



Grey Heron on the nest



Swan spotted

Other biotopes

Due to the convenient location and climate of Trnava it is possible to find many interesting species of plants also in other unused and abandoned areas, such as railway embankments, road edges, ruins and the like. Several species have exotic appearance.



Siberian crusader is interesting due to its color

There are 342 species of higher plants in the cadastral territory of the city, out of which 6 are listed in the list of endangered species of plants in Slovakia: Flowering Rush, Bladder Senna, Stipa Capillata, Pediculate Oak, Water Betony, and a genus of orchids - Hel-leborine.



Treefrog

There are 187 species of vertebrate animals living, of which 28 are major in Europe, and the birds are most numerous.



Long-eared owl - inconspicuous owl inhabiting the tree crown in the city



Praying mantis - inhabitant of dry grasslands



Kane wetland male with cubs

Maustached Warbler, Blynth's Reed-Warbler, Red-necked Grebe, and Great Bittern.

The ponds provide a permanent home also for other species of animals. For example, it is European Tree Frog from amphibians and a non-venomous Grass Snake from reptiles.



Grass Snake

NATURE TRNAVA



Kingfisher

Nature Trnava

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Location of Trnava

The city of Trnava is situated in the Podunajská nížina Lowlands on the Trnava plain at 146m a.s.l. The cadastral territory of the city has the area of 7,153 ha and stretches through the most fertile soil, i.e. black earth on loesses. This fact determines the economic activity and composition of flora and fauna in the wider surroundings..



Biotopes

The surroundings of Trnava were originally covered by oak and oak-hornbeam forests. At present the continuous forest stands in the cadastral territory of the city are rare, they cover only about 36.7 ha. Botanical sights include an original small forest in the location of Kamenný mlyn, which is the remainder of the original wet flooded forest. White Poplar, elm, maple, Common Ash, and Small-leaved Lime are the prevailing plants there. The small forest has been adjusted and serves as a park.



Forest in Kamenný mlyn

Urban Greenery

Public urban parks, which occupy the area of 30.1 ha, provide space for a short rest and relaxation. The most notable are the Bernolákov Park (Promenade), J. Král' Park (Station Park) and Park at Calvary. Species composition of plants in parks of Trnava is mostly represented by Great Maple, Common Ash, Horse Chestnut, Small-leaved Lime and Large-leaved Lime, Black Locust, Norway Spruce, Blue Spruce, Scots Pine, bred species of Hawthorn and Spirae plants. In past the city underwent through an extensive reconstruction of the Bernolákov Park and J. Král' Park aimed at treatment of trees and planting of new plants and bushes, reconstruction of footpaths, and building of modern playgrounds and waterside.



The Bernolákov Park

The Bernolákov Park was created in 1817 on the west side of the walls by filling of moats and planting of the alley. About 617 trees and shrubs are growing there of about 26 species. Their average age is 80-120 years. Several specimens of Ginkgo biloba known as the life fossil are interesting plants nearby the Bernoláková brána Gate.

The Janko Král' Park is the largest park in the city with the area of 8,900 m². It was founded in 19th century. Its vegetation consists of approximately 3,000 trees of 20 species, which belong to the oldest in the city.



Leafed linden tree in the park



Sequoia redwoods in the Botanical Garden

The Park at Calvary is of reverent nature. It is located in the territory of the original old cemetery from 1747. In addition to historical sites, monuments of eminent personalities and the Calvary of Trnava, which is built on the site of the first historic Calvary in Hungary, the park is interesting thanks to its two robust patulous lime trees. Their age is estimated to be 260 years, they are 15-20m tall, and their circumference is 500-555 cm.



In 1967 a botanical garden was founded in urban part of the Prednádražie, but only a small part with the area of 1 ha has been left.

There are several species of exotic plants, in particular Sierra Redwood, Himalayan Cedar, Amur cork tree, Trifoliolate Orange, and others. It is planned to make it available to the public after the restoration.

Ponds of Trnava

Despite the fact that water areas of the city represent only 0.7% of the area of the cadastral territory, the ponds, which belong to the most significant natural values of Trnava, were built in 1950 on the western edge of the city. The ponds of Trnava form a unique type of water and swamp biotope and to preserve it they have been declared protected areas. The territory with a protection zone covers the area of about 61 ha. The ponds of Trnava are interesting mainly from the ornithological point of view. More than 150 species of birds have been recognised here by now, of which 82 are nesting birds and 77 species use the ponds of Trnava as their stopover at migration. Here you can see many typical aquatic bird species: Mute Swan, Eurasian Coot, Grey Heron, Western Marsh Marbler, Great Reed Warbler. Even the very rare species were recognised here:



Ponds of Trnava