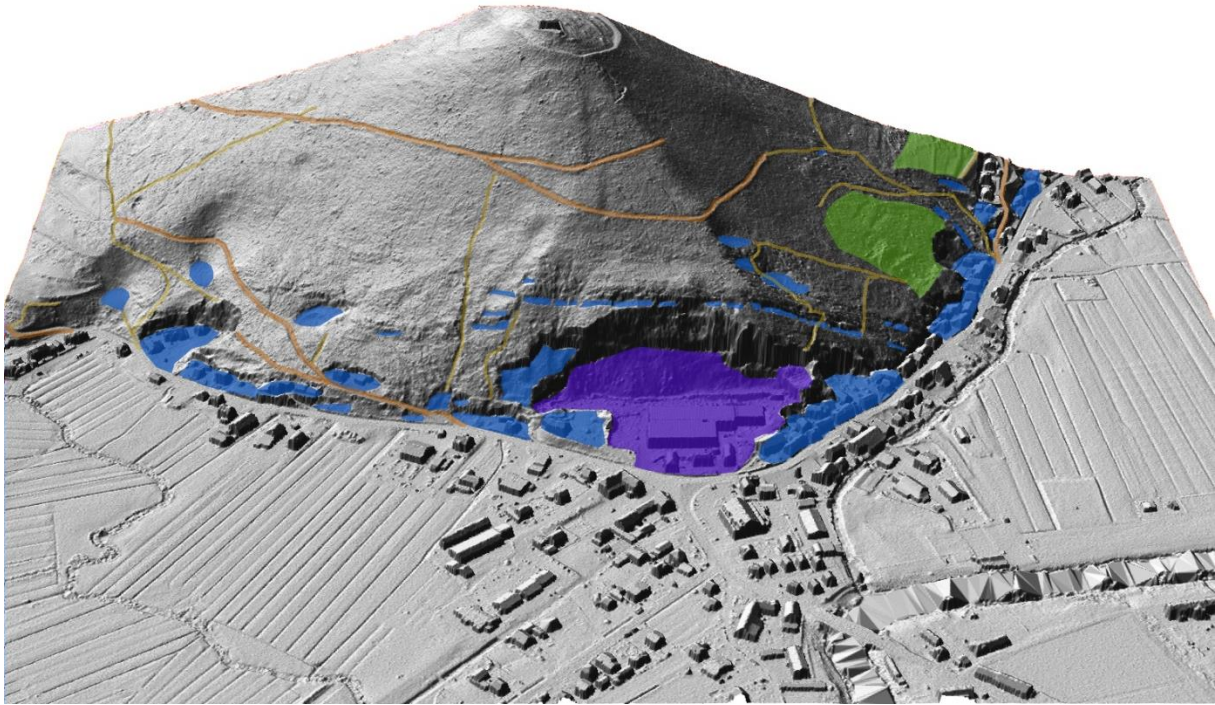


Trip with fee (30 € per participant) to the Podpeč quarry and the pile dwelling exhibition Morostlg (5 h)



Podpeč limestone quarry

The history of stone extraction in the village of Podpeč (south of Ljubljana) goes back to the early 1st century CE when limestone blocks were shipped down the Ljubljanica River 11 km north to the Roman colony of *Emona* (modern Ljubljana). During the archaeological excavations in 2016-2017, a part of the Roman quarry was discovered. Following the demise of the Roman Empire, the demand for the Podpeč limestone almost dried up and it was not until the late 18th century that it started to revive. After the devastating earthquake that shook Ljubljana in 1895 large amounts of limestone were quarried to restore the city. Its decorative value became appreciated again in the 20th century, especially by the internationally renowned Slovenian architect Jože Plečnik (1872-1957).

The most beautiful, if not the most common, variety of the Podpeč stone is dense black limestone with white cross-sections of lithiotid bivalves. The lithiotids are middle Early Jurassic (190–180 Mya) fossils with a shape somewhat resembling the recent pen shell. In some beds in Podpeč quarry, the lithiotids can be seen preserved in their living position.

Besides lithiotids, the limestone offers a glimpse of other forms of life in the ancient Jurassic lagoon on the Dinaric Carbonate Platform: other bivalves, gastropods, brachiopods, corals and foraminifera. Oolitic varieties suggest that sand bars protected the lagoon from the open sea. The Podpeč limestone was designated a [Global Heritage Stone Resource](#) in 2017.

Ig, Morostig, pile dwelling exhibition



The Morostig House exhibition comprises nine thematic units that show significant findings from research conducted on the Ljubljana Marshes and its pile dwellings. During the visit, one will have the opportunity to explore in detail the characteristics of the pile dwelling era and the settlements built on stilts around the Alps, which have been recognized and included in UNESCO's World Heritage List. Additionally, one will gain insights into the exceptional biodiversity of the distinctive marshland landscape, which is not only preserved through its designation as part of the EU's Natura 2000 network but also holds the status of a landscape park.