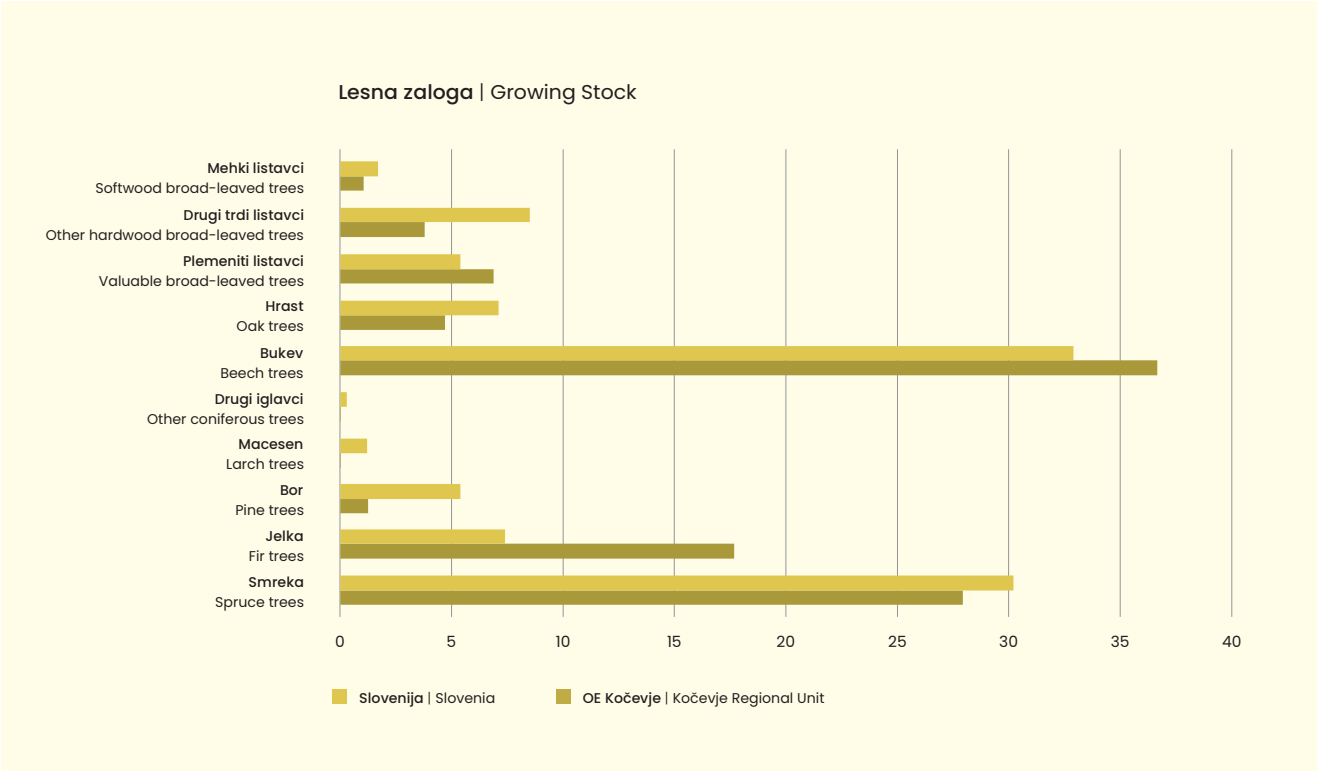


Naravna odpornost je v najširšem pomenu definirana kot odpornost lesa proti delovanju fizikalnih, kemijskih ali bioloških dejavnikov (Dinwoodie, 2000). Najpomembnejši so biološki dejavniki razkroja, v našem podnebnem pasu so to predvsem glive in v manjši meri insekti. Žal večina evropskih lesnih vrst nima naravno odpornega lesa (CEN, 2017). Kar 90 % lesne zaloge uvrščamo med slabše odporen ali neodporen les. Zaščitni ukrepi so zato neizogibni pri uporabi na prostem, kjer je les izpostavljen ali je celo v stiku z zemljo. Vendar pa je to v manjši meri pomembno pri suhorobarskih izdelkih.

contains reserve materials (e.g. starch).” The sapwood of a growing tree contains living parenchyma cells, reserve food and has high moisture. IAWA has defined heartwood as “the inner layers of wood which, in the growing tree, have ceased to contain living cells and in which the reserve materials (e.g. starch) have been removed or converted into heartwood substances.” Heartwood formation is an age-related, genetically programmed process that occurs in most wood species sooner or later. In some wood species, it occurs during the first decades in the life of a tree, while in others sapwood does not turn into heartwood even after 100 years or more. The former form heartwood, while the latter form discoloured wood. Its formation is highly dependent on environmental factors (Torelli, 2003) and is not genetically determined.

In its broadest sense, natural durability is defined as the resistance of wood against the effects of physical, chemical or biological factors (Dinwoodie, 2000). The most important of these are biological decomposition factors; in our climate zone, these are mainly fungi and, to a lesser extent, also insects. Unfortunately, the wood of most European tree species is not naturally resistant (CEN, 2017). As much as 90% of the growing stock is classified as less resistant or non-resistant wood. Protection measures are therefore unavoidable when wood is used outdoors, where it is exposed or even in direct contact with the ground. However, when it comes to woodenware this is not of particular importance.



Lesna zaloga po drevesnih vrstah v Sloveniji in OE Kočevje. Podatki za leto 2020.  
Growing stock by tree species in Slovenia and the Kočevje Regional Unit. Data for 2020. Vir | Reference: GGN OK, 2012 in I and ZGS 2021b.

## Najpomembnejše lesne vrste in njihove lastnosti za suhorobarske izdelke

Kot navaja že Janko Trošt (1950) v svojih zapisih Ribniška suha roba v lesni domači obrti, mora imeti les, ki se uporablja v domači obrti, posebne lastnosti in ne raste povsod. Les za izdelavo suhorobarskih izdelkov ne sme imeti grč, biti mora dovolj gost. Še posebej pomembno je, da se gladko kolje, cepi in obdeluje. Les za suhorobarske izdelke v obliki hlodovine je imel zato tudi višjo ceno (Trošt, 1950, Kompan, 1964). Tehniške lastnosti lesa, pomembne za pripravo in obdelavo ter uporabo pri izdelavi suhe robe, so prožnost, razkolnost, žilavost, trdnost, trdota, vlažnost ter odpornost na vremenske dejavnike. Tako kot vsak izdelek imajo tudi suhorobarski izdelki določeno življenjsko dobo, ki je odvisna od uporabljene lesne vrste in kakovosti lesa ter pravilne uporabe tako v statičnem kot tehnološkem oziru.

Pri ročni izdelavi in obdelavi lesa so za kakovostne izdelke potrebovali še nekoliko kakovostnejšo surovino, kot je potrebna v današnjem času, ko se za obdelavo lesa uporabljajo različni stroji in orodja.

Tako v preteklosti kot v današnjem času se za izdelavo suhorobarskih izdelkov uporablja les drevesnih in grmovnih vrst, ki ga najdemo na tem območju. Poleg najpogostejših lesnih vrst (smreka, jelka, bukev) se pogosto uporabljajo tudi les dreves gorskega javorja, gorskega bresta, lipe, gabra, jesena, topola, macesna, rdečega bora, češnjevega lesa, drena. Od grmovnih vrst pa se najpogosteje uporablja leska.

Najpomembnejše obrti in izdelki ribniške suhe robe so: posodarstvo, obodarstvo, podnarstvo, žličarstvo in kuhalništvo, ročno mizarstvo, orodjarstvo, strugarstvo, pletarstvo, zobotrebčarstvo, rešetarstvo in krošnjarstvo (Trošt, 1950).

Poglejmo si lastnosti in možnosti uporabe najpogosteje uporabljenih lesnih vrst za našete obrti.

## The Most Important Wood Species and Their Properties for Woodenware

As pointed out by Janko Trošt (1950) in his writings “Ribnica Valley’s Woodenware as Part of Wood Cottage Industry”, wood used in cottage industry needs to have special properties and does not grow all over. Wood used to make woodenware must be without knots and sufficiently dense. It is particularly important for wood to be easy to cleave, split and work. Woodenware wood in the form of logs thus had a higher price (Trošt, 1950, Kompan, 1964). The technical properties that are important to prepare, work and use wood to make woodenware are flexibility, cleavability, toughness, hardness, moisture and resistance to weathering. Like any other product, woodenware has a certain lifespan, which depends on the type of wood used and the quality of the wood, as well as the correct use in both static and technological terms.

Back in the day, high-quality products made by means of manual wood production and processing required a raw material of an even higher quality than today, when various machines and tools are used to work and process wood.

Both in the past and today, wood from tree and shrub species found in the local area was and is used to make woodenware. In addition to the most common wood species (spruce, fir, beech), the wood of a number of other tree species is used, namely sycamore, wych elm, large-leaved linden, common hornbeam, ash, poplar, larch, Scots pine, cherry and dogwood. The most common shrub species used is hazel wood.

The most important woodenware handicrafts in the Ribnica Valley are vessel making, sieve-rim making, sieve-bottom making, spoon making, woodworking, tool making, woodturning, wickerwork, toothpick making, riddle making and pack peddling (Trošt, 1950).

The properties and use of the most commonly used wood species for the listed handicrafts are described below.