

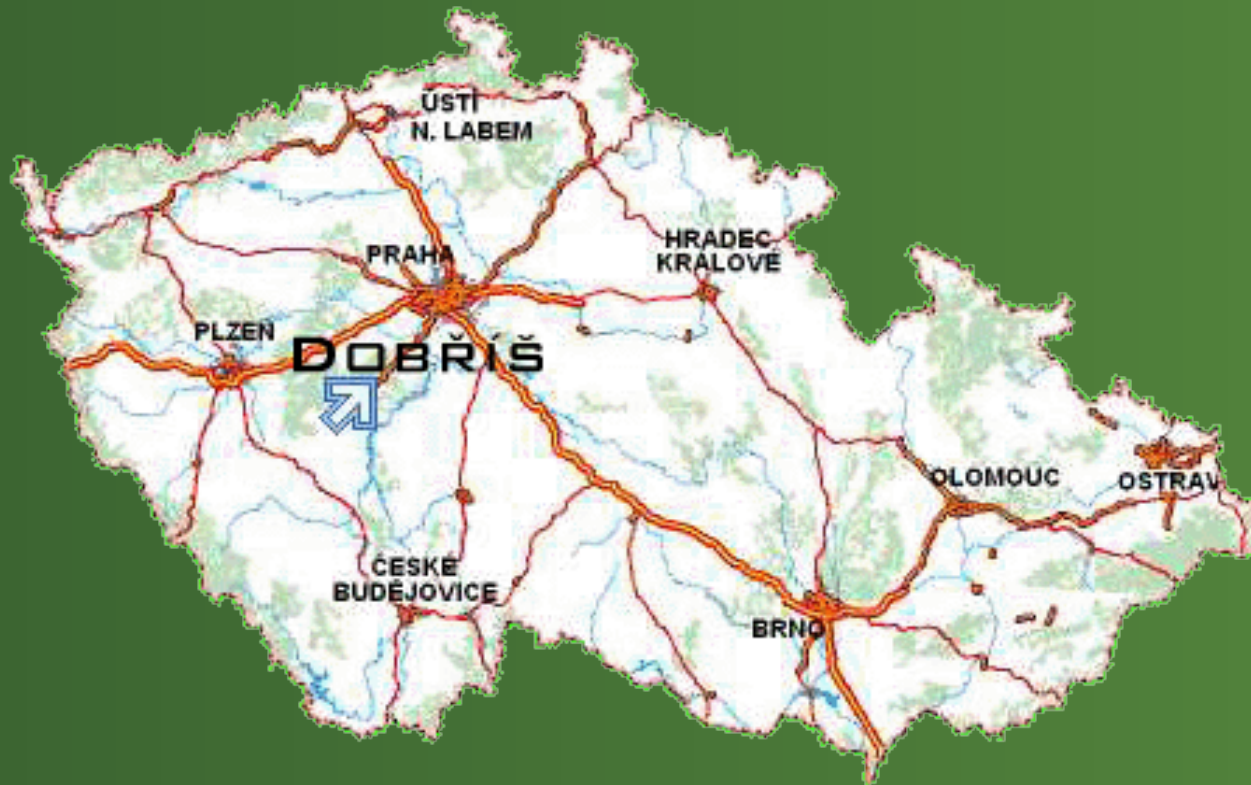
Animals and plants around ponds in Dobříš

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Where is Dobříš?



Protected territories

We have got here reservation since January 1989. It is called Hradec. It's large 45 ha.

Protected territories



Protected territories



Protected territories



Protected territories



Protected territories



Dobříš castle's park

Dobříš castle's park is also protected and has two parts, French garden and English park. French part is older than English and arose in 18th century. Spread of English park is 1 km². There are 80 kinds of trees and bushes, but only 26 kinds is typical of this place.

Dobříš castle's park



Dobříš castle's park



Plants

Different kinds of plants grow by rivers, streams and ponds. Plants in water don't have a thick stalk because they are raised by water. They have soft and thin leaves because they don't have to keep water like the leaves of plants in dry places.

Plants of ponds



1st zone

- Zone of deep water:
 - Plants which grow under the water
 - Plants which float
 - Deep – rooted plants

Nymphaea alba (Water lily)



It is a typical plant with big leaves. It has 10 – 20cm wide flowers. In the morning they come to flower and in the afternoon they close. This plant has rhizome.

Numphar lutea

It grows well even
in 4 – 5m deep
water.



Callitriche stagnalis



Leaves are narrow or round because of the power of water stream.

2nd zone

- Zone of shallow water:
 - The plants, which grow in this zone, are often high, with rhizome. Rhizome fixes all plant. New plants grow from rhizome.

3rd zone

- Coast zone:
 - There are many different plants in this zone. These plants have flowers with many colours. These plants often have wide leaves and thick roots.

Caltha palustris (Marsh marigold)



It rarely has yellow flowers in March and April. Many kinds of insect find on these flowers pollen.

Lycopus europaeus

It grows as high as
100cm.



Elodea canadensis



It expands very quickly. We can use it into aquarium. It can grow as long as 3m.

Alisma plantago – aquatica



It has white or light pink flowers. These flowers open in the afternoon and close early in the evening.

Iris pseudacorus (Iris)



It often grows in nature.

Butomus umbellatus



It winters in rhizome. New leaves grow from rhizome in spring.

Lythrum salicaria



It was sometimes used as a medicinal plant.

Hottonia palustris



It is adapted most to place where it grows.

Typha latifolia



This plant has dark brown heads. It grows as high as 2,5m.

Schoenoplectus lacustris



This plant loves moor land, but it is able to grow in 1m water. It can be 3m high.

Phragmites australis (Reed)



It has hard blades and so it stands in winter. It grows to record height 4m.

Filaginella uliginosa



It is a small plant. It can flower even in October.

Some about plant's growing

Many different kinds of plant grow from seeds. Seeds are made after pollinating.



Trees by ponds



Betula pendula (Birch)



It is deciduous tree which shed leaves. It can be 20m tall. The bark is white with grey and white stripes. Its twigs are very long and thick.

Salix alba (Willow)



It can develop to tree or bush. The bees pollinate flowers. The wind expands seeds. It can be 20m tall. Its young branches are very elastic. Its name is for white colour of the wrong side of leaves.

Populus tremula (Poplar)



It has male and female trees. Seeds are expanded by wind. It looks like tuft Cotton – wool. It can be 30m tall.

Alnus glutinosa (Alder)



It can be 25m tall. The fruits are small cones which don't shed. They have stayed on tree for long time after leaving seeds. We can use small cones like decoration.

Quercus robus (Oak)



The fruits are acorns. They have got long stems. It can be 50m tall. This tree can live for 1000 years.

Tilia cordata (Lime tree)



It can be 30m tall. The leaves have shape of the heart. The fruits are small and round nuts. They have 6mm and they are bare. This tree flowers in June and July. We can cook tea from flowers.

Acer negundo (Maple)



It can be 15m tall.
It came from North America. It flowers in April and May.
The seeds have wings.

In conclusion, I would like to tell you something about history. There were originally leafy trees in our region. Oaks and beeches grew here mainly. There was expansion of metallurgy in 17th century. The blast furnaces and ironworks were built. Iron and cast iron were made here. There was one ironworks in village called Stará Hut'. People weren't able to make coke back then. They used charcoal as fuel. Charcoal was made from oaks and beeches, and that's why original woods were fallen down. Beeches and oaks grow slowly, and since people have planted spruces in this area. Nowadays the most of woods are spruces. Oaks and beeches are in the nature reservation.

Animals of the ponds and vicinity



Ponds in Dobříš



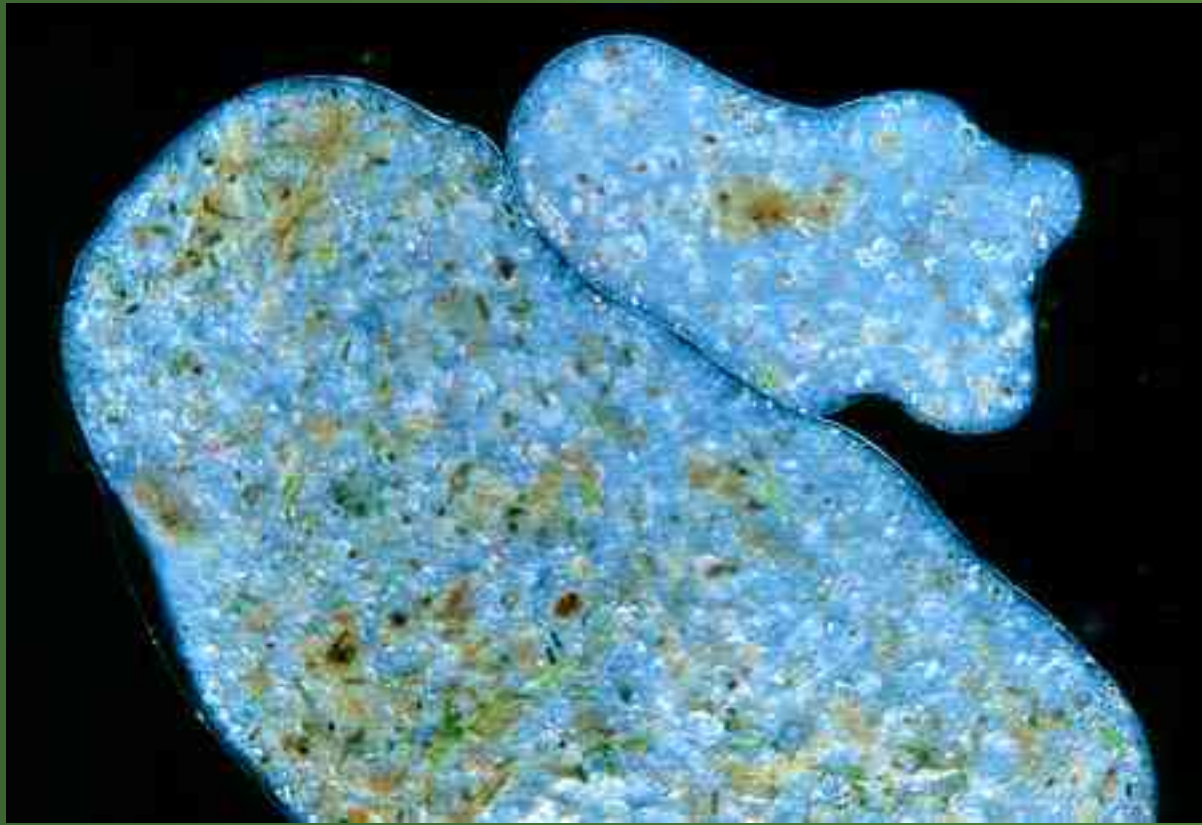
Protozoa

Paramecium



Protozoa

Amoeba



Earthworm



Molluscs

Planorbarius Corneus



Molluscs

Succinea Putris



Molluscs

Anodonta Cygnea



Arthropods

Astacus Astacus



Insects

Dragon Fly



Heteroptera

Hydrometra stagnorum



Heteroptera

Ranatra Linearis



Heteroptera

Notonecta Glauca



Heteroptera

Gerris Lacustris



Water Beetles

Dytiscus Marginalis



Fishes

Cyprinus Carpio



Fishes

Rutilus Rutilus



Fishes

Esox Lucius



Fishes

Tinca Tinca



Amphibia

Hyla Aroborea



Amphibia

Rana Esculenta



Amphibia

Salamandra Salamandra



Birds

Anas Platyrhynchos



Birds

Cygnus Olor



Water Mammals

Neomys Fodiens



Water Mammals

Micromys Minutus



Ondatra Zibethicus



In 1906 *Ondatra zibethicus* was bedded out to pond called Hut'ský in Dobříš. It was delivered from North America by owners of local castle.