



*Pošumljavanje
i poljopravljanje Malog Lošinja*

THE AFFORESTATION AND BEAUTIFICATION OF MALI LOŠINJ



[01] Naslovica / Front cover photo: U povodu 125. obljetnice rođenja, godine 1980. podignut je spomenik Ambrozu Haračiću u uvali Ostrugova na Čikatu. Spomenik je izradio akademski kipar Ante Starčević iz Zagreba. / On the occasion of the 125th Anniversary of the birth of Ambroz Haračić, a monument was built in his honour in the Ostrugova bay in Čikat. The monument was built by the academic sculptor Ante Starčević from Zagreb.

[02] Šetnica među borovima / Promenade through the pines

Pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja

The afforestation and beautification of Mali Lošinj

Samostalni istraživački rad izradili su

Independent research study was compiled by

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Vvod

Nakon višegodišnjeg proučavanja života i rada profesora Ambroza Haračića kroz rad skupine Mladi povjesničari te bavljenja različitim temama vezanim uz njegov život i rad (znanstveni rad, botanika, turizam, politička i preporodna djelatnost), uočili smo da većina naših sugrađana profesora Haračića poznaje kao začetnika pošumljavanja na otoku Lošinju. To nas je navelo da konačno i mi istražimo tu temu, tim više što smo u Državnom arhivu u Rijeci pronašli Haračićovo Izvješće Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja iz 1887. - 1888. godine. Ljubaznošću gospodina Julijana Sokolića dobili smo i Statut Društva iz 1886. godine te Izvješće iz 1890. godine. Pretpostavili smo da nam je ta građa dovoljna da dobijemo odgovor na istraživačko pitanje: kako je organizacijski funkcionalo pošumljavanje, to jest što je sve trebalo učiniti kako bi pošumljavanje bilo uspješno ostvareno?

Na arhipelagu uspjeva preko tisuću autohtonih biljaka, koje je tijekom tridesetogodišnjeg istraživanja opisao profesor Haračić, ali je Lošinj ipak prepoznatljiv po alohtonom alepskom boru.

„Lošinj me oBORio s nogu“ - višegodišnji je slogan Turističke zajednice grada Malog Lošinja. Šuma alepskog bora razlogom je posebnosti ljepote pogleda iz aviona. Baveći se ovom temom,

Introduction

After years of studying the life and work of Professor Ambroz Haračić through the work of the Young Historian Group and being occupied with various subjects related to his life and work (scientific work, botany, tourism, political and resurgence activity), we noticed that most of our fellow citizens recognise Professor Haračić as the initiator of the afforestation on the Island of Lošinj. This motivated us to finally explore this issue even more so because we discovered Haračić's Report of the Association for the Afforestation and Beautification of Mali Lošinj from 1887 to 1888 in the State Archive in Rijeka. Mr Julijano Sokolić was so kind to also give us the Statute of the Association from 1886 and the Report from 1890. We assumed that this material would be sufficient for finding the answer to our research question: how did the afforestation function in terms of organisation, i.e. what had to be done to successfully accomplish the afforestation?

Over a thousand of autochthonous plants grow on this archipelago, which Haračić described during his thirty years of research. However, Lošinj is mostly known for its allochthonous Aleppo Pine.

“Lošinj me oBORio“ s nogu (a wordplay meaning “Lošinj blew me away” which implies the word “BOR” meaning “pine tree”) - is a longtime slogan of the Mali Lošinj Tourism Agency. The Aleppo Pine forest offers an

shvatili smo da malo ljudi zna o okolnostima pošumljavanja i da se često zaboravlja koliko je truda, napora i vremena uloženo u stvaranje ljepote kojoj nije svrha samo estetika, nego i korist.

Metoda našeg istraživanja temelji se na analizi izvorne građe: neobjavljenih dokumenata o pošumljavanju Malog Lošinja iz Državnog arhiva u Rijeci i podacima iz Hrvatskog herbarija koji se nalazi u Botaničkom zavodu PMF-a u Zagrebu. Naravno, na početku našeg rada morali smo, iz brojne, ali nažalost fragmentarne literature, prikupiti podatke o kontekstu vremena te istražiti sve posebnosti vezane za šume alepskog bora.

U prvom dijelu eseja opisujemo prilike u Lošinju u 19. stoljeću, dok u drugom dijelu analiziramo spomenute povijesne izvore.

Društvene i gospodarske prilike na Malom Lošinju u 19. stoljeću

Mali Lošinj je u 19. stoljeću bio jedan od naprednijih jadranskih gradova. Njegov uspon počeo je nakon što je Austrija 1815. godine stekla bivše mletačke posjede. U narednim desetljećima intenzivira se razvoj željezničkog prometa, pomorstva i brodogradnje, a na kraju stoljeća i turizma. Istovremeno Lošinj je bio i znanstveni centar, profesori tadašnje slavne Nautice¹ objavljivali su radove iz područja nautike, botanike, klimatologije, meteorologije, oceanografije, astronomije itd.

Sredinom 19. stoljeća Mali Lošinj je imao sedam brodogradilišta i dvjestotinjak jedrenjaka. Lošinjska mornarica je bila na drugom mjestu u Monarhiji, odmah nakon Trsta. Sedamdesetih godina, lošinjsko brodarstvo zapalo je u krizu zbog pojave parobroda. No, Lošinjani su pronašli izlaz u



airplane view of unique beauty. In dealing with this topic, we realized that not many people know about the circumstances of the afforestation and often forget how much work, effort and time was invested in creating this beauty, whose purpose is not just purely aesthetic, but beneficial too.

The method used in our study is based on the analysis of the original material: unpublished documents about the afforestation of Mali Lošinj in the State Archive in Rijeka and data from the Croatian Herbarium, which is located in the Department of Botany at the Faculty of Science in Zagreb. Naturally, at the beginning of our work we had to collect data about the context of that time and explore all the particularities related to the Aleppo Pine forest from the numerous but fragmented material.

In the first part of the essay we will illustrate the circumstances in Mali Lošinj in the 19th century, while in the second part we will describe the above mentioned historical sources.



turizmu, novoj djelatnosti koja se tek počela razvijati.

Pošumljavanja na Mediteranu i u primorskoj Hrvatskoj

Iz literature saznajemo da je alepski bor (*Pinus halepensis*) jedna od najraširenijih četinjača na cijelom Mediteranu (Francuska, Španjolska, Italija, Grčka, Turska), stoga ga neki nazivaju *Pinus mediterranea*. Potjeće iz regije Alep na sjeveru Sirije. U Hrvatskoj se pošumljavanje, nakon kratkotrajne francuske uprave, uspješno nastavilo za vrijeme austrijske vlasti. Pošumljen je degradirani kamenjar dalmatinskog obalnog pojasa, područja Istre, te otoka Hvara, Korčule, Brača, Visa, Raba, Lošinja i Cresa.

Zašto se u prošlosti najviše pošumljavalо alepskim borom? Alepski bor je prilagodljiv različitim vrstama tla, osobito vapnenu, kakav je u našim krajevima. I glicama, kojima popunjava škrape, čini humus i obnavlja šumsko tlo. Otporan je na suhu i toplu klimu, a mlade se biljke lako odupiru

Social and economic conditions on the island of Lošinj in the 19th century

Mali Lošinj was one of the most developed Adriatic towns in the 19th century. Its rise began after Austria took possession of the territory of the former Venetian Republic in 1815. In the following decades, the development of rail transport, seafaring and shipbuilding escalated, as well as tourism at the end of the century. Lošinj was at the same time a scientific centre where teachers from the famous Nautica¹ published their works in the fields of navigation, botany, climatology, meteorology, oceanography, astronomy etc.

In the middle of the 19th century Mali Lošinj had seven shipyards and about two hundred sailboats. The Lošinj Navy was in the second place in the Empire, right after Trieste. In the seventies the shipbuilding of Lošinj fell into crisis due to the appearance of the steamer. However, the people of Lošinj found a solution in tourism,



[04] Predio oko Annunziate prije pošumljavanja / The zone around Annunziata before the afforestation

želi. Sadi se u područjima gdje je nužan brzi rast mladica koji alepski bor zadovoljava svojim maksimalnim visinskim prirastom do 0.60 m godišnje. Ima veliku sposobnost širenja sjemenom već nakon dvadeset godina rasta. Šume alepskog bora štite tlo od prejake insolacije, usporavaju isparavanje i brzinu otjecanja oborinske vode, povoljno djeluju na temperaturu tla, a u sloju humusa žive kukci i gliste koji sudjeluju u preradi tla.

Prirodna su svojstva alepskog bora da se nakon požara, koji su u našim krajevima česti, šuma brzo regenerira. Češeri se usred topline otvaraju i na taj način oplođuju okolno tlo.

Šume alepskog bora postale su dio mediteranskog identiteta naše obale i postale preteča razvoja turističke privrede.

Botanički rad Ambroza Haračića

Ambroz Haračić rođen je u Malom Lošinju 1855. godine, a u Gruziju Beču je studirao prirodne znanosti. Za vrijeme studija spoznao je kako je njegov rodni kraj potpuno nepoznat tadašnjoj javnosti. Odlučio ga je promicati znanstvenim radom.

Osim što je bio profesor Nautice, Haračić je istraživao vegetaciju, klimu, geografiju i

a new activity that had just begun to develop.

Afforestation on the Mediterranean and coastal Croatia

Through our literature we discovered that the Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) is one of the most widespread conifers on the whole Mediterranean (France, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey) and is therefore sometimes called *Pinus Mediterranean*. It originates from the region Aleppo in Northern Syria. After the brief French rule, the afforestation in Croatia successfully continued during the Austrian government. The leached rocky terrain of the Dalmatian coastal belt, as well as areas in Istria, the Island of Hvar, Korčula, Brač, Vis, Rab, Lošinj and Cres were forested.

Why was it the Aleppo Pine that was mostly used in the afforestation in the past? The Aleppo Pine is adaptable to different soil types, especially to limestone specific for this area.

Its needles, which fill the cracks in the stone, make humus and renew the soil in the forest. It is resistant to dry and warm climate, whereas the young plants easily withstand the heat. It is planted in areas where saplings have to grow rapidly, and the Aleppo Pine meets this requirement with its maximum growth increment of up to 0.60 m per year. It has a great ability

demografiju Otoka. Osnovao je meteorološki opservatorij, potakao osnivanje Turističkog društva te bio društveno i politički aktivan. Objavio je brojne članke i knjige od kojih je najvažnija *L'isola di Lussin, il suo clima e la sua vegetazione* iz 1905. godine. Tijekom tridesetak godina, uspio je opisati oko tisuću biljnih vrsta koje je pronašao na Otoku i čije je primjerke pohranio u svom herbariju². Vodio je bilješke opisujući svaki dio biljke, teren na kojem raste, navodeći njeno narodno ime, a posebnu pozornost posvetio je endemskim vrstama.

Počeci turizma i potreba za uređenjem Čikata

Početak turizma u Evropi seže u početak 19. stoljeća, a vezan je uz izgradnju željezničkih pruga te uspostavu parobrodskih linija. Godine 1853. tržčanski Lloyd uvodi parobrodske veze između Trsta i Kotora preko Malog Lošinja, a osamdesetih godina od Pule i Rijeke do Malog Lošinja.

Lošinj je u to vrijeme imao povoljne uvjete za smještaj gostiju i dobru, zaštićenu luku. Zahvaljujući profesoru Haračiću, postojali su meteorološki podaci o povoljnoj klimi. Upravo su ta saznanja privukla i austrijske liječnike Conrada Clara i balneologa dr. Leopolda Schröttera.

Prvobitna vegetacija otoka Lošinja sastojala se uglavnom od hrasta crnike (*Quercus ilex*). U prošlosti su uvjeti života bili izuzetno teški, otočani su šumu krčili i palili kako bi dobili poljoprivredne i pašnjačke površine, a drvo hrasta crnike prodavalii izvozili u Veneciju. Tako je s vremenom šuma potpuno uništena i pretvorena u krš. Uvala i predio Čikat³ su u 19. stoljeću bili pretežito pusti. Uglavnom je to bio kamenjar s nekoliko maslinika i pašnjaka.

Kriza lošinjskog pomorstva potakla je 1886. godine osnivanje Turističkog društva s ciljem uređenja smještaja za prve goste. Nakon toga trebalo je riješiti i

to spread seeds after just twenty years of growth. Aleppo Pine forests protect the soil from a too strong insolation, slow down the evaporation and speed of the outflow of rain water, and have a beneficial effect on the soil temperature, while the layer of its humus is home to insects and earthworms which participate in the processing of the soil.

A natural ability of the Aleppo Pine is that it can easily regenerate after a fire, which is a frequent occurrence in these areas. When under heat, the pine cones open up and thereby fertilize the surrounding soil.

The Aleppo Pine forests became a part of the Mediterranean identity of our coast and became the forerunner in the development of the tourism industry.

The botanical work of Ambroz Haračić

Ambroz Haračić was born in Mali Lošinj in 1855, and he studied natural sciences in Graz and Vienna. During his studies he realized that his home region was completely unknown to the public of his time. Therefore he decided to promote it through his scientific work.

Haračić was a professor in the Nautica and also researched the vegetation, climate, geography and demographics of the Island. He founded a meteorological observatory, encouraged the foundation of the Tourism Association, and was socially and politically engaged. He published many articles and books among which the most famous one was *L'isola di Lussin, il suo clima e la sua vegetazione* from 1905. During his thirty years of research he managed to describe around one thousand plant species which he found on the Island and whose specimens he saved in his herbarium². He took notes describing every part of the plant and its natural habitat, mentioning its common name, while giving special attention to endemic species.

najveći problem Otoka - nedostatak zelenila na Čikatu i okolnim brežuljcima.

Društvo za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja

Pokretački odbor na čelu sa Schrötterom i Haračićem prionuo je osnivanju Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja⁴. Na osnivačkoj sjednici Društva održanoj 17. svibnja 1886. godine prisustvovale su istaknute osobe iz Turističkog društva; kapetan Kotara, općinski načelnik i priličan broj građana. Na početku sjednice dr. Schrötter je pristupio općinskom načelniku Vidulichu i predao mu pozamašan prilog u novcu kao osnovni fond Društva⁵. Na sjednici se raspravljalo o Statutu Društva kojeg je sastavio Ambroz Haračić. On je imenovan nadzornikom sadnje. Statutom je određen način djelovanja Društva, njegova svrha i sredstva, dužnosti i prava članova te način upravljanja. Na čelu Društva je bila uprava sastavljena od pet članova (općinski načelnik kao predsjednik, potpredsjednik, tajnik, blagajnik i nadzornik sadnje).

Prva zadaća Društva bila je pošumljavanje devet hektara pustog krša u neposrednoj blizini grada, na prostoru općinske zajednice. Haračić je predviđao da će se i privatnici na svojim posjedima pridružiti njegovim inicijativama, što se i dogodilo.

Društvo je imalo više izvora financiranja, članarina, posebna sredstva Vlade, Odbora provincije Istre, mjesnog Turističkog kluba i Općinske uprave. Dobrovoljnim prilozima pridružili su se imućni građani, a pozamašne svote novca donirali su mnogi pomorci.

Opće izvjeće uprave društva o administrativnom upravljanju za godinu 1887.-1888.

Društvo je svake godine održavalo Skupštine na kojima su sumirani rezultati rada. Tako je Uprava u ožujku 1888. godine

The beginnings of tourism and the necessity for landscaping of Čikat

The beginning of tourism in Europe dates back to the early 19th century pertaining to the construction of railroads and the establishment of steamship lines. In the year 1853 the Lloyd of Trieste introduced the steamship lines between Trieste and Kotor through Mali Lošinj, and in the eighties from Pula and Rijeka to Mali Lošinj.

At that time, Lošinj had favourable conditions for the accommodation of tourists and a good and protected harbour. Thanks to Professor Haračić, meteorological data on the favourable climate existed. It was these findings that attracted the attention of the Austrian doctor Conrad Clar and the balneologist Dr Leopold Schrötter.

The original vegetation of the Island of Lošinj consisted primarily of the Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*). The living conditions were extremely difficult in the past, the islanders cut and burned the forest in order to get agricultural and pastoral areas, whereas Holm Oak wood was sold and exported to Venice. So with time the forest became completely destroyed and transformed into nothing but rubble. The bay and the area of Čikat³ were predominantly desolated in the 19th century. Those areas were generally just a rockery with a few olive gardens and pastures.

Lošinj's maritime crisis encouraged the establishment of the Association for Tourism whose goal was the arrangement of the accommodation for the first guests in 1886. After that, the biggest problem of the Island - the lack of greenery in Čikat and the surrounding hills - had to be solved.

The Association for Afforestation and Beautification of Mali Lošinj

The Promotion Committee with Schrötter and Haračić as its head

sazvala treću opću Skupštinu⁶ na kojoj je predočeno financijsko izvješće i rezultati rada u razdoblju 1887. - 88. godine. Na Skupštini su prisustvovali svi članovi Uprave te počasni gosti dr. Schrötter i dr. Vidulich, pokrajinski kapetan za Istru.

Izvješće koje je sastavio profesor Haračić sastojalo se od tri dijela: 1. Zapisnika sjednice Skupštine Društva održane 18. ožujka 1888., 2. Financijskog izvješća Društva za godinu 1887. - 88. i 3. Tabelarnog pregleda sadnje tijekom godina 1887. - 88.

Vlada je donirala ukupno 40.060 sadnica i 150 florina materijalne pomoći. Bile su to sadnice: parolinjanski borovi (*Pinus paroliniana*)⁷, austrijski borovi (*Pinus austriaca*), javor negundovac (*Acer Negundo*) i obična katalpa (*Bignonia Catalpa*). Osim Vlade, donirale su i druge zajednice: Istarska uprava (50 florina i 327 voćki), Klub lošinjskih turista te Lošinska općina. Uz donacije pojedinaca Društvo je prikupilo 1051,89 florina.

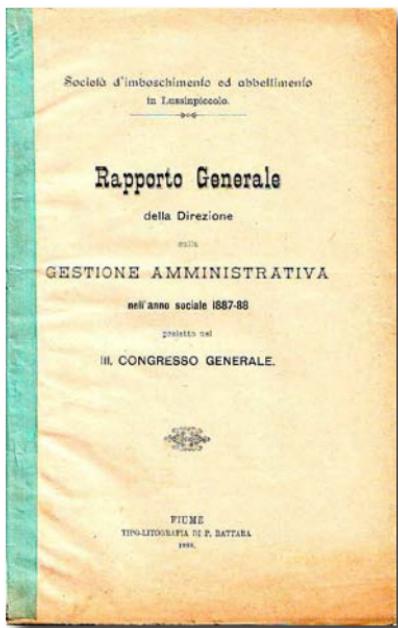
Iz izvješća saznajemo o načinu zbrinjavanja, njezi biljaka u rasadnicima⁸ te pošumljavanju novih područja. Osim borova, presađen je i određeni broj kestena (*Castanea vesca*), lovora

started the establishment of the Association for Afforestation and Beautification of Mali Lošinj⁴. The inaugural meeting of the Association held on 17th of May 1886 was attended by prominent persons from the Association for Tourism; the supervisor of the territory, the municipal mayor and a considerable number of citizens. At the beginning of the meeting Dr Schrötter approached the municipal mayor Vidulich and handed him a substantial donation of money as the basic holding for the Association⁵. At the meeting the Statute of the Association drafted by Ambroz Haračić was discussed. He was named supervisor of the planting. The Statute defined the course of action of the Association, its purpose and means, the rights and duties of the members, and the way of managing it. At the head of the Association was an authority consisting of five members (the municipal mayor as president, the vice-president, the secretary, the paymaster and the supervisor of the planting).

The first task of the Association was the afforestation of nine hectares (ca. 22.5 acres) of barren rubble in immediate vicinity of the town, in the area of the municipal

[05] Početak turističke izgradnje na Čikatu / The beginning of the tourism buildings at Čikat





[06] Naslovica Izvješća Društva iz 1887./88. godine / The cover of the Report of the Association from 1887/88

(*Laurus nobilis*), limuna (*Citrus limon*), naranči (*Citrus aurantium*), čempresa (*Cupressus sempervirens*), datulja (*Poenix dactylifera*), pinjola (*Pinus pinea*), akacija (*Acacia alophanta*), juka (*Yucca aloefolia*), agava (*Agava americana*) i indijske smokve (*Opuntia ficus-indica*). Mnogi pojedinci darovali su ukrasne i egzotične biljke, tako je i ravnatelj bečkog Društva za uređenje parkova poklonio ukrasnu jelu (*Arancaria Excelsa*).

Ljeto je bilo iznimno suho što je posebno pogađalo mladice austrijskog bora, nasuprot tome, alepskih borova je opstalo više, iako su na početku izgledali slabašno.

Društvo je nastavilo s pošumljavanjem područja oko već zasađenih parcela, pa je ukupno obrađeno 2,609 hektara. Usahle biljke zamijenjene su novim, a u rasadniku su sađene nove biljke za uljepšavanje. Na predjelu Vela straža postavljeni su čuvari za obranu stabalaca od životinja. U srpnju i kolovozu rasadnik se zalijevao tri puta tjedno. Unajmljene su cisterne i bunari. Prionulo se i poljepšavanju Lošinja; nabavljeni su klupice, uređivale su se šetnice i parkovi.

community. Haračić foresaw that private individuals would join his initiatives on their lands as well, which indeed happened.

The Association had several sources of funding, membership fees, and special funds of the Government, the Committee of the Province of Istria, the local Touristic Club and the Municipal Administration. Wealthy citizens joined in with voluntary contributions, as well as many sailors, who donated considerable amounts of money.

General report of the Board of the Association on the administrative governance for the year 1887-1888

The Association held Assemblies every year where the results of the work were summarized. Thus, the Administration convened the third general Assembly⁶ in March of 1888, where the financial reports as well as the results of the work in the period from 1887 to 1888 were presented. The Assembly was attended by all members of the Administration and also the guests of honour Dr Schrötter and Dr Vidulich, the Provincial captain of Istria. The report drafted by Professor Haračić consisted of three parts: 1. the Minute Book of the Meeting of the Assembly of the Association held on the 18th March 1888, 2. The Financial Report of the Association for the years 1887 - 1888 and 3. a Tabular Overview of the planting during the years 1887 - 1888.

The Government donated a total of 40,060 seedlings and 150 florins as a material help. Those were the seedlings of: Parolinian pine (*Pinus paroliniana*)⁷, Austrian pine (*Pinus austriaca*), Box elder (*Acer negundo*) and Catalpa (*Bignonia catalpa*). Besides the Government, other communities donated as well: the Istrian Administration (50 florins and 327 fruit trees), the Tourist Club of Lošinj and the Administration of Lošinj. In donations from individuals the Association collected altogether 1,051.89 florins.

Na kraju se navodi da se Društvo brinulo o 84.742 stabla i za to potrošilo 993,8 florina.

Finansijsko izvješće društva za godinu 1887.-1888.

Ovo finansijsko izvješće dodano je Općem izvješću kao Prilog A. Sastavljeno je na dvije stranice: na jednoj je prikazan prihod, na drugoj rashod. Prihodi su detaljno prikazani kroz šest točaka: I. Preneseno iz prošle godine; II. Subvencije i donacije; III. Dobrovoljni prilozi članova Društva; IV. Članarine Društva; V. Prodaja; VI. Refundacija troškova pošumljavanja i uljepšavanja.

Pod točkom V. iz tablice saznajemo da je Društvo zarađivalo na prodaji stabala agruma iz šumskih rasadnika. Haračić je kasnije u svojoj knjizi naveo zadivljujući broj agruma na Otoku. Zaključili smo da je to, između ostalog, i zasluga Društva⁹.

Rashodi su također prikazani kroz šest točaka: I. Kancelarijski materijal; II. Potrebe za oruđe i pomagala u poljoprivredi; III. Troškovi prijevoza i brodskih vozarina za biljke; IV. Usluge i nošenja; V. Troškovi za kupovinu vrtnih klupica; VI. Troškovi sađenja, melioracije i zaštite.

Tabelarni pregled obavljenih sadnji tijekom godine 1887.-1888.

Ovaj tabelarni pregled dodan je Općem izvješću kao Prilog B. Tablica se sastoji od dva velika stupca: Područje obrađivanja i Radovi.

U prvom stupcu su navedeni podaci o prostoru sadnje: predio grada na kojem se sadilo, katastarska čestica, površina u kvadratnim metrima te ime ili naziv vlasnika zemljišta. Saznajemo nazive pošumljenih predjela: Velopin, Čikat, Vresikovo, Kalvarija, Škver, Trg i Riva, Pučka škola, Annunziata i Vela Straža. Većina zemljišta pripada Općini. Uočili smo da je i profesor Haračić

From the report we learned about the methods of the treatment, the care for the plants in the nursery garden⁸ as well as the afforestation of new areas. In addition to the pine trees, a number of chestnut trees (*Castanea vesca*), laurels (*Laurus nobilis*), lemons (*Citrus limon*), oranges (*Citrus aurantium*), cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*), date palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*), stone pines (*Pinus pinea*), acacias (*Acacia alophanta*), yuccas (*Yucca aloefolia*), American aloes (*Agava americana*) and Indian figs (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) were transplanted. Many individuals donated decorative and exotic plants, thus the director of the Association for the Arrangements of Parks in Vienna donated a Norfolk Island pine (*Arancaria Excelsa*).

The summer was extremely dry what had a bad effect on the Austrian pine seedlings. The Aleppo Pines, on the other hand, survived in a bigger number, even though they looked weak in the beginning.

The Association continued with the afforestation of the areas around the already planted lots, and a total of 2,609 hectares (ca. 6,523 acres) was cultivated. The withered plants were replaced by new ones, and in the nurseries new plants for decoration were cultivated. In the area of Vela Straža guards were placed in order to protect the trees from animals. In July and August the nursery was watered three times a week. Cisterns and wells were rented. The Association also started the beautification of Lošinj; benches were purchased, promenades and parks were arranged.

In the end, it is stated that the Association cared for 84,742 trees and invested 993.8 florins for this.

The Financial report of the Association for the year 1887 - 1888

This financial report was added to the General Report as Appendix A. It was written on two pages:



[07] Šuma iznad Sunčane uvala / Forest above
the Sunčana uvala



on one page the incomes are listed, on the other the expenses. The incomes are presented in detail in six points: I. Transferred from last year; II. Subventions and donations; III. Voluntary contributions of members of the Association; IV. Membership fees of the Association; V. Sales; VI. Refunds of the expenses of the afforestation and the arrangements.

From Point V. from the chart we learn that the Association earned on the sales of citrus trees from the forest nurseries. Haračić later mentioned in his book an impressive number of citrus trees on the Island. We concluded that this was, among other things, also the merit of the Association⁹.

The expenses are also listed in six points: I. Office supplies; II. The needs for tools and aids in agriculture; III. The expenses of transportation and shipping fares for the plants; IV. Services and carriage; V. The expenses of the purchase of garden benches; VI. The expenses of planting, melioration and protection.

Tabular summary of accomplished plantings during the year 1887 - 1888

This tabular overview was added to the General Report as Appendix B. The chart consists of two large columns: Area of cultivation and Works.

također vlasnik jednog posjeda na Čikatu¹⁰.

U drugom stupcu uočavamo podatke o procesima sadnje i sijanja, datumima, zaposlenicima, troškovima te vrstama presađenih borova. Najčešći mjeseci sadnje su veljača, ožujak, travanj i prosinac. Tablica sadrži podatke o troškovima za najam šumskog vrtića, zaštiti biljaka, nabavci materijala kao što su stupovi, žice i ograde. Fascinira racionalnost, štedljivost i skromnost u raspolaganju resursima. Ništa se nije bacalo, kolci koji više nisu mogli poslužiti u rasadnicima prodavali su se, a kamen koji je iskopan korišten je za izgradnju suhozida.

Na kraju tablice nalazi se podatak o 32.138 stabala posađenih u tom razdoblju, od toga je 8.249 bilo uzgojeno u rasadniku Društva.

Aktivnost društva za pošumljavanje i poljopravljanje malog Lošinja u prve četiri godine 1886.-1890.

U prigodi poljoprivredno-šumarske izložbe u Beču, u svibnju 1890. godine profesor Haračić je, u svojstvu nadglednika sadnje, predstavio aktivnosti Društva te je sastavio izvješće o četverogodišnjem radu.

Haračić iznosi tvrdnju da je imenovanjem općinskog načelnika za predsjednika, Društvo postalo institucija. Društvu je omogućena dostupnost općinskih terena, a djelatnost Uprave Društva i članova bila je u općinskim prostorima. Glavne Skupštine redovito su se održavale svake godine u proljeće. Tada bi se prezentiralo godišnje izvješće Uprave koje bi se nakon prihvatanja i tiskanja podijelilo svim članovima. Kopije su se slale onima koji su sponzirali i podupirali Društvo. Tiskana su četiri izvješća.

Zbog detaljnijeg pregleda i plana pošumljavanja, Uprava je dobila od Kraljevskog ureda za mape u Trstu, katastarsku mapu općine Mali Lošinj.

In the first column the data about the planting area is indicated: the district of the town where the planting took place, the cadastral parcel, the area in square meters, as well as its name or the name of the property owner. We learn the names of the afforested areas: Velopin, Čikat, Vresikovo, Kalvarija, Škver, Trg and Riva, Pučka škola, Annunziata and Vela Straža. Most of these terrains belong to the Municipality. We noticed that Professor Haračić was also an owner of one parcel in Čikat¹⁰.

In the second column we notice the data about the processes of planting and seeding, the dates, the workers, the costs and the species of the transplanted trees. The most frequent planting months were February, March, April and December. The chart contains information about the costs for the rent of the forest garden, the protection of plants, the purchasing of supplies such as poles, wires and fences. The rationality, frugality and modesty in the management of the resources fascinate us. Nothing was wasted, stakes that couldn't be used in the nurseries were sold and the stone that was dug out was used for the building of drywalls.

At the end of the chart there is information about 32,138 trees being planted in that period, 8,249 of which were cultivated in the nursery of the Association.

*The activities
of the Association for the
Afforestation and
Beautification of Mali
Lošinj in the first four years
1886 - 1890*

On the occasion of an agroforestry exhibition in Vienna in May 1890, Professor Haračić, as the supervisor of the planting, presented the activities of the Association, and compiled a report on its four-year work.

Haračić stated that the Association became an institution through the appointment of the Municipal Mayor as its President.



U izvješću se sumiraju rezultati, razmatraju planovi za nastavak pošumljavanja svrha kojeg je bila da šume, kao prirodni bedem, zaštite grad i luku od bure.

Djelokrug rada Društva proširen je i na posjede privatnika. Druga svrha je bila poljepšavanje. Uređeno je nekoliko parkova, zasađeni su perivoji, posađeno više od 5.000 stabala ukrasnog bilja.

U četiri godine broj biljaka, koje su proizvedene u rasadnicima ili dobivene iz državnih vrtova, iznosio je 309.000. Veliku potporu pružio je gospodin Guttemberg, državni savjetnik za šume.

Saznali smo, potom, kako je Društvo planiralo pošumljavanje i organiziralo ekipe radnika.

Na početku je nadzornik sadnje okupljaо ekipu od 4 do 6 radnika i njihove obitelji, od 8 do 12 žena ili kćeri, te mladiće koji su imali zadatku slagati kamenje oko posađenih borova kako bi bili zaštićeni od korova i ljetne žege. Rupe su se kopale 25-30 cm dubine, a udaljenost među stablima bila je 1,2 metar. Radnici su imali točno određenu nadnicu, a Haračić navodi i prosječan iznos troškova pošumljavanja po jednom hektaru.

[08] Primjer Haračićevog herbarijskog lista s alepskim borom (*Pinus halepensis*) / An example of Haračić's herbarium sheet of the Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

The Association was granted the availability of the municipal terrains, whereas the activities of the Administration of the Association and its members took place in the municipal offices. General Assemblies took regularly place every year in spring. On these occasions a yearly reports of the Administration were presented and, after adoption, printed and dealt out to all members. The copies were also sent to those that co-financed and supported the Association. Four reports were printed.

The Administration received a cadastral map of the municipality of Mali Lošinj from the Royal Office for maps in Trieste in order to have a more detailed overview on the planning of the afforestation.

In the report the results were summarized and the plans for a continued afforestation were discussed, with the purpose of creating a natural wall of trees which would protect the town and the harbour from the wind. The Association's scope of work

Prva sadnja obavljena je tijekom studenog 1886. godine, sadnicama iz državnog rasadnika. Primjećeno je da se stabla iz vlastitog šumskog rasadnika brže razvijaju. Nakon prvihs istkustava odlučeno je da će se saditi samo parolinijanski i alepski bor jer su njegovi gubitci bili manji od 20%, dok su gubitci austrijskog bora bili oko 60%. Društvo je brinulo i o održavanju postojećih šuma hrastova crnike.

Na kraju Izvješća, Haračić ističe zadovoljstvo i ponos postignutim. Najavljuje da na Lošinju više neće biti neplodnih terena.

Zaključak

U ovom eseju prikazan je pionirski početak pošumljavanja. Do 1905. godine zasađeno je oko milijun sadnica¹¹. Kamera krajina dobila je nov izgled, smanjila se žestina neugodne bure što je pogodovalo razvoju turizma. Sadnjom alepskog bora stvoren je zeleni pojas koji je pružao sklonište od pripeke, smanjivao buku, proizvodio kisik, filtrirao onečišćenja iz zraka, smirujuće djelovao na ljudsku psihu i desetljećima mamio nove goste na naš Otok. Uz šumu alepskog bora

[09] Pečat Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja / The stamp of the Association of the Afforestation and Beautification of Mali Lošinj

extended to the properties of private owners as well. The other purpose was the beautification. Several parks were arranged, gardens were planted, and more than 5,000 decorative trees were planted.

In four years the number of plants being produced in nurseries or donated from public gardens amounted 309,000. Mr Guttemberg, State Counsellor of the Forest, provided a substantial support.

We found out that the Association planned the afforestation and organized worker teams. In the beginning the Supervisor of the planting gathered a team of 4 to 6 workers and their families, 8 to 12 wives or daughters, as well as young men whose task was to pile the stones around the planted pine trees to protect them from weeds and summer heat. Holes were dug 25 ‡ 30 cm deep, and the distance between the trees was 1.2 m. The workers had a specified wage, and Haračić listed the average amount of afforestation costs per 1 hectare.

The first planting was accomplished in November 1886 with seedlings from the public nursery. It was noticeable that trees from their own forest nursery developed faster. After the first



goste su impresionirali lošinjski vrtovi u kojima su zasađeni agrumi, mediteransko bilje, lovor, ružmarin i masline s kombinacijom egzotičnog bilja poput palmi i agava. Turistički vodići prikazivali su botaničku raskoš Lošinja.

Šumom okružen grad, a posebno predio Čikat, do danas su zadržali svoju turističku, estetsku, ekološku, zdravstvenu, sportsko-rekreativnu i klimatološku funkciju.

Analizom dva od ukupno četiri izvješća nastala u razdoblju 1886. - 1890., o radu Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Maloga Lošinja koje je sastavio Ambroz Haračić, dobili smo odgovor na istraživačko pitanje. Saznali smo sve relevantne činjenice o djelovanju Društva i njegovoj povezanosti s institucijama grada i države, ali i o pripremama tla za pošumljavanje, načinu financiranja, troškovima, radnjama vezanim za uzgoj bilja u rasadnicima te pripremu i zaštitu tla na kojima se sadilo. Sve se radilo temeljito. Začudna je učinkovitost postignuta bez mehanizacije koja je danas na raspolaganju.

Nažalost, tijekom istraživanja našli smo studije koje zabrinjavaju. Šuma Čikat je u kritičnom stanju, a naša namjera je upozoriti na hitnu i neminovnu potrebu za njenom obnovom i pomlađivanjem.

Iz Izvješća iščitavamo racionalnost, štedljivost i skromnost otočana, ali i veliku angažiranost. Nesumnjivo je to najveća zasluga profesora Haračića kao inicijatora te mnogih ljudi koji su mu se pridružili, zaraženi njegovim entuzijazmom. Njegova sistematicnost, preciznost i upornost, koju je iskazivao u znanstvenim istraživanjima, pretočena je u praksu.

Nemoguće je danas zamisliti takvo zajedništvo i suglasje između institucija, organizacija, kompletne zajednice i pojedinaca. Možda se odgovor nalazi u Haračićevoj rečenici iz Izvješća iz 1890.

experiences it was decided that in the future only the Parolinian and the Aleppo pine would be planted because their losses were less than 20%, whereas the losses of the Austrian pine were ca. 60%.

The Association also cared for the maintenance of the existing oak forests.

In the end of the Report, Haračić asserted his satisfaction and pride on the achievement. He announced that there would never be infertile terrains on Lošinj again.

Conclusion

Through this essay the pioneering beginning of the afforestation was shown. By 1905 about one million seedlings were planted¹¹. The stony landscape got a new look and the vehemence of the unpleasant wind was mitigated, which was a benefit for the development of tourism. The planting of the Aleppo pine created a green belt that has provided shelter from heat, reduced noise, produced oxygen, filtered the air pollution, has had a calming effect on the human psyche and has attracted new guests to come to our Island for decades. Besides the Aleppo pine forest, the guests have been impressed by the gardens of Lošinj which consist of citrus trees, Mediterranean herbs, laurel, rosemary and olive trees with a combination of exotic plants, such as palms and agaves. Tourist guides introduced the botanic profusion of Lošinj.

The town surrounded by the forest, and especially the area of Čikat, has retained the touristic, aesthetic, ecological, health, sport- recreational and climate function up to the present time.

Through the analysis of two out of the four reports on the work of the Association for Afforestation and Beautification of Mali Lošinj written by Ambroz Haračić in the

godine: " Samo ljubav prema zavičaju može potaknuti i podržati poduhvat čiji se korisni rezultati ne mogu nazrijeti brzo."

Sažetak

U trenucima razvoja turizma na otoku Lošinju posebnu važnost zasljužuju inicijative balneologa Leopolda Schröttera i profesora Ambroza Haračića. Oni su pokretači **Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja** koje s radom započinje **1886. godine**.

Profesor Haračić je kao nadglednik sadnje periodično objavljivao izvješća. Iz njegovih izvješća saznajemo kako je **organizacioni i financijski djelovalo Društvo** te s kojim je institucijama surađivalo. Nailazimo na podatke o područjima obuhvaćenim sadnjom, poduzetim aktivnostima, o zbrinjavanju i rastu biljaka u rasadnicima, itd. Najpogodniji se pokazao **alepski bor (Pinus halepensis)** kojim je pošumljen najveći dio Otoka, a u svrhu poljepšavanja posađene su mnoge **egzotične biljke**.

Šumom obavljen grad, a posebno predio Čikat, do danas su zadržali svoju **turističku, estetsku, ekološku, zdravstvenu, sportsko-rekreativnu i klimatološku funkciju**.

FUSNOTE

1 Nautica je naziv Pomorske škole u Malom Lošinju, osnovane 1855. godine. Službeni naziv škole bio je: Imperial Regia Scuola Nautica Lus-sinpiccolo.

2 Haračićev Herbarij sa približno 4000 herbarijskih listova sastavni je dio Hrvatskog herbarija koji se nalazi u Botaničkom zavodu PMF-a u Zagrebu. Mladi povjesničari posjetili su Herbarij dva puta, godine 2007. i 2011.

3 Čikat je sjeverozapadni dio otoka Lošinja čija granica teče ravnom linijom od Sunčane uvale (Veli žal - jugozapadna granica) prema mjestu Mali Lošinj, tj. vrhu uvale Lošinske luke (sjeveroistočna granica). Površina šume Čikat iznosi 232,93 ha. Po-

period from 1886 to 1890, we got an answer to our research question. We not only found out all the relevant facts about the actions of the Association and its connection with the municipal and state institutions, but also about the preparation of the soil for planting, the financial methods, the expenditures, the actions related to the growing of plants in nurseries and the preparation and protection of the soil where the planting took place. Everything was thoroughly done. It is amazing how such efficiency could be achieved without the mechanisation that is available today.

Unfortunately, during the research we came across some studies that are worrying. The forest of Čikat is in a critical condition, and our intention is to draw attention to the urgent and inevitable need for its renewal and regeneration.

From the report we can see the rationality, frugality and modesty of the islanders, but also their great commitment. All of this was undoubtedly Professor Haračić's merit, since he was the initiator, as well as the merit of the many people who joined him, being infected by his enthusiasm. His systematicity, precision and persistence, which he demonstrated in his scientific research, were put into practice.

Today it is impossible to imagine such a communion and harmony between institutions, organisations, entire communities and individuals. The answer lies maybe in one of Haračić's sentences from the Report from 1890: "Only the love for one's homeland can encourage and support an undertaking whose beneficial results cannot be discerned in a short time."

Summary

During the time of the development of tourism on the

datke navodimo iz S. Matić, B. Prpić, Đ. Rauš, Model za njegu i obnovu park šume Čikat na Lošinju, Šumarski list, CXIV, Zagreb, 1990.

4 Naziv Društva je bio Società d'im-boschimento ed abbellimento in Lus-sinpiccolo. U nastavku teksta koristit ćemo naziv Društvo. Obzirom da su svи izvori pisani talijanskim jezikom, velikodušnu pomoć u prevođenju pružile su nam Matea Vidulić, studentica hortikulture te profesorice Aldina Bu-rić i Arlen Abramović.

5 Tijekom istraživanja naišli smo na dvije interpretacije o davanju prvog novčanog priloga Društvu. Ovdje navodimo interpretaciju Mate Božičevića, Uloga Ambroza Haračića u pošumljavanju Malog Lošinja, Zbornik radova o prirodoslovcu Ambrozu Haračiću, Zagreb, str. 109. Drugu smo pronašli u djelu Branka Kojića, Razvitak turizma na otoku Lošinju, Analji Jadranskog instituta JAZU, 1956., str. 219. Kojić navodi da je prigodom šetnje Čikatom, dr. Schrötter predao Haračiću jedan dukat od dvadeset krune da ga uruči općinskom načelniku Vidulichu za osnivanje Društva.

6 U originalu dokumenta koristi se naziv Congresso.

7 Zapazili smo nedosljednost u pi-sanju naziva biljaka. Negdje su nave-dene latinskim nazivima, potom talijanskim, a ponegdje u veneto go-voru.

8 Za rasadnike je unajmljen jedan vrt u blizini brodogradilišta i dva manja vrta u predjelu Draga. Vlasnici su vrtove besplatno ustupili Društvu. Godine 1887. Društvo je uredilo svoj šumski rasadnik na Čikatu. Podatke o rasadnicima nalazimo u Tabelarnom pregledu.

9 Haračić, Ambroz, L'isola di Lussin, Il suo clima e la sua vegetazione, Mali Lošinj, 1905. Na strani 38 i 39 navodi se statistika stabala koju je Haračić uspio sastaviti uz pomoć gospodina Cattarinicha. Sveukupno su pobrojali 1097 agruma, od toga 797 limuna, 129 slatkih naranči, 154 gorkih na-ranči i 17 mandarina.

10 Ta katastarska čestica navedena je pod brojem 8155. Locirali smo tu česticu na katastarskom planu gra-da Malog Lošinja iz 1890. godine. Danas je tamo hotel s pošumljenim okolišem.

11 Kojić, B., navedeno djelo, str. 220

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Island of Lošinj the initiatives of balneologist Leopold Schrötter and Professor Ambroz Haračić were of immense importance. They were the initiators of the Association for the Afforestation and Beautification of Mali Lošinj, which began with its activities in 1886.

Professor Haračić, as the supervisor of the planting, periodically published reports. From his reports we learned about how the Association worked organisationally and financially and which institutions it collaborated with. We came across the data about the areas covered by planting, the undertaken activities, the care about and growth of the plants in the nurseries, etc. The Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) proved to be the most suitable plant and was thus used for the afforestation of the biggest part of the Island. For the purposes of beautification, many exotic plants were planted as well.

The town surrounded by the forest, especially the area of Čikat, have retained their touristic, aesthetic, ecological, health, sport and recreational, as well as their climatological function to date.

FOOTNOTES

1 Nautica is the name of the Nautical School in Mali Lošinj which was founded in 1855. The official name of the school was: Imperial Regia Scuola Nautica Lussinpiccolo.

2 Haračić's herbarium with approxi-mately 4,000 herbarium sheets is a part of the Croatian Herbarium, which is preserved in the Botanical Institute of the Faculty of Science in Zagreb. The Young Historian group members have visited the Herbarium twice, in 2007 and in 2011.

3 Čikat is the north-western part of the Island of Lošinj whose boundaries follow a straight line from Sunčana uvala (Veli žal - the southwest border) up to the town of Mali Lošinj, i.e. to the peak of the bay of the harbour of Lošinj (the north-eastern



Lussinpiccolo. Cirale.

IZVORI

1. Società per l' imboschimento ed abbellimento in Lussinpiccolo (Društvo za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja); Statuti della Società per l' imboschimento ed abbellimento di Lussinpiccolo (Statut Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Maloga Lošinja), Gorizia, Tipografia Partennoli ed., 1887.

2. Società per l' imboschimento ed abbellimento in Lussinpiccolo, Rapporto Generale della Dirizione gestione Amministrativa nell'anno sociale 1887.- 88.(Društvo za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja, Opći izvještaj ravnateljstva o administrativnom upravljanju za društvenu godinu 1887.-88.), Fiume Tipo-litografia di P. Battara, 1888.; Državni arhiv u Rijeci: Zemaljski sabor Mark-grofoviće Istre, Z-1; kutija 437, XV 1-1888., 1165

3. L'attività della Società d'imboschimento ed abbellimento in Lussinpiccolo nei suoi primi quattro anni di vita 1886. - 1890. (Djelovanje Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Maloga Lošinja za vrijeme prve četiri godine života 1886. - 1890.), Gorizia, Tipografia Partennoli ed., 1890.

4. Haračićev herbarij u Hrvatskom herbariju u Botaničkom zavodu na PMF-u u Zagrebu (biljke su sistematski raspoređene kroz zbirku u okviru porodica)

5. Katastarska karta (Citta Lussin piccolo nel litorale provincia d'Istria Distretto steorale di Lussin piccolo, 1890.), Područni ured za katastar Rijeka, ispostava Mali Lošinj

6. Zbirka starih razglednica (Lošinjski muzej)

[10] Rezultati pošumljavanja i poljepšavanja na razglednici Lošinja s kraja 19. stoljeća / The results of the afforestation and beautification on a postcard of Lošinj from the end of the 19th century

border). The area of the forest of Čikat amounts 232.93 hectares (ca. 528.33 acres). The mentioned data is taken from: S. Matić, B. Prpić, Đ. Rauš, Model za njegu i obnovu park šume Čikat na Lošinju, Šumarski list, CXIV, Zagreb, 1990.

4 The name of the Association was Società d'imboschimento ed abbellimento in Lussinpiccolo. In the succeeding text we will use the name Association. Since all the sources are written in Italian language, Matea Vidulić, a student of Horticulture, and Professors Aldina Burić and Arlen Abramić provided us generously with the help in translation.

5 During the research we encountered two interpretations of the granting of the first monetary donation for the Association. Here we quoted the interpretation of Mate Božičević, Uloga Ambroza Haračića u pošumljavanju Malog Lošinja (The Role of Ambrož Haračić in the Afforestation of Mali Lošinj) p. 109. We found the other one in the work of Branko Kojić, Razvitak turizma na otoku Lošinju (The Development of Tourism on the Island of Lošinj), Analji Jadranskog Instituta JAZU, p. 1956; p. 219. Kojić mentions that Dr Schrötter handed Haračić during a walk in Čikat one ducat of twenty crowns to give it to the Municipal Mayor Vidulich for the establishment of the Association.

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6 In the original document the term "Congresso" is used.

7 We noticed an inconsistency in the writings of the names of the plants. Somewhere the Latin terms were listed, then the Italian ones, while on some other places the names were written in the Veneto dialect.

8 For the nurseries a garden near the shipyard was rented, as well as two smaller gardens in the area of Draga. The owners granted the gardens to the Association for free. In 1887 the Association arranged its forest nursery in Čikat. The data about the nursery gardens can be found in the Tabular Overview.

9 Haračić, Ambroz, L'isola di Lussin, Il suo clima e la sua vegetazione, Mali Lošinj, 1905. On pages 38 and 39 the statistics of trees, which Haračić compiled with the help of Mr Cattarinich, is mentioned. They counted a total of 1,097 citrus trees, 797 of which were lemons, 129 oranges, 154 bitter oranges and 17 tangerines.

10 This cadastral parcel is listed under No. 8155. We located the parcel on the cadastral map of the town of Mali Lošinj from 1890. Today, a hotel with a forested environment is situated there.

11 Kojić, B., Op., p. 220

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[11] Detalj Haračićevog spomenika u uvali Ostrugova na Čikatu / A detail of Haračić's monument in the Ostrugova bay in Čikat



impressum



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[12] Šetnica / A walkway

[13] Na posljednjoj stranici / Back cover photo:
Kora alepskog bora / The bark of the Aleppo pine



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