increasingly outgrowing the earth's

surface and changing its phenomena. Quietly, yet determinately.

We live in transitional times. Borders are getting smaller or very vague, even becoming places of conflict and disruption. Let us take an example from the world of trees. Kamnitnik Hill from our neighbourhood, which lies on the edge of the former Škofja Loka military post, is still remembered by many as bare, however, today it is overgrown by a forest. Although not a forest of native tree species, but of non-native tree species that are brought in by people. Kamnitnik Hill is populated by a non-native red oak tree. What do the experts say about this phenomenon? They are as accurate as always. Non-native plants, in our case tree species, are classified as transient, naturalised and invasive. The most widespread non-native tree species in Slovenia are locust, green pine and red oak. Twenty-five distinct species were recorded, representing a percentage of the total wood stock. Not a lot, but not negligible either. All is well unless the naturalized plant becomes an invasive one. This happens when it starts to outgrow and displace existing ecosystems, consequently affecting the economy as well as human health. It is already happening in certain places. In our country, the species with such power are locust and ailanthus. Does this call for action? Nevertheless, locust has the hardest wood in our country and a nice greenish wood texture. Excellent then if it grows in abundance. Or?

Let us look at it from a different perspective. If we skip all the situations associated with this intrusion and shift ourselves into the future: According to statistics, Slovenia is becoming warmer year by year. If the trend continues, ecosystems will definitely adapt and change. One of the forecasts says that entire Slovenia will be similar to the Karst region in the future. Certain tree species will retreat, others will immigrate, if we are lucky. A different world will emerge. What we think is invasive today, may be the only thing capable of withstanding the new situation in the future. We do not know for sure, but changes and adjustments are inevitable, already necessary and self-evident; we usually call them life. We continuously learn how to live with them. Others also teach us about them if we want to listen, and we may teach them about what lies ahead.

Third-year woodworking technician students, led by their mentor Irena Leban, joined the Alptrees project, of which main concern was invasive non-native species alongside disregarded native tree species. Their task was to create wooden products out of the non-native species and record their observations during woodworking. We called the project Migrations (Transitions) and thus tried to update it. Accordingly, we touched upon a pressing topic that triggers many global intercultural and even intercivilisational conflicts. We were, of course, interested in how students would react to this phenomenon, how they would interpret

it through their products. In preparation for the project, they received lectures on the migration of people and tree species. Upon the given bases, they developed and made their products. Some examples are collected in the first chapter of this book.

Although the principle of transition seems to be subject to strong and constant resistance, this phenomenon can hardly be avoided, as these are purely natural processes. In fact, from today's perspective, creating does not mean fencing something off from the rest of the world, but the other way around – connecting living spaces. Even the example of the famous impenetrable Trojan Wall can be understood in this way. Within it, organised and fully synchronized Trojans resisted the external pressure of the Greeks. But even if one does defend themselves, that is already a prediction of change and new era. Something knocks on the door, and it is only a matter of time before it opens.

Moving from a lower to a higher level as a gradual progress is in fact the main criterion of education, its main principle. From simple to complex, from concentrated to rare. Although emphasising of the matter may seem a bit unnecessary, students must be familiarised with the purpose at all times, since transitions can turn from progress into a complete opposite in no time.

The purpose of the annual product catalogue is to identify and monitor such progress. We are interested in how new

skills are acquired at the workshop by the joiner, the apprentice joiner or the upholsterer, where the relationship between the mentor and the student is crucial, especially when the latter tries to draw on the experience of the former. Sounds a bit magical, doesn't it? With products for the matura examination we pay attention to whether students actually achieve a certain level of maturity by understanding the world outside the workshop, where there are many factors that influence creative processes. An important indicator of progress is raising the level of interactivity, using the method of playfulness, which ensures the relaxation and liberation of prejudices swarming along the way. There was no shortage of playfulness this year. Students combined varied materials, looked for the right relationships among non-native and native wood species (Alptrees project), popular abstract-unique epoxy resins and picturesque wood, which emphasises the uniqueness of the material with their organicity, textures and growth defects. The art of the game of curves brought student Benjamin Kavčič the main prize of the Regional Chamber of Craft and Small Business of Škofja Loka, the entertaining accordion by Andraž Weingerl received the second prize, and the billiard table by Janez Dolenc was awarded the third prize. The game is contagious. It easily connects, transitions from one to the other, and from here to all sides. Let us also highlight the final perfection

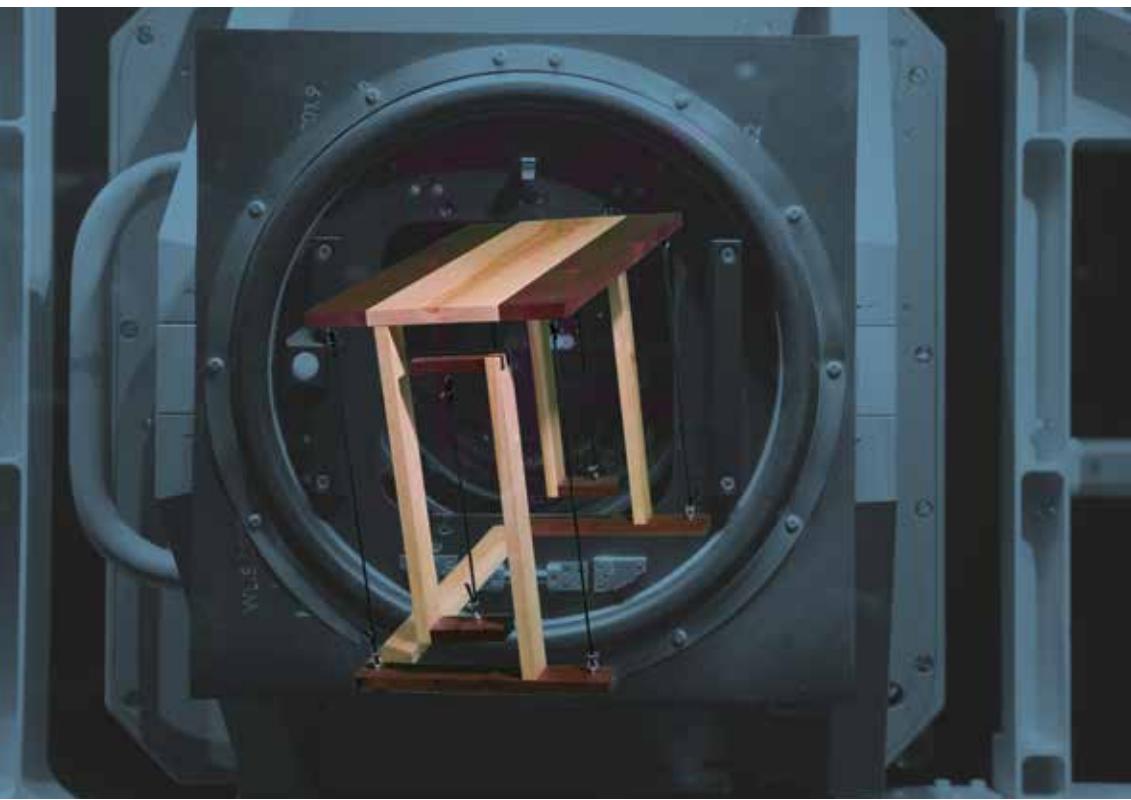
of the products made by apprentice joiners who complete part of their education at an employer's workshop and are therefore in contact with users who have their own expectations, which require a considerable amount of adjustment from the contractor. Students participating in the project Moje podjetje (My Company) under the mentorship of Peter Kurnik surprised us yet again with their sensitivity to small things, which can, at a certain point, be called a market niche. They won some awards at the national competition this year as well.

Intertwining is reflected in many ways in the learning process – as cross-curricular, institutional, inter-institutional, inter-school, local and inter-state, as well as international cooperation. Despite being difficult to imagine today's learning process without this quiet and informal dynamics, each student with at least one product tries to prove that their wishes can be fulfilled and that their independence is becoming a reality. That they are better today than yesterday. Autonomous, meaning independent and cooperative at the same time.

1

avtor author

3. LETNIK/YEAR 3
LESARSKI TEHNIK (SSI)
WOODWORKING TECHNICIAN



Robinja (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), breza (*Betula pendula*)

Urh Grilc, Enej Rogelj



Češnja (*Prunus avium*)

Lovro Koprivnikar



Bor (*Pinus strobus*), lipa (*Tilia platyphyllos*)

Jan Majo Angeles Kovačić



Češnja (*Prunus avium*)

Jakob Oblak



Robinja (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Gal Udovič, David Ušeničnik, Urban Dolinar



Rdeči hrast (*Quercus rubra*)

Jakob Kavčič



Taj Očko



Jelša (*Alnus sp.*), smreka (*Picea abies*)



Nejc Šubic



Robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)



Luka Primožič, Mitja Selak



Robinja (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)



Lara Drobic, Lan Terbovsek, Mark Alauf

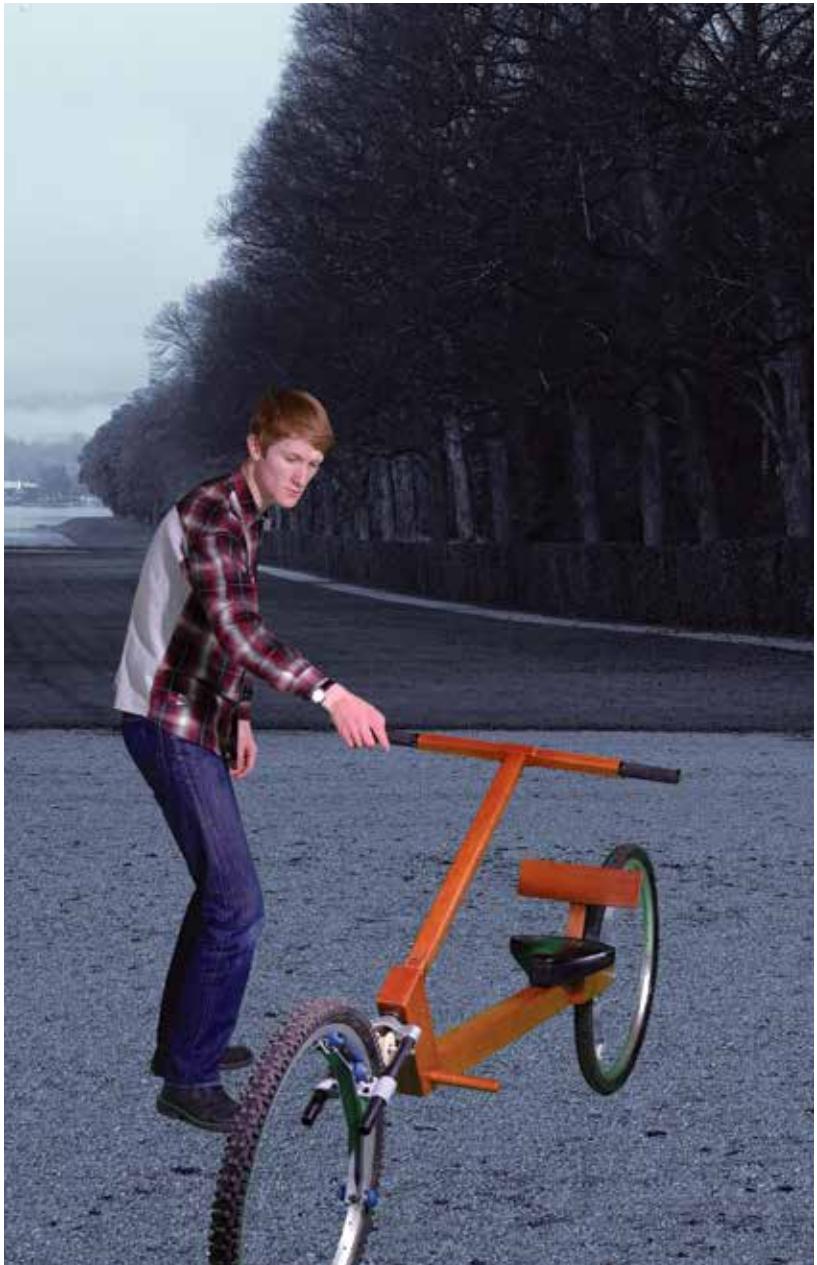


Robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)



Breza (*Betula pendula*), češnja (*Prunus avium*)

Anže Jereb



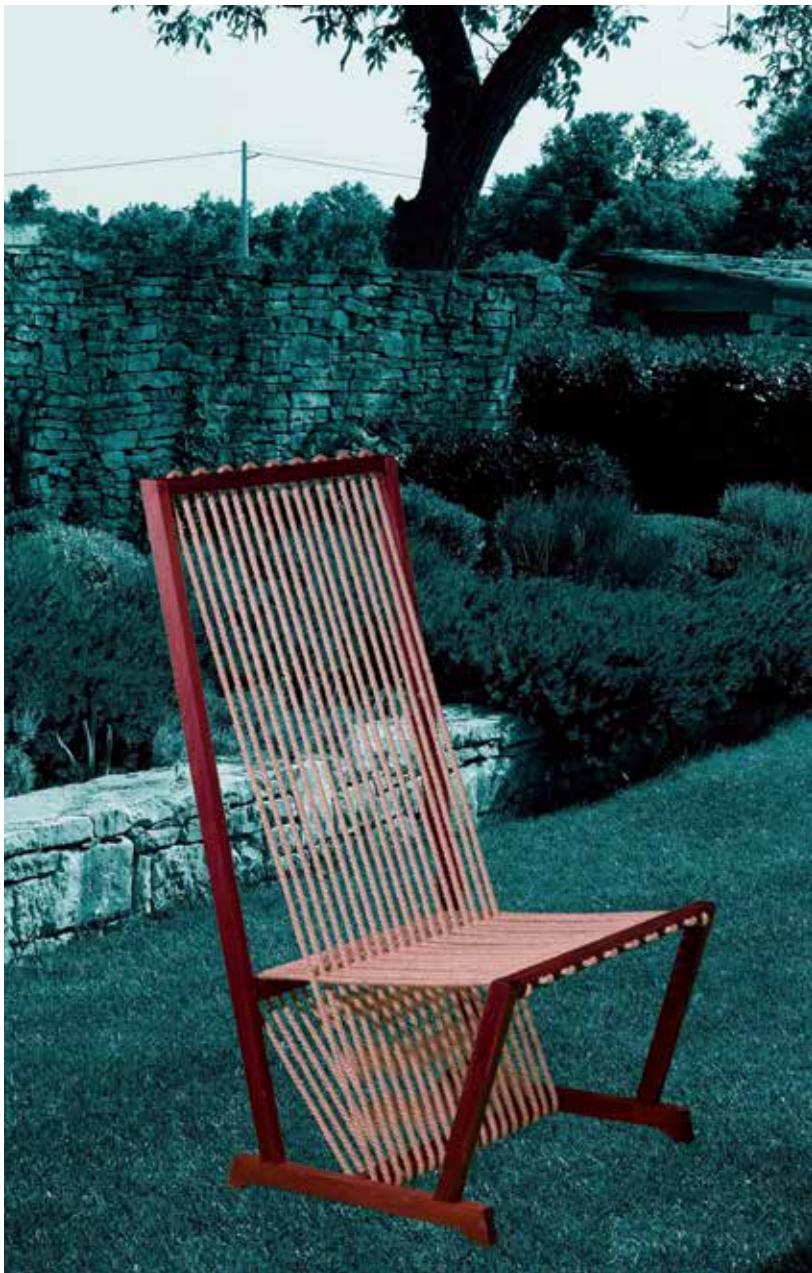
Rdeči hrast (*Quercus rubra*)

Samo Erzar Frantar



Jelša (*Alnus*), lipa (*Tilia platyphyllos*)

Saša Dolenc



Robinja (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

Jure Zavrl



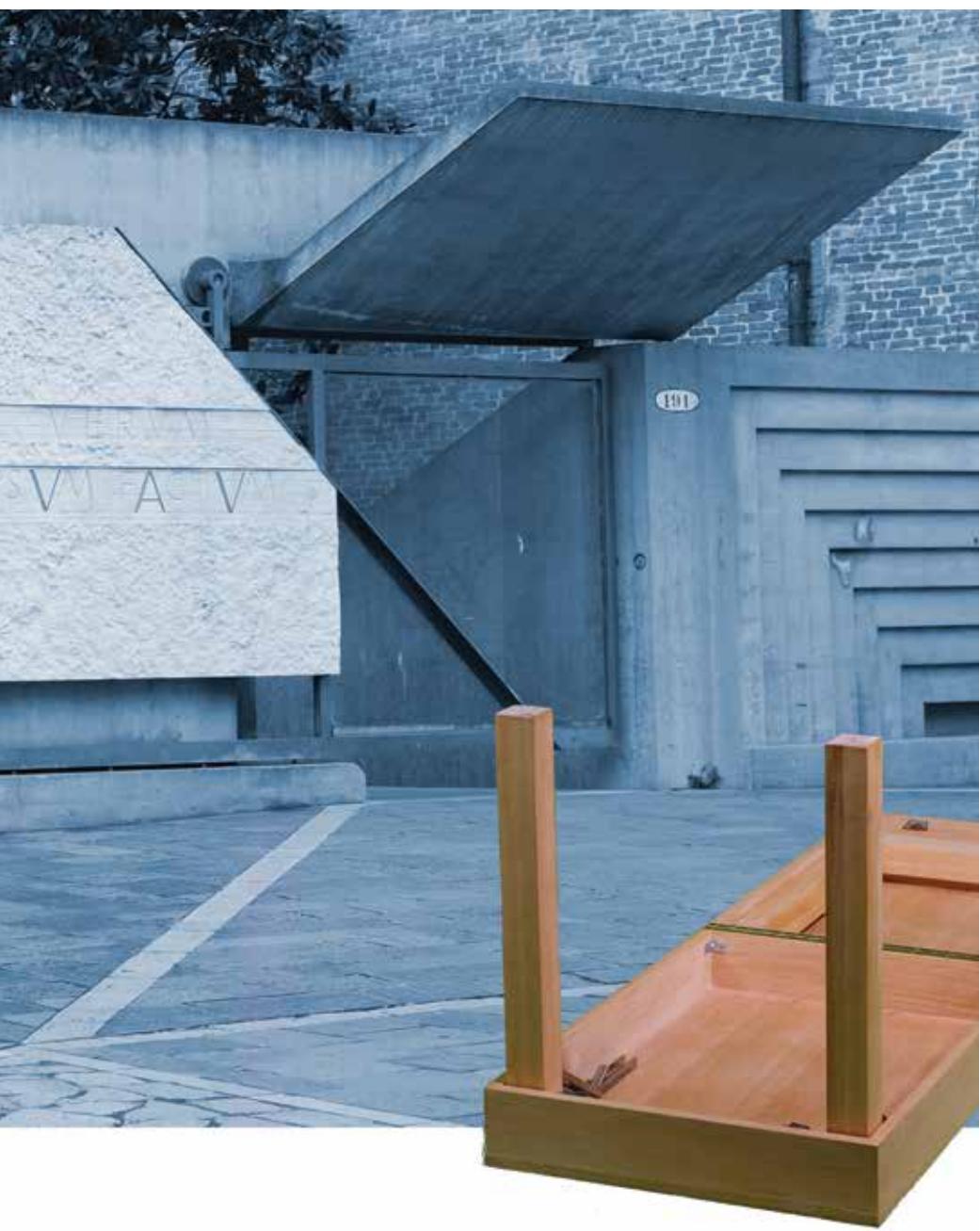
Martin Lešnjak



Breza (*Betula pendula*), robinja (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)



Mark Zupanc



Jelša (*Alnus sp.*)



Robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

2

matura matura

4. LETNIK/YEAR 4
LESARSKI TEHNIK (SSI)
WOODWORKING TECHNICIAN





Žan Suhadolnik





Primož Mavrič





Izak Peterneij





David Zupan





Matej Pernuš





Maks Fister





Navadna breza (*Betula pendula*)

3

matura matura

5. LETNIK/YEAR 5
LESARSKI TEHNIK (PTI)
WOODWORKING TECHNICIAN



Grega Thaler





Sebastjan Galičić





Prva nagrada Območne
obrtno-podjetniške zbornice
Škofja Loka

*First prize awarded by the Regional
Chamber of Craft and Small
Business of Škofja Loka*

Benjamin Kavčič





Nejc Albreht





Tretja nagrada Območne obrtno-podjetniške zbornice Škofja Loka

Third prize awarded by the Regional Chamber of Craft and Small Business of Škofja Loka

Janez Dolenc



Češnja (*Prunus avium*)



4

podjetnik entrepreneur

4. LETNIK/YEAR 4
LESARSKI TEHNIK (SSI)
WOODWORKING TECHNICIAN



Matic Garbajs

Tadej Kern

Žiga Koglar

Jošt Žakelj





Izak Peternelj
Žan Suhadolnik
Domen Torkar
David Zupan



Maks Fister

Primož Mavrič

Matej Pernuš

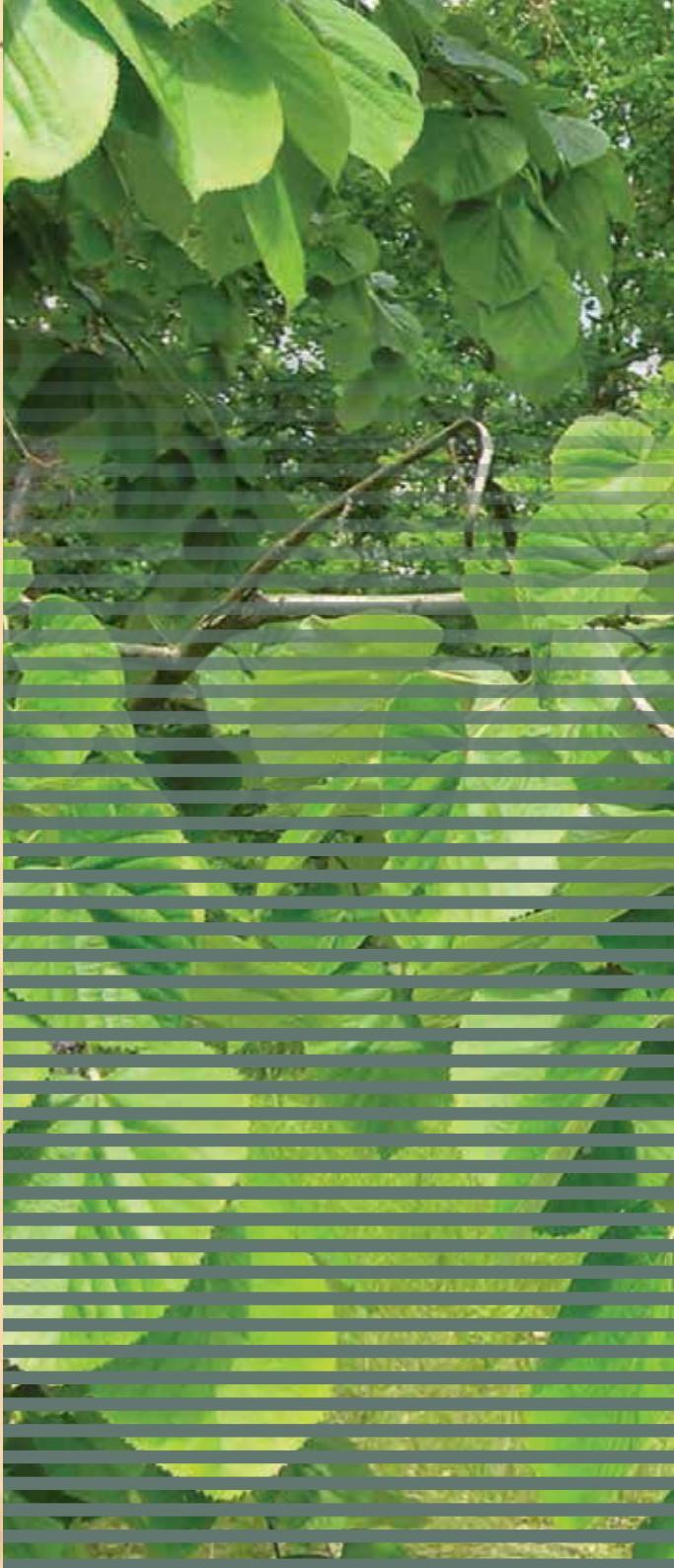
Saša Rupar



Druga nagrada v kategoriji Najboljša predstavitev na 9. državnem tekmovanju dijaških podjetij pod okriljem Zavoda za spodbujanje podjetnosti mladih

Second prize in the category "Best Presentation of the Student Company" at the 9th National Competition organised by JA Slovenia





Lipa (*Tilia platyphyllos*)

5

podjetnik entrepreneur

5. LETNIK/YEAR 5
LESARSKI TEHNIK (PTI)
WOODWORKING TECHNICIAN

Nejc Albreht

Grega Thaler

Mihael Šturm

2. nagrada v kategoriji EIT Raw materials (krožno gospodarstvo) na 9. državnem tekmovanju dijaških podjetij pod okriljem Zavoda za spodbujanje podjetnosti mladih

*Second prize in the category
„EIT Raw Materials“
at the 9th National Competition
organised by JA Slovenia*





Sebastjan Galičič

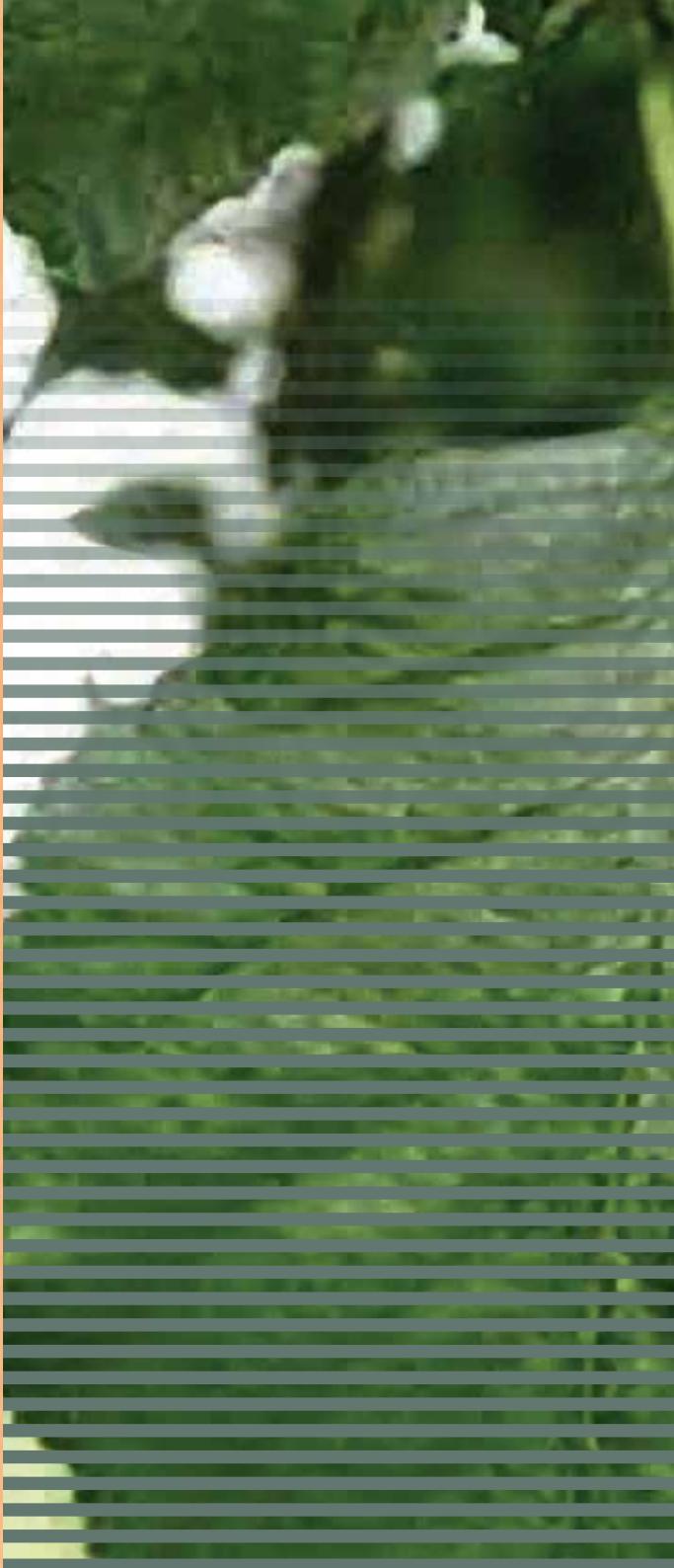
Benjamin Kavčič

Nik Malovrh





Jelša (*Alnus sp.*)





6

tapetnik upholsterer

3. LETNIK/YEAR 3
TAPETNIK
UPHOLSTERER



Luka Kamenšek





Bor (*Pinus sp.*)

7

mizar joiner

3. LETNIK/YEAR 3
MIZAR
JOINER



Blaž Križnar





Martin Vrandečić





Maj Knaflíč





Filip Damjan Čušin





Anže Debenjak





Grega Veber Sušnik





Veliki pajesen (*Ailanthus altissima*)

8

mizar vajenec apprentice joiner

3. LETNIK/YEAR 3
MIZAR VAJENEC
APPRENTICE JOINER



Nejc Demšar Jagodic





Juš Starovašnik





Tilen Kenda





Matic Jereb





Gašper Cerkovnik

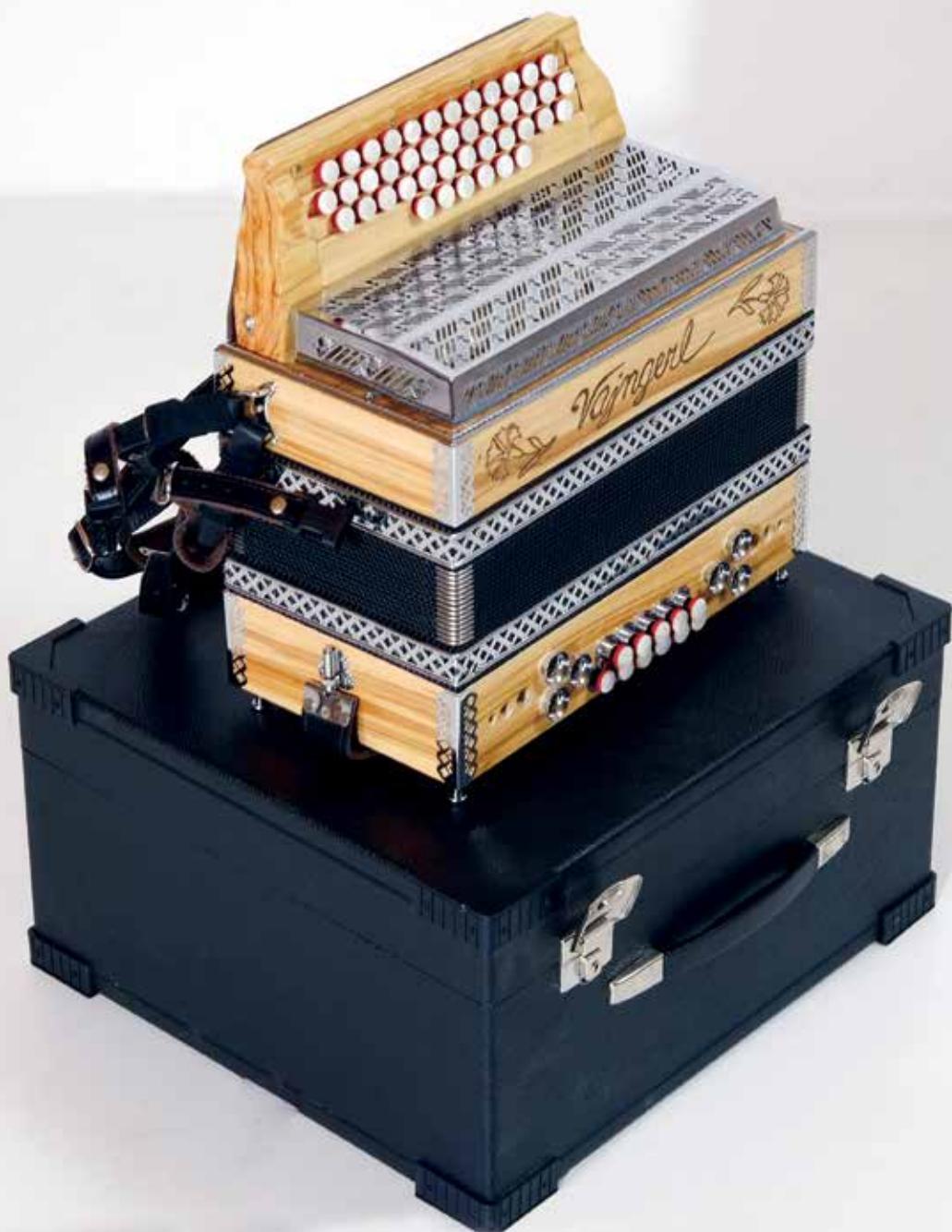




Druga. nagrada Območne
Obrtno-podjetniške
zbornice Škofja Loka

*Second prize awarded by
the Regional Chamber of
Craft and Small Business
of Škofja Loka*

Andraž Vajngerl



SODELUJOČI/CONTRIBUTORS

1. PROJEKT AVTOR/AUTHOR

GLAVNI PROJEKT/MAIN PROJECT: ALPTREES

TEMA:

INVAZIVNE TUJERODNE IN ZAPOSTAVLJENE DOMAČE VRSTE

THEME:

INVASIVE ALIEN AND NEGLECTED NATIVE TREE SPECIES

Darja Barič, RA Sora – pobudnica projekta/project initiator

Irena Leban, ŠČSL – vodja projekta/project manager

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Jože Gregorc, les. teh.

Bojan Prezelj, les. teh.

4. IN 5. PROJEKT PODJETJE/PROJECT ENTERPRENEUR

RAZVOJ/DEVELOPMENT

Vodja projekta in mentor/Project manager and mentor:

Peter Kurnik, univ. dipl. inž. les.

IZVEDBE/EXECUTIONS

Mentor/Mentor:

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