

5.

AGRINATUR GARDEN

ORCHARD/NATURAL MEADOW

ANCIENT FRUIT TREES

“Species erosion” is a well-known phenomenon in both the flora and fauna. It means that some of our cultivated plant or farmed animal varieties are in danger of extinction, or some of them may have already disappeared. One way to slow down this phenomenon is to set up fruit plantations (gene banks), in which varieties change at least every two or three trees. Here, it is possible not only to maintain ancient fruit varieties, but also to breed new ones. In most cases, ancestral varieties have a higher resistance to disease and may have unique aromas and flavours.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MEADOW

The aim of the creation of environmentally sound green spaces is to replace artificial grasslands with „natural” species-rich meadows. In less disturbed areas, the emergence of diverse vegetation leads to the establishment of a rich insect population, which attracts many different birds. With less mowing, the vegetation of the meadow is allowed to grow higher, which improves the water balance of the soil. The environmentally sound meadow is located next to the playground.

COMPOSTING

Composting, which is actually a decomposition process, produces nutrient-rich humus material from mainly vegetable waste with the help of micro-organisms.

Compostable materials:

- Kitchen waste: fruit and vegetables (peel), eggshells, coffee grounds, tea leaves, dried plant parts
- Garden waste: cut grass, fruit, vegetables, small branches, twigs, leaves, weeds
- Other waste in small quantities, shredded: untreated (!) wood, paper, wood ash



What should not be thrown in the compost?

- Cooked leftovers - mainly meat and fish, bottles, metals and plastics
- Hazardous substances such as used cooking oil, chemicals, paint, pesticides
- Shopping bags labelled as biodegradable should not be put in the compost, despite the label



MORE INFORMATION
on ancient plant species



Boregi sóvári

It ripens in September, a tasty, sweet apple; small in size, slightly angular in shape, with a strongly bloomy peel, orange-red, striped pattern.

Miskolc sooty apple

Ripens in autumn, named for the strong russet coating on the peel; the flesh is firm and sour.

Debrecen big green pear

Ripens in the second half of September, medium size, regular shape, sweet, juicy, slightly stony flesh.

Ceglédi piros

Apples that grow continuously for several weeks in late July and August; oblong, red peel, slightly bloomy, with a balanced acid-sweet taste.

Big blood pear ellár

It ripens in August, small sized, has a chunky, conical shape, a burgundy peel, its flesh is interwoven with pink fibres, it quickly becomes soggy but is tasty.

Williams-type pear

It ripens in late August or early September, the peel is bright yellow with orange-red spots on the sunny side; when ripe it is soft, fragrant, juicy, sweet-sour in taste.

Pogácsa apple

A well storable apple ripening in October, named for its strongly flattened shape, a bright red coloured, juicy, sour apple.

Solymár high-yielding medlar

Its white flowers open in May. The fruit is medium-sized, roundish, with an orange-brown skin. It has a more sour than sweet flavour.

Tihany quince

Ripens in October, the fruit is large and pear-shaped. The quince pear and the quince apple are the same species of fruit, but with distinctive shapes.

Pónyik apple

It ripens in September, is slightly flattened, with yellow peel. A widespread regional variety in Transylvania; this specimen comes from the tree at the grave of János Bolyai in Târgu Mures.

DID YOU KNOW?

Today, only about 20 plant species provide 80% of human plant nutrition, although there are about 3,000 known plant species worldwide.



CREATE A NATURAL HABITAT!

Leave some of your garden untouched at home too!
Observe what plants appear in the environmentally sound “meadow”!
What insect and other species use the small oasis?



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