



BRIJUNI
Nacionalni park
National Park

HR EN

Foto: Dalibor Andres, Vlado Bjelajac, [Renco Kosinožić], Dejan Mavrić, Janja Obal, Ivana Orlović Kranjc, Aleksandar Mezga, Goran Šafarek, Hinko Šolinc, Josip Tomišin, Tomaž Volaj, Marko Vrdoljak, Damir Zurub / *Design&Concept:* Organizacija, Pula



Flora



Brijune čini specifičnim i vrijednim upravo vegetacijska komponenta. Zauzimanjem nekada poljoprivrednih površina i krčenjem dijela šumskih površina te njihovim pretvaranjem u pejzažne parkove s prostranim otvorenim travnjacima stvoren je izuzetan krajolik jedinstven na hrvatskoj obali Jadrana. Brijunsko otoče se nalazi u sredozemnoj (mediteranskoj) fitogeografskoj regiji te zbog toga glavnina flornih elemenata na otočju Brijuni ima prava mediteranska obilježja. Na otočju obitavaju u značajnom broju neke vrste biljaka koje su uvrštene u skupinu posebno ugroženih vrsti u Hrvatskoj (primorska makovica, divlji krastavac, neke vrste trava.)

Šume crnike, u svom tipičnom sastavu, nalazimo na nekoliko mjeseta na Velikom i Malom Brijunu. Uz crniku najčešće se javljaju zelenika, planika, smrdljika, tršlja, lemprika, mirta i veliki vrijes. Tu šumu čine gotovo neprohodnom povijuše: tetivka, skrobut, sparozina, božje drvice i mediteranska divlja ruža. Autohtone šume crnike su ne samo pluća već i ukras Brijuna.

The Brijuni islands are specific and valuable due to their vegetation. This unique landscape on the Croatian side of the Adriatic Sea has been created as a consequence of partial forest clearance and transformation of former agricultural land into landscape parks with spacious and open meadows. The Brijuni Islands are situated in the Mediterranean phytogeographical region, which explains why the majority of floral elements in the archipelago are endowed with Mediterranean characteristics. The archipelago is home to a large number of plants classified as endangered in Croatia (yellow horned poppy, squirting cucumber, and some grass species).

Typical holm oak forests are found in several areas of the islands of Veliki and Mali Brijun. In addition to holm oak, the most frequent species are phillyrea, strawberry tree, terebinth, mastic tree, laurustinus, myrtle and tree heath. The forest is almost impenetrable due to numerous climbers such as sarsaparille, sweetscented virgin's bower, wild asparagus, honeysuckle and the Mediterranean wild rose. Indigenous holm oak forests are both the lungs and decoration of Brijuni.

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Grimizni kačun
Lady orchid
Orchis purpurea

Šuma hrasta crnike (*Quercus ilex*) s lovrom (*Laurus nobilis*)
Holm oak forest (*Quercus ilex*) with bay laurel (*Laurus nobilis*)



Smrdljika
Turpentine tree
Pistacia terebinthus



Mirta
Common Myrtle
Myrtus communis

ŠUMA I MAKIJA

Šume crnike s lovoram najzastupljenije su na istočnom dijelu Velikog Brijuna (brežuljci Kosir, Javornik, Saluga i Kaštel). Nigdje na hrvatskoj obali nema ovako cjelovitih prostora s mješovitim sastojinama crnike i lovora, što je jedna od bitnih zanimljivosti Brijuna.

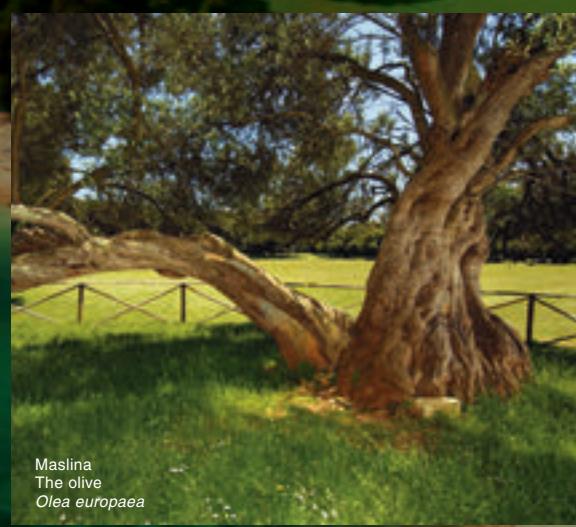
Makiju nalazimo na svim otocima. Najljepša makija, visoka do 8 m i gusta do neprozirnosti, očuvana je na poluotoku Penedi (V. Brijun). Na Vangi i Malom Brijunu najočuvanija je makija na ovom dijelu Mediterana.

FOREST AND MACCHIA

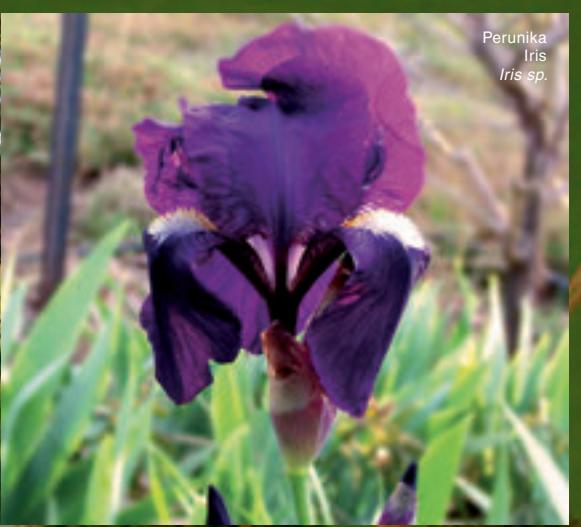
Holm oak forests with bay laurel are most frequent in the eastern part of the island of Veliki Brijun (on the Kosir, Javornik, Saluga and Kaštel hills). Nowhere on the Croatian coast can be found such compact areas with mixed stands of holm oak and bay laurel, and they are among the most important natural assets of Brijuni.

On the other hand, macchia may be seen on all islands of Brijuni archipelago. However, the most beautiful macchia, the one up to 8 metres tall and thick almost to the point of non-transparence, has been preserved on the peninsula of Peneda (Veliki Brijun). The best preserved macchia in this part of the Mediterranean may be seen on the islands of Vanga and Mali Brijun.

Uvala Verige
Verige Bay



Maslina
The olive
Olea europaea



Perunika
Iris
Iris sp.



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PEJZAŽNI PARKOVI I TRAVNJACI

Najzaslužniji za današnji izgled pejzaža su Paul Kupelwieser i Aloisije Zuffar koji su na Velikom Brijunu stvorili prvi stilski oblikovani mediteranski perivoj u tadašnjoj Europi. Ovdje su uklopljeni autohtoni florni elementi, ali i egzote koje gotovo kroz stoljeće obitavaju na Brijunskom arhipelagu. Neka od stabala crnike iz tog perioda danas su prvorazredni soliteri, a divljač je uvjetovala i vizualnu posebnost ovih stabala – do visine od oko 2 m nema grana (mladice i lišće obrsti divljač) – pa krošnja dobije izgled "kišobrana" kao da je vrtlarski oblikovana.

BRIJUNSKI MEDITERANSKI VRT

Brijunski vrt predstavlja svojevrsnu atrakciju flornih elemenata koja se proteže na gotovo dva hektara površine. Na posebno dizajniranim plohamama, danas udomljuje 169 vrsta različitih autohtonih biljaka i egzota koje su obilježene pločicama s QR kodovima za dodatne informacije o pojedinim vrstama.

STARA MASLINA

Stara maslina je podvrsta poludivljeg tipa buža (autohtona istarska sorta), na kojoj je '60.-tih godina prošloga stoljeća vršena analiza aktivnim ugljikom C14 kako bi se utvrdila njezina starost. Tada je ustanovljeno da je maslina stara oko 1600 godina.

LANDSCAPE PARKS AND MEADOWS

Credit for creating the present-day look of Veliki Brijun landscape goes to Paul Kupelwieser and Alois Zuffar, authors of the first planned and designed Mediterranean park of contemporary Europe. It features a well-integrated native flora and introduced species, inhabitants of the Brijuni archipelago for nearly a century. Particular holm oak trees dating to that period of time are now first-rate high-risers and deer have created the visual distinctiveness of these trees. In fact, there are no branches up to the height of 2 metres because shoots and foliage have been grazed clean by the animals and the trees thus got their specific umbrella-shaped crowns, as if trimmed by expert gardeners.

BRIJUNI MEDITERRANEAN GARDEN

The botanical garden of Brijuni is an attraction that extends to a surface area of almost two hectares. The specially designed surfaces are now home to 169 different native and introduced plant species labelled with QR codes for more detailed information on the particular species.

THE OLD OLIVE TREE

The old olive tree is a subspecies of a semi-wild indigenous Istrian olive cultivar "Buža". It was analysed back in the 1960s using carbon-14 dating to determine its age. It turned out that the old olive tree was about 1,600 years old.

Fauna



Crna poljarica (*Hierophis viridiflavus carbonarius*) i velika zelena žaba (*Pelophylax ridibundus*)
Black whip snake (*Hierophis viridiflavus carbonarius*) and marsh frog (*Pelophylax ridibundus*)

Fauna NP Brijuni je veoma raznolika i bogata kako brojnošću tako i vrstama. Brijunsko otoče omogućava svojom izuzetno specifičnom mikroklimom, život mnogobrojnim autohtonim (domaćim) i alohtonim (unešenim) životinjskim vrstama.

Ovo specifično i jedinstveno područje posjetitelju pruža priliku da se tijekom jedne kratke šetnje susretne s jelenom lopatarom, vjevericom, zecom ili nekom od ptica iz bogate brijunske ornitofaune, kao npr. dugokljunom čigrom, crvenogrlim pljenorom, ejom močvaricom ili sivom čapljom. Osim toga, prisutne su i egzotične vrste koje danas svjedoče o zanimljivoj brijunskoj povijesti. Još 1910. godine na Velikom Brijunu je osnovan Zoološki vrt, zamišljen i kao aklimatizacijska stanica za divlje životinje iz tropskog klimatskog pojasa, koje su slane europskim Zoološkim vrtovima.

Fauna brijunskega otočja intenzivno se istražuje i može se reći da su Brijuni omiljeno odredište ne samo za mnogobrojne posjetitelje, već i za razne znanstvenike kojima ovo područje omogućuje kvalitetno istraživanje mnogih životinjskih skupina.

The fauna of Brijuni National Park is very diverse and rich both in terms of numbers and species. The specific microclimate benefits numerous autochthonous (native) and allochthonous (introduced) animal species.

This specific and unique area offers visitors the opportunity of encountering deers, squirrels, rabbits or some representatives of Brijuni's rich ornithofauna, such as Sandwich Tern, Red-throated Loon, Western Marsh-harrier or Grey Heron, during just one short walk. In addition, exotic species that witness the interesting history of Brijuni are also present. Back in 1910 on Veliki Brijun island a ZOO was established, designed as an acclimatisation station for wild tropical animals, that were later sent to various European ZOOs.

The scientific research of Brijuni's fauna is extensive and it can be said that the islands are a popular destination not only for tourist visitors, but also for a variety of scientists for whom this area offers a great possibility of high-quality research of many animal groups.

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Brijunska divljac
Game of Brijuni



Crvena vjeverica
The red squirrel
Sciurus vulgaris

Europski zec
European hare
Lepus europaeus

Divljač (jeleni lopatari, jeleni aksisi i mufloni) je na Brijune une-sena početkom dvadesetog stoljeća, a danas je ukras brijunskih šuma, parkova i proplanaka kao i dio brijunskog identiteta i cje-lovitog posjetiteljskog doživljaja. Posebnom prizoru mira i skla-da u brijunskim parkovima doprinose i paunovi koji posjetitelje očaravaju širenjem repnog perja.

Zbog raznolikog biljnog svijeta svoj dom su ovdje pronašli broj-ni kukci. Vjerovatno najatraktivniji među njima su leptiri, ali u velikom broju su prisutne i ostale skupine, kao npr. kornjaši, cvrčci, vretenca i komarci. Komarci su važnu ulogu na ovom području odigrali krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća, kad je na otočju bila prisutna malarija. Od malarije i komaraca malari-čara tadašnje stanovništvo je spasio poznati bakteriolog Robert Koch. Danas su za održavanje ravnoteže brojnosti komaraca za-sluzni šišmiši. Istraživanja su pokazala da na području Parka živi čak 11 vrsta šišmiša!

Od herpetofaune, na Velikom Brijunu, te na pojedinim manjim otocima živi velika zelena žaba, barska kornjača i zmija crna po-ljarica. Na području Parka nema zmija otrovnica.

Game (fallow deer, axis deer, mouflon) was introduced to Brijuni at the beginning of the twentieth century. Nowadays, these animals decorate the Brijuni forests, parks and glades and constitute an im-portant part of the Brijuni identity and a complete visitor experi-ence. Peacocks, that fascinate visitors spreading tail feathers, con-tribute to the special scene of peace and harmony in Brijuni parks. Because of the diverse flora numerous insects found their home here. Probably the most attractive among them are butterflies, but nu-merous other groups are present, such as beetles, crickets, drag-onflies and mosquitoes. Mosquitoes played an important role in this area at the end of 19th and at the beginning of 20th century when malaria was present. Robert Koch, a famous bacteriologist, rescued inhabitants of that period from malaria and malaria mosquitoes. To-day bats are responsible for maintaining the equilibrium of mosqui-toes' abundance. Studies have shown that in the park can be found as many as 11 species of bats!

Herpetofauna representatives at Veliki Brijun, and on some smaller islands, are marsh frog, pond turtle and black whip snake. In the Park there are no poisonous snakes.

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Obična golupka
Hummingbird hawk-moth
Macroglossum stellatarum



Primorska gušterica
Italian Wall Lizard
Podarcis sicula



Autohtoni ptičji svijet razmjerno je dobro zastupljen zahvaljujući pojedinim manjim otocima koji pružaju idealne uvjete za gniježđenje galebova, cigre i morskog vranca. Brijunsko otoče jedno je od najvažnijih gnijezdilišta morskog vranca na sjevernom Jadranu.

Saline (Soline) su vlažno stanište s tri zamočvarena područja veličine 12 ha koje je ogradeno i djeluje kao zaštićeni ornitološki park. Brijuni su veoma važno sezonsko boravište sjevernih ptičjih populacija, a upravo je ovaj lokalitet omogućio dugotrajnije zadržavanje rijetkih zakonom zaštićenih vrsta. Dolazak velike bijele čaplje, crnih roda i bukavca nebogleda, ukazuje nam da je ovaj lokalitet značajan i za tako rijetke i ugrožene vrste koje ovdje pored mira nalaze i dovoljne količine hrane.

Bara, ostavljena kao svjedok nekada močvarnog područja, je u doba Kupelwiesera pretvorena u jezero s plamencima. U Titovo doba ogradena je, unešene su kornjače, zlatne ribice te gambuzije, koje je zbog svoje učinkovitosti u konzumirajući ličinki komaraca malaričara i drugih insekata, a radi sprečavanja pojave malarije, čovjek prenosio u razna vlažna staništa diljem svijeta.

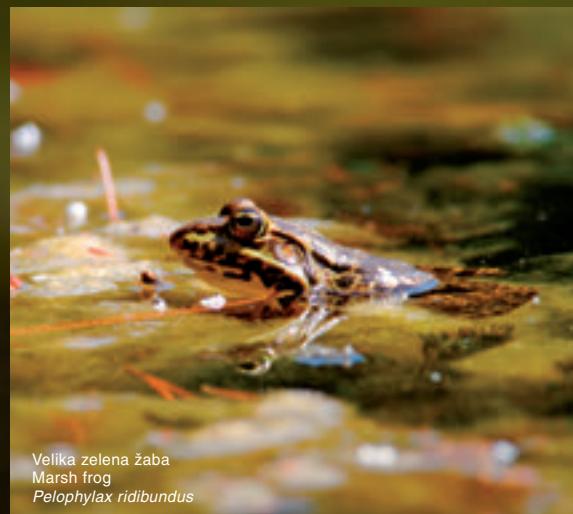
Indigenous bird species are relatively well represented due to optimal nesting conditions available on the smaller islands for the seagull, the tern and the European Shag. The Brijuni Islands are among the most important Northern Adriatic nesting areas for the European Shag.

Saline (Soline) is a humid habitat with three swamp areas covering the surface of 12 hectares which is a fenced off and protected ornithological park. Brijuni National Park is a very important seasonal residence for northern bird populations insofar as this particular site enables a longer stay of rare species protected by the law. The arrival of the Great White Heron, the Black Stork and the Eurasian Bittern proves the significance of the site for such rare and endangered species as it provides them with a protected environment and sufficient quantities of food.

The swamp, a witness of a former wetland area, was transformed into a lake with flamingos during Kupelwieser's time. It was fenced off in Tito's time, which was followed by the introduction of turtles, goldfish and *Gambusia affinis* (mosquito fish) whose consumption of the malaria mosquito larvae and the larvae of other insects efficiently fought the spread of malaria and was consequently used in various humid habitats worldwide.

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Pupavac
Hoopoe
Upupa epops



Mlakuša
Common Moorhen
Gallinula chloropus



Barska kornjača
European pond turtle
Emys orbicularis



Indijski slon
Asian elephant
Elephas maximus



Na sjevernom djelu Velikog Brijuna, u velikom ograđenom prostoru formiran je 1978. god. "Safari park" čiji su stanovnici bili egzotični biljojedi, uglavnom pokloni J.B.Titu. Od egzota se trenutno mogu vidjeti zebre, ljama, indijska goveda, indijska slonica Lanka, kamerunska koza, Šetlandski ponи, a u dijelu etno parka su domaće životinje kao npr. istarsko govedo-boškarin, istarski magarac, istarske ovce i koze te ostale autohtone vrste.

U dijelu kojeg nazivamo "Fazanerija" se više ne uzgajaju fazani, već se tamo mogu vidjeti zagorski purani, biserka, zebe, ara, a tu je i zimska rezidencija kakadua Kokija kada on mora biti u grijanom prostoru.

Back in 1978, a large and fenced off area in the northern part of Veliki Brijun was turned into a Safari Park, home to exotic herbivores, mainly gifts to Josip Broz Tito. Current exotic residents of the park include zebras, llamas, Indian oxen, Indian elephant Lanka, Cameroon dwarf goat, and Shetland ponies, while another part of the park, called Ethno park, hosts domestic animals such as Istrian ox-*boškarin*, Istrian donkeys, Istrian sheep, goats and other indigenous species.

The area called "Pheasant farm" is no longer used for pheasant breeding. Today, it houses Zagorje turkeys, Croatian hens, finches and the scarlet macaw. It is also the winter residence of cockatoo Koki in the period when he has to stay in a heated space.



Podmorje The Underwater World

Klobučić
Acetabularia
Acetabularia acetabulum

Od ukupne površine Nacionalnog parka morski prostor zauzima gotovo 80%!

Fauna riba je ono po čemu je brijunsко podmorje izuzetno i različito od svih ostalih dijelova sjevernog Jadrana. Među ribama najčešće se nalaze: fratri, šarazi, ugori, orade, zubaci, škrpine, salpe, te kavale.

Dublja i mračnija staništa nastanjena su predkoraligenskim i koraligeniskim zajednicama. Osnovu ovih zajednica čine zelene i crvene alge uz brojne spužve, mnogočetinaše, plăštenjake, mahovnjake i druge. Te zajednice su najbolje razvijene u procjepima i rijetkim spiljama. Od skupine koralja najčešće se susreću dvije vrste kamenih koralja, žuta čaška i busenasti koralj.

Sea surface makes up as much as 80% of the overall surface of the National Park!

Fish diversity makes the Brijuni submarine world unique and different from any other part of the Northern Adriatic. The most numerous fish species are common two-banded sea bream, white sea bream, European conger, gilt-head sea bream, common dentex, red scorpionfish, salema and brown meagre.

Deeper and darker habitats are inhabited by pre-coraligenic and coraligenic communities primarily made up of green and red algae, numerous sponges, polychaetes, tunicates, the bryozoans and others. These communities are best developed in fissures and rare caves. The most frequent coral species are sunset cup coral (*Leptopsammia pruvoti*) and pillow coral (*Cladocora caespitosa*).

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Najveća dubina, 50 metara izmjerena je južno od rta Peneda. Na ovakvom dnu najviše obitavaju ježinci, zmijače i zvjezdicači. Od zakonom zaštićenih vrsta u akvatoriju parka česti su školjkaši periska (*Pimna nobilis*) i prstac (*Litophaga litophaga*), te spužve mekana rogljača (*Axinella cannabina*) i morska naranča (*Tethya aurantium*). U podmorju Brijuna postoji i nekoliko endemičnih jadranskih vrsta; najpoznatije su smeđa alga jadranski bračić i mješčićnica jadranski ciganin.

U brijunskom podmorju nalazimo i zajednicu naselja morske cvjetnice posidonije (*Posidonia oceanica*), popularno nazvane "morska trava". Posidonija je endem Sredozemnog mora, a njene livade se smatraju najznačajnijom zajednicom priobalnog dijela. Osim što predstavljaju stanište mnogim morskim organizmima, važne su i u proizvodnji kisika - nazivaju se "pluća mora".

The greatest depth of 50 metres has been measured south of Cape Peneda. The sea bottom is mostly inhabited by sea urchins, brittle stars and starfish. The most common species that can be found in Brijuni aquatorium and that are also protected by law are the bivalves noble pen shell (*Pimna nobilis*) and date shell (*Litophaga litophaga*), the marine sponge *Axinella cannabina* and the golf ball sponge *Tethya aurantium*. The Brijuni submarine world also features several endemic Adriatic species such as the brown algae *Fucus virsoides* and *Polycitor adriaticus*, a species of ascidian.

Brijuni National Park is also home to the community of flowering marine plants *Posidonia oceanica*, commonly known as Mediterranean tapeweed. Posidonia is endemic to the Mediterranean Sea, and its meadows are considered the most significant community of the coastal area. Apart from providing a habitat to numerous sea creatures, they are also important in oxygen production - in fact, they are called "sea lungs".

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Trija od kamena
Striped red mullet
Mullus surmuletus

Pjegavi ježinac (*Sphaerechinus granularis*) i rak samac (*Paguroidea*)
Purple sea urchin (*Sphaerechinus granularis*) and the hermit crab (*Paguroidea*)



Pjevčić oštronosič
Black-faced blenny
Tripterygion tripteronotum



Neptunova čipka
Bryozoan
Retepora beaniana



Crni ježinac
Black Sea Urchin
Arbacia lixula



NP Brijuni je, u suradnji s Centrom za oporavak morskih kornjača "Aquarium" Pula, aktivno uključen u rehabilitaciju ozlijedenih morskih kornjača, koje su ujedno i zakonom zaštićene životinje. Zahvaljujući toj suradnji, nakon oporavka u Centru i boravku u našem bazenu, dosad se već nekoliko kornjača uspješno vratilo u svoje prirodno stanište.

In collaboration with the Sea Turtle Rescue Centre "Aquarium Pula", Brijuni National Park actively takes part in the rehabilitation of injured sea turtles which are also protected species. It is owing to this collaboration that several turtles successfully returned to their natural habitat after their recovery at the Centre and their stay at our pool.

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Glavata želva
Loggerhead sea turtle
Caretta caretta



Plemenita periska (*Pinna nobilis*) u posidoniji (*Posidonia oceanica*)
Noble pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*) in posidonia (*Posidonia oceanica*)



Dobri dupin
Bottlenose dolphin
Tursiops truncatus



Ušata
The saddled seabream
Oblada melanura



Osim Posidonije, u brijunskom akvatoriju nalazimo i ostale tri vrste morskih cvjetnica koje naseljavaju Jadran, a to su morska svilina (*Zostera marina*), patuljasta svilina (*Zostera noltii*) i najčešća - čvorasta morska resa (*Cymodocea nodosa*).

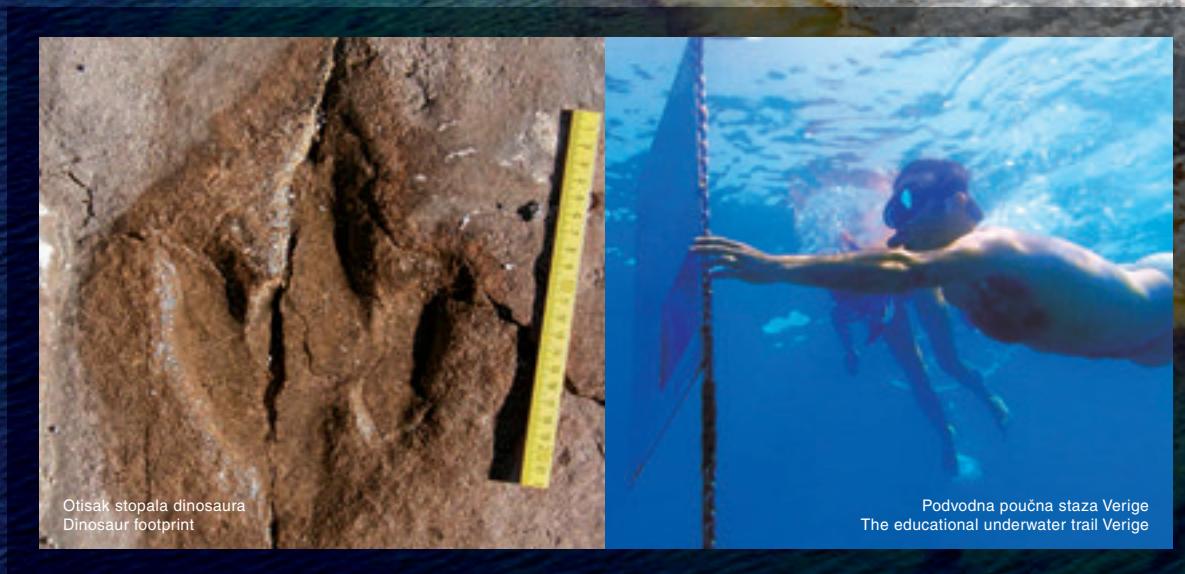
Brijunski akvatorij značajan je kao mrijestilište riba. Važno područje mrijesta nalazi se u uvali Javorika.

Od zaštićenih vrsta morskih kralješnjaka u brijunskom akvatoriju često vidamo morske kornjače (najčešća vrsta je glavata želva) i dupine (najčešća vrsta je dobri dupin).

In addition to *Posidonia oceanica*, the Brijuni waters are also home to three other Adriatic marine flowering plants, namely common eelgrass (*Zostera marina*), dwarf eelgrass (*Zostera noltii*) and the most frequent-little Neptune grass (*Cymodocea nodosa*).

The Brijuni waters are a significant spawning area. Javorika Bay is a particularly important spawning location.

When it comes to protected sea vertebrates, in the Brijuni aquatorium can be found numerous sea turtles (the loggerhead sea turtle) and dolphins (the most common species being the bottlenose dolphin).



POUČNA STAZA ZELENIKOVAC

Poučna pješačka staza Zelenikovac spoj je jedinstvene isprepletenosti prirodne i kulturne baštine otoka: 25 info-ploča vodi posjetitelje ugodnom stazom i stjenovitim obalama te ih informira o raznovrsnim kulturno-povijesnim zanimljivostima (vapnenicama, srednjovjekovnoj pomorskoj bitci i otocima Sv.Jerolimu i Kozadi u Fažanskom kanalu te starom toponomu na poluotoku), o geološko-paleontološkim fenomenima (otiscima stopala dinosaure, fosilima puža nerinea, valnim brazdama i koštanom brećom). U laganoj šetnji turisti upoznaju i biljke sastavnice sjenovite makije kao i ptice koje tu obitavaju.

PODVODNA POUČNA STAZA

Podvodna poučna staza u uvali Verige predstavlja jedinstveni doživljaj prirodnih i arheoloških vrijednosti iznimno bogatog i sačuvanog podmorja Nacionalog parka Brijuni. Prezentirani su iznimno vrijedni sadržaji poput poznatog hidroarheološkog lokaliteta – dijela antičkog kompleksa raskošne rimske vile iz 1.st. koji se zbog podizanja razine mora nalazi pod vodom. Mogu se vidjeti i brojne populacije riba, trpova, ježinaca, algi, morskih spužvi, rakova i školjkaša, od kojih posebno ističemo plemenitu perisku, rijetku i strogo zaštićenu mediteransku endemsку vrstu.

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THE ZELENIKOVAC EDUCATIONAL TRAIL

The Educational trail Zelenikovac is a unique blend of natural and cultural heritage of the island. In fact, 25 information panels guide the visitors through their pleasant walk on a path in the forest and by the rocky coast informing them about various interesting facts pertaining to local culture and history (limekilns, a medieval sea battle, the islands in the Fažana channel and the old toponym of the peninsula) as well as about geological and paleontological phenomena (dinosaur footprints, fossilised shells of the nerinea gastropod, and a series of ripple marks and bone breccia). While taking a relaxed walk, tourists may learn about the plants making up the tree-shaded macchia and the birds inhabiting the area.

THE EDUCATIONAL UNDERWATER TRAIL

The Educational underwater trail in Verige Bay on the southern side of Veli Brijun offers a unique experience of visiting natural and archaeological sites of the exceptionally rich and well preserved marine world of Brijuni National Park. Visitors are introduced to the exceptionally valuable contents as the well-known hydro-archaeological site - a part of the ancient complex of a sumptuous Roman villa from the first century submerged under the sea due to rising sea levels. There are numerous populations of fish, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, algae, sea sponges, crabs and shellfish and the especially attractive noble pen shell, a rare and endangered endemic species strictly protected by law.

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Kulturno-povijesna baština

Cultural and Historical Heritage



Brijunsko otočje izuzetan je spoj prirodnih vrijednosti i kulturno-povijesne baštine. Povoljan položaj, blaga klima, plodno tlo i ljepota krajolika utjecali su na kontinuitet djelovanja čovjeka na otoku od prapovijesti do novoga doba. Od nastanka prvoga prapovijesnog naselja do stvaranja mordenog ljetovašta i lječilišta početkom 20. stoljeća, a potom i predsjedničke rezidencije, proteklo je više od četiri tisućljeća. Svako razdoblje ostavilo je poneki trag – ili arheološke ostatke ili građevine, ili neke druge kulturno-povijesne spomenike u prostoru, a neveliko otočje, površine nešto veće od 7 km², postalo jedinstven muzej na otvorenome, u kojem su i zanimljivi paleontološki otisci stopala dinosaura.

Brijuni Islands are a unique combination of natural assets and cultural-historic heritage. Their favourable location, mild climate, fertile soil and beautiful landscape secured a continuity of human life on the islands from the prehistoric period to the modern age. Over four millennia elapsed from the establishment of the first prehistoric settlement to the creation of a fashionable summer and health resort at the beginning of the twentieth century and the presidential residence. Each period left a peculiar trace, be it archaeological, building, cultural or historic, so that these relatively small islands covering the surface of only slightly more than 7 km² have become a unique open-air museum complete with interesting paleontological dinosaur footprints.

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Rimska vila u uvali Verige
Roman Villa in Verige Bay

ARHEOLOŠKA BAŠTINA

Brijunsko otoče sinonim je za bogatu, raznovrsnu i reprezentativnu arheološku baštinu. Od prvih neolitskih poluzemunica do srednjega vijeka, dogodile su se brojne promjene tijekom kojih su se otočke naseobine premještale s obale na brežuljke, s jedne na drugu stranu otoka, pa Brijune krasiti i reprezentativan arheološki park.

Najstarija naseobina poluzemunica podignuta je potkraj mlađeg kamenog doba uz more; u brončanom dobu naseljavaju se brežuljci, podižu gradine opasane višestrukim bedemima građenim u suhozidu. Dolskom Rimljana na otoku se gradi niz gospodarsko-stambenih objekata za proizvodnju ulja i vina (*villae rusticae*). Među njima se, kao najljepša rimska vila iz 1. st. n. e. na istočnoj obali Jadrana, ističe bogato opremljena vila u uvali Verige smještena na trima terasama. Sastojala se od cijelogra niza građevina (gospodarski i rezidencijalni dio, hramovi, palestra, terme, ribnjak, luka, molovi) povezanih jedinstvenim sustavom otvorenih šetnica i hodnika u jednu cjelinu, koja se protezala 1 km uzduž uvale.

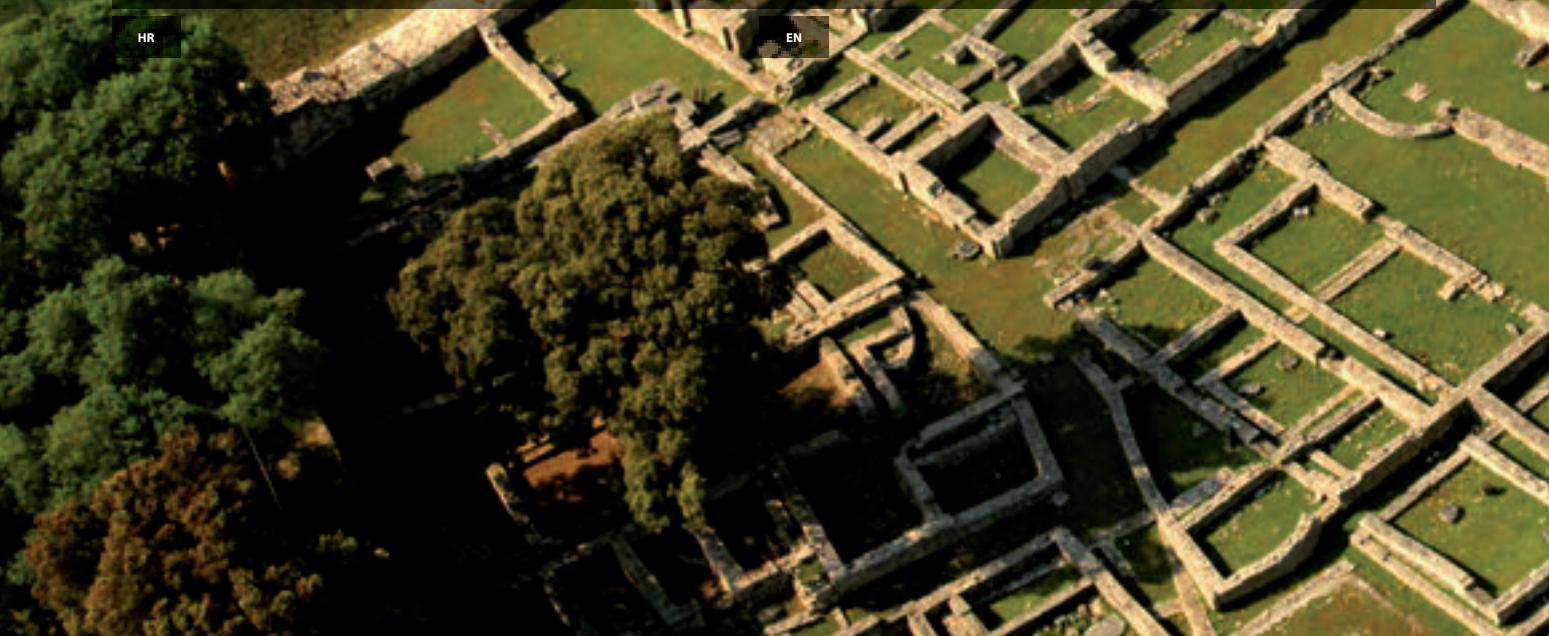
Tijekom bizantskoga razdoblja život je bio koncentriran na zapadnoj obali otoka: na kastrumu, najslojevitijem brijunskom lokalitetu, zabilježeno je tisućleće i pol ljudske djelatnosti; na temeljima vila iz republikanskog i carskog Rima, u kasnoantičko doba formira se naselje zbijenoga tipa opasano snažnim bedemima. Tu su osim ostataka iz rimskoga i bizantskog razdoblja pronađeni i ostaci iz vremena Gota, Franaka, Mlečana. Za potrebe stanovnika kastruma u 6. st. sagradena je bazilika Sv. Marije.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Brijuni Islands are famous for a rich, varied and representative archaeological heritage. Numerous changes occurred from the first Neolithic pit houses to the Middle Ages, which witnessed the relocation of the island settlements from the coast to the hills, from one to the other side of the island, which consequently endowed Brijuni with a respected archaeological park.

The oldest pit house settlement was constructed near the sea towards the end of the early Stone age. Hills were settled in the Bronze age in addition to the construction of hill forts surrounded with multiple dry-stone walls. Roman arrivals brought about the construction of a series of economic and residential facilities for oil and wine production (*villae rusticae*). A luxuriously equipped villa with terraces on three levels in Verige Bay situated on the eastern coast of Veliki Brijun, stands out as one of the most beautiful Roman villas from the 1st century AD. It comprised a series of buildings (economic, residential, temples, palestra, thermae, fishpond, port and piers) connected by means of a unique system of an open promenade and corridors into a single unit stretching for one kilometer along the bay.

In the Byzantine period, life concentrated on the western coast of the island. In fact, one and a half millennia of human activity have been recorded at the Castrum, the most layered Brijuni site. A closely built settlement enclosed with massive walls, was established in late antiquity on the foundations of villas from republican and imperial Rome. In addition to remnants from the Roman and Byzantine period, the site uncovered finds from the period of Goths, Franks and Venetians. St. Mary's Basilica was constructed in the 6th century for the needs of the inhabitants of the castrum.





Kastrum
Castrum





Uvala Verige, Venerin hram
Verige Bay, Temple of Venus



Kuća za brodice
Boathouse



GRADITELJSKA BAŠTINA

Najvažniji dio bogate i raznolike brijunske graditeljske baštine potjeće iz mletačkog razdoblja kada se, usprkos stalnim izmjenama epidemija kuge i malarije, zamiranju i pokušajima oživljavanja života na otoku, oko današnje luke formira naselje s kулom i kaštelom, crkvom Sv. Germana, zavjetnom crkvicom Sv. Roka, zaštitnika od kuge te grobljanskom crkvom Sv. Antuna. Otok će doživjeti procvat dolaskom austrijskog industrijalca Paula Kupelwiesera potkraj 19. stoljeća kada započinje preobrazba Brijuna; uz glavnu brijunsку luku gradi se niz građevina, hoteljsko naselje s atraktivnim sadržajima te brojnim zanimljivostima razmještenim na pomno odabranim lokacijama (kuća za brodice, vidikovci, radnički »kaštel« uz Ribnjak...). Zahvaljujući ovom vizionaru i ustrajnom poduzetniku močvarni otok postaje oaza prirodne ljepote i spokoja te elitno turističko odredište i lječilište, stjecište brojnih uglednika.

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

The rich and varied architectural heritage of Brijuni takes us back to the Venetian period when, in spite of incessant successive malaria and plague outbreaks and a gradual dying and the respective attempts to revive the life on the island, a settlement with a tower and castle was built around today's harbour, with St. Germain's Church and the votive church of St. Rochus, protector against plague, and St. Anthony's Church at the graveyard.

The island flourished towards the end of the 19th century upon the arrival of the Austrian industrialist Paul Kupelwieser who initiated its transformation. Several buildings were erected near the main Brijuni harbour, in addition to a hotel settlement with attractive amenities and many interesting sights (the Boathouse, belvederes, the castle next to the fishpond etc.). Owing to efforts of this visionary and entrepreneur, the swampy island became an oasis of natural beauty, peace and tranquility and the elite tourist destination and health resort, a meeting place for numerous renowned persons.



Crkva Sv. Germana
St. Germain's Church



idkovac na Javorniku
The Belvedere on Javornik



Crkva Sv. Germana, sakristija
The Sacristy of St. Germain's Church

Austrougarska prisutnost je od sredine 19. stoljeća obilježena i gradnjom brojnih fortifikacijskih objekata. Izgradnjom austrougarske pomorske ratne luke u Puli, Brijuni dobivaju iznimno važno strateško značenje u obrani grada s mora. Započinje gradnja cijeloga niza fortifikacijskih objekata, koji će se preuređivati, opremati i obnavljati sve do početka Prvoga svjetskog rata (fort Tegetthoff i baterija Giacone na Velikom ; fort Brioni Minor, baterija Kadulja, Glavina, Sv. Nikola na Malom Brijunu). Posebna vrijednost i svojevrsna atrakcija ove zanimljive arhitekture svakako je vrlo dobro očuvana oprema koja uključuje čak pet Škodinih topova.

The Austro-Hungarian presence was marked by the construction of numerous fortifications from the mid-nineteenth century. Following the construction of the Austro-Hungarian naval harbour in Pula, Brijuni were given an exceptionally significant role in the defence of the city from the sea. This launched the construction of numerous fortifications which were remodelled, equipped and renovated until the outbreak of the First World War (Fort Tegetthoff and battery Giacone on Veliki Brijun; Fort Brioni Minor, battery Kadulja, Glavina, St. Nicholas on Mali Brijun). The well-preserved equipment with as many as five cannons is another attraction at these exceptional architectural sites.

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Fort Brioni Minor



Torpedna baterija
Torpedo lancing shelter

DEM GROSSEN FORSCHER · DR ROBERT
DEM BEFREIER DER INSEL · KOCH
VON DER MALARIA · ANNIS 1900-1901



ŠETALIŠTA U KAMENOLOMIMA

Brijunski kamenolomi, svjedoci višestoljetne mletačke eksploatacije, potkraj 19. st. sanirani su i hortikulturno uredeni. Nakupljeno otpadno kamenje oblikovano je u brežuljke, te su, zaštićena od ljetne žegе i hladnih zimskih vjetrova, nastala šetališta ugodna u svako doba godine. Osobito su brižljivo uredeni oni oko središnje luke koji su 1909. godine dodatno opremljeni spomen-pločama Josefa Engelharta podignutim u znak zahvalnosti brijunskim zaslužnicima: Aloju Čufaru, otočkom šumaru i upravitelju, koji je osmislio i provodio hortikulturno uredenje otoka, postavljena je ploča na istočnom rubu velikoga venecijanskog kamenoloma, a dr. Robertu Kochu koji je otok oslobodio od malarije, na njegovu zapadnom rubu.

QUARRY PROMENADES

The Brijuni quarries, witnesses of many millennia of Venetian exploitation, were cleared and horticulturally arranged towards the end of the nineteenth century. Accumulated waste stone was shaped into hills, which created promenades protected against summer heat and cold winter winds. Promenades around the central harbour were arranged with particular care. In 1909, they were additionally refined with a memorial tablet put up in memory of Brijuni benefactors Alois Zuffar, the island park keeper and manager responsible for arranging the island horticulture whose tablet stands in the eastern end of the large Venetian quarry and of Dr. Robert Koch who liberated the island from malaria whose tablet was put up in the western end.

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Kochov kamenolom
Koch's Quarry

IZLOŽBE

Slojevitu brijunsku povijest moguće je upoznati i putem izložbenih postava.

Na *Izložbi kopija fresaka i glagoljičkih natpisa Istre i Kvarnera* u crkvi Sv. Germana od 1958. godine predstavljeno je bogato srednjovjekovno nasljeđe ovog područja. Na jednom mjestu moguće je pogledati kopije fresaka iz Berma, Huma, Rakotula i Lovrana, kao i kopije najznačajnijih kamenih natpisa pisanih glagoljicom. U crkvu je 1912. godine smješten i rimski mozaik iz uvalje Verige, a tada je dograđena i sakristija u koju su ugrađeni kameni ulomci brijunske povijesti od antike do 18. stoljeća.

U zgradi nekadašnje parne kupelji podignutoj početkom 20. stoljeća smještene su tri izložbe.

Izložbom fotografija *Josip Broz Tito na Brionima* postavljenom nakon otvaranja nacionalnog parka za posjetitelje 1984. godine, predstavljena je djelatnost predsjednika Jugoslavije na otoku - od njegova prvog dolaska 1947. godine do posljednjeg dana boravka 1979. Tematski vezana za razdoblje Titova boravka na Brijunima jest i *Prirodoslovna izložba*. Dvjestotinjak prepariranih životinja, nekoć stanovanika otočkoga zoološkog vrta darovanih predsjedniku Jugoslavije s raznih strana svijeta, smješteno je u dioramе u kojima je oslikanom pozadinom i biljem dočarano njihovo prirodno obitavalište.

Izložba *Iz sjećanja starog Austrijanca* postavljena u povodu stogodišnjice dolaska na otok Paula Kupelwiesera, prikazuje divljenja vrijedno djelo preobrazbe malaričnog otoka u mondenu turističko odredište.

EXHIBITIONS

Visitors may also learn about the exceptionally layered Brijuni history through exhibitions.

The *Exhibition of Copies of Frescoes and Glagolitic Inscriptions of Istria and Kvarner* in the little church of St. Germain has showcased the rich medieval heritage of the area since 1958. Copies of frescoes from Beram, Hum, Rakotule and Lovran may be seen in a single space, as well as copies of the most important stone inscriptions written in the Glagolitic script. The church has kept the Roman mosaic from Verige Bay since 1912, the year which witnessed the adding of a sacristy containing stone fragments representing the history of Brijuni from antiquity to the eighteenth century.

The former steam bath facility constructed at the beginning of the twentieth century hosts three exhibitions.

Photo exhibition *Josip Broz Tito on Brioni* was mounted after the National park opened its doors to visitors in 1984. The exhibition presents island activities of the Yugoslav president from his first arrival in 1947 to the last day of his stay in 1979.

The *Natural History Exhibition* also focuses on the period of Tito's stay on Brijuni. Around two hundred stuffed animals, former inhabitants of the island ZOO, gifts for the Yugoslav president from all parts of the world, are displayed in dioramas with painted backgrounds illustrating the animals' natural habitat. The exhibition *Memories of an Old Austrian* presented on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Paul Kupelwieser to the island shows the admirable transformation of the malaria-ridden island into a fashionable tourist destination.

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*Prirodoslovna izložba
Natural History exhibition*



*Izložba fotografija Josip Broz Tito na Brionima
Photoexhibition Josip Broz Tito on Brioni*

Kopija freske *Poklonstvo kraljeva*, detalj
Copy of the fresco *Adoration*, detail





Caritas



Spomenik Sonyju
Monument to Sony

SKULPTURE U PARKU

Iznimno dobro uklapljene u prirodno okruženje otoka, skulpture su izraz različitih povijesnih i stilskih razdoblja tijekom protekloga stoljeća.

Početkom 20. stoljeća postavljena su djela Caspara Clemensa Zumbuscha *Rad* i *Caritas*. Alegorijski predstavljaju izvanredno djelo Paula Kupelwiesera koji je pokazao da se teškim radom, uz nesebičnu ljubav i brigu mogu ostvariti iznimna djela, pa i močvarni otok preobraziti u zemaljski raj.

U glavnoj brijunskoj luci, sugestivno postavljena na stijenu, posjetitelje dočekuje brončana skulptura *Kupačica* slovenskog umjetnika Borisa Kalina iz 1954. Iz istog je razdoblja i skulptura *Žene s mijehom* hrvatskog kipara Frane Kršinića.

Kao trajni podsjetnik na djelo Josipa Broza Tita te njegov doprinos ideji mira u svijetu, Dušan Džamonja je Nacionalnom parku darovao skulpturu *Golub mira* iz 1983. godine. Djelo izrađeno od zavarenih lanaca simbolizira ideju mira i slobode. U prirodnjoj veličini, ručno isklesan iz polistirola, na brežuljku nadomak luci postavljen je *Spomenik Sonyju* talijanske autorice Fabiole Faidiga. Darovan je Nacionalnom parku 2012. godine kao uspomena na slona Sonyja koji je na Brijune stigao kao poklon indijske premijerke Indire Gandhi, a prenosi poruku opruštanja i stremljenja budućnosti.

SCULPTURES IN THE PARK

Blending exceptionally well with the natural environment of the island, the sculptures are an expression of various historical and stylistic periods of the past century.

Labour and *Caritas*, sculptures of Caspar Clemens Zumbusch, were put up at the beginning of the twentieth century. They are allegoric representations of the extraordinary achievements of Paul Kupelwieser who showed that hard work, selfless love and care may produce great results, even transform a malaria-ridden island into heaven on Earth. The bronze sculpture *Bather* in the main Brijuni harbour by the Slovenian artist Boris Kalin suggestively displayed on a rock has been welcoming visitors since 1954. The sculpture of the Croatian sculptor Frane Kršinić *Water carrier* belongs to the same period.

As a permanent reminder of the work of Josip Broz Tito and his contribution to peace in the world, Dušan Džamonja's sculpture *Peace Dove* was the artist's gift to the National park in 1983. The sculpture is made of welded chains, and represents the idea of peace and freedom.

Sculpted in polystyrene and realised in life size, the *Monument to Sony* of the Italian author Fabiola Faidiga was installed on the hill in the close vicinity of the harbour. It was a gift to the National park in 2012, in memory of the elephant Sony. The message of the sculpture is forgiveness and openness to the future.

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Žena s mijehom
Water Carrier

BRIJUNSKI KREDNI PARK

Jedinstven brijunski muzej na otvorenom dopunjava i preko 200 otisaka stopala dinosaura, koji su ovim prostorima šetali prije 130-100 milijuna godina, u geološkom razdoblju krede. Paleontološki nalazi tragova kretanja dinosaura, veličanstvenih 'strašnih gmazova' dosad su zabilježeni na četiri od četrnaest otoka nacionalnog parka: Velikom Brijunu te otocima Vangi, Galiji i Vrsaru. Od četiriju lokaliteta najvećega brijunkog otoka, posjetiteljima su dostupni otisci na rtovima Ploče i Vrbanj.

Na rtu Ploče nadeno je 60 otisaka malih dvonožnih mesojeda. Procijenjeno je da su bili dugački 3-4 m, što bi upućivalo na to da je najvjerojatnije riječ o mesožderima nalik onima iz skupine *Coelurosauria*, vrlo agresivnim i okretnim napadačima. Otisci su nastali prije oko 100 milijuna godina.

Krupni dvonožni mesojedi čija se dužina procjenjuje na 7,5-8 m ostavili su 61 otisk na rtu Vrbanj/Barban. Pretpostavlja se da su bili najsličniji alosauridima, a starost otisaka procjenjuje se na 130-125 milijuna godina. Kako bi se posjetiteljima dočarala veličina i vrsta koja je ovdje ostavila svoje tragove, na rtu Vrbanj postavljena je rekonstrukcija dinosaure – znanstveno-umjetnička skulptura teropoda, grabežljivog mesojeda, koja je rezultat zajedničkog rada niza stručnjaka različitih disciplina.

Pojedinačne otiske možemo vidjeti pri samom silasku s broda na glavnome molu velobrijunske luke, gdje je u donesenom kamenom bloku vapnenca lijepo vidljiv troprsti otisak vrlo vjerojatno krupnog mesojeda iz skupine Theropoda.

BRIJUNI CRETACEOUS PARK

A unique Brijuni open-air museum is complete with over 200 dinosaur footprints. In fact, dinosaurs lived in this area 130-100 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Paleontological finds of traces of dinosaurs, the magnificent "terrible reptiles", have so far been discovered on four out of fourteen islands of the National Park: Veliki Brijun island and the islands of Vanga, Galija and Vrsar.

Of the four sites on the largest Brijuni island, visitors may see tracks at Cape Ploče and Cape Vrbanj.

Cape Ploče revealed 60 tracks of small two-legged carnivores. Their length has been estimated to 3-4 metres, which indicates that they were probably carnivores like the ones belonging to the *Coelurosauria*, very aggressive and nimble predators. These tracks are approximately 100 million years old.

Large two-legged carnivores whose length was estimated to 7,5-8 m left 61 tracks on Cape Vrbanj/Barban. They probably most resembled the Allosaurus, while the tracks are estimated to be 130-125 million years old. To illustrate the size and the species which left its tracks at this site, a dinosaur reconstruction has been put up on Cape Vrbanj. It is a scientific and art sculpture of a theropod, a carnivorous predator. The sculpture is the result of collaboration of numerous experts in various fields.

Individual footprints may be seen immediately after disembarking at the main harbour on Veli Brijun Island. A limestone block brought there clearly shows a three-finger print of a probably large carnivore belonging to the group Theropoda.

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Rekonstrukcija gnijezda dinosaure
Reconstruction of dinosaur nest



Otisak stopala dinosaure
Dinosaur footprint

Skluptura dinosaуra na poluotoku Vrbanj
Dinosaur sculpture on Cape Vrbanj



Otisak stopala dinosaуra
Dinosaur footprint

Valne brazde
Ripple marks



BRIJUNI

Nacionalni park • National Park

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