

POVIJESNI RAZVOJ

Povijesni razvoj perivoja uz dvorac Opeka možemo pratiti od 18. stoljeća, kada Draškovići u Opeki grade dvorac za stanovanje. Prirodna šuma hrasta kitnjaka i pitomog kestena čiji je rub sezao sve do samog dvorca, te livada u ravnici, vjerojatno su bili prvi autohtoni krajobrazni parkovni prostor čija su jednostavnost i prirodna ljepota bili dovoljni kao dostojni okvir plemićkom dvorcu. Ime „Opeka“ vezano je uz ciglanu koja se nekada nalazila na ovom prostoru. Na prostoru gdje se nekoć vadila zemlja za izradu opeke napravljeno je umjetno jezero s otočićem koje se snabdjevalo vodom iz obližnjeg vodotoka.

Perivoj kakvog danas poznajemo podignut je sredinom 19. stoljeća kada vlasnik posjeda postaje grof Marko Bombelles, a dvorac se preuređuje u duhu historicizma. U to vrijeme Opeka dobiva oblik pravog pejzažnog perivoja i tada zapravo započinje plansko oblikovanje. Grof Marko Bombelles je sa svojih putovanja donosio različito i brojno drveće i grmlje, pretvarajući tako perivoj oko svog dvorca u pravi arboretum.



Arboretum Opeka početkom 20. stoljeća
Opeka in the beginning of the 20th century

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Historical development of the park and gardens surrounding Opeka Manor can be traced back to the 18th century, when the first manor house was built in Opeka by noble Draskovich family. The native forest of sessile oak and sweet chestnut which stretched all the way down to the manor, as well as the meadow below, were set out as probably the first indigenous landscaped park, the simplicity and natural beauty of which were fitting enough to frame the manor house. The manor got its name from an adjacent brickyard (opeka = brick) that used to operate on the manor grounds. On the spot where clay was once excavated, an artificial lake with a small island was later made, supplied by water from a nearby stream.

The park we know today was laid out in the middle of the 19th century, when Count Marko Bombelles became the owner of the estate and rebuilt the manor house in Historicist style. That was the time when Opeka got the form of a real landscaped park and when its planned shaping began. Count Marko Bombelles would bring a large assortment of trees and shrubs from his travels, transforming the park around the manor into a true arboretum.

SPOMENIČKA OBILJEŽJA

Perivoj uz dvorac Opeka je jedinstveni primjer parkovne arhitekture u Hrvatskoj, iznimne estetske vrijednosti i velike dendrološke raznolikosti. To je perivoj pejzažnih i romantičarskih obilježja, jedinstven po svojim oblikovnim elementima koje ostvaruje upotrebom brojnih biljnih vrsta najrazličitijih formi, varijeteta i kultivara. Iako nije osnovan s namjerom da bude arboretum već perivoj uz dvorac, zbog svoje bogate dendrološke zbirke stječe naziv Arboretum Opeka i danas je jedini kontinentalni arboretum u Hrvatskoj.

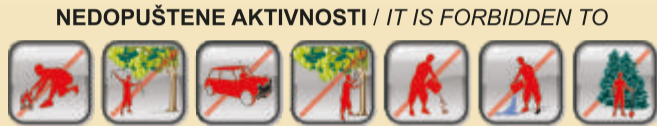
Perivoj je zbog izuzetnih umjetničkih, dendroloških, znanstvenih, odgojno-obrazovnih, kulturno-povijesnih i drugih vrijednosti zaštićen od 1947. godine Zakonom o zaštiti prirode i ubraja se među najvrijednije spomenike parkovne arhitekture u Hrvatskoj. Područje površine od 64 ha može se podijeliti na ravničarski dio u kojem se nalazi dvorac i izrazito parkovno oblikovani dio arboretuma, te brežuljkasti dio s očuvanom ili djelomično očuvanom šumskom vegetacijom oblikovanom kao park-šuma.



SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARBORETUM

The park and gardens surrounding Opeka Manor are a unique example of landscape architecture in Croatia because of its exceptional aesthetic value and great dendrological variety. This is a landscape park romantically featured, unique for its formative elements, which comprise numerous plant species of various forms, varieties and cultivars. Although the park wasn't originally designed as an arboretum but the park surrounding Opeka Manor, its rich dendrological collection earned it the name of Arboretum Opeka, and it is the only continental arboretum in Croatia.

Due to its outstanding artistic, dendrological, scientific, educational, cultural and historical value, the park has been protected by the Law on protection of nature since 1947, and it is among the most valuable monuments of park architecture in Croatia. The area of 64 ha can be divided into lower section comprising the manor house and the landscaped part of the arboretum, and into a hilly part with partially or completely preserved forest vegetation formed as a forest-park.



IZDAVAČ / AUTHOR

PRIRODA
VARAŽDINSKE ŽUPANIJE
JU za upravljanje zaštićenim dijelovima prirode
Kratka 1, 42 000 Varaždin,
tel. 385 42 300 640

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ARBORETUM OPEKA

SPOMENIK PARKOVNE ARHITEKTURE A MONUMENT OF PARK ARCHITECTURE



BOGATSTVO BILJNOG MATERIJALA

Zbog specifičnih mikroklimatskih i edafskih uvjeta, ovaj lokalitet je pogodan za dobar razvoj biljnog materijala. U povoljnim klimatskim uvjetima uspješno su uzgojene brojne egzotične vrste koje je grof Bombelles nabavljao iz raznih krajeva sjeverne hemisfere. Mnoge su se vrste očuvale i do danas, o čemu nam svjedoči inventarizacija dendrološkog materijala iz 2006. godine: utvrđeno je ukupno 2816 biljnih jedinki razvrstanih u 180 taksonomskih jedinica, 86 rodova i 44 porodice. Najveći broj evidentiranih rodova pripada porodici Rosaceae, dok najveći broj taksona dolazi iz porodice Pinaceae. Najzastupljenija vrsta je kavkaska jela *Abies nordmanniana* ((Steven) Spach).

Veliko bogatstvo egzota očituje se zastupljenošću kroz 84 taksonomske jedinice, dok je alohtonih taksona ukupno 38. Pojedini značajni primjerci (zbog svoje starosti, visokih estetskih svojstava, dimenzija ili rijetkosti) izdvojeni su na kartografskom prikazu.



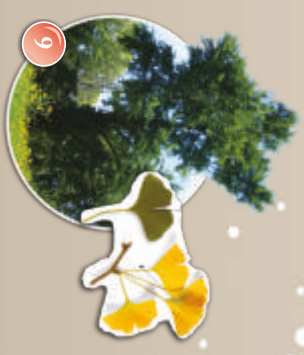
ABUNDANCE OF PLANTS

Due to its microclimatic and edaphic conditions, this locality is favourable for the growth of plants. In such natural conditions, numerous exotic species brought by Count Bombelles from all over northern hemisphere, have been successfully grown. Many of these have been preserved till this day, which was well proved by the 2006 inventory of dendrological material. It was established that there is total of 2,816 individual plants categorized into 180 taxonomical units, 86 genera and 44 families. The largest number of registered genera belongs to Rosaceae family, while the largest number of taxa comes from the Pinaceae family. The most prevalent species is Caucasian Fir *Abies nordmanniana* (Steven Spach).

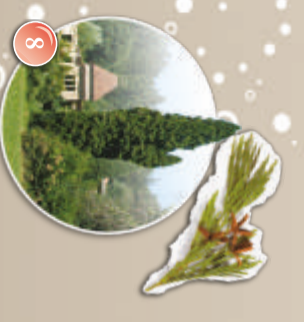
The abundance of exotic trees makes itself evident in 84 taxonomical units, while there are all together 38 introduced taxa. The specimens significant in terms of their age, aesthetic features, size or rarity are singled out on the map.

Arboretum Opoka

Spomenik parkovne arhitekture
a monument of park architecture



9
Dvolapi ginko / Maidenhair Tree
Ginkgo biloba L.



8
Kalifornijski libocedar / Incease Cedar
Calocedrus decurrens (Torrey) Florin



7
Koprvoilisna lipa / Lipa with nettle-like leaves
Tilia urticifolia



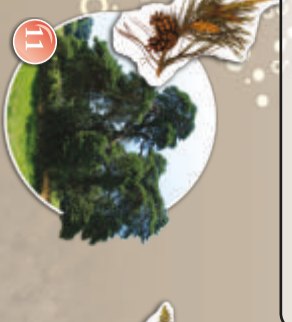
6
Soulangeova magnolia
Magnolia x soulangiana
Soulange-Bodin



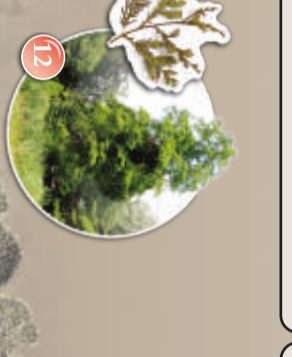
5
Golema sekvoja / Wellingtonia
Sequoiadendron giganteum
(Lindley) Buchholz



10
Sleč. plenišnik / Rhododendron
Rhododendron sp. L., *Azalea* sp. L.



11
Obični bor / Scots Pine
Pinus sylvestris L.



12
Močvarni taksodij / Swamp Cypress
Taxodium distichum (L.) Richard



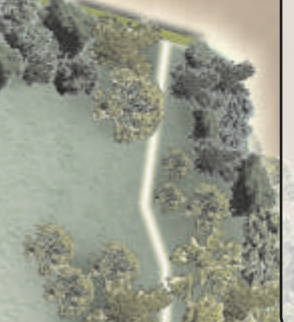
10
Japansko Judino drvo / Katsura Tree
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Siebold & Zuccarini



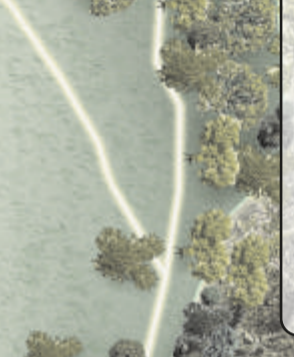
4
Američki tulipanovac / Tulip Tree
Liriodendron tulipifera L.



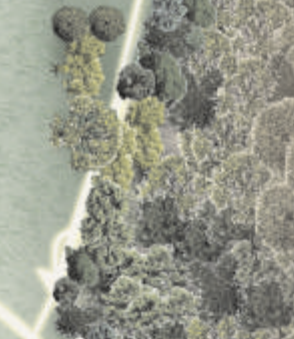
3
Kavkaska jela / Caucasian Fir
Abies nordmanniana (Steven)
Spach f. fastigiata



1
Obična američka duglazija / Douglas Fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirbel) Franco



2
Obična smreka 'Inversa' / Inversa Norway Spruce
Picea abies (L.) Karstien 'Inversa'



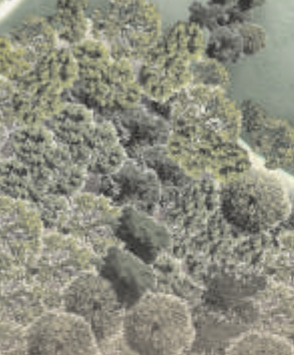
15
Golema tuja / Western Red Cedar
Thuja plicata Donn ex D. Don



16
Obična katalpa / Indian Bean Tree
Catalpa bignonioides Walter



17
Glataka hortenzija / Smooth Hydrangea
Hydrangea arborescens L.



13
Kavkaska smreka / Oriental Spruce
Picea orientalis (L.) Link



ULAZ
ENTRANCE

13
Kavkaska smreka / Oriental Spruce
Picea orientalis (L.) Link

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