PAPUK
Park prirode
Nature park

PARKOVI HRVATSKE
Parks of Croatia

Organizacija Ujedinjenih naroda za obrazovanje, znanost i kulturu
Papuk svjetski UNESCO geopark

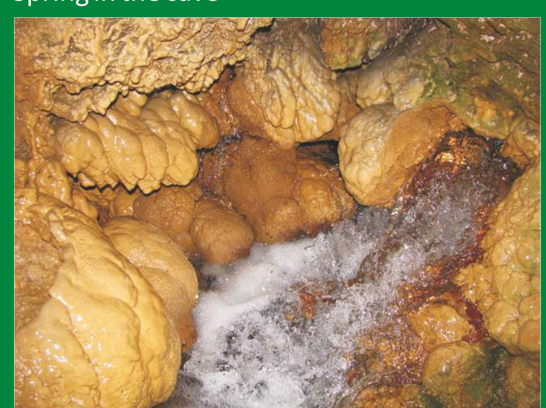
PARK FOREST JANKOVAC

WATER IS LIFE

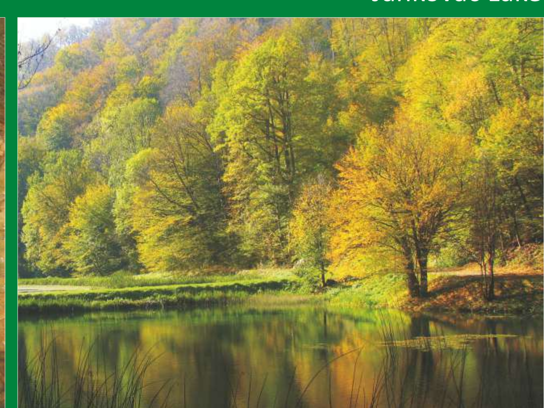
The occurrence of countless springs and the water wealth in the "Papuk" Nature Park result from complex geological relations of this area. The metamorphic rocks, which constitute the core of Mt. Papuk in the hydrogeological sense, are water tight while the carbonate rocks are porous and represent a water collector in the underground. The springs, supplying numerous brooks that flow down from the hills of Papuk into the rivers of Drava and Sava, emerge at the meeting points of those water tight and porous rocks.

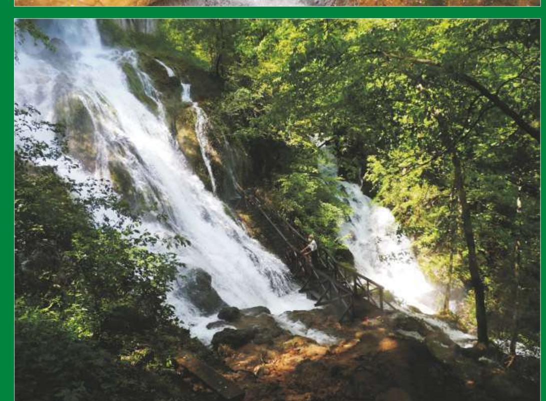
The Jankovac creek spring came into existence in such a manner – rainwater flows through the cracks in carbonate rocks and rises up to the surface in a half-cave when it encounters a barrier composed of sandstones and siltstones. Cold spring water rich in oxygen generates a mountain lake ecosystem inhabited by the brown trout, crayfish and alpine newt. The lake hosts the horsetail, a strictly protected aquatic plant. After heavy rainfalls, a large amount of water goes over the Skakavac waterfall and the Kovačica brook in torrents, creating a magnificent scenery which amazes visitors by the beauty of the moment and the force of nature.

Spring in the cave



Jankovac Lake





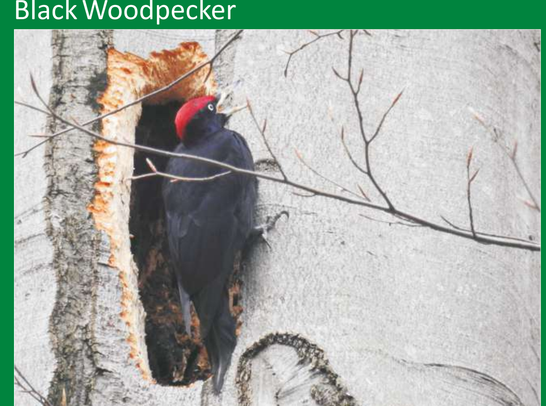
Watwerfall Skakavac

Brown Trouth

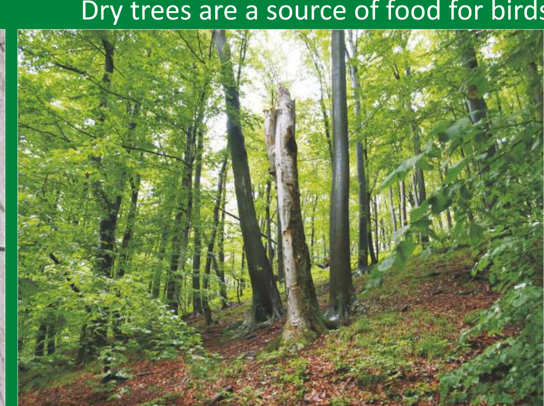
THE OLDEST WOODS ON PAPUK MOUNTAIN

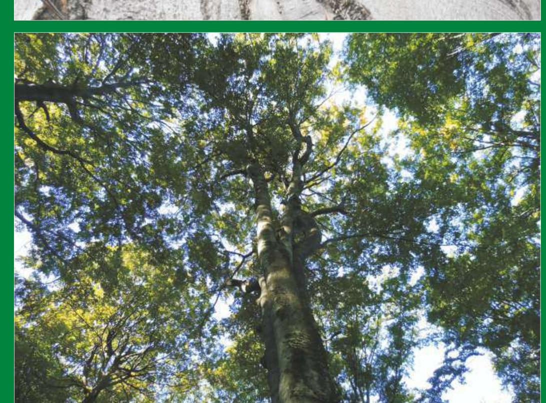
The basic feature of the landscape of the Jankovac Park Forest refers to its forest vegetation. So far, about 500 plant species has been discovered in the Jankovac area. Due to favourable habitat conditions and, particularly, diverse geological surface, types of soil and microclimatic conditions, as many as five different forest communities populate the Jankovac Park Forest. The predominant plant species is the beech which covers more than 80% of the area and the rest of it is inhabited, particularly on southern slopes, by the sessile oak and common hornbeam. Sycamore maple and European ash forests grow in the coldest parts of this area, where soil moisture is high. The forests of Jankovac represent the biggest complex of old woods in the "Papuk" Nature Park (they are more than 100 hundred years old) and some of them resemble rainforests. Beech trees can grow up to 40 m in height, the diameter of their trunks can reach 2 m and they can live to be 600 years old. When the end of their lives is near, beech trees are most interesting to forest animals. It is the time when cracks in trunks provide bats with enough space to rest, when there is enough room for woodpeckers under bark and when holes at the bottom of trunks host a wood mouse or marten. The beech forests are inhabited by the red deer and the roe deer, and the fruits of the beech tree, beechnuts, are popular among wild boars.

Black Woodpecker



Dry trees are a source of food for birds





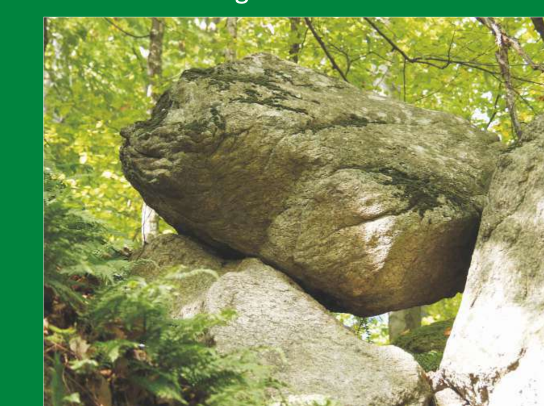
Hundert years old Oak tree

Holly tree

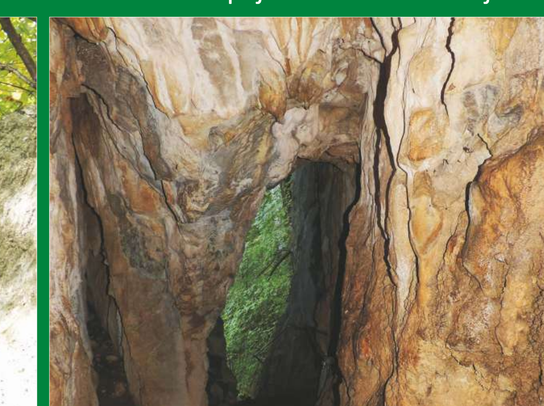
PAPUK'S GEOLOGICAL MOSAIC

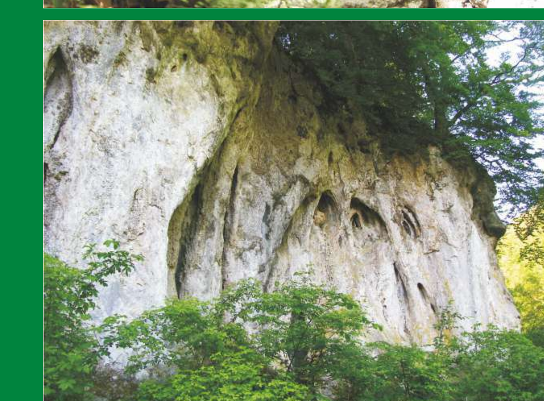
From the entry into the valley to the Maksim Bojanić cave, within the range of only 400 m, the almost 400-million-year-old geological history of Jankovac and Papuk has been condensed and displayed. Impressive giant migmatite blocks are the oldest and most disseminated rocks in the Jankovac area. Together with other metamorphic rocks, they build the biggest part of Mt. Papuk. Towards the end of the Palaeozoic Era, about 260 million years ago, continental sediments, emerged through erosion of metamorphic rocks, started to be deposited on the migmatites. At the beginning of the Mesozoic Era, approximately 250 million years ago, carbonate and dolomite sedimentary rocks are deposited in peripheral, shallow parts of the Tethys Ocean. Although karst is not an autochthonous characteristic of relief of the region of Slavonia, the top ridge of Mt. Papuk involves almost all morphological forms of karst areas – caves, sinkholes and pits. The freshest sediments in the Jankovac area originate from calcareous sinter, evident on the travertine barrier which has been generated by the Skakavac waterfall for 5,000 years.

Veliki blokovi migmatita



Spilja u karbontnim stijenama





Sedrena barijera

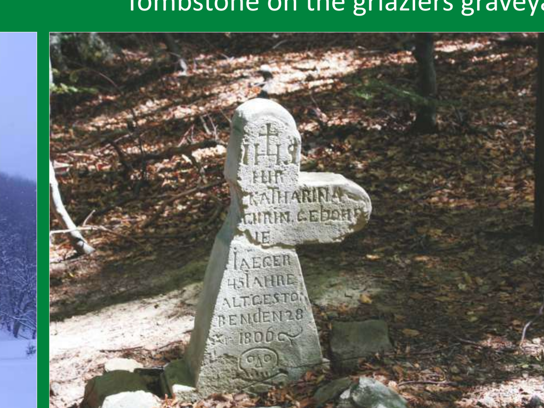
Geološki stup Jankovca

FROM THE HISTORY OF JANKOVAC

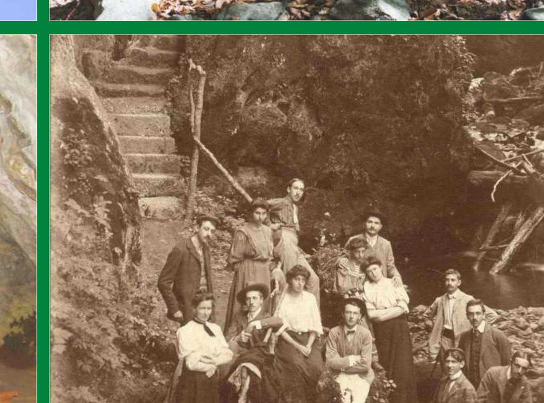
- On 16 September 1801, the Jankovac area was mentioned for the first time. The registries of Voćin spoke about "Staklana na Skakavcu (Glazing Workshop)". The glazing workshop had operated until the year 1820.
- from 1840 to 1861, Josip von Janković lived in the Jankovac area. He was a squire and lieutenant in the Austrian Imperial and Royal Army, who built a hunting lodge, dug two lakes and constructed a walking trail all the way to the Skakavac waterfall.
- from 1850 to 1862, this area was ravaged by Maksim Bojanić who hid in the woods and cave above the Jankovac spring after his raids.
- On 7 July 1895, some hikers from Osijek established a mountaineering association named "Bršljan (Ivy)", the second mountaineering association in Croatia On 3 June 1934, the first mountain lodge in Slavonia was solemnly opened in the Jankovac area
- In 1955, the Jankovac area became protected as a park forest and in 1999, it became part of the "Papuk" Nature Park,
- In 2005, the travertine stairways, glassworkers' graveyard and Josip von Janković's crypt were proclaimed a cultural good of the Republic of Croatia.
- In 2006, the Count's Hiking Trail (Grofova staza) won the Zeleni cvijet (Green Flower) Award provided by the Croatian Tourist Board

Mountain lodge in snow

Tombstone on the grlaziers graveyard



Sarcophagus of Josip pl. Janković



Tufa steirs - end of the 18th century

OVAJ PROJEKT SUFINANCIRAN JE SREDSTVIMA EUROPSKE UNIJE
Europski poljoprivredni fond za ruralni razvoj
Uspostava i uređenje poučnih staza, vidikovaca i ostale manje infrastrukture u Parku prirode Papuk
PROGRAM RURALNOG RAZVOJA 2014.-2020.
Udio sufinanciranja: 85% EU, 15% RH
Europski poljoprivredni fond za ruralni razvoj: Europa ulaže u ruralna područja

COUNT'S TRAIL

COUNT'S TRAIL ROUTE

1 - COUNT'S TRAIL
2 - JOURNEY OF A WATERDROP
3 - GEOLOGICAL COLUMN
4 - MOUNTAIN MIRROR
5 - LIFE IN A VORTEX
6 - ENDEMIC SPECIES IN JANKOVAC SPRING
7 - THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF AN ENTHUSIAST
8 - WINGED BRIGANDS
9 - STONE HOME
10 - HOLLY
11 - FEAST ON A LOG
12 - FOREST QUEEN
13 - BIRDS' KITCHEN
14 - FRAGMENTS OF GLAZIERS' HISTORY
15 - IT FLOWS AND FLOW, FLOWS THE WATERFALL
16 - LIVING WALL OF THE JANKOVAC FORTRESS

"Joined here, all the magic scenes from the nature, its wonders, its magnificence, seem more like heaven than Earth to an observer."

Vilim Korajac (Jankovac, 1861.)

Dear visitor!

We invite you to take a walk along the «Count's Educational Trail» and enjoy the beauty of this special part of the ''Papuk'' Nature Park – Jankovac Park Forest. The trail includes information signs which provides you with information about my decision to leave the splendour of the Viennese Court in 1860 and came to live here to enjoy grace and tranquillity, and find eternal peace. Please, my dear friend, take from this place only scenes you are about to see and leave behind yourself only your footsteps.

Total trail lenght: 2260 m

Average tour time: 2 hours and 30 minutes

Recommended clothes and footwear: When taking the tour, wear sports outfit and trainers and when it rains, some parts of the trail can be slippery.

COUNT'S TRAIL CROSSECTION

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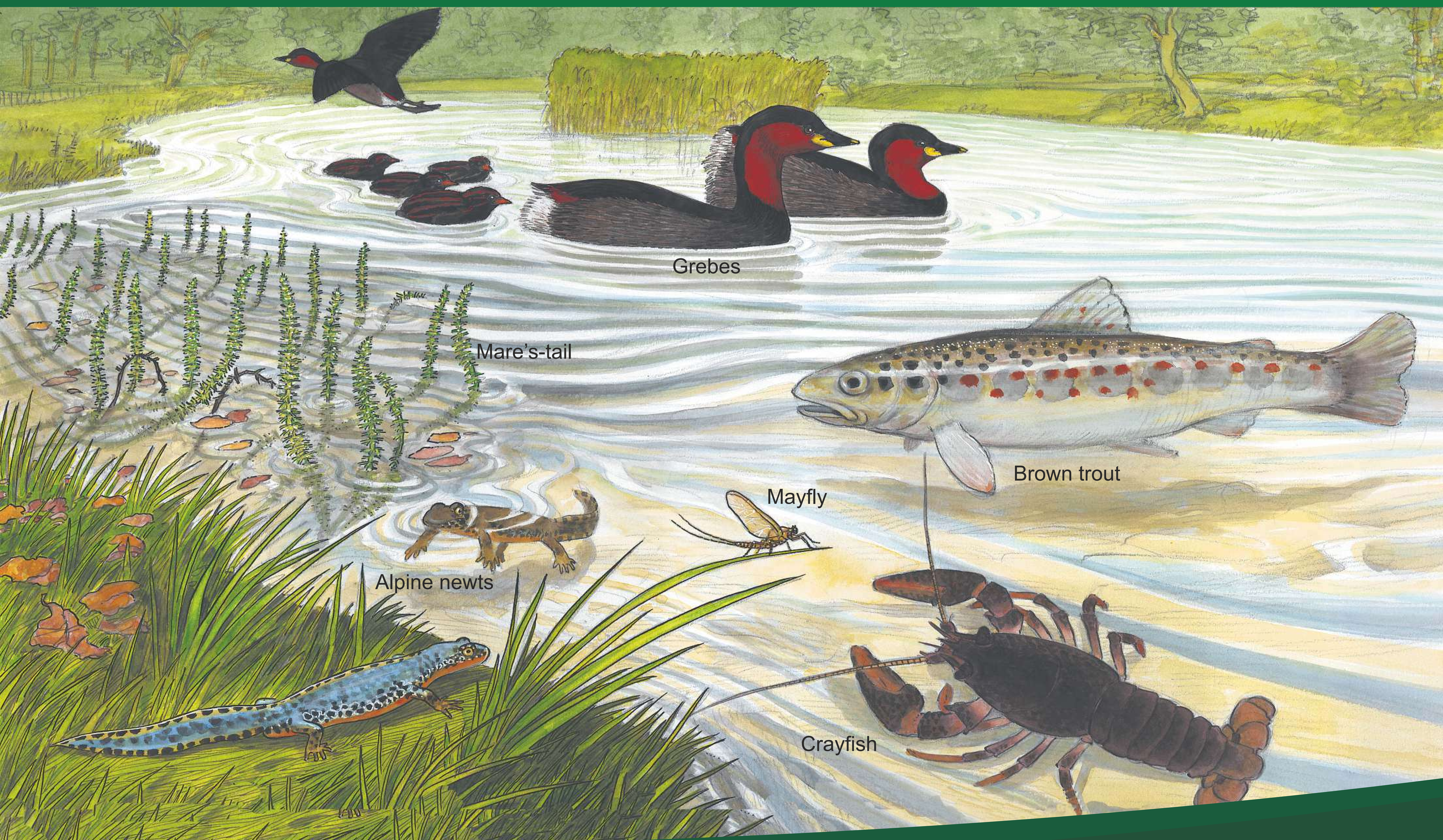
MOUNTAIN MIRROR

The water in mountain lakes is very cold and rich in oxygen. It is such waters that the brown trout and crayfish live in. The brown trout is believed to be one of the most beautiful fish species in Croatia. Our lakes provide great living conditions for the mare’s-tail, an endangered aquatic plant. The inlet made of reed is a great shelter for the timid grebe. In spring and summer, Alpine newts try to make an impression with their courtship dance.

“One day, more than 100 years ago, I suggested to my foremen to dig two lakes which would be inhabited by plenty of fish and crayfish and which would never run dry due to their abundance of water. The foremen looked at me with disbelief and what we eventually did is up to you to judge, dear visitor!“



DID YOU KNOW...

- that the incorporation of the brown trout into the Red List of Threatened Species results from the devastation of mountain watercourses and import of foreign fish species

- that the brown trout spawns from October to December. Using their tail fins, the females dig a hole with a diameter of up to 50 cm in the gravel at the bottom of the creek. The hole is buried after fertilised eggs falls therein. The females spend up to eight days in the hatchery, gradually releasing fry at night that female newts carefully wrap fertilised eggs in an aquatic plant leaf as to protect themselves from predators

- that female crayfishes carry fertilised eggs beneath their tails for more than five months since it takes that much time for small crayfishes to hatch out. The young ones stay with their mothers for some time thereafter

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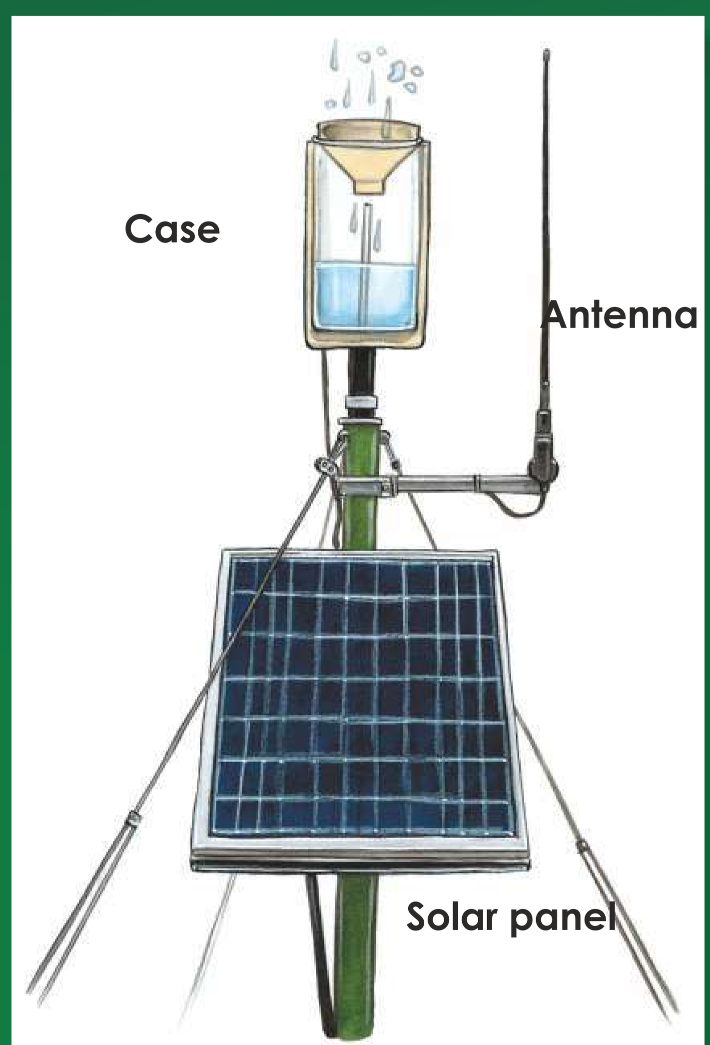
JOURNEY OF A WATERDROP

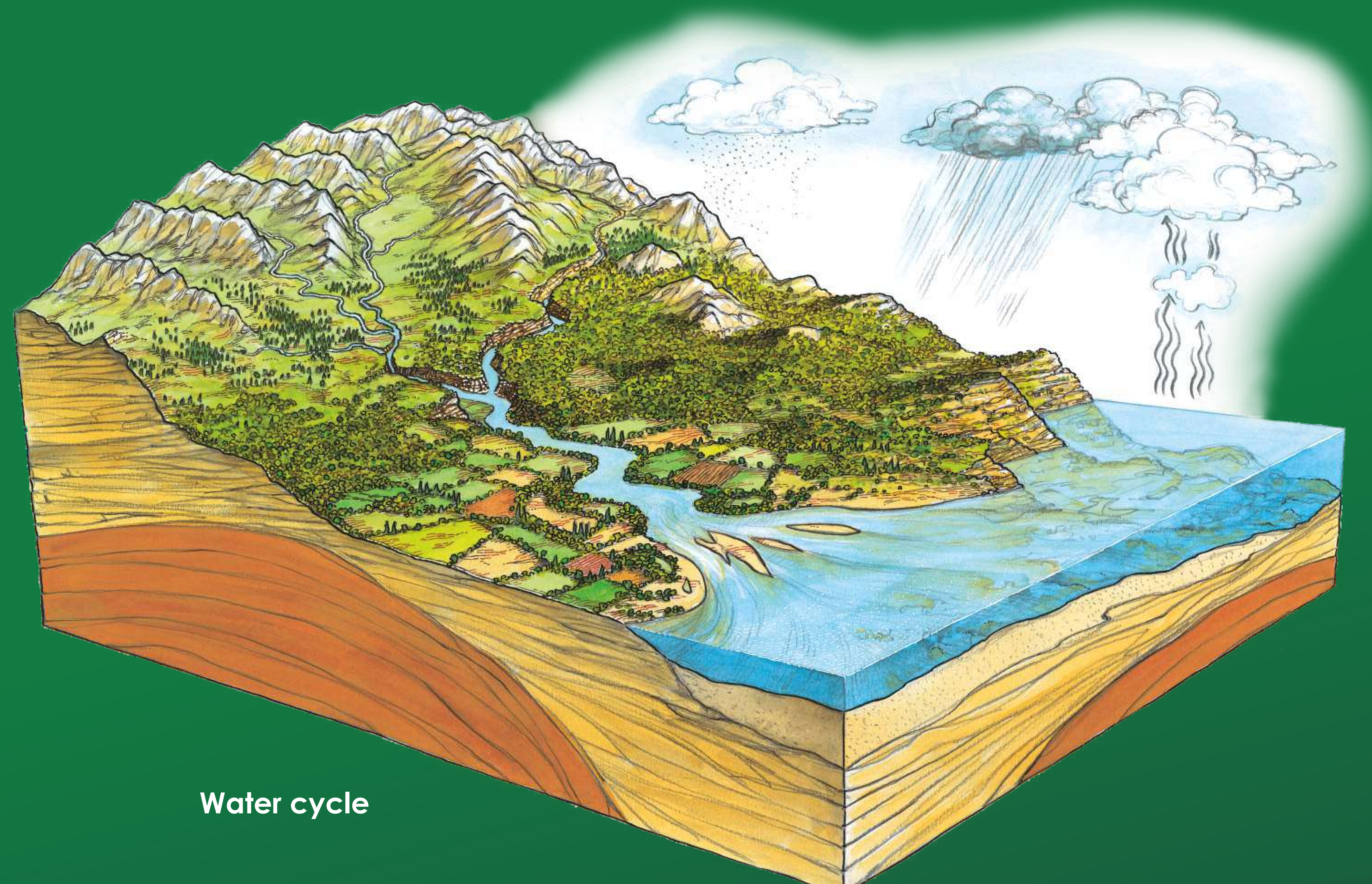
"I don't know whether I prefer summer days in Jankovac when a fresh summer breeze blows away the heat or gentle winter nights that cover the valley with virgin whiteness..."

Jankovac had a weather station from 1961 to 1970. It measured air temperature and precipitation on a daily basis. The measurements disclose the following averages:
- mean annual air temperature 9.7 °C
- absolute maximum air temperature: 32.8°C
- absolute minimum air temperature: -20.6°C
- mean annual rainfall 1,188 mm.

In 2003, an automatic rain gauge station was installed. It regularly sends measured data to the Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service.



Rain gauge



Water cycle

DID YOU KNOW...

- that circulation of water in nature is known as the hydrological or water cycle. The hydrological cycle implies continuous movement of water on, above and under the surface of the Earth. It includes four main phases: movement of water on and below the ground (or its accumulation), evaporation, condensation (formation of clouds) and return of water to the surface of the Earth as precipitation (rain, snow)

- that about 97% of all water on and in the Earth is saline, that about 2% of all water is frozen up in glaciers and ice caps and the remaining 1% is used by people (irrigation, industry, hygiene, drinking and other)

- that in 2025, almost one third of the total world population (about 2.7 billion people) will be affected by a lack of drinking water that during his/her lifetime, man drinks about 60,000 l of water on average

- that water is the only substance that can be found in three states of matter: gas, solid and liquid

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ENDEMIC SPECIES OF JANKOVAC SPRING

"Whoever once refreshes himself with the water from mountain depths, returns again and again to rejuvenate his body with this inexhaustible elixir of life."

Springs are places where water from the underground comes to the surface. The occurrence of springs is often conditioned by the contact of permeable and not permeable rocks. The source of the Jankovac stream originated exactly like this: rainwater passes through cracks in carbonate rock and when it encounters a not permeable barrier of sandstone and silt, it springs rise up to the surface in a semi-cave. Here two endemic snails Graziana papukensis and Graziana slavonica found their home in the crevices of the rocks near the spring.

Graziana papukensis

DID YOU KNOW...

- that once the source of the stream was much higher, in the cave of Maksim Bojanić and the tomb of Count Janković. A proof of that is the tufa that was formed above today's Jankovac stream.

- that the average capasity of the Jankovac spring is 27 l / s, and the water temperature is around 9 degrees Celsius all year round.

- that according to the chemical composition of the water from the Jankovac spring, it is rich in calcium and magnesium, which is a consequence of the passage of water underground through carbonate rocks.

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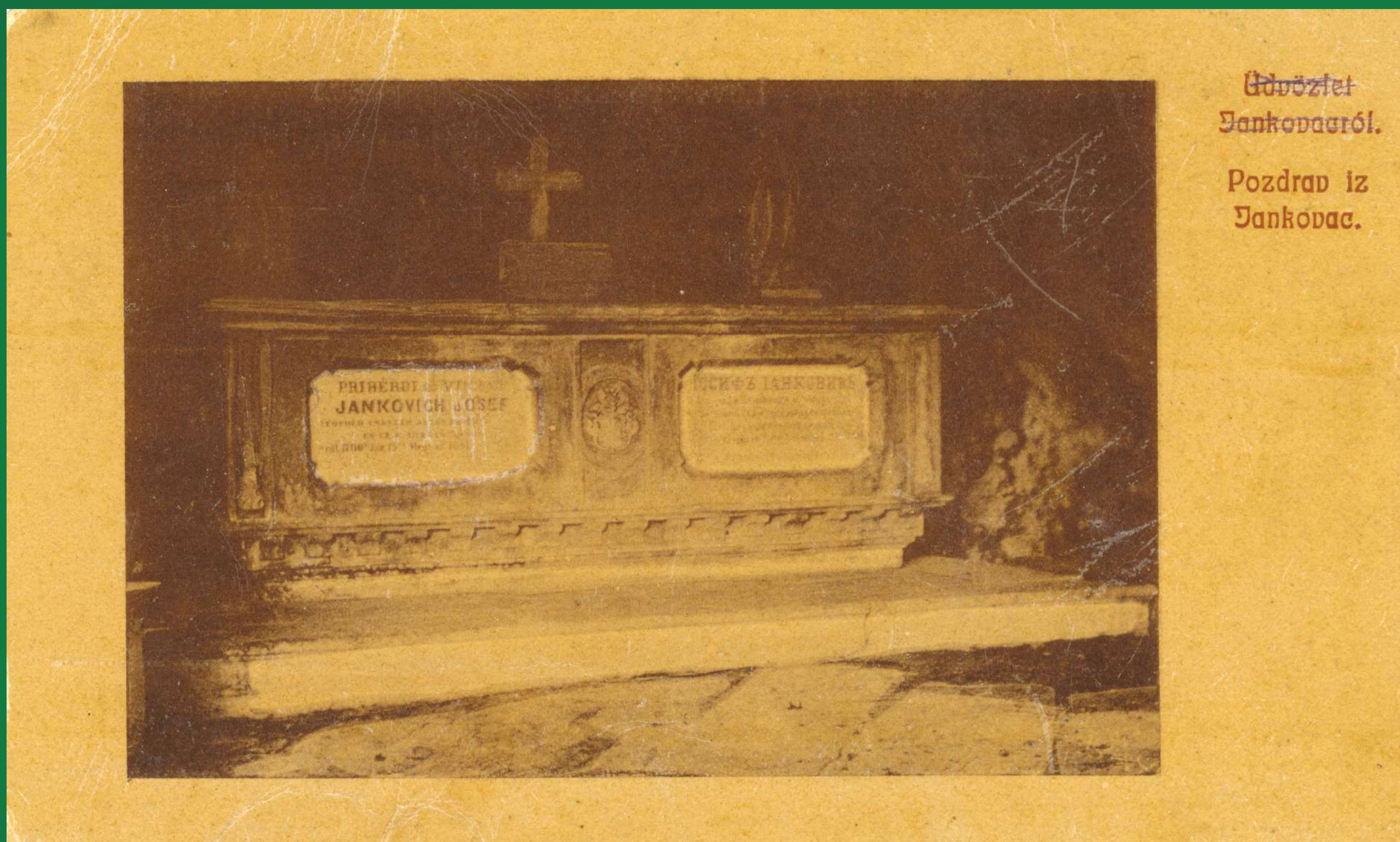
THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF AN ENTHUSIAST

"When I climbed up these rocks, my soul could not get enough of the view to the valley … this place I have chosen for my belvedere in oncoming centuries"

The Jankovac valley was named after a squire from Voćin named Josip von Janković who was a nobleman, eccentric and loner. Count Janković left the splendour of the Viennese Court, moved to this mountain valley, built a hunting lodge, dug lakes and constructed walking trails all around the valley and under the Skakavac waterfall. He passed away in 1861 and chose this steep rock for his final resting place.



At the age of 75, Count Janković was the oldest lieutenant in the Austrian army that a sarcophagus made of red marble, candlesticks and a small alter were put up in the centre of the cave (extended in the meanwhile). Unfortunately, everything was devastated after World War I that the epitaph on the gravestone was written in the Hungarian language and in the old Cyrillic script:

„Josip von Janković of Pribird and Voćin,
awarded the Emperor Leopold Medal
gentleman and King's chamberlain
Born on 15 January 1780
Died in 1861
Memory eternal»

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WINGED BRIGANDS

In caves and pits only dark creatures hide. Hence, brigand Maksim Bojanić used to check his spoils after he had been done with his business. Nowadays, only bats tell their children bedtime stories about fearsome Maksim Bojanić

Numerous bigger or smaller cracks in rocks and caves in the ''Papuk'' Nature Park, such as the Maksim Bojanić cave, seem to be extremely popular among the only freely flying mammals – bats.

They use these places for their daily rest, rearing and wintering. Such places are particularly convenient in wintertime when the air temperature and humidity are steady. The moisture results from water droplets that drip down the walls and ceiling of the cave, creating interesting cave decorations: curtains, stalactites and stalagmites.

All bats feed on insects and spiders, which is witnessed by the remains of the feast, countless insect wings on the cave floor.

DID YOU KNOW...

- that all the bat species in Croatia are protected by the law. So far, 14 bat species have been found in this area and on the entire Croatian territory, there are 34 bat species

- that bats are nocturnal animals. Although they see well in daylight, they use echolocation for orientation and motion – they emit low-frequency sounds (inaudible to humans) which bounce off barriers (e.g. an insect or tree) and thus obtain information on objects in space through the receptors in their nose.

- that bats hang upside down since for them, it is the best position to take off. Besides, the ceiling of the cave is the warmest part thereof because warm air ascends and stays in the top part of the cave. Moreover, that part of the cave is hardly accessible to predators, so bats are safe there.

- that bats hibernate and hence reduce their life functions to the minimum. Their body temperature can drop to 4 °C.

- that bats weigh between 3 and 50 g, depending on a species. In one night, bats can eat up their prey, the weight of which corresponds to one third of bats' mass. A bat of an average size eats more than 1,000 mosquito-sized insects in only one hour.

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STONE HOME

"Badgers are beasts that take great care of the tidiness of their home. Every day I hear that badgers make up their beds with a layer of fern, moss, leaves and other forest plants, and dig up holes around their dens, which serve as toilets if I may say. They sleep and laze around there, in their stone homes."

Rocks made of limestone (karst) are subject to dissolution due to the mechanical and chemical activity of water. That way exquisite karst forms, such as sinkholes, pits and caves, which can be found here, are created. Cavities and other small holes in rocks host bigger mammals – weasels, martens, polecats and badgers, and long ago, probably bears. Here in this cave, a badger or a similar beast used to live. Badgers are interesting nocturnal animals that lead a peaceful family life and consume various food – eggs, voles, carrions, snails, frogs and forest fruit.

DID YOU KNOW...

- that some geologists believe that the remains of the isolated karts on Papuk differ from the Dinaric karst on Velebit and adjacent areas in the manner and place of emergence; indeed, there is a theory that 140 million years ago, Tisia (fragment of the large Eurasian tectonic plate) separated from the main tectonic plate somewhere in the Southern Carpathians and has travelled 400 km in the last 100 million years to get to its current positions

- that about 200 years ago, bears and wolves had lairs in these or bigger caves in the ''Papuk'' Nature Park and that tens of thousands of years ago, this area might have been the home of the cave panther, cave hyena and cave bear

- that such shelters were used by Palaeolithic hunters who operated in this area more than 20,000 years ago. An abundant archaeological site in the valley of the Londža river witnesses their activities. It is particularly important to note that they took advantage of tools and weapons made of quartz which could only be found in these mountains – Psunj, Krndija and Papuk.

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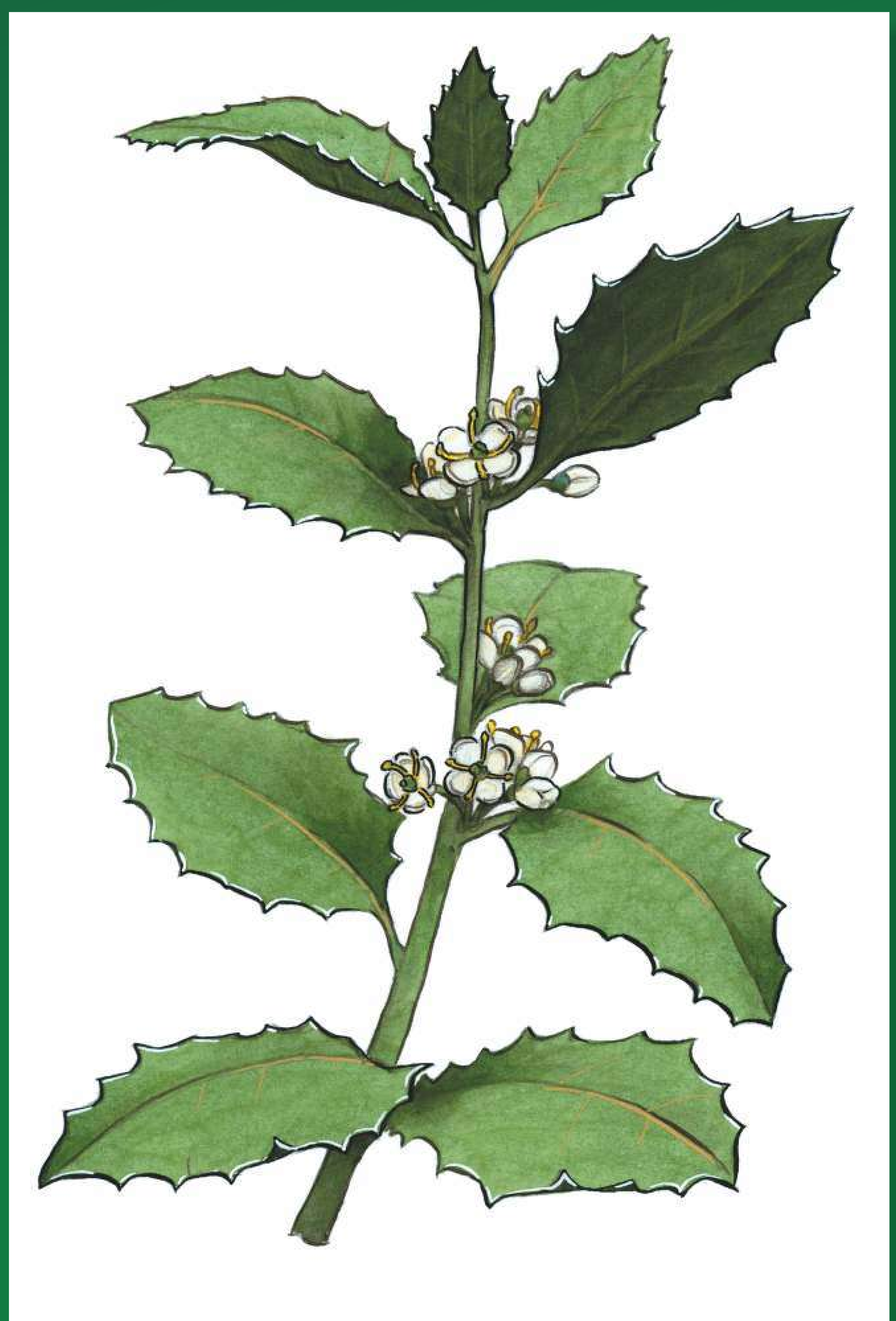
HOLLY

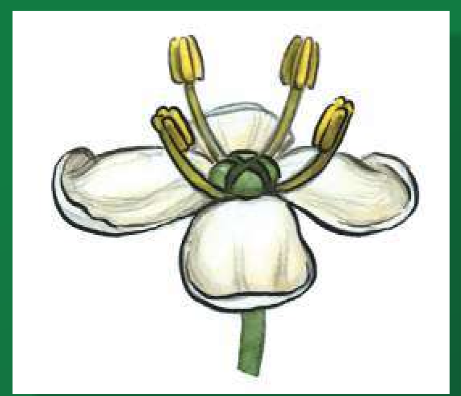
"from a rock, stone, mud, water, from the ground to the sky,…from everywhere…it attracts your attention with its colour and shape, and your olfaction with its smell, this plant magic.. in the garden made by nature…"

female purebred

male purebred



male flower



female flower

The holly is a dioecious species, which means that there are 'male' plants with stamens and 'female' plants with stigmas.

Only if they grow close to each other, female plants will provide red berries. The holly usually comes as a shrub and certain specimens reach 10 m in height.

The colour of the berries is very attractive to humans, but they are extremely poisonous! However, in winter, hollyberries represent an important source of food to birds.

DID YOU KNOW...

- that due to its coniferous and thorny leaves, the holly symbolized Christ's Crown of Thorns to the first Christians, so the custom of taking holly branches in homes, especially in Christmas time, may originate therefrom. By the time, the population grew and there were fewer and fewer hollyberries. The holly became so rare and endangered that it was protected by the law in 1953 and now people must not pluck it any more.

- that 1,225 plant species and subspecies have been registered in the Papuk area, which makes one-fourth of the total plant species in Croatia

FEAST ON A LOG

"When a green giant falls down, he starts his new, wild life..."

Numerous bigger or smaller cracks in rocks and caves in the ''Papuk'' Nature Park, such as the Maksim Bojanić cave, seem to be extremely popular among the only freely flying mammals – bats.
They use these places for their daily rest, rearing and wintering. Such places are particularly convenient in wintertime when the air temperature and humidity are steady. The moisture results from water droplets that drip down the walls and ceiling of the cave, creating interesting cave decorations: curtains, stalactites and stalagmites.
All bats feed on insects and spiders, which is witnessed by the remains of the feast, countless insect wings on the cave floor.

DID YOU KNOW...

- that the larvae of big insects, such as the stag beetle, often inhabit dead trees (stumps or dried trees). The larvae have powerful jaws for chewing rotten timber and making long tunnels. It takes up to several years for larvae to develop into adult bugs

- that an adult stag beetle lives on a tree and feeds on plant juice
that male stag beetles have, unlike female ones, large jaws - «horns». The horns serve as a weapon when males fight or as an adornment during courtship

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FOREST QUEEN

Beech forests covers 65% of the ''Papuk'' Nature Park. In the Jankovac Park Forest, beech forests are the oldest forest.

Beech trees can grow up to 40 m in height, the diameter of their trunks can reach 2 m and they can live to be 600 years old. When the end of their lives is near, beech trees are most interesting to forest animals.

It is the time when cracks in trunks provide bats with enough space to rest, when there is enough room for woodpeckers under bark and when holes at the bottom of trunks host a wood mouse or marten.

Beech forests are inhibited by the red deer and the roe deer, and the fruits of the beech tree, beechnuts, are popular among wild boars.

Beech twig with fruits

"There are beech forests so deep that they turn day into twilight. This mountain involves giant beech trees, the top of which can only be seen if you lift your head up high. One feels good in a beech forest when it starts to drizzle because the rain refreshes the air and tired hikers"

DID YOU KNOW...

- that the so-called «blue beech of Papuk» is a special ecotype of beech trees that grow in some microregions of Papuk Mountain and have exquisite bluish bark due to unique habitat conditions.

- that reasonable forest management, including leaving old and dried trees intact, can provide endangered and rare forest animals and plants with a convenient habitat and thus gain the greatest benefit for humans.

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BIRDS' KITCHEN

“The beauty of their body, motions, sound and family life are the reasons why man fell in love with birds. Indeed, the most amazing landscape loses its allure if the songs of birds do not enliven it. Old woods have always hosted birds…get away from noise, calm down…and listen to the concert“

Plenty of birds live in the old beech forest. Listening to sounds produced by birds when they seek food makes their detection easier. Crackling seeds unveil a diligent finch. Pecking exposes a woodpecker searching for a juicy insect larva. Robins relentlessly rustle while exploring the forest soil in order to catch a careless beetle. Collared flycatchers apply different tactics – they are patiently sitting on a branch until they see a bug in flight and then they launch themselves into the prey like an acrobat.

Stoke dove

Whit-tailed flycatcher

DID YOU KNOW...

- that as many as 87 bird species have been detected in the ''Papuk'' Nature Park
- that pigeons have resolved the issue of feedings their babies in a very practical way. In their crop (expanded portion of the oesophagus), nutritious liquid called «crop milk» is produced. The young stick their heads in their parents' beak and feed on that secretion. Two pigeon species nest on Mt. Papuk – one of them is the stock dove which is threatened like many other forest species due to excessive forest exploitation and old tree harvesting
- the booted eagle is an endangered bird species and 5 – 10 couples thereof nest in Croatia. It is assumed that the ''Papuk'' Nature Park is one of the four places in Croatia where those birds nest.

Great woodpecker

Brambling

Robin

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FRAGMENTS OF GLAZIERS HISTORY

"The beauty of a rainbow broken in glass shines in a special way, crowned with the hard work and sweat of Jankovac labourers"

The first settlers of the Jankovac valley were glaziers who came here from the territory of today's Austria at the end of the 18th century. The first record of the presence of a glazing workshop in the «Skakavac» area dates back from the year 1801. The workshop had operated until 1820. Nearby a graveyard was established. It is the place where glaziers and members of their families were buried. The evidence of the past graveyard is based on only three monuments. One of the monuments refers to glassmaker master and workshop manager Ivan Gasteiger who was buried on 10 May 1834. He wished to have his final resting place next to his wife Katarina (passed away in 1806) and son Karlo (died in 1817).

DID YOU KNOW...

- that another three glazing workshops existed in the Papuk region: glazing workshop in Drenovac (1822 – 1842), glazing workshop in Zvečevo (1842 – 1857) and glazing workshop in Duboka near Velika (1858 – 1890).

- that beside basic raw materials – quartz and lime, glass manufacturing requires an alkaline component – potash which is added to the glass yielding mixture in order to decrease the quartz melting point and achieve exceptional transparency and quality of glass. Potash was leached from old beech log ashes. Therefore, glass manufacturing plants was put up in regions rich in beech forests.

- that wood was utilized as fuel for glass melting furnaces and that the components necessary for yielding glass melted at temperatures of about 1,200°C. The main glass products involved glasses and bottles, cups, shot glasses, vials and window glass.

IT FLOWS AND FLOW, FLOWS THE WATERFALL

“Hills rose and opened up an abyss, cold water poured downwards rapidly and created the unseen beauty of droplets dispersed in the dance of light“

The Skakavac waterfall is 35 meters high. It is supplied by the water from the Jankovac creek. The water falls to the Kovačica brook canyon. For thousands of years, the waterfall has changed its position and together with tufa-forming moss and algae, it has created a travertine barrier.

DID YOU KNOW...

- that tufa-accumulating waterfalls are known as constructive waterfalls – they constantly prograde and ascend. Generation of tufa depends on the chemical composition of water and organisms that live on rocks, and these are mostly moss and Cladophora. Those plants retain lime dissolved in water on their bodies and thus act as a filter. Plants accelerate that sedimentation process for the reason that they perform photosynthesis. The millennium-long sedimentation of lime on the bodies of millions of such plantlets results in creation of small barriers which, under certain conditions, may continue their growth and generate large barriers over which waterfalls flow.
- that tufa is also known as travertine. It is porous brown or yellow limestone in which numerous traces of plant and animal organisms can be found.

The Skakavac waterfall emerged in the same way as famous Plitvice Lakes waterfalls did.

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LIVING WALL OF THE JANKOVAC FORTRESS

"Nature has created miraculous walls under which man stands small and listens to the voices of characters from the past, merged with a cold and wet rock"

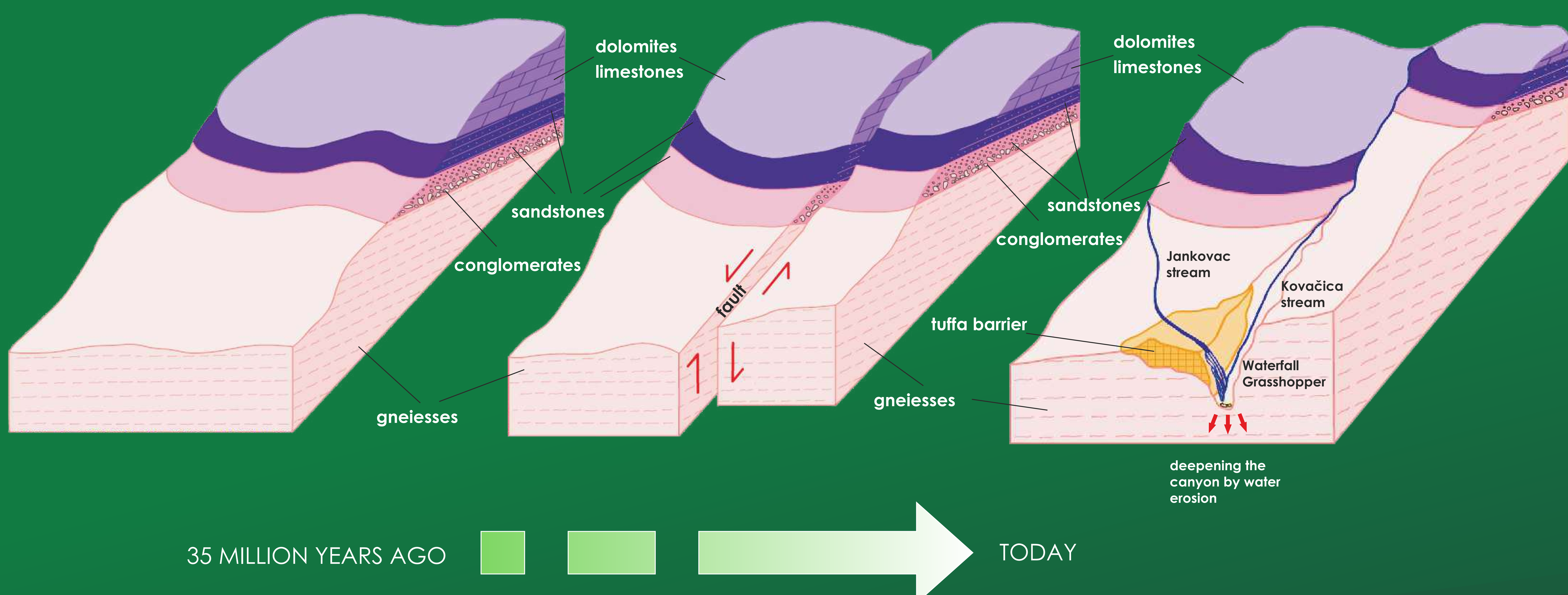
During their long geological history, mountains have changed their shape. Tufa deposits belong to the youngest rocks in the geological history of Earth. They showed up, geologically speaking, «yesterday» because they are only five to six thousand years old (the Earth is only 4.6 billion years old). A sample of a rock taken from the Jankovac travertine barrier turned out to be 5,560 years old, which was determined using the carbon-14 dating method. Mt. Papuk does not stand still and is constantly changing. The generation of new geological formations are slow and hardly noticeable during a human lifetime.

DID YOU KNOW...

- that the Kovačica brook serves as an example of the following geological processes: erosion of rocks, generation of gravel and sand, and in the geological future, generation of solid sandstones

- that the Kovačica brook canyon is actually a geological fault (place where rocks shift, so that one rock block ascends and the other one descends); evidence thereof is provided by one of the hollows of the travertine barrier where, according to the rock texture, the previous water level can be identified. Today, the water level is three meters lower than before.

FINAL GEOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF JANKOVAC AREA



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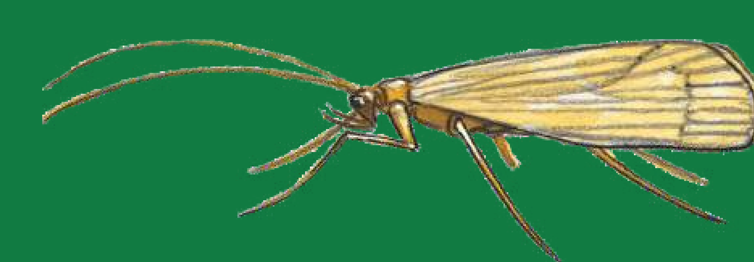
LIFE IN A VORTEX

"One day, more than 100 years ago, I suggested to my foremen to dig two lakes which would be inhabited by plenty of fish and crayfish and which would never run dry due to their abundance of water.

The biggest problem of animals that live in a mountain rapid is how to successfully withstand the current and how to avoid crashing against a stone or being dragged away in an unwanted direction. Therefore, most of those animals have adapted to the environment, have a small and flattened body and live under large underwater stones. Some manage otherwise. For instance, caddisflies larvae attach little stones on themselves or form a cone therefrom and thus skilfully «anchor» in the creek. Along mountain brooks, visitors can often see the grey wagtail and the white-throated dipper which nest there.


adult caddisflies


caddisfly larvae

DID YOU KNOW...

- that caddisfly larvae feed on tiny decomposing plant and animal remains

- that adult caddisflies are terrestrial animals similar to frumpy nocturnal butterflies. While they are at a standstill, they fold their wings like a roof. They have thin and long tentacles and tend to hang around coastal vegetation. Some caddisfly species have vestigial jaws and do not feed at all; after mating and laying eggs for new generations, they just die

- that the white-throated dipper and the grey wagtail built their nests under a thick layer of moss or in a convenient crack in a rock

- that the white-throated dipper can plug the nasal openings on its beak and thus «fly» under water or even walk on the bed in search for insects and fish

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