

## NATURE HOTEL „TRAFOSTATION“

The nature hotel offers chances of nesting to acrobats of the air like kestrel, common swift, bat, spotted woodpecker or owl.

### Nesting aid for insects

A nesting aid especially for insects was created – the hotel for insects at the south side of the Trafostation. The more versatilely a hotel for insects is constructed the more different species will settle there. Along with wild bees often common green lace-wings, ladybirds, xylophageous beetles, ground beetles, ants as well as stink bugs will use such a "hotel" as nesting site.

### Natura 2000

The middle part of the Aurach valley is a nature conservation area and is subject to the regulations of FFH (fauna-flora-habitat regulations). That means, the valley belongs to **Natura 2000**, a network of conservation areas within the European Union. Rare and endangered species are registered in a Red List.

For example, you can find in this area the "Dunkler Wiesenknopf-Ameisenbläuling"

*Maculinea nausithous* or the Green Snaketail – "Grüne Flussjungfer" *Ophiogomphus cecilia*

### Wild bees and honeybees

The **wild bees**, also called **solitary bees**, adapt themselves to the pollen offered. The richer the choice of plants in their area is the more multifarious is the fauna of insects. If we talk about the **honeybee**, mainly the western honeybee is meant. By now, this species is wide-spread worldwide for the purpose of honey extraction. The western honeybee has about 25 subspecies. In this connection we also talk about bee breeds.

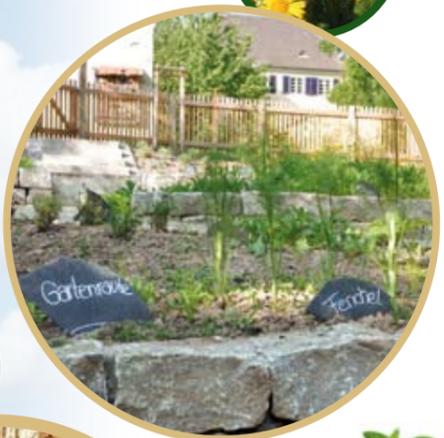
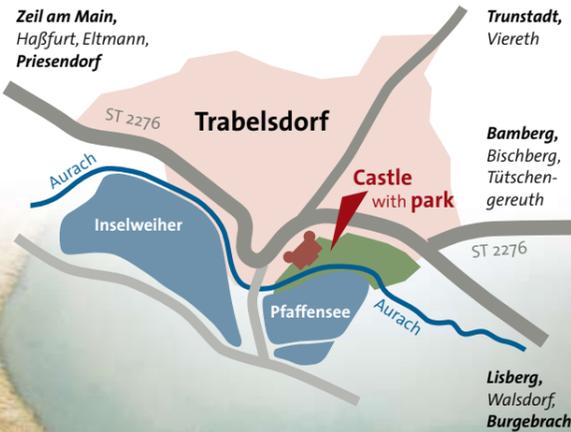
The park with its old tree population and its holes as well as its deadwood also offers different living spaces for animals.

Actually, the word "deadwood" is completely illogical. No mention of "dead" in this connection. You will hardly find more life at any other place.

Trabelsdorf is located about 15 km or 20 driving minutes west of Bamberg.

Schloss Trabelsdorf, community of Lisberg  
Am Schloss 6, D-96170 Lisberg / Trabelsdorf

Georeferenced Data: 49° 53' 41" N and 10° 43' 33" O



## HERB GARDEN

Or: There is a cure for many things

The use of herbs for the purpose of condiment or healing surely is as old as the humankind itself. Since about 2400 years B.C. recipes with medicinal plants are known. The story of the herbs in our gardens is not quite as old. About 400 B.C. Hippokrates, the "father" of medical science, provided the basis for the middle European herb gardens. The conveyed knowledge of the ancient world as well as of the Middle Ages was collected and written down by the herbal fathers. Thus, these experiences with medicinal plants and aromatic herbs could be passed along until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Fortunately, science confirms what naturopaths of many centuries already had known by experience.

Herbs essentially contribute to the well-being of the human organism and thus acknowledge the old proverb:

**There is a cure for many things.**

Here a short excerpt from the list of the variety of plants which can be discovered in the herb garden:

### MEDICINAL PLANTS

Peppermint *Mentha piperita*  
Common St.-John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum*  
Elecampane *Inula helenium*  
Chicory *Cichorium intybus*  
Arnica *Arnica montana*  
Common sage *Salvia officinalis*

### AROMATIC HERBS

Oregano *Origanum vulgare*  
Basil *Ocimum basilicum*  
Lavender *Lavandula angustifolia*  
Coriander *Coriandrum sativum*  
Lovage *Levisticum officinale*  
Beetroot *Atriplex hortensis*  
Common balm *Melissa officinalis*



Here you find the current information about the herb garden.



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Bayern.  
Die Zukunft.

Gemeinde Lisberg  
Am Schloss 6  
D-96170 Lisberg / Trabelsdorf



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# Schloss Park

## TRABELSDORF



A NATURE AND AN EXPERIENCE PARK  
WITH HISTORY



## A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME BACK TO HISTORY

of Schloss Trabelsdorf

820

The first mention of *Lisberg* can be found in the "Traditionis fuldensis" respectively in the "Codex Eberhardi" (written between 1150 and 1160) probably based on a paper or document, possibly dated 820. Count *Berthold Berchthheim* donates his estate near *Trageboldestorf* to the monastery *Michaelsberg zu Bamberg*.

1150

*Lisberg* and *Trabelsdorf* are acquired by the gentlemen von *Thün(g)feld*. With the extinction of the family von *Thün(g)feld/Lisberg*, *Trabelsdorf* becomes estate of the family von *Mil(t)z*.

1522

*Trabelsdorf* and *Lisberg* are separated.

1536

Reformation: *Eyrich von Münster* has a church built. *Trabelsdorf* becomes evangelical. The family von *Münster* takes over *Trabelsdorf* as a fief. About the change of the century the moated castle is being built.

1570

By sale the *castle Lisberg* is owned by the family von *Münster* (catholic line of decent). *Trabelsdorf* remains in possession of the evangelical von *Münster*.

1664

This family alienates estate and sovereignty of *Trabelsdorf-Dankfeld* to the family *Marschalk von Ostheim*. The then still existing moated castle is broken down and replaced by the still existing castle about 1700.

1737

New construction of *St. Michaelskirche (Church of St. Michael)* in *Trabelsdorf*.

1875

The Manor *Trabelsdorf* remains property of the family *Marschalk von Ostheim* until 1875, and enters into possession of private ownership by sale.

1936

After several different private ownerships the community of *Trabelsdorf* acquires the castle as well as the castle park. Due to the changing owners the castle park and its use changes, too: forest clearance, fencing, construction of a sawmill and devices for impregnation of telephone poles.

1978

Local government reorganization: reunion of *Trabelsdorf* and *Lisberg* into one community. After renovation works a doctor as well as the administration move in.

2017

Revaluation and revitalization of the castle park

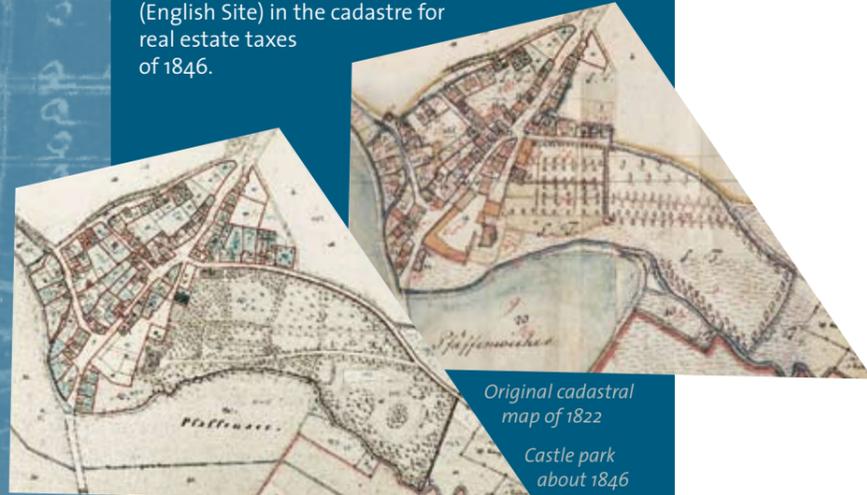
## THE CASTLE PARK

in change

Since at least the baroque period a mansion owned a more or less large garden.

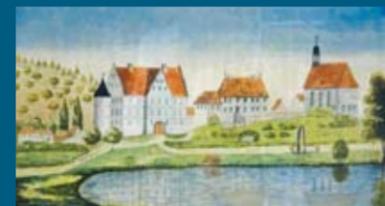
In the past the castle park of *Trabelsdorf* already experienced many changes: in a cadastral map of 1822 a baroque path system similar to a grid as well as an orangery can be detected.

Thereafter, a transfiguration into a landscape park was carried out – named "Englische Anlage" (English Site) in the cadastre for real estate taxes of 1846.



Historical maps:  
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Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the tree population of the castle park is cut down in large part and, due to the division of the manor, trimmed to its nowadays extension.



Schloss Trabelsdorf (castle Trabelsdorf) with park and *St. Michaelskirche* (church of *St. Michael*)  
Water colour of *Michael Landgraf* – 1836

## THE BROAD-LEAVED NATURAL TRAIL

A unique diversity

In the course of time a unique concentration of most different broadleaved tree species was able to grow up. Discover these chosen trees while walking through the park.



### Tree species:

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>53</b> Buckeye <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | <b>81</b> Purple beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea'</i> | <b>91</b> Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>      | <b>122</b> Spanish chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> |
| <b>58</b> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>         | <b>82</b> Turkish hazel <i>Corylus colurna</i>              | <b>120</b> London plane <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> | <b>123</b> Common hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> |
| <b>74</b> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>    | <b>87</b> Oak tree <i>Quercus rubra</i>                     | <b>121</b> Harewood <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>      | <b>132</b> Common walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>      |

## PLANTS AT THE WATER

Where ever alder trees exist, water isn't far away.

### The littoral zone is a living space for plants

Alders are the most important trees growing at streams and in wetlands. Contrary to other trees alders are able to stand directly and without any problems at the water and thus permanently on humid soil. The heavily branched root system is able to extend itself far below the stream bottom and, thus, accounts for the shoreline stabilisation.



River Aurach in the Castle Park

Purple avens  
*Geum rivale*

Common primrose  
*Primula vulgaris*

A compact margin of thicket in waters offers living space and shelter to numerous animals, mainly fishes, birds, insects, amphibians as well as small mammals. A good shading counteracts the exceeding weedage, water warming as well as the algae formation. Other suitable trees along the bank are willows, ashes and poplars.

Grass frog  
*Rana temporaria*

### With regard to protection of nature please consider:

- Stay on the preset paths!
- Don't leave any waste!
- Don't disturb animals!
- Don't take along plants!