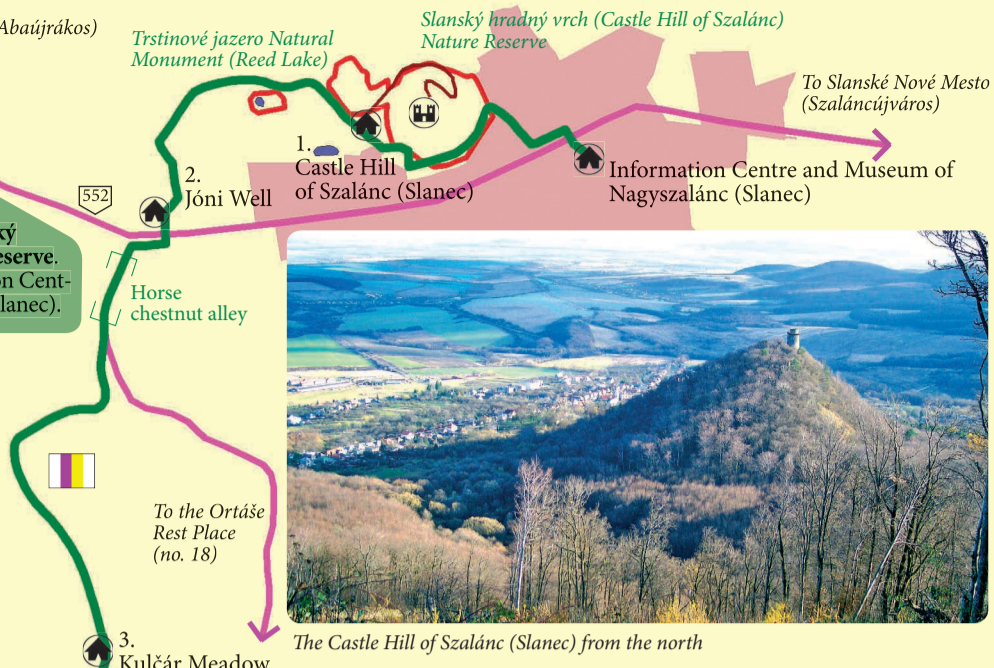


The trail continues under an alley of horse chestnut trees before the Highway no. 552. Passing through the Highway 552, the trail stops at the Jóni Well Rest Place (no. 2); thereafter passes along the upper lake of the **Trstinové jazero (Reed Lake) Nature Monument** and halts again at the 1st rest place under the Castle Hill of Szalánc (Slanec). From there a marked tourist road leads to the top of the hill and provides a view of the **Slanský hradný vrch (Castle Hill of Szalánc) Nature Reserve**. The endpoint of the nature trail is the Information Centre and Local History Museum of Nagyszalánc (Slanec).

Legenda:

- rest place
- nature trail
- Strictly protected areas in Hungary and the national nature reserves in Slovakia
- asphalt road
- stabilized road, dirt road
- State boundary (Hungary-Slovakia)
- Nature trail and hiking route network in Great Milic Nature Park



The Castle Hill of Szalánc (Slanec) from the north



Oláh Meadow Rest Place (no. 19)

Arriving at the Bodó Meadow the trail follows the mark of the Countrywide Blue Tour along the asphalt road to Lászlótanya and passing east of Lászlótanya arrives at the forestry road again near the Forester's Lodge of Oláh Meadow. The path is similar to the St. Elisabeth Route towards to the Marocká Meadow. The Oláh Meadow is a highly protected area on the Hungarian side. Stepping over the state border, the path crosses the Slovak part of the Oláh Meadow (Vlašské lúky) which is a common pasture, developed from a cleared forest area. Our path touches upon the **Marocká hola Nature Reserve** and continues to the Marocká Meadow. From Marocká Meadow, it continues on the asphalt pavement northward and has a view to the plots of the shelterwood regeneration and Slanská Huta village.



Changle (Ramaria flava)



Trstinové jazero Natural Monument (Reed Lake)



The Siberian iris is a protected plant of the cleared woodland meadow in the Zemplén.



Wild boar



Marocká hola Nature Reserve



Bodó Meadow

BODÓ MEADOW - MAROVKA NATURE TRAIL

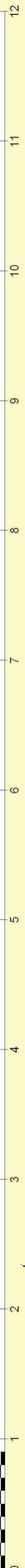
Length: 17.069 m
Greatest change in elevation: 377 m

The basis of the ecotourism development program is the creation plan (2004) of the Great Milic Nature Park founded in 2003.



The start of the nature trail is at the Visitor Centre and Castle Administration Centre, from where the trail goes to the parking area of Füzér Castle passing beside the **Castle Hill of Füzér** is a strictly protected area. From the parking area, the junction leads to the Kanda-bérc (Kanda Crag) and Hideg-forrás (Cold Well). The stations are: the Upper Nursery, the Landing of Szőlő-hegy (Vineyard Hill), the Forester's House of Felsőmalom (Upper Mill), the Kanda-bérc (Kanda Crag), and the Hideg-forrás (Cold Well.) After the Forester's House of Upper Mill, the route continues onwards along the Blue Cross and St. Elisabeth Routes.

The forest is the inheritance of our grandchildren
ÉSZAKERDŐ PLC



Description of the nature trail:

The Bodó Meadow – Marovka Nature Trail leaves Füžér village and passes beside the Castle Hill which is a lonely volcanic formation striking from its surroundings. The upper third of the steep slopes form dacite blocks. To the south, the south-west and north-west side there is an almost vertical rock wall, forming a natural defensive line for castle building on the top of the hill. Only the gentler terrain in the north-eastern part offers a better approach by the Párkány access road and from here through the rock-cut stairs.

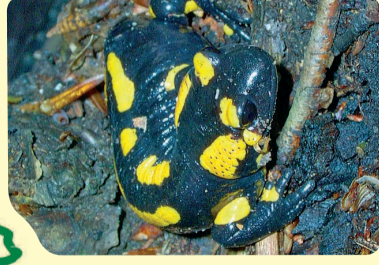
The Castle Hill and the castle have been inhabited since the Bronze Age. The anthropogenic effect has been continuous in the Middle Age and the Modern history as well. Among the establishments under the castle, the 1620 inventory lists a wildlife park, and the 1667 urbarium mentions a fishpond. The wildlife park was probably located on the northern side of the Castle Hill, but there is no trace of the fishpond today. Our way leads into a hornbeam mixed sessile oak forest where bird cherry and small leaved lime are also represented, later in hornbeam mixed submontane beech stand. The relics of former cultivation (narrow strips of land) can be observed on the outer parts of the foothill.

The upper forestry nursery is a development of former "circular shade" nursery. The barren land became slowly self-afforested over the Szőlő-hegyi Landing. The area of Szőlő-hegy (Vineyard Hill) was used for grape cultivation from the Middle Ages until the appearance of the phylloxera disease. Passing the Nagyfej Stream, our way leads beside former a forester's house. The water powered lumber mill, or upper mill on the creek operated beside the forester's house.

Arriving at the meadow below the Kanda-bérc, we can see the Kövecses Hill stone river formation. External forces modified the volcanic formations into a variety of surface forms.

11. Great Milic Nature Park
Visitor Centre and Castle Administration Centre

10. Parking Area of Füžér Castle
Junction to the Füžér Castle
Castle Spring



Fire salamander



Alpine newt



Flowering wild pear tree on the Bodó Meadow



Porcino or penny bun

19. Oláh Meadow



Animal keeping for conservation grazing

4. Marocká Meadow



Grey cattle

Our aim is to give example for sustainable landscape utilization in the frame of nature park cooperation. After reaching the 20th resting place, we continue our journey in the direction of Oláh Meadow.

The construction of the asphalt road which crosses the Bodó Meadow started in the 19th century. In the 1890s, the "Torok-Lászlótanya" road was constructed which became a "stone base macadam road" after the completion the mansion in Lászlótanya. The "Hrabó-Drahos" profiled dirt road was built during the conjuncture after the economic depression of the 1870s. In the later time the Mokrina or Hrabó (above Hollóháza) and Drahos Meadow route and the Bodó Meadow – Lászlótanya route were paved with asphalt.

Rounding Lászlótanya from east the trail reach the 19th resting place is on the Hungarian side at the edge of the Oláh Meadow. The species diversity was very high in meadows of the cleared forests above the Lászlótanya like the Oláh Meadow at the time of regular mowing. These meadows were mowed regularly in the first part of July during the historic landscape management practice, by the local people who cultivated them.

The Slovak side of the Vlaské or Oláh Meadow is common pasture dotted with ancient sessile oak and remnant wild fruit trees. The pasture woodlands and common pastures have an increasing effect on landscape diversification and contribute the preservation of unique species populations. Without utilization, new trees regenerate under the trees in their seed dispersal area, or establish young mosaics around the old trees. First there is a bushy-shrubby succession. Afterwards the process tends to close the mosaics in the long run of spontaneous forestation.

The tour touch the **Marocká hola Nature Reserve**. The 64 ha area is situated on the southern tongue of the Szalánc (Slanec) Mountains at elevations of 605-805 m spreading up the western slopes of the Sucha Hora/Szar-hegy. It is predominantly a remained beech forest association mixed with common ash. On the northern rocky ridge, the main tree species is the sessile oak. There are beech-oak associations in excellent condition.

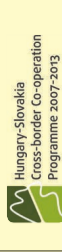
The next station is the Marocká Meadow Resting place (no. 4) which is a typical cleared woodland meadow dotted with some remnant trees. Specimens of the larch plantations in the beech forests create the veil storey of beech stands. Larch trees frame the resting place at the meadow's upper border. Continuing the tour from Marovka to the Nagyszalánc (Slanec), we clearly see the different stages of shelterwood forest regeneration system and its greater final cuts. We see the village of Szalánc (Slanec) (Slanska Huta), a cleared woodland settlement in the Milic and a former glass foundry. Going onwards to Nagyszalánc (Slanec) after the horse chestnut row of trees our route crosses the Highway 552 and arrives the rest place no. 2 Jóni Well which is situated close by the Nagyszalánc (Slanec) Castle.

The **Trstinové jazero (Reed lake) Natural Monument** is situated at the base of Castle Hill. This is a nature created formation with an area of 0.83 ha. It has two lakes; the lower lake is partially dug up for reconstruction. The area has an important role as amphibian habitat – with uniquely high number of species in one habitat. The most important reptile species are the grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) and slow worm (*Anguiois fragilis*). The most typical plant communities are the hygrophilous and on the shores, represented by species as common bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), narrow leaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*) and the yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

The Castle Hill of Szalánc is a tongue of the Szalánc (Slanec) Mountains and determines the scenery over the village. The **Slansky hradný vrch (Castle Hill of Szalánc) Nature Reserve** covers an area of 15.81 ha. It was categorized into the important and protectable areas of xerophilous flora and fauna. Our route continues on the southern border of Castle Hill, passes the mansion park which is under reconstruction and reach the main road. The particular tree is a grant sequoia in the mansion's garden, which is protected. The endpoint of the Bodó Meadow – Marovka Nature Trail is at the Information Centre and Local History Museum of Nagyszalánc (Slanec).

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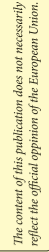
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2. Jóni Well



Donjon (living tower) of Szalánc Castle from inside

Information Centre and
Museum of Nagyszalánc
(Slanec)

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