



GODINA UVRŠTENJA U NACIONALNU EKOLOŠKU MREŽU: 2007.
 NADMORSKA VISINA: oko 960 m

FLORA I GLJIVE: mahovi tresetari (*Sphagnum* spp.) i druge mahovine cretnih staništa, cretna suhoperka (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), kukuljičasti kačun (*Dactylorhiza incarnata*), europska planinčica (*Trollius europaeus*), gljive cretnih staništa

FAUNA: škanjac mišar (*Buteo buteo*), ridovka (*Vipera berus*), patuljasti cvrčci skakači (*Cicadellidae*), tulari (*Trichoptera*), pauci

VEGETACIJA: preostaci vegetacije nadignutog creta, vegetacija niskog creta, nekoliko tipova vegetacije travnjaka, vegetacija visokih zeleni

POSEBNE ZANIMLJIVOSTI: slikovite osamljene smreke na cretu, mrazišna smrekova šuma uokolo creta, izvor, ponor, odvodni kanali koji svjedoče o nekadašnjem pokušaju odvodnjavanja creta

Ako želite doživjeti djelič sjevernjačkih (borealnih) predjela tajgi i moguć izgled zaleda Riječkog zaljeva u pojedinim razdobljima nakon ledenog doba, zaustavite se na Trsteniku i zadubite se u ovaj pomalo mistični krajobraz. Ovdje će vas dočekati mrazišne smreke razasute po cretu u čiju se mekanu i vlažnu tresetnu podlogu stopala pri hodu lagano utiskuju, a u nastale udubine cijedi voda koju su tresetni ostaci odumrlih biljaka upili poput spužve. Slikovite smreke, rijetke vrste biljaka, gljiva, životinja i posebna cretna vegetacija dočaravaju nam još i danas izgled dijela gorskih krajobrazova u zaleđu Riječkog zaljeva kakvi su prevladavali u nekim razdobljima nakon ledenog doba. Odonda se izgled krajobrazova znatno promijenio, a cret Trstenik ostao je kao posljednje svjedočanstvo – vegetacijski i krajobrazni preostatak (relikt).



YEAR OF INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL NETWORK: 2007
 ALTITUDE: approximately 960 m

FLORA AND MUSHROOMS: peat moss (*Sphagnum* spp.) and other mosses typical of mires, hare's-tail cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), early marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza incarnata*), globe flower (*Trollius europaeus*), mushrooms typical of mires

FAUNA: common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), adder (*Vipera berus*), leafhoppers (*Cicadellidae*), caddisflies (*Trichoptera*), spiders

VEGETATION: remnants of raised bog vegetation, fen vegetation, several types of grassland vegetation, vegetation of tall herbs

SPECIAL FEATURES: picturesque solitary spruce trees on the mire, spruce forest in frost areas around the mire, water source, ponor, and drainage channels attesting to former attempts to drain the mire



Pogled na cret Trstenik iz zraka/ Aerial view of Trstenik mire

To experience some of the atmosphere of the northern (boreal) taigas and possibly see the hinterland areas of Rijeka Bay as they looked in the periods after the ice age, you should visit the Trstenik mire and become immersed in this somewhat mystical landscape. Here you will be welcomed by the sight of spruce trees growing on the areas of frost scattered over the mire.

When walking on its soft and moist peat soil, the imprints left by your feet will sometimes fill up quickly with water, which peat remnants of dead plants soak up like a sponge. Picturesque spruce trees, rare plants, mushrooms and animal species, and a special mire vegetation, still today evoke the appearance of some of the mountain landscapes in the hinterland of Rijeka Bay as prevailed in some periods after the ice age. Since then, the appearance of the landscape has changed significantly, but the Trstenik mire remains, a last witness to that age – a vegetation and landscape relict.

PREDLOŽENA KATEGORIJA ZAŠTITE:

posebni rezervat
 POVRŠINA CRETA: oko 12,5 ha
 POLOŽAJ: na području općine Klana

RECOMMENDED CATEGORY OF PROTECTION:

special reserve
 AREA OF THE MIRE: approximately 12.5 ha
 LOCATION: in the area of the Municipality of Klana

AKTIVNOSTI koje mogu imati negativne učinke na cret ACTIVITIES that can have a negative impact on the mire

1. Vožnja izvan prometnica (off-road) / Driving off-road 2. Pretjerano kretanje i zadržavanje na cretu / Excessive moving around and staying on the mire 3. Zadiranje u geološku i pedološku podlogu creta i okolice / Interfering with the geological and soil base of the mire and its surroundings 4. Mijenjanje vodnog režima koje nije u skladu s dobroti osobitih stanišnih prilika na cretu / Changing the water regime, which might negatively influence specific conditions in the mire habitat 5. Pošumljavanje / Afforestation 6. Branje biljaka / Gathering plants 7. Uznemiravanje životinja / Disturbing animals



JESTE LI ZNALI?

- Neki tipovi cretova u Hrvatskoj preostaci su vegetacije ranijih, hladnijih razdoblja Zemljine prošlosti.
- Cretom označavamo močvarno mjesto s obiljem mahovina na kojemu odumrli biljni ostaci stvaraju treset.
- Cretove dijelimo prema načinu dobivanja vode i otopljenih mineralnih hranjivih soli na nadignute (vodu i minerale dobivaju kišnicom), prijelazne, te ravne cretove (vodu i minerale dobivaju najvećim dijelom iz tla i geološke podloge).
- Prema rezultatima dosadašnjih istraživanja, smatra se da je središnji dio Trstenika ostatak nadignutog creta, jedini preostali u Hrvatskoj.
- Depresija gdje se danas razvija cret u jednom je razdoblju neposredno nakon ledenog doba vjerojatno bila jezero.
- U današnjem razvoju creta visoka trava beskoljenka (*Molinia caerulea*) ima negativnu ulogu jer zarasta cret i potiskuje rijetke cretne vrste te oblikuje izdignute busene po kojima je otežano kretanje.



Europska planinčica/ Globe flower (*Trollius europaeus*)



Detalj creta: izdignuti humci/ Detail of the mire: raised clumps of grass



DID YOU KNOW?

- Some types of mires in Croatia preserve remnants of vegetation from the Earth's earlier, colder geological periods.
- Mire is a type of wetland with plenty of mosses, on which dead plant material deposits peat.
- Depending on how they are fed with water and dissolved mineral salts, mires can be categorised as raised bogs (where water and minerals are derived from precipitation), transition mires, and fens (where water and minerals are derived predominantly from the soil and bedrock).
- The results of explorations conducted so far show that the middle part of Trstenik is the remnant of a raised bog, the only one left in Croatia.
- The depression in which this mire is developing today was probably a lake at some period immediately after the ice age.
- In today's development of the mire, the high purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) has a negative role because it overgrows the mire, suppresses the rare mire species, and creates raised clumps, making this area difficult to walk on.



Imajte na umu da učestalim kretanjem po cretu možete negativno utjecati na njegov živi svijet i prirodne procese na cretu. Čuvajte ovu prirodnu rijetkost, jedinstvenu u Hrvatskoj!

Please bear in mind that frequent visits to the mire can have a negative impact on its plant and animal life, as well as its natural processes. Please help protect this natural rarity, unique in Croatia!