

PARK IN NOVI KNEZEVAC - NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SERBIA

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Abstract: Park in Novi Knezevac was established in the nineteenth century, and it surrounds the manor of Marko Djurkovic - Servijski. During the nineteenth century and early twentieth century further developing of the garden was associated with construction of the manors of Tallián, Feilitzsch and Maldeghem families. Whole park together with the manors of former aristocratic families, two of which have the status of cultural monument, makes unique ambient. Park is located in the old nucleus of Novi Knezevac. West side of park reaches the Tisa river. In this paper landscape-architectural, dendrological, cultural, historical and other values of Park in Novi Knezevac - protected natural monument of garden architecture were analyzed. Analysis of dendroflora was carried out in 2008. As a result 1137

woody plants (238 coniferous and 899 deciduous) within 56 species and lower taxa was recorded. Dendrological parameters of 38 representative trees were measured as well as their decorative features and vitality. The aforementioned parameters are given in table.

Based on the analysis of the current state of the park, values, historical genesis and current needs, measures of the protection and promotion, preservation and renewal of the park were proposed.

Key words: Park in Novi Knezevac, natural monument of garden architecture, cultural monuments, dendroflora, analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Park in Novi Knezevac is located in Serbia, in Vojvodina, settlement of Novi Knezevac. It is located on the left bank of the Tisa river. In administrative terms Novi Knezevac is Center of North Banat District. The first act of protection of the Park in Novi Knezevac as a natural monument of garden architecture was de-

clared by the Municipality of Novi Knezevac on September 15, 1975 (Decision no. 633-2/75). Protected area covers 7.29 ha. Objects in the park are under state protection as cultural monuments. Manor Schulpe - Servijski was protected in 1952. Arthur Maldeghem's manor, built in 1910 was protected in 2001.

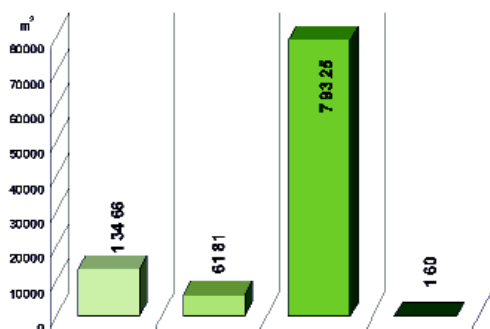


Picture 1. The manor Schulpe – Servijski (www.dvorci.info)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Archives material from different periods of historical genesis from archives, museums, documentation of Cultural Heritage Preservation Institute and the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina province, the current spatial plan, cadastre, old photographs, postcards, etc. has been investigated. The use of parcels in park is displayed. Field analysis were carried out in order to: make revision of boundaries of the park and its total area, prepare quantitative analysis of dendroflora as well a measuring of dendrological parameters of 38 representative trees. Height of trees, trunk volume (cm), crown diameter (m) of 38 representative trees were measured using a Vertex III altimeter to determine height, standard diameter for measuring the trunk volume at a height of 1.30 m, ribbon for the crown diameter. Using the visual method, the following parameters were established: a trunk and thick branches rottenness, broken branches in the crown, dry branches, dry tops, cut of thick branches, the vitality and decorativeness mark.

Land use in Park in Novi Knezevac



legend: 1- land under buildings, 2 - land adjacent to the buildings, 3 - public park, 4 - other

Dendroflora

The park features a variety of species and indigenous dendroflora, allochthonous species and exotics. Represented mainly deciduous. Wider area of Novi Knezevac settlements is located on the habitat community willow and poplar (*Saliceto-Populetum* s. l.), a community of oak (*Genisto-Quercetum roboris* Horv.) and forest *Fraxineto pannonicae-Quercetum roboris* [*pedunculiflorae?*] s. l., and salt marsh vegetation (Parabueski, Jankovic, 1978). Analysis of dendroflora was carried out in 2008. As a result 1137

woody plants (238 coniferous and 899 deciduous) within 56 species and lower taxa was recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Landscape-architectural and cultural-historical values

Park in Novi Knezevac the element of the cultural landscape located in the old nucleus of the settlement, border with the natural landscape of Tisa river on the west side. On the north side of the park is a building of the municipality and the church, the south street which comes to the bridge, while in the east park borders the residential block. Today's park is the environment of cultural property which makes the whole background. There are four manors in park in Novi Knezevac. Manor "Schulpe - Servijski" and Manor Maldegem are protected as cultural monuments.

Park greenery is covering 7.29 ha. Together with manors and paths park covers 9.32 ha. Park on the property of former noble families was created by combining elements of the landscape and classic style. The layout of paths in the northwestern part of park that today can only be seen on old postcards testified about original design. Today, communication is realised by straight paths which connects the functional parts of park.



Picture 2. Pedunculate Oak in Park in Novi Knezevac



Picture 2. Turkey Oak

pie.	species	tree height m	trunk volume cm	crow diameter m	trunk rottenness	thick branches rottenness	broken branches in the crown	dry branches	dry tops	cut of thick branches	vitality mark	decorativeness mark
1	<i>Quercus robur</i> L. – Pedunculate Oak	24,00	422	28,5	-	-	**	*	-	-	5	5
2	<i>Quercus robur</i> L. – Pedunculate Oak	23,10	324	27,15	-	-	-	*	-	+	5	5
3	<i>Quercus robur</i> L. – Pedunculate Oak	20,20	227	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
4	<i>Quercus cerris</i> L. – Turkey Oak	16,28	237	14,95	-	-	*	-	-	+	5	5
5	<i>Quercus robur</i> L. – Pedunculate Oak	20,45	334	13,6	-	*	**	**	*	++	3	2
6	<i>Abies cephalonica</i> Loud – Greek Fir	21,38	310	9	-	-	-	*	-	-	5	5
7	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L. – Ginkgo	21,42	220	14	-	-	**	*	-	-	5	5
8	<i>Corylus colurna</i> L. – Turkish Hazel	11,00	193	12,5	-	-	**	***	*	++	3	3
9	<i>Corylus colurna</i> L. – Turkish Hazel	13,00	190	13,95	-	-	**	**	-	-	4	4
10	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L. 'Inermis' – Common Honeylocust	23,50	291	17,15	-	-	**	-	-	+	4	5
11	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L. – Ginkgo	13,37	180	10,4	-	-	*	-	*	-	5	5
12	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> (L.) K. Koch. – Kentucky Coffeetree	13,64	154	16,9	-	-	*	*	-	-	4	4
13	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> (L.) K. Koch. – Kentucky Coffeetree	15,50	145	10,55	-	-	*	**	-	-	3	4
14	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Vahl. Narrow-leafed Ash	14,31	327	21	*	*	**	**	-	-	4	4
15	<i>Quercus petraea</i> Liebl. – Sessile Oak	14,50	190	11	-	-	*	*	-	-	4	4
16	<i>Quercus robur</i> L. 'Fastigiata' Pedunculate Oak	11,10	261	9	*	-	*	**	-	+	4	4
17	<i>Aesculus carnea</i> Hayne – Red Horsechestnut	11,00	125	9,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
18	<i>Corylus colurna</i> L. – Turkish Hazel	13,26	240	1,950	*	-	-	-	-	+	4	5
19	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L. – Eastern Redcedar	13,66	220	9,25	-	-	*	-	-	-	4	4

Dendrological parameters of 38 representative trees in Park in Novi Knezevac, 2008.

pie.	species	tree height m	trunk volume cm	crow diameter m	trunk rottenness	thick branches rottenness	broken branches in the crown	dry branches	dry tops	cut of thick branches	vitality mark	decorativeness mark
20	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	15,25	282	13	-	-	*	-	-	++	5	5
21	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	12,64	157	9,2	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	5
22	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	11,95	89	6,82	-	-	-	-	-	+	4	4
23	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	13,00	208	14,45	-	-	-	-	-	++	5	5
24	<i>Tilia grandifolia</i> Ehrh. - Bigleaf Linden	9,67	100	8,35	-	-	-	-	-	++	4	4
25	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	15,62	165	11,2	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	5
26	<i>Tilia grandifolia</i> Ehrh. - Bigleaf Linden	14,28	257	11,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
27	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	27,23	106	7,8	-	-	-	*	-	+	4	4
28	<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. - Littleleaf Linden	11,80	135	8,4	*	-	-	-	-	++	4	4
29	<i>Tilia grandifolia</i> Ehrh. - Bigleaf Linden	11,29	140	9,25	-	*	-	-	-	+	4	4
30	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	15,21	226	11,8	**	*	-	-	-	-	4	4
31	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	9,61	72	7,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
32	<i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf. - Silver Linden	21,40	257	12,4	-	-	-	-	-	+	5	5
33	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. - English Yew	11,48	300	15,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
34	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. - English Yew	10,64	116	15,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
35	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. - English Yew	10,92	266	15,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
36	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. - English Yew	10,64	257	11,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
37	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. - English Yew	8,96	162	13,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
38	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L. - English Yew	7,84	143	10,3	-	-	-	-	-	++	2	2

Dendrological parameters of 38 representative trees in Park in Novi Knezevac, 2008.

Manors

The oldest building in the park, Manor "Schulpe - Servijski", built (1793- 1804) by Marko Djurković - Servijski. Tallián and Feilitzsch families have built

two manors during the nineteenth century and family Maldeghem have built fourth manor during the early twentieth century.



Picture 4. The Maldeghem manor

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of the present conditions of the park, values, historical genesis and current needs, measures of the protection and promotion, preservation and renewal of the park were proposed. The park requires introduction of exotic plants and restoring of those species which have been planted earlier, and which are appropriate to microclimatic pedological conditions of site. By using these species of trees, shrub and flower culture, aesthetic value would significantly increase in various aspects, as well as the attractiveness of the park.

Reconstruction of the paths and architectural elements will also contribute to increasing the attractiveness of the area.

Compared with the original concept of the park, layout of trails, open space and area covered with trees and bushes are changed. There is necessity for making the renewal project involving carpet bedding restoration and revitalization of the rest area. Renewal project must not threaten the existing values. It is important to find the right measures, to preserve the existing valuable trees, especially 38 which are measured for this paper.

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