



ACCESS
ROUTES



24.01.24. Saldus

Interreg



Co-funded by
the European Union

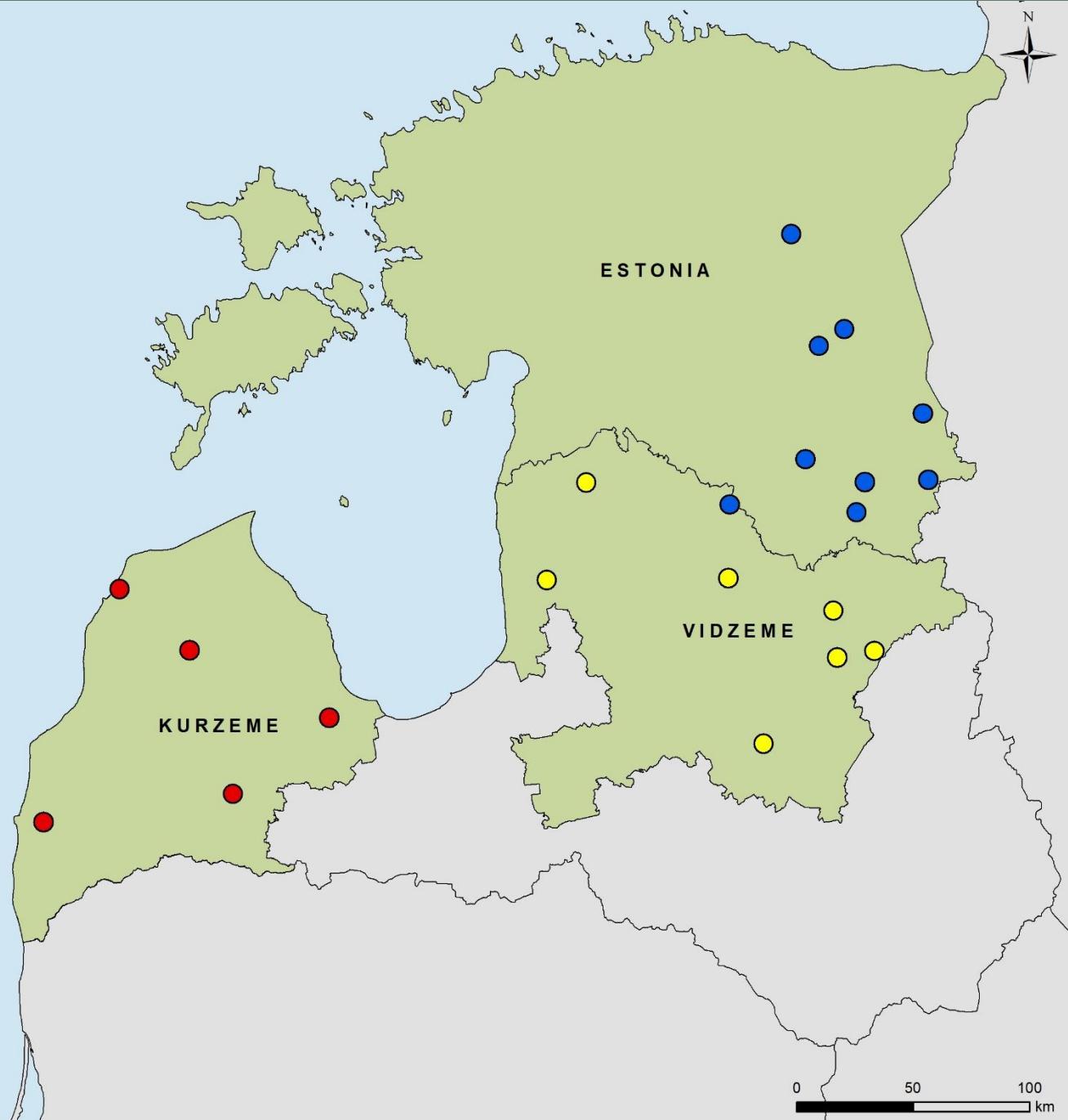
Estonia – Latvia

**EE-LV00043
Access Routes**

**Alise Lūse
Projekta vadītāja**



KURZEMES
PLĀNOŠANAS
REĢIONS



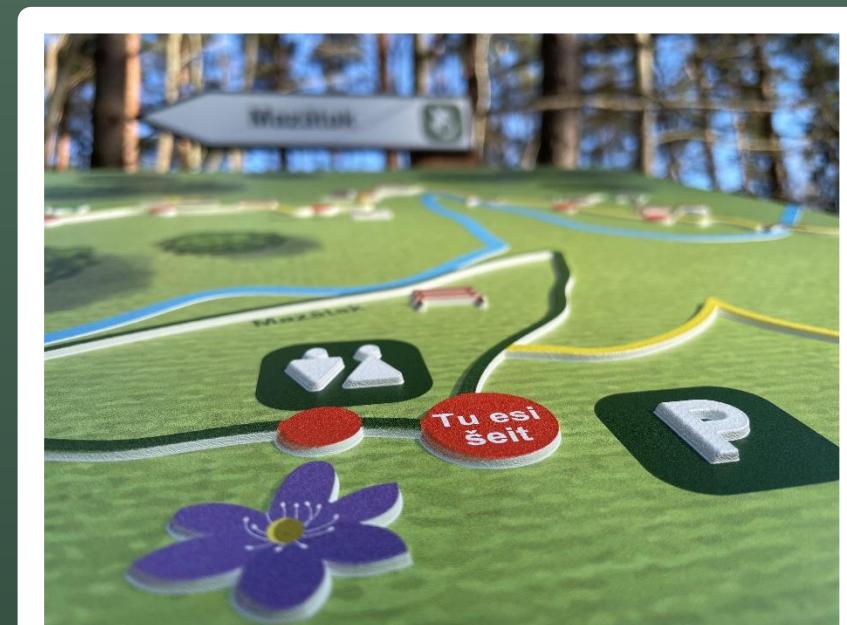
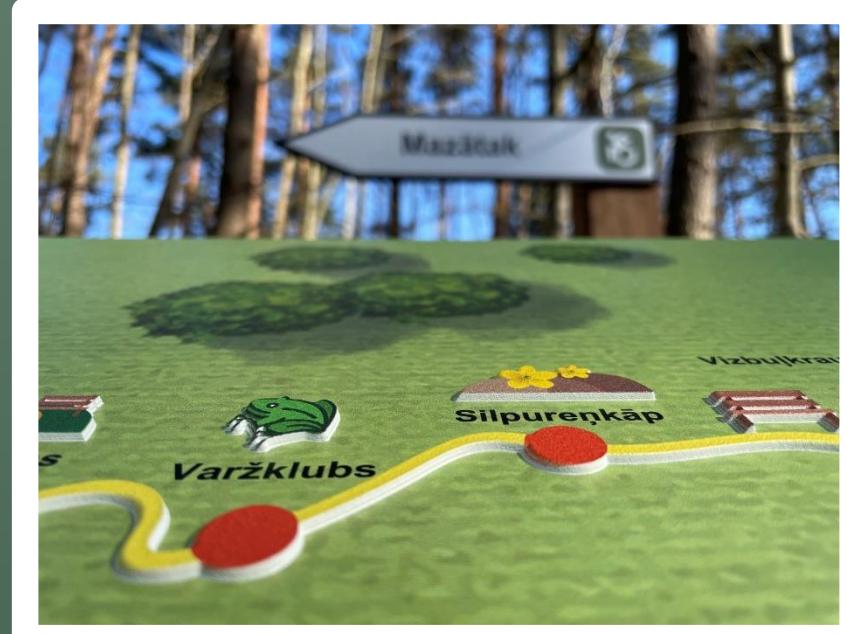
Plānotie taktilie risinājumi

- 1) 5 Kurzemē**
- 2) 7 Vidzemē**
- 3) 5 Tartu novadā**
- 4) 4 Voru novadā**

+ QR kodi ar audio
un piktogrammas



Taktilie info stendi





← Karumägi

Karumägi on kunstlikult tekinud mägi kõrgusega 54 m merepinnast, mis rajati 2010. aastal suusaraja ehituse käigus tekinud kändudest ja kividest.

Oma nime sai magi karujälgede töttu, mida ühel 2014. aasta talve-hommikul märkas varajane suusataja. Jälged olid suusarajal ning ületasid kunstmäge üle tipu. Neid karujälgi leiti muulagi rajal ja värskelt sadanud lumel oolid karujälged nii selged ning hästi jälgitavad, et töid kohale hulgaiselt teisigi uudistajaid. Ilmselt oli noorkaru teekonna määranud metssigade liikumine, kelle kannul karu Pikajalamäele sattus.

Teatavasti kasvab Pikajalamäe vallidepealsetel ja nõlvadel hulgaliiselt tammesid, mille törusid metssead maiustamas kävad. Kohati põõravad metssead ka metsaaupe pöhjalikult segi nagu kartulipöölu ning ega siis suusaradagi puutumata jää.

UK Karumägi hill

Karumägi is an artificial hill standing at 54 m above sea level, created from tree stumps and stones left over after the construction of a skiing trail in 2010.

The mountain got its name from the bear tracks that were found by an early skier on a winter morning in 2014. The tracks were on the ski trail and crossed over the top of the artificial mountain. These bear tracks were also found elsewhere on the trail and on freshly fallen snow; they were so clear and easy to follow that

they drew a number of other onlookers. Apparently, the journey of the young bear had been determined by the movement of wild bears, after whom the bear happened upon Pikajalamägi hill.

A large number of oaks grow on the slopes and ridge tops of Pikajalamägi hill, the acorns of which the wild boars feed on. In some places wild boars also thoroughly disturb the forest floor as if it was a potato field – even the ski trail is not left untouched.

Skaneeri QR-kood ja vaata videot. Video on ka vimeo kodulehel.
Scan a QR code and watch the video.



Pikajalamäe mänikud ja sürjametsad

Pikajalamäele on iseloomulikud mänikud ja surjametsad erikliinikud okas- ja lehtmetsed. Siin kasvab nii karboniaalikas põimseokle kui ka hõisipõle huumoriomikas mäuse soost. Mäe näku katab väidavalt mõor, alles kujunev mets, rõhutatud on märde ja kusse. 50 aastat tagasi said mägi suurematest puudest lepeid. Osaletti on sellel mets sekkunud, muid usangid metsadesega korrasutunud taan; jänesekapsas, portas ja mustas. Neemastele põhjamaadele mälestaja aladel aga unilise ja kõredist saanenud.

Metsa all kasvava tempestiku näitomina määratakse läbi esitakse väljas ja miskas, seostatud ka metsustuse teadusand. Nii kauet on vähem miks lopus, vedi rohkem on seda näitatakse ja kõige rohkem si otsa.

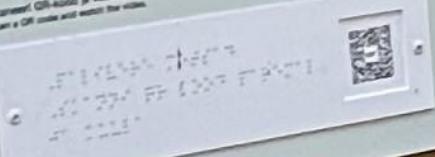
 The pine and boreal forests of Pikajalamägi hill

Pine and boreal forests or *Pinus sylvestris* and *Drimys* forests are characteristic of Pikkjalamägi hill. Plant communities suitable for them are dominated with aspale, hummocky areas grow here. The slopes of the hill are predominantly covered by a young emerging forest, associated with pines and spruces. The mountain was cleared of larger trees 50 years ago. The forest is partly self-grown and partly planted, the most striking of which are the spruces planted on the hillside. Dominating on the lower site

type, we can find plants adapted to rock soils, such as wood sorrel, longspur grass, hairy woodruff, in other areas with needle rock soils, heather and young pine.

The variety of the vegetation growing under the forest is determined primarily by light and moisture, but also by the characteristics of the soil. There is no vegetation at the top of the hill, a stone area on the rocks and the moss in the water hollows.

Skaalatu! QR-koodid ja vastavat vaideld. Võtke mõne ka väljapäeva.







Koka



Metāla



Betona, 3D tipa

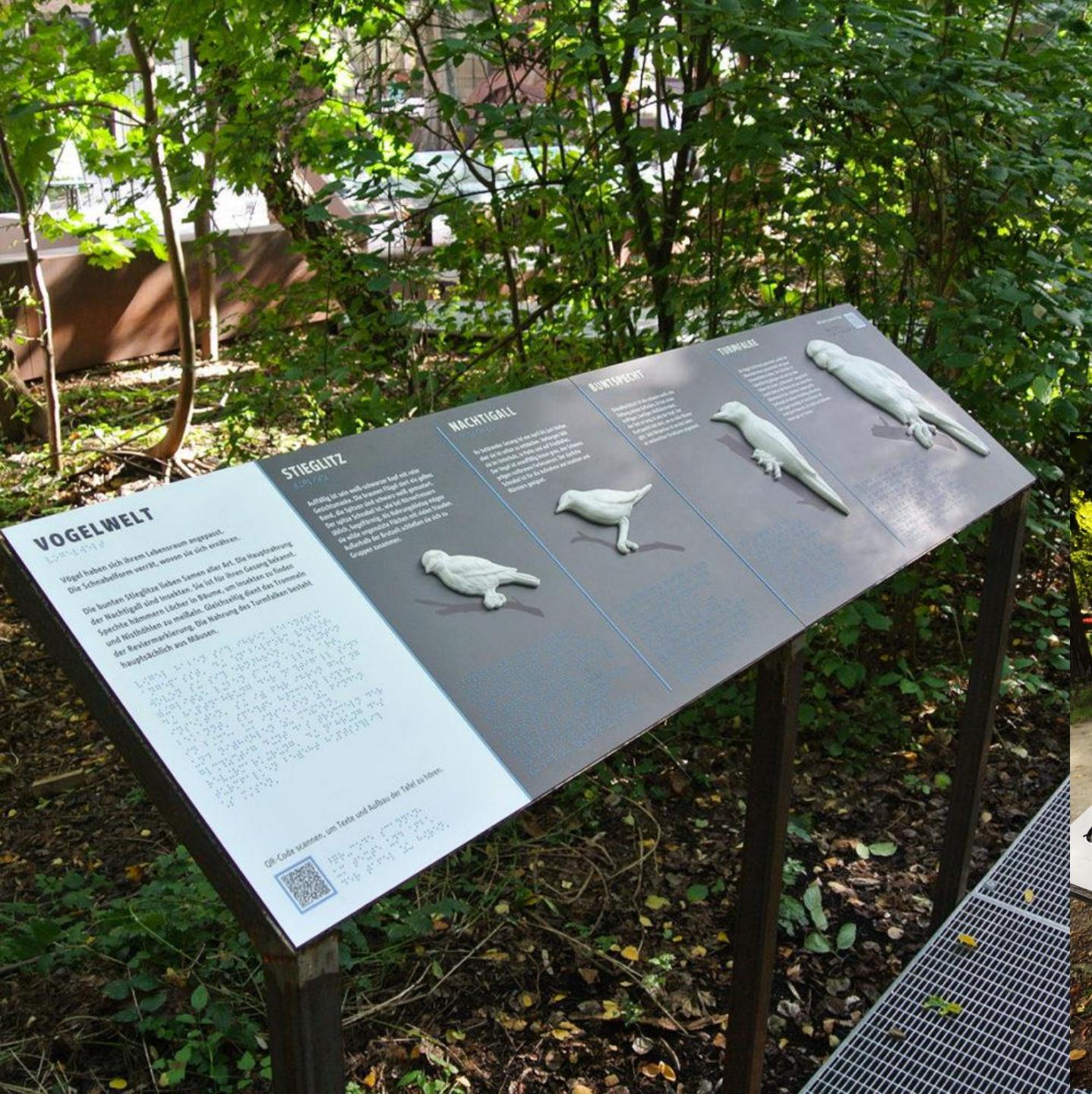


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Organiskā stikla



Citi paraugi





Can You Guess Which Is Older?

Fremont, 200 - 1200 C.E. These figures were created 870 to 1,700 years ago. Notice the long, upright bodies commonly used in Fremont rock art.

Native, Late 1700s C.E. Notice the distinct lines and curves of this much more recent Pueblo petroglyph from around 150 years ago.

Touch the Models
Can you feel differences between how Fremont and Pueblo people carved petroglyphs?

Is it a spaceman?
This may look like a visitor from outer space, but is it likely? What might be on his head?

Headdress Motif
On these canyon walls, Fremont people drew many figures with animal-like horns and antlers. Could these drawings be depicting ceremonies performed by people wearing headdresses like the Fremont Era artifact pictured here?

A single hollow horn split in two would result in lightweight feather weight.

Turning the animal through holes in the base of the horns likely attached them to a cap.

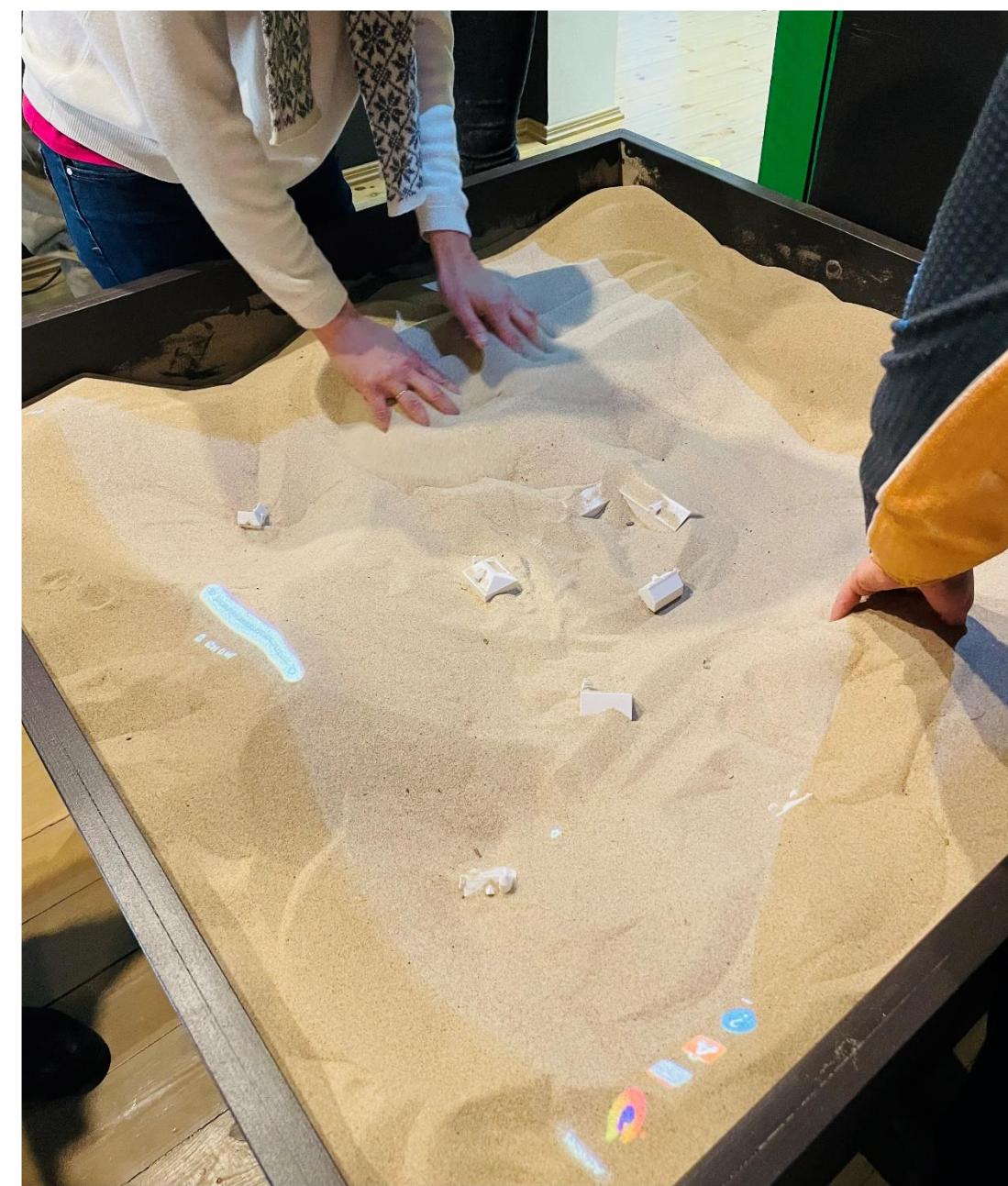
The headdress was often adorned with shell beads.

Partially reconstructed artifact. Photo courtesy of the Peabody Museum, VSM-Kaleidoscope Project, Univ. of

Are the animal-horned figures carved on the canyon walls connected to trade routes?

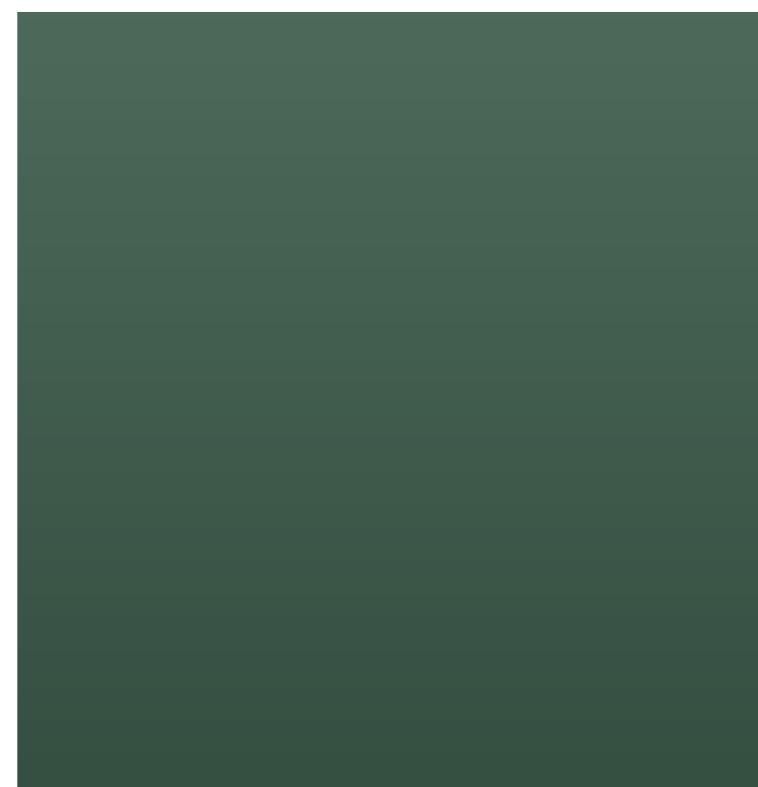
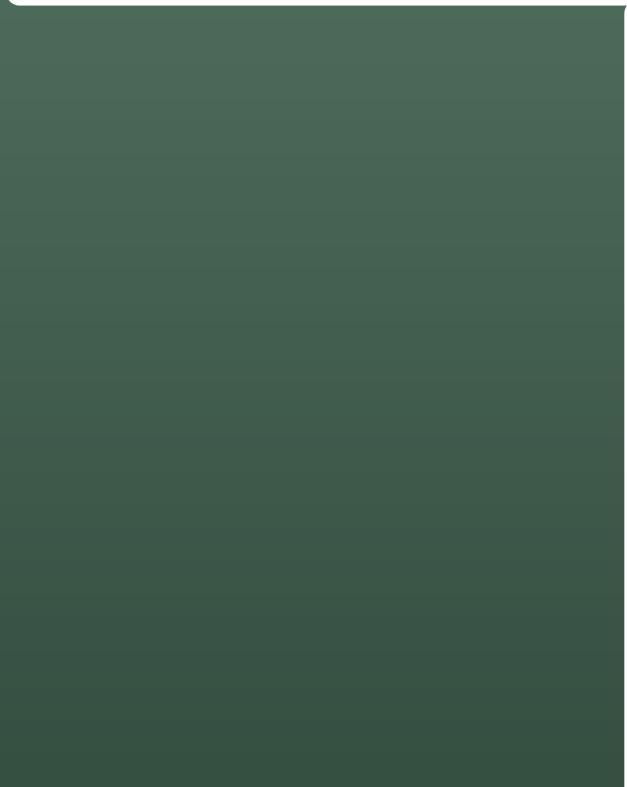
Fremont Indian State Park and Museum

An interpretive sign at the Fremont Indian State Park and Museum comparing Fremont and Native American rock art. It features images of petroglyphs and a reconstruction of a Fremont headdress. Text on the sign discusses the age of the art, the differences in carving style, and the possibility of trade routes connecting the two groups.











De Krijtberg in Amsterdam as a 2.5D textured relief





Raffael's Madonna of the Meadow





3D printing technique called Didu. The 3D-printing technique was developed by Estudios Durero, a design agency in Bilbao, Spain. The technique involves optimizing a photo of the image to represent its physical details, printing it with a specialized printer, and then treating it with a special 12-hour chemical process to give it volume.





PAC 200-2015 Apr 1945



Kurzeme

- 1) Mālkalns Tukumā - ZIEDI**
- 2) Cieceres taka Saldū – GLEZNAS**
- 3) Elkraga taka Usmā – MORICSALA, ZIVIS, binoklis**
- 4) Grobiņa – KURŠU VIKINGI arheol.k.**
- 5) Būšnieku ezers Ventspilī - PUTNI**



J.Rozentāls «No baznīcas» (Pēc dievkalpojuma), 1894

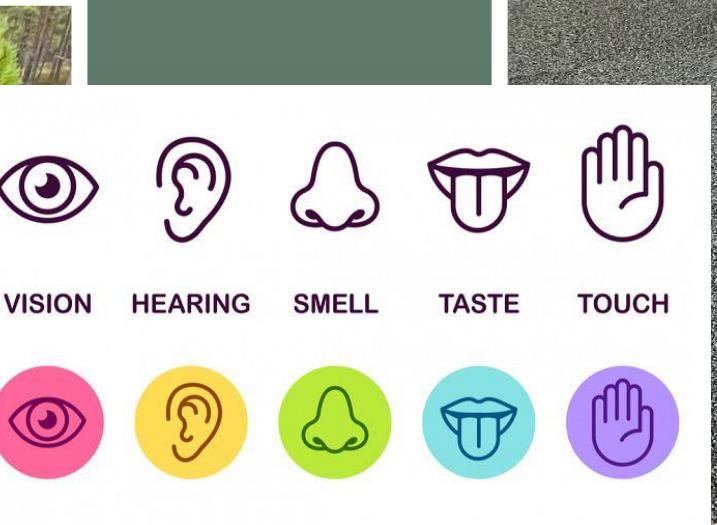
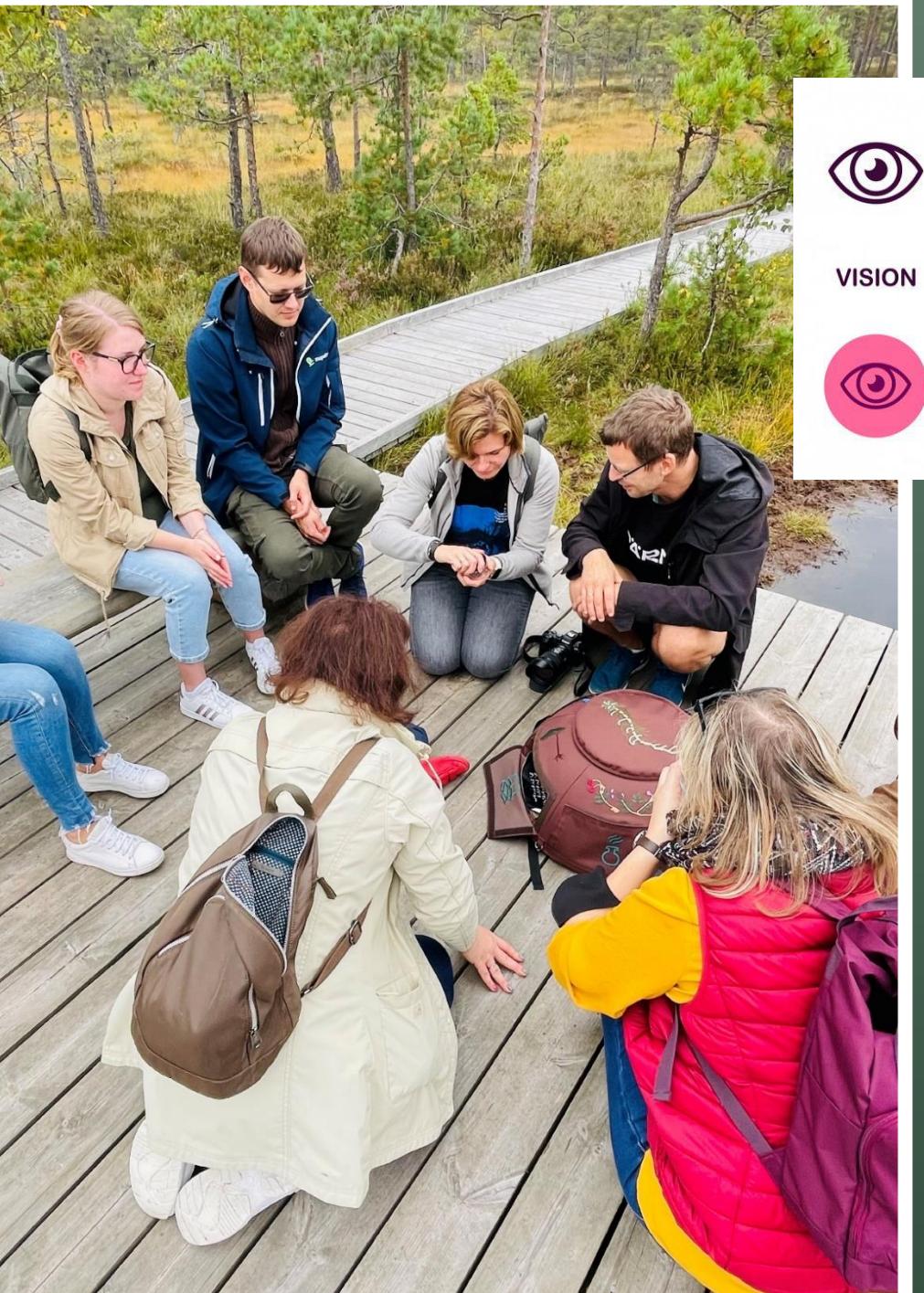
Norādes zīmes, audio, «cīlvēkiem ar invaliditāti draudzīgs»

Zaļš



Oranžs





Skaņas interpretācijas risinājumi

<https://www.facebook.com/nele.sober/videos/275574668603060>

Pieejamības vadlīnijas

mapeirons.eu

TŪRISMA INFRASTRUKTŪRAS, PRODUKTU UN PAKALPOJUMU PIELĀGOŠANA CILVĒKIEM AR ĪPAŠĀM VAJADZĪBĀM



4 TAKA

Kāpnes

Pakāpieniem jābūt ar vienādu augstumu un platumu, nav vēlams veidot grieztas, vītnuveida kāpnes. Projektiējot kāpnes, nepieciešams ievērot videjā soļa formulu - $b+2a$ ir jābūt aptuveni vienādam ar 650 mm, kur b - pakāpiena platums un a - pakāpiena augstums. Katram kāpņu laidam nepieciešams markēt pirmo un pēdējo pakāpienu ar kontrastējošu (tumšs uz gaiša) krāsu. Kāpņu margām jāseko kāpņu formai, un tām jāsakās 300 mm pirms un jābeidzas 300 mm pēc kāpņiem. Vietās, kur ir kāpnes, jānodrošina spilgtāks apgaismojums nekā pārējā teritorijā. Vēlais apgaismojums šādās vietās ir 75 luxi.

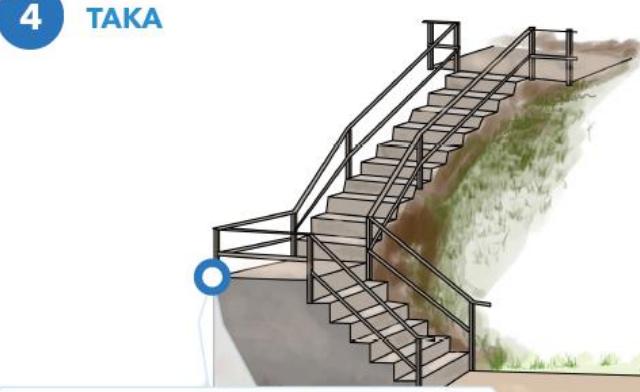


Taku krustošanās

Taku krustošanās vietā jāparedz manevrēšanas laukums ar diametru 1500 mm.

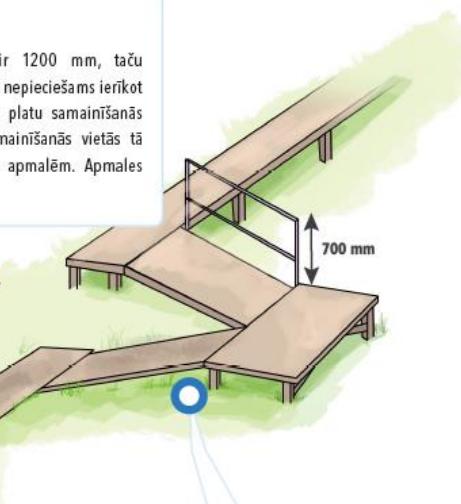
4

TAKA



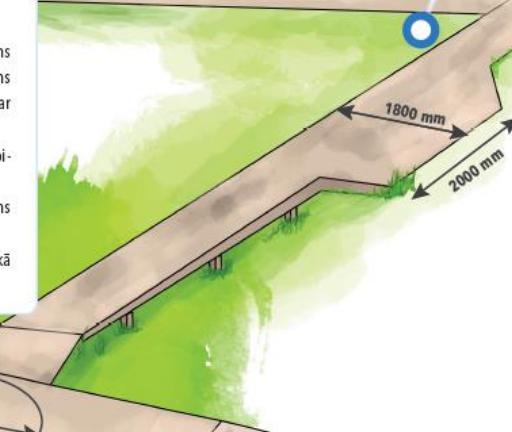
Samanīšanas vieta

Laipas minimālais platums ir 1200 mm, taču pārskatāmā attālumā (30-50 m) nepieciešams ierikot 2000 mm garu un 1800 mm platu samainīšanās vietu. Ja laipa ir pacelta, samainīšanās vietās tā jāapriko ar 50 mm augstām apmalem. Apmales vēlamas visā laipas garumā.



Panduss/ slīpne

Cilvēki, kas pārvietojas riteņkrēslā, pašu spēkiem var pārvārēt slīpumu, kas nav lielāks par 8 %. Drošs slīpums, kas pielaujams, ja ir asistenta atbalsts, ir 15 % jeb 1/7. Posmā, kur slīpums pārsniedz 8 % (1/12), vēlams uzstādīt mārgu vissmaz vienā pusē. Vienam no mārgas rokturiem jābūt 700 mm augstumā no celiņa seguma.



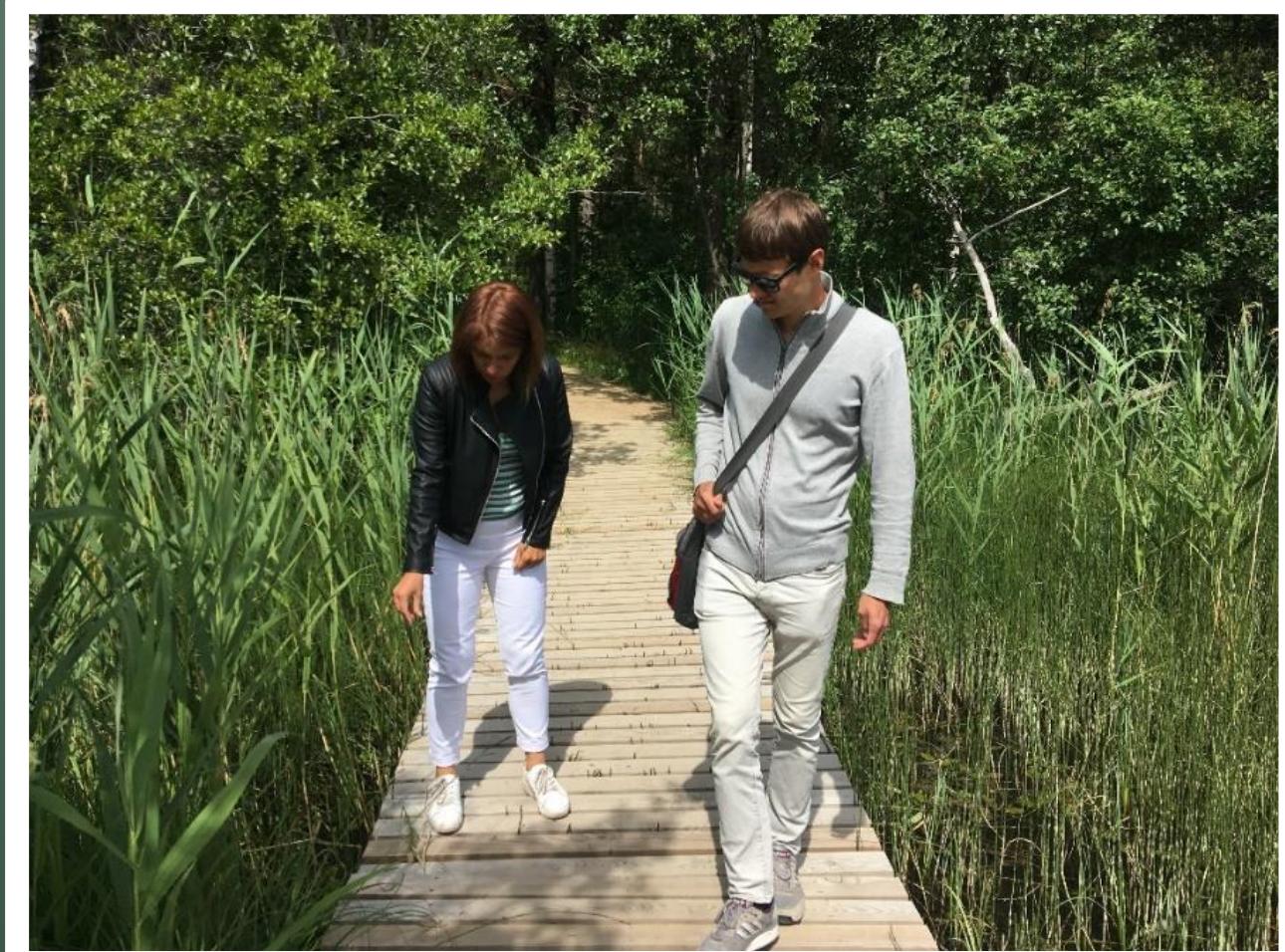
Celiņu segums

Celiņus iespējams veidot no dažadiem segumiem - koka, sablīvētas grants, plastmasas, asfalta vai betona bruļakmens. Segumam jābūt gludam un jebkuros laikapstākļos neslidēnam.

Izbūvējot takas no dēļu klāja, dēļi jānovieto šķērsvirzienā, un atstarpes starp tiem nedrīkst būt lielākas par 5 mm. Celiņu seguma apgaismojumam jābūt 50 luxi.



Sadarība



Apeirons



Paldies😊

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