



## MONUMENTAL FORMER MANOR PARKS OF THE DRAWSKO LAKELAND

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**ABSTRACT.** This paper presents results of field studies in historical former manor parks of the Drawsko Lakeland which were made during two vegetation seasons, in 2011 and 2012. The studies covered eight monumental former manor parks located in five communes (Barwice commune – Stary Chwalim, Brzeźno commune – Wilczkowo, Czaplnek commune – Łazice, Siemczyno, Połczyn Zdrój commune – Kołacz, Łęgi, Słowianki, Złocieniec commune – Kosobudy). The study aimed at presenting geographical-historical status in Poland of the chosen former manor parks of the Drawsko Lakeland and especially taking into consideration the most precious specimen of dendroflora. A lot of old trees, trees alleys, trees lines, foreign species and protected trees were found on the parks' areas. 507 species were found, including 171 synanthropic spontaneophytes (apophytes), 115 non-synanthropic spontaneophytes, 23 half-synanthropic spontaneophytes, 48 archeophytes, 41 kenophytes and 106 diaphytes. 153 taxa were found among dendric flora and 354 taxa of herbal flora. From the rare herbaceous plants in the scale of the region of protected ones of the analysed parks there are: *Achillea ptarmica*, *Anemone ranunculoides*, *Asarum europaea*, *Convallaria majalis*, *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Phellodendron amurense*, *Platanthera bifolia*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Ptelea trifoliata*, *Taxus baccata*, *Thujaopsis dolabrata*, *Viburnum opulus*.

**KEY WORDS:** former manor parks, vascular flora, apophytes, antropophytes, Drawsko Lakeland, ATPOL

## INTRODUCTION

At the end of 1970s, an inventory of 4794 parks was taken all over Poland, of which the largest number of ex-manor parks can be found in Pomerania – 1565 (MICHAŁOWSKI et AL. 1994). Within the administrative borders of the former Koszalin Voivodeship, Preservation Commission of Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts qualified 181 parks of the total area of 862 ha as legally protected historical real estate monuments (MAJEWSKI 1979). The manor and park complexes at the Drawsko Lake District were established in the second half of XVII century and at the turn of XVIII and XIX centuries near courts and manor houses belonging to German noble families (NEUSCHÄFFER 1994). Among the parks and gardens established in Pomerania, naturalist style dominated, where all elements of a park or a garden were arranged based on natural forms of surface features. From the point of view of composition and landscape, a park was incorporated into the surrounding landscape and constituted its integral part. All park complexes at the Drawsko Lake District, except for the park in Łazice, represent such a style. Ex-manor parks constitute asylums for old rare species of trees with dimensions and fabric rarely found at natural habitats. These tree stands constitute a unique bank of genes, but taxons of a foreign origin constitute even more important bank of genes. The ones which survived and are acclimatized constitute the most valuable recreating

material of a given species or sub-species (LIPIŃSKA and MIANOWSKA 1995).

The aim of this paper is evaluation of the current state of historical manor park complexes on the territory of the Drawsko Lake District with special consideration of valuable species of dendroflora.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research into vascular plants at historical court and manor parks at the territory of the Drawsko Lake District was done in the period 2011-2012. The research included eight parks in five communes: Barwice commune – Stary Chwalim (SC), Brzeźno commune – Wilczkowo (W), Czaplnek commune – Łazice (Ła) and Siemczyno (S), Połczyn Zdrój commune – Kołacz (K), Łęgi (Ł) and Słowianki (Si), Złocieniec commune – Kosobudy (Ks). The position of the park complexes is represented in Figure 1. Beside detailed floral lists, the girths of imposing trees at the height of 130 cm from their bases were measured. The criteria of classification of monumental trees were adopted according to RUCIŃSKI (1998). The nomenclature of vascular plants was provided after MIREK et AL. (2002). The nomenclature of dendroflora, botanic varieties and forms, is in accordance with the study of SENETA and DOLATOWSKI (2003). Geographic and historical groups of the species were established after CHMIEL (2006). The legal status

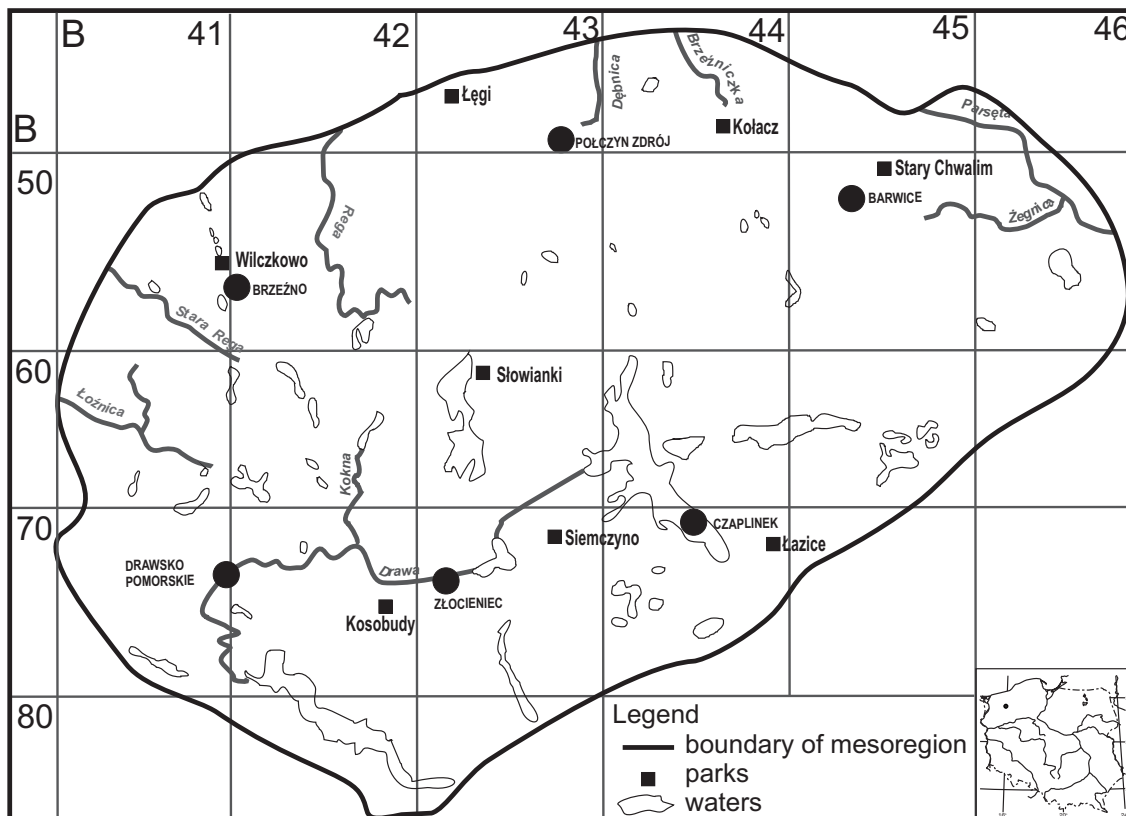


FIG. 1. Location of a former manor parks in the Drawsko Lakeland

of the species is in accordance with the Ordinance of Minister of Environment Protection of 2012.

In the characteristics of the parks, a Polish and a German name is followed by a number and a date of entry into the register of historical monuments and the number of a square – ATPOL (ZAJĄC and ZAJĄC 2001). During the field research work, unpublished elaborations from the period 1977-1992 were used (Provincial Monument Protection Authority in Szczecin, Office in Koszalin). In the brackets, a German name of a place or physiographic names valid till 1945 are written in italics (KAEMMERER 1988, BIAŁECKI 2001).

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF PARKS

##### **Kołacz (Kollatz) – A-1016, 30.05.1978, ATPOL: BB 44**

A post manor park in Kołacz was established at the turn of XVII/XVIII centuries (BERGHAUS 1867), and then reconstructed in the second half of XIX century. In 1784, Gerhard Ewald von Manteuffel was the owner of it and by March 1945 the estate changed its owners (ŚWIRKO and ŚWIRKO 2005). The manor house was redecorated in the period 1974-1975. In the park area, there is an administrator's house which was used as home of the manor administrator. It originated at the turn of XIX/XX century. At present, both buildings belong to a housing community. The park is maintained in a romantic style.

It is manifested by a barrow raised in the north-western part of the park and a system of park pathways

which reaches out of it (SPANHOLZ and VENZKE 1989). The ex-manor park in Kołacz covers 2.0 ha according to the register of land, however during the inventory, a decision was made to increase its area by 12.20 ha due to its outstanding natural value. Of the old park infrastructure, the palace remained with a round forecourt and the administrator's building situated at the opposite side of the road.

In front of the front facade, on the right side of the forecourt, a magnificent *Ulmus laevis* grows of the girth of 470 cm, and in its vicinity *Primula veris* and *Vinca minor* under partial legal protection of species. On the right side of the manor, *Liriodendron tulipifera* grows with the girth of 255 cm. Our attention is also drawn by *Abies procera* with a girth of 315 cm, situated at the left side of the manor house. In front of the manor house, *Convallaria majalis* under partial legal protection of species grows in concentrations. To the right, a hedge grows comprising *Crataegus monogyna* and *Symphoricarpos albus*. The façade of the palace is covered by *Rosa multiflora*, with *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* at its back wall.

The forecourt is surrounded by a hedge made up of *Ligustrum vulgare* with juniper: *Juniperus communis* and *J. virginiana* as well as *Thuja plicata* growing in its center.

An alley made of *Fraxinus pennsylvannica*, leads to the administrator's house, of which the last one with a magnificent girth of 420 cm. At the beginning of the alley grows *Chenopodium bonus-henricus*. The park is dominated by deciduous trees. Of the trees which grow there, *Quercus robur* with a girth of 400 cm is worth mentioning. Its close neighbours comprise a group of *Fagus sylvatica* with girths 250, 290, 310 and 365 cm

respectively. In the vicinity of the latter, *Leucojum vernum* grows which is under total legal protection. The northern border of the park is marked by a tree line consisting of 51 trees with girths from 100 to 140 cm. Between the barrow and the tree line, a magnificent *Betula pendula* grows with a girth of 205 cm. The barrow is densely covered with *Galium odoratum* – under partial legal protection of species. On its slope grows *Dactylorhiza majalis*. Next to the barrow, *Carpinus betulus* grows with girths of 235 and 220 cm as well as *Ulmus minor* with buttresses with a girth of 390 cm.

In the part by which the park was enlarged, *Ulmus minor* grow, all with buttresses. A double trunk individual is especially worth attention, with a girth of 270/320 cm. The whole park area is covered by a legally protected *Galanthus nivalis* which grows in concentrations.

**Kosobudy (Birkholz) – A-1161, 20.04.1982,  
ATPOL: BB 72**

The von Borcke family used to be the first owners of Kosobudy since XIV century. The inventory held in the period 1718-1719 disclosed that the estate comprised: 53 drags (a measure of land area about 17 ha) of arable land, four parts of the forest by the Drawa River (*Drage*) and six yeomen and two cotters. In the second half of XVII century Marta Maria von Borcke married Arnold Caspar von der Goltz. The von der Goltz family was the owner of Kosobudy and Rzęsnica (*Grünberg*) till the end of XIX century (SCHWARTZ 1927). In 1939, the estate was administered by Karl von Birkholz (NIEKAMMERS... 1939), while Wilhelm von Lücke was the last owner of the estate (ENGEL 1980). In 1950, Kosobudy were transformed into a State Farm which functioned until 1993.

The manor park complex of 3.16 ha was established in the first half of XIX century as a complex in the English style. A park alley is an ornament of the park interior with 12 *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata'. The biggest one has a girth of 380 cm. The second decorative element is a small oblong pond in the south-western corner of the park surrounded by a fragment of the tree line of *Aesculus hippocastanum*. By the pond, European beeches grow with 440, 345 and 360 cm of girth respectively. Between them grows spreading *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula'. Next to it, there is a group of *Quercus rubra*. In the ground cover grow *Vinca minor*, *Hedera helix* and *Ranunculus lanuginosus*.

The courtyard is abandoned. Its prime time is recalled by cut brushes of *Philadelphus coronarius* and *Syringa vulgaris*. Poorly visible walk trail going from the court building leads to another overgrowing pond. In its closest vicinity grow *Betula pendula*, *Salix alba* and *Populus alba*. East of the manor yard, along the park alley grow *Quercus robur* with girths 315 and 370 cm respectively.

By the path leading east from the amenities grows a group of *Acer platanoides*, of which the most magnificent have 320 and 330 cm of girth. In the undergrowth of this part of the park, the following plants were discovered: *Sambucus nigra*, *Symphoricarpos albus* and *Crataegus monogyna*. Little further, at the border of the fields, there is a tree line of *Picea abies* separating the remnants of an old orchard from the park. *Malus domestica*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus avium* grow there. *Corylus*

*avellana* and its crimson variety 'Fuscorubra' as well as bushes: *Ribes spicatum* and *Ribes uva-crispa* constitute the layer b.

**Łazice (Tannenhof) – A-1108, 12.06.1980,  
ATPOL: BB 74**

In XIX and in the first half of XX century, the forests situated north east of Czaplinek were included in the Municipal Czaplinek Forest (*Tempelburger Stadbusch*). The municipal forests comprised 1025 ha at the beginning of the previous century and were administered by Maximilian Lüder – a city forester (NIEKAMMERS... 1928). The forest park surrounding at present the building of Sikory (*Zicker*) Forestry Management covered the area of 3.49 ha and was situated at the edge of the Municipal Forest. It is preserved in its original borders around the forester's house from the beginning of XX century (ENGEL 1979). A cobbled road leads to it from the road Czaplinek (*Tempelburg*)-Szczecinek (*Neustettin*) to the Dołgie Wielkie Lake (*Groß Dolgen See*). The park constitutes Division 71 of Forest Management Administration in Czaplinek. Subdivision 71c of the area of 2.44 ha is outstanding due to a 180-210-years old beech timber forest with addition of oak. Within the subdivision 71f, g, h an orchard, pasture land, forester's house and amenities were separated. It covers the area of 1.05 ha and is surrounded by the fence made of wire net and from the forest complex is additionally separated by a tree line of *Picea abies* and individual *Quercus petraea*. Three of them deserve the title of the natural monument and have the girths of – double trunk 510, 390 and 360 cm respectively. The orchard with the area of 0.36 ha is adjacent to outbuildings with growing *Malus domestica*, *Prunus avium*, *Pyrus communis*, *Ribes uva-crispa* and *Ribes spicatum*.

The park is dominated by *Fagus sylvatica*. Three of them have characteristic features of nature monuments (with girths 420, 390 and 385 cm respectively). A the border of the park meadow adjacent to the forester's house, foreign species grow: *Picea pungens*, *Pinus strobus*, *Quercus rubra* and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. Under the canopy of Douglas spruce an interesting stand of *Epipactis helleborine* was discovered. In the undergrowth layer, *Thuja occidentalis* is found and *Taxus baccata*, a species under strict legal protection. Besides, *Sambucus nigra* was discovered there too. The ground cover comprises *Milium effusum*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Stachys sylvatica*, *Viola odorata* and numerous instances of *Impatiens parviflora*. That last European xenophyte was confirmed in 1834 in Siberia. In Poland, it was noted for the first time in 1850 near Gdańsk where it was recognized as an invasive plant (TOKARSKA-GUZIŁ 2005). Moreover, the following invasive plant – *Heracleum sosnowskyi* is especially worth attention. Found earlier in Pomerania, it shows spreading tendency (SOBISZ 2007). At the territory of the park in Łazice, it was found in the orchard by the forester's house and adjacent sub-divisions 71d, 71i where it constitutes congeneric aggregations.

**Łęgi (Langen) – A-1015, 30.05.1978,  
ATPOL: BB 43**

The sources related to history of the manor park in Łęgi go back to XVIII century, when in the year 1770

Christoph Friedrich von Podewils purchased the estate, and after whose death his daughter Wilhelmina Henrietta Christina von Podewils inherited it. The next important date was the year 1928, when the knight's estate belonged to Gerhard von Hagen, and was administered by Holst. At present, a manor house, neo-Gothic chapel and lapidarium of von Hagen family is preserved within the premises of the park with the area of 4.5 ha. The estate is still owned by the descendants of that family. The existing manor house was probably founded in the period between 1825 and 1850, following an initiative of von Podewils family replacing a XVIII century manor house (NEUSCHÄFFER 1994). The landscape style of the park was diversified by trees and bushes of foreign origin. *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Pinus strobus* and *Sorbaria sorbifolia* originated in that period of time (BRANDT et AL. 1989).

In front of the façade, there is a round forecourt surrounded by a group of nine *Tilia cordata*, and the center of the circle is covered by *Lonicera periclymenum* which is under the strict legal protection. By the path running from the forecourt towards the park, there are two groups of *Larix decidua*. The first one, which grows on the left, consists of six trees with the girths from 180 to 260 cm, and the other one growing to the right of the path, consists of five trees with the girths from 210 to 260 cm. At the right side of the front façade rambles *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. Behind the manor house grow *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata' with the girths of 260 and 280 cm. In their vicinity grows *Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea' with the girth of 485 cm. In the area surrounding the manor house grows *Miscanthus sacchariflorus*. It is cultivated in fields nearby as energetic grass. *Miscanthus* imported as a decorative plant and planted in parks, quickly spreads to different habitats of Western Pomerania (KOCHANOWSKA and GAMRAT 2007).

The south eastern part of the park is covered mainly by deciduous trees, among which dominates *Acer platanoides*. A wide and well-kept path constitutes the axis of the park. On its right side, *Larix decidua* grows with the girth of 310 cm, and in its vicinity *Quercus robur* (345 cm). On the left side of the path grow: *Aesculus xcarnea* (230 cm) and *Acer platanoides* (305 cm). Not far from the chapel grows a group of four *Tilia cordata* with girths from 185 to 365 cm. In their vicinity, trees of foreign origin grow: *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (with a girth of 235 cm), *Pinus strobus* (225 cm) and *Picea abies* (305 cm). Under their canopies, at the layer of ground cover, large quantities of *Galium odoratum* and *Leucosium vernum* under strict legal protection are found along with *Maianthemum bifolium*. Here, also grows *Polypodium vulgare* under strict legal protection. *Hedera helix*, under partial legal protection, rambles up the trunks of most trees in this part of the park.

The Mogilica River (*Muglitz*) flows across the park area and its banks are covered by *Matteucia struthiopteris* under the strict legal protection of species. Dendroflora in this part of the park comprises mainly: *Picea abies*, *Larix decidua*, *Tilia cordata* and *Aesculus xcarnea*. In the northern part of the park, at the bank of the river *Ulmus minor* grows with a girth of 220 cm.

### Siemczyno (*Heinrichsdorf*) – A-1103, 12.06.1980, ATPOL: BB 73

The manor park complex in Siemczyno is one of few well preserved baroque garden complexes in Pomerania. The palace designed as a spacious establishment resembling French models of residential buildings was entered into the register of monuments (A-249, 19.03.1960). Baron Henning Berndt von Goltz built it in the years 1722-1726 for his big family – twelve children and wife Ilsa Catharina von Heydebreck.

The French genesis is manifested by architectural forms of the palace established on a hoof plan with a rectangular main structure and two short breaks adjacent to the corners of the garden façade (KALITA-SKWIRZYŃSKA 2006).

The accurate date of foundation of the park is unknown. The date of construction of the central part of the palace and the analysis of topographic map from the end of XIX century help to estimate that already in the second half of XVIII century, a French garden existed by the palace with a shape close to a rectangle with symmetrical, regular interior (MESSTISCHBLATT 1875-1877). After the death of Henning Berndt von Goltz in 1734, Siemczyno had several owners so that in 1793 after nearly 500 years of ownership in the hands of the family von der Goltz got into hands of von Arnim family. Most probably, subsequent changes of owners had impact on the state of preservation of the park and the palace garden. In 1796, Heinrich August von Arnim developed the palace by constructing a new wing. After his death in 1834, the estate went into hands of subsequent representatives of the family von Arnim: in 1863 – Heinrich, Leonarda, 1876 – Charlotte Luise Dorothe, 1886 – Eva. We do not know what were the reasons, perhaps due to debts, von Arnims sold the estate in 1895 to the family of von Puttkamer, which quite soon (in 1905) sold the estate to a Frankfurt banker, Adolf Marwitz. The latter, in 1906 sold the estate to Erik von Borcke, who in 1907 alienated the Siemczyno estate to Hartwig and Masha von Bredow. The von Bredow spouses re-decorated the palace and transformed the palace park giving it its naturalist character. The family of Hartwig and Masha resided in Siemczyno till 1945 (ENGEL 1992). In 1948, the Siemczyno estate was divided and in the year to follow, a State Farm was established there which functioned till 1953. In 1950, a primary school was established in the palace following efforts of a teacher – Henryk Leszczyński, and functioned till 1985. The palace has been a private property since 1999. In 2002, the owners purchased manor farm buildings and in 2011 they purchased the palace park (LESZCZOŁOWSKI et AL. 2012).

The palace park of the area of 3.40 ha reconstructed since 1907 into a naturalist complex with romantic features, preserved the characteristics of the original arrangement of a terraced garden resembling a baroque tendency which was popular at the second half of XVII century. The park has two terraces and a quarter system. The first of them comprises the older part, the lower one, in which there are the tree lines of: hornbeam and linden, the burial place of members of von Arnim and von Bredow families and a lime tree arbor (OPĘCHOWSKI and STANECKA 2002). The tree alley of hornbeam

*Carpinus betulus* arranged into a letter L comprises 117 trees. Its extension consists of a tree alley comprising 33 small leaf lime trees *Tilia cordata*. In the closest surrounding area of the hornbeam tree alley grows *Magnolia acuminata*. Both alleys mark the quarter with an excavated hole with a natural water course flowing along its bottom and an earth barrow. The role and function of this visible depression have not been discovered so far. At the family cemetery grow: *Picea abies*, *Larix decidua* and *Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea' with a girth of 285 cm. In the ground cover of this part of the park *Galeobdolon luteum*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Oxalis acetosella* were discovered along with protected species of: *Convallaria majalis*, *Galium odoratum*, *Hedera helix* and *Vinca minor*. Not far from the cemetery, there is an arbor comprising 11 small leaf lime trees *Tilia cordata* planted in a form of a semicircle, where the biggest one has a girth of 405 cm. In the center of the arbor, a mill stone was dug into the ground. According to local legends, it is a magic place. The arbor was a place of leisure for the family of von Bredow. A big meadow at the side of garden façade is a characteristic feature of the whole composition with two ponds, the smaller one with flora and a bigger, a palace pond. Along the latter, a tree lines of *Aesculus hippocastanum* were planted. On the bank of the flora pond *Typhetum angustifoliae* was found (Allorge 1922) Soó 1927 (MATUSZKIEWICZ 2001). A high level of eutrophication of both reservoirs covered with *Lemna minor* is a disturbing phenomenon.

The upper terrace, at the southern side, is connected with the small forest which, most probably, constituted a part of the complex. The tree stand is dominated by *Acer platanoides*, *Fagus sylvatica* and *Aesculus hippocastanum*. The ground cover comprises numerous instances of *Aegopodium podagraria*.

**Słowianki (Rosenhöhe) – A-1050, 27.06.1979, ATPOL: BB 63**

The manor complex Słowianki was established at the land of Chlebowo estate (*Klebow*) which belonged to the family of von Knebel-Doeberitz. The complex had a rank of a castle estate (MESSTISCHBLATT 1875-1877). It comprised a palace, a park and a complex of farm buildings. In 1928, Gertruda von Knebel-Doeberitz was the owner of the estate, who was the person responsible for the image of the palace which has existed until today. In 1947, the manor house was taken over by a State Farm in Gawroniec (*Gersdorf*). In 1960, the palace was divided, and a vacation and leisure center was established for Establishment of Wool Industry in Zgierz. Part of the land was divided among individual farmers (ŚWIRKO and ŚWIRKO 2005). Around the palace in Słowianki, a landscape park was established covering an area of 5.9 ha, in English style first, and later naturalist.

The palace, the main part of the complex, is situated picturesquely in the north eastern part of the park on a substantial elevation with a tender slope towards the Siecino Lake (*Zetzin See*). There is a road leading to it with planted *Buxus sempervirens* on its left side and *Thuja occidentalis* on its right side. On the right side of the road grow *Ulmus laevis* (220, 225 and 295 cm), accompanied by *Acer pseudoplatanus* with a girth of 215 cm. Near the palace, below the forecourt, just behind

a stone barrier wall covered with *Hedera helix* there is a tree line of six *Larix decidua*. Looking at their size, they must have been planted in the last ten years. On the opposite side grow *Acer pseudoplatanus* with girths of 285 and 300 cm. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* rambles over the main entrance to the palace and *Lonicera periclymenum* over the stair sides.

At the southern side of the palace, on a delicate slope grows *Tilia cordata* with a girth of 300 cm, and slightly to the left, a tree line of *Picea abies*. Just behind them, at the southern side, there is a large meadow. Along the path to the south of the castle grow *Tilia platyphollos* with the size 260 and 305 cm, and on the opposite side closer along the path, grows *Magnolia acuminata* (110 cm) and a young *Liriodendron tulipifera* (35 cm). Next to them, in a small fence, two tombstones with inscriptions commemorating Elizabeth von Knebel-Doeberitz and Gerhard von Knebel-Doeberitz were placed. A few meters further, a magnificent *Fagus sylvatica* grows (310 cm). In the middle of the meadow *Quercus robur* (255 and 350 cm) and *Fraxinus excelsior* with the girth of 205 cm grow in a group. Nearby, grow: *Pinus strobus* with a girth of 230 cm, *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Atropurpureum' (195 and 220 cm). The undergrowth mainly consists of elms: wych elm – *Ulmus glabra* and white elm – *U. laevis*. The ground cover is dominated by *Maianthemum bifolium* and *Galium odoratum*.

East of the palace, near the exit gate grows *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (255 cm). On the west side of the palace opposite garden stairs grow numerous decorative trees, among others: *Liriodendron tulipifera* whose girths of particular trunks are 175 and 205 cm as well as *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula' with a girth of 120 cm. Further, grows a group of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (260, 270 and 290 cm), with *Platanthera bifolia* underneath. In this place, a forest part of the park begins. The land decreases, becomes heavily waterlogged and hardly accessible. It is covered with a dense undergrowth of elms: white elm – *Ulmus laevis* and dwarf elm – *U. minor* along with *Corylus avellana* and *Sambucus nigra*. The dike situated in the north western part of the park separates it from the crop fields.

**Stary Chwalim (Alt Valm) – A-1117, 6.10.1980, ATPOL: BB 55**

Stary Chwalim is a manor village founded in 1364 as a settlement Vallyn. From XV to XVIII it belonged to the family of von Glasenapp. In 1628, according to the census of Pomeranian estates, Caspar Otto von Glasenapp was the landowner. In 1660, Otto Casimir of von Glasenapp line from Białowąs (*Belfanz*) founded a half-timbered church. According to the table of vassals (liegemen) in 1756 in Pomerania, von Glasenapp family was represented by Joachim Paul in Stary Chwalim and Storkowo (*Storkow*). Adam Wilhelm was their last owner (GLASENAPP 1897). In the second half of XVIII, the estate belonged to von Wedig family. At the beginning of XIX century von Zastrow family were the owners thereof.

The manor park complex was established at the beginning of XIX century in the south eastern part of the village. It consists of a ground floor court with an adjacent park of 1.12 ha. St. Juda Church established

on a basis of a rectangle is adjacent to the park. By the end of 1945 it constituted a part of manor park complex (ŚWIRKO and ŚWIRKO 2005). The village buildings originated from the turn of XIX and XX century. After 1947, a State Farm was established there (WIERZCHOWIECKI 1979).

The ex-manor park in Stary Chwalim was established in the naturalist style, whose axis is Filcowy Potok (*Filznitzbach*). The park is very unattended, many trees were cut down. The spatial arrangement is completely blurred. Only from the garden façade, the only clear element is the park pond. From the north, the park is adjacent to facilities of the State Farm, from the west – to pasture land. From the south and east crop fields, partially a fallow land, constitute the border of the complex. In the park tree stands are dominated by *Tilia cordata* and *Fagus sylvatica*. They are accompanied by *Ulmus minor* and *Aesculus hippocastanum*. Deciduous tree stands are supplemented by coniferous species, such as: *Picea abies* and *Thuja occidentalis*.

The part of the park formerly used as an orchard is dominated by undergrowth *Acer platanoides* and *Fraxinus excelsior*. The following species were found there; *Malus domestica* (290 cm) and *Juglans regia* (with a 215 cm girth). Of the herbal flora, *Ononis arvensis* which is under legal protection of species is worth mentioning. On the verge of the park, along its easter border, there is a partially devastated tree line of *Carpinus betulus*, the biggest of which have 210 and 235 cm of girth.

In the part adjacent to St. Juda Thaddeus grows a magnificent *Quercus robur* (455 cm) and *Tilia platyphyllos* (350 cm). Here, one can find a protected *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

#### **Wilczkowo (Völzkow) – A-1073, 9.01.1979, ATPOL: BB 51**

In 1630, Wilczkowo estate which belonged to Świdwin (*Schivelbein*), was leased out to Georg Wilhelm von Zastrow. In 1650, the estate was taken over by Heinrich Heinrici, the Mayor of Świdwin, who started construction of the palace on the southern tip of the Wilczkowo Lake (*Grosser See b. Völzkow*). In 1819, the estate was divided into two parts: part A was taken over by Grünemann, part B by Johannes von Puttkamer who ordered establishment of the park. Then, the linden and horse-chestnuts were planted in the alley. From 1832, Joachim Leopold, the court commissioner, was the owner of both parts. From 1938 by the end of World War II, the estate was administered by Hans Schmelling and Willi Pop (BERG et AL. 1989). After 1945, the estate was taken over by State Land Real Estate and in 1950 constituted a part of a Complex of State Farms in Świdwin, which functioned in Wilczkowo till 1993.

The composition of the park of the area of 1.85 ha was based on natural landscape conditions (WIERZCHOWIECKI 1977). The forest part of the park stretches towards the northern direction on the moraine slopes. The main constituents of the park tree stand are: *Fagus sylvatica*, with admixture of *Quercus robur* and *Carpinus betulus*. In the western part of the park stretches a waterlogged meadow with brushwood *Salicetum pentandro-cinereae* (Almq. 1929) Pass. 1961 (MATUSZKIEWICZ 2001).

By the manor house, in the southern part of the complex grows *Pinus mugo*, a legally protected species. On the right side of the lawn grow two magnificent *Larix decidua* with the girth 290 and 250 cm respectively. By the alley leading to the court, *Rhus typhina* is planted. The eastern part of the park is marked by the horse chestnut alley turning into linden. The linden alley, surrounds the tree stand of the park in a semicircle and reaches the bank of the lake. In its close vicinity grows *Pinus strobus* with the breast height of 180 cm, and little further, a group of *Fagus sylvatica* with girths 360, 390 and 405 cm respectively. In this part of the park grows in the part of undergrowth *Frangula alnus* under partial legal protection, and *Hedera helix*, under partial legal protection, ambles the tree trunks.

In the part of the park which constitutes amenities, the old shape of the pond is visible. In that part grow single trees, mainly: *Tilia cordata* and *Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea', whose girth is 320 cm.

## CONCLUSIONS

Within the limits of the ex-manor parks of the Drawsko Lakeland 507 plant species were discovered, of which 153 are representatives of dendroflora and 354 – herbal flora. They belong to 311 genera (of which 205 are congeneric and 86 families. Over 94% species belong to two classes of angiospermous – dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous (Table 1, 2). The number of species in a particular family varies from 1 to 55. The species richest families are: *Asteraceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Poaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Caryophyllaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae*, *Brassicaceae*, *Apiaceae* and they comprise over half of the whole park flora. The sequence of the presented families is close to the sequence presented for Poland's flora by PAWŁOWSKA (1977).

Variability of the number of species per genera is from 1 to 36. The most numerous species represented in the park flora are: *Vicia* and *Acer* (totally 19 taxons). Also, relatively numerous are: *Salix* (8 taxons), *Polygonum* and *Veronica* (6 taxons each) and *Campanula*, *Geranium*, *Prunus*, *Rumex* and *Trifolium* (5 taxons each).

Ex-manor park in Kosobudy is the richest park as to the number of species (253 taxons), while the park in Wilczkowo (Table 3) is the poorest one (169).

The flora of the parks in the Drawsko Lakeland is dominated by the species of the native origin – 309, of which: 171 constitute synanthropic spontaneophytes (apophytes), 115 – non-synanthropic spontaneophytes and 23 – half-synanthropic spontaneophytes. In the native dendroflora, a big share have, among others: *Acer platanoides*, *A. pseudoplatanus*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula pendula*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Corylus avellana*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Populus tremula*, *Quercus robur*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Tilia cordata*. The flora of foreign origin is represented by 195 species, of which: 48 are archeophytes, 41 – kenophytes and 106 – diaphytes. Among the trees and bushes of foreign origin, the following were discovered, among others: *Aesculus carnea*, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, *Ch. nookatensis*, *Juglans cinerea*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Liriodendron*

TABLE 1. List of dendroflora in former manor parks on the Drawsko Lakeland

Family/Species	Status g-h	Parks							
		K	Ks	Ła	Ł	S	Si	SC	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Pinaceae</b>									
<i>Abies alba</i> Mill.	Sp	+			+			+	
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> (Steven) Spach	Dia					+			
<i>Abies concolor</i> (Gordon et Glend.) Lindl. ex Hildebr.	Dia		+						+
<i>Abies procera</i> Rehder	Dia	++						+	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco	Dia	+		+	+		+		
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carrière	Dia		+						+
<i>Picea omorika</i> (Pančić) Purk.	Dia			+					
<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Ken	+	+	+	+	+	+		+
<i>Picea pungens</i> Engelm.	Dia			+					
<i>Larix kaempferi</i> (Lamb.) Carrière	Dia	+						+	
<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill.	Dia	+		+	+	+			
<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.	Dia				+				+
<i>Pinus nigra</i> J.F. Arnold	Dia		+					+	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+		+		
<i>Pinus mugo</i> Turra	Dia		+						+
<b>Cupressaceae</b>									
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> (D. Don) Spach	Dia			+		+			
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> (Siebold et Zucc.) Endl.	Dia	+	+		+			+	
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A. Murray bis) Parl.	Dia		+	+		+			+
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	Dia	+		+			+	+	
<i>Thuja plicata</i> Donn ex D. Don	Dia	+							
<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	Sp	+	+				+	+	
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> L.	Dia				+				+
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.	Dia	+							
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (L.) Franco	Dia		+						
<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i> (L.) Siebold et Zucc.	Dia								+
<b>Taxaceae</b>									
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Dia	+		+	+			+	
<b>Salicaceae</b>									
<i>Salix pentandra</i> L.	Sp		+		+				
<i>Salix fragilis</i> L.	Ap	+		+					+
<i>Salix alba</i> L.	Ap		+			+	+	+	
<i>Salix ×sepulcralis</i> Simonk.	Dia	+			+			+	
<i>Salix viminalis</i> L.	Ap		+	+					+
<i>Salix aurita</i> L.	Sp	+				+	+		
<i>Salix caprea</i> L.	Ap		+		+			+	
<i>Salix cinerea</i> L.	Sp			+		+	+		+
<i>Populus ×canadensis</i> Moench	Dia	+			+			+	
<i>Populus tremula</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+		+	+		+
<i>Populus alba</i> L.	Ap		+						
<i>Populus nigra</i> L. 'Italica'	Dia	+			+			+	+

TABLE 1 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Juglandaceae</b>									
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Dia		+		+			+	+
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> L.	Dia						+		
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> (Poir.) Spach	Ken							+	
<b>Betulaceae</b>									
<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh.	Sp		+		+				
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth.	Ap	+		+	+		+	+	+
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Sp	+	+		+			+	
<b>Corylaceae</b>									
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.	Sp	+	+		+	+	+	+	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Sp	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. 'Fuscorubra'	Dia		+						
<b>Fagaceae</b>									
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Sp/Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L. 'Pendula'	Dia			+					
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L. 'Purpurea'	Dia				+	+	+		+
<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sp	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Quercus robur</i> L. 'Fastigiata'	Dia		+		+				
<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl.	Sp			+		+		+	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Ken		+	+					+
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Dia		+						
<b>Ulmaceae</b>									
<i>Ulmus laevis</i> Pall.	Ap	+					+		
<i>Ulmus minor</i> Mill. emend. Richens	Ap	+			+		+	+	
<i>Ulmus minor</i> var. <i>suberosa</i> (Moench) Soó	Dia			+		+			+
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Ap		+					+	
<b>Loranthaceae</b>									
<i>Viscum album</i> L.	Ap		+		+				+
<b>Aristolochiaceae</b>									
<i>Asarum europaeum</i> L.	Sp						+		
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>									
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> L.	Dia	+		+			+		
<b>Berberidaceae</b>									
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	Sp/Ap		+			+			
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.	Dia				+				+
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	Dia	+			+		+		
<b>Magnoliaceae</b>									
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.	Dia	+					+		
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> (L.) L.	Dia					+	+		
<b>Hydrangeaceae</b>									
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> L.	Dia	+	+	+			+	+	
<b>Grossulariaceae</b>									
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> L.	Ken		+	+					+
<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.	Sp	+	+		+				
<i>Ribes aureum</i> Pursh	Dia					+			
<i>Ribes spicatum</i> E. Robson	Sp		+	+					+



TABLE 1 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Rosaceae</b>									
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> (L.) Maxim.	Dia	+			+			+	
<i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i> (L.) A. Braun	Ken		+		+				
<i>Spiraea japonica</i> L.	Dia	+	+				+	+	+
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> L.	Dia			+			+		
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	Sp	+			+				
<i>Rubus caesius</i> L.	Sp		+			+		+	
<i>Rubus plicatus</i> Weihe et Nees	Sp			+					
<i>Kerria japonica</i> L.	Dia	+	+				+		
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb.	Dia			+	+				+
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Thunb.	Dia		+			+			
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> L.	Ap							+	
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.	Ap	+	+		+				+
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> L.	Dia			+			+		
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach	Dia	+			+				+
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (L.)	Sp/Ap			+			+		
<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.	Dia		+	+					
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.	Sp	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> (L.) Pers.	Dia	+	+						
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> Decne.	Sp			+	+			+	
<i>Crataegus pedicellata</i> Sarg.	Ken								+
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC.	Ap		+	+		+	+		+
<i>Prunus padus</i> L.	Sp				+				
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	Dia		+			+		+	
<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) Moench.	Sp		+	+			+		
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+			+		+
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh.	Ken		+		+			+	
<b>Fabaceae</b>									
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Medik.	Dia	+			+				
<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i> (L.) W.D.J. Koch	Ken		+	+		+	+	+	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	Ken	+			+		+	+	+
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> Lam.	Dia		+		+				
<b>Rutaceae</b>									
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> L.	Dia								+
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> Rupr.	Dia		+						
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>									
<i>Rhus typhina</i> L.	Dia	+				+			+
<b>Aceraceae</b>									
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+		+	+	+	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L. 'Atropurpureum'	Sp						+		
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L. 'Worley'	Dia	+							
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> L.	Dia				+				
<i>Acer negundo</i> L.	Ken		+					+	+
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L. 'Schwedleri'	Dia							+	
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L. 'Globosum'	Dia				+				
<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Dia	+							+

TABLE 1 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Hippocastanaceae</b>									
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.	Ken	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Aesculus xcarnea</i> Hayne	Dia					+			
<b>Celastraceae</b>									
<i>Euonymus europaea</i> L.	Ap		+				+		
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand. Mazz.	Dia				+				
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	Dia	+							
<b>Buxaceae</b>									
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.	Dia	+		+				+	
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>									
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.	Sp		+						
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	Sp	+	+		+				+
<b>Vitaceae</b>									
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (G.C. Gmel.) Hegi	Dia	+						+	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch.	Dia	+			+	+	+		
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> (Siebold et Zucc. ) Planch.	Dia								+
<b>Tiliaceae</b>									
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Scop.	Ap		+			+	+	+	
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Tilia xeuclora</i> K. Koch	Dia		+						
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench	Dia							+	
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>									
<i>Tamarix tetrandra</i> Pall. ex M. Bieb.	Dia	+			+				
<b>Eleagnaceae</b>									
<i>Hippophaë rhamnoides</i> L.	Dia		+						+
<b>Cornaceae</b>									
<i>Cornus alba</i> L.	Dia			+			+		
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L.	Sp/Ap				+				
<b>Araliaceae</b>									
<i>Hedera helix</i> L.	Ap		+		+	+	+		+
<b>Ericaceae</b>									
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	Sp			+	+				+
<i>Rhododendron xcatawbiense</i> Michx.	Dia				+				
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L.	Sp	+		+	+			+	+
<b>Oleaceae</b>									
<i>Forsythia xintermedia</i> Zabel	Dia	+				+			
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ap		+		+	+	+		+
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L. 'Pendula'	Dia		+				+		
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Marshall	Ken			+					
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L.	Dia		+			+		+	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.	Dia	+		+			+		
<b>Solanaceae</b>									
<i>Lycium barbarum</i> L.	Ken		+			+			+
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	Sp/Ap	+	+		+				
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>									
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb. ex Murr.) Steudel	Dia				+				

TABLE 1 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Apocynaceae</b>									
<i>Vinca minor</i> L.	Sp	+	+			+		+	
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>									
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Sp		+		+				
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (L.) S.F. Blake	Dia	+		+		+	+		+
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> L.	Sp			+	+		+		
<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i> L.	Dia		+						+

Explanations:

Status g-h – geographical-historical status;

Ap – synanthropic spontaneophytes (apophytes), Arch – archaeophytes, Dia – diaphytes, Ken – kenophytes, Sp – non-synanthropic spontaneophytes, Sp/Ap – half-synanthropic spontaneophytes;

K – Kołacz, Ks – Kosobudy, Ła – Łazice, Ł – Łęgi, S – Siemczyno, Si – Słowianki, SC – Stary Chwalim, W – Wilczkowo.

TABLE 2. List of herbaceous plants in former manor parks on the Drawsko Lakeland

Family/Species	Status g-h	Parks							
		K	Ks	Ła	Ł	S	Si	SC	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Equisetaceae</b>									
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> L.	Sp		+			+			
<i>Equisetum pratense</i> Ehrh.	Sp	+		+	+		+		
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	Ap	+	+		+	+	+	+	+
<b>Hypolepidaceae</b>									
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn	Sp			+	+		+		
<b>Polyodiaceae</b>									
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> L.	Sp				+		+		
<b>Athyriaceae</b>									
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> (L.) Roth.	Sp		+			+			+
<i>Matteucia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Tod.	Dia				+				
<b>Cannabaceae</b>									
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	Sp	+			+			+	
<b>Urticaceae</b>									
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Arch		+	+			+		+
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Polygonaceae</b>									
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Polygonum bistorta</i> L.	Sp	+		+	+		+		+
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> L.	Ap	+	+		+	+	+		+
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.	Ap			+		+		+	
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> L. subsp. <i>lapathifolium</i>	Ap	+			+		+		
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> L. subsp. <i>pallidum</i> (With.) Fries	Ap		+					+	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Löve	Arch	+	+		+	+	+		+
<i>Fallopia aubertii</i> (L. Henry) Holub	Dia	+							
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Houtt.	Ken				+				



TABLE 2 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Brassicaceae</b>									
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (L.) Scop.	Arch			+	+		+	+	
<i>Descurainia sophia</i> (L.) Webb ex Prantl	Arch	+	+		+	+		+	+
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (M. Bieb.) Cav. & Grande	Ap		+	+		+	+		+
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> (L.) Heynh.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+		+
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> L. subsp. <i>matronalis</i>	Ken				+				
<i>Roripa palustris</i> (L.) Besser	Ap		+		+				
<i>Roripa sylvestris</i> (L.) Besser	Ap					+			+
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i> L.	Sp	+	+	+		+	+	+	
<i>Cardamine amara</i> L.	Sp				+				
<i>Berteroa incana</i> (L.) DC.	Ap		+				+		
<i>Erophila verna</i> (L.) Chevall.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	Arch	+		+			+	+	+
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.	Arch	+		+	+	+	+		+
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.	Arch		+	+		+		+	+
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Arch	+		+		+	+		+
<b>Crassulaceae</b>									
<i>Sedum maximum</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Sp/Ap	+			+				+
<i>Sedum acre</i> L.	Ap		+				+		
<b>Saxifragaceae</b>									
<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i> (L.) Engl.	Dia	+			+				
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> L.	Sp		+		+		+	+	
<b>Rosaceae</b>									
<i>Aruncus sylvestris</i> Kostel.	Dia				+				
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim.	Sp		+		+				
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L.	Ap	+				+			+
<i>Geum rivale</i> L.	Sp		+	+		+			
<i>Geum urbanum</i> L.	Ap	+			+	+		+	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch.	Sp	+	+			+	+		
<i>Potentilla argentea</i> L.	Ap		+	+				+	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	Sp	+	+		+	+	+	+	
<i>Alchemilla monticola</i> Opiz	Ap	+			+			+	+
<b>Fabaceae</b>									
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> Lindl.	Ken		+						+
<i>Lupinus luteus</i> L.	Dia	+			+			+	
<i>Vicia sepium</i> L.	Sp			+			+		
<i>Vicia grandiflora</i> Scop.	Ken				+				
<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	Arch	+		+	+				+
<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> L.	Arch		+			+			
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (L.) Gray	Arch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vicia dumetorum</i> L.	Ap			+		+			
<i>Vicia sylvatica</i> L.	Ap		+		+			+	
<i>Vicia villosa</i> Roth	Arch	+				+			
<i>Vicia cracca</i> L.	Ap		+				+		
<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i> Roth	Sp			+					



TABLE 2 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Violaceae</b>									
<i>Viola arvensis</i> Murray	Arch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Viola tricolor</i> L.	Ap	+			+				
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i> Jord. ex Boreau	Sp		+	+				+	
<i>Viola odorata</i> L.	Arch			+					
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>									
<i>Bryonia alba</i> L.	Ken	+							
<i>Echinocystis lobata</i> (F. Michx.) Torr. & A. Gray	Ken		+	+					
<b>Lythraceae</b>									
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	Sp	+			+			+	+
<b>Onagraceae</b>									
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i> L.	Sp				+				
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> L.	Ap		+				+		
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> (L.) Scop.	Ap	+			+				
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> L.	Ap		+						
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> Schreb.	Sp	+		+		+		+	
<i>Epilobium palustre</i> L.	Sp				+				
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf.	Ken		+	+		+		+	
<b>Apiaceae</b>									
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i> L.	Ap	+			+				
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> L.	Ap								
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> L.	Sp	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sium latifolium</i> L.	Sp				+				
<i>Carum carvi</i> L.	Ap		+			+			
<i>Peucedanum palustre</i> (L.) Moench	Sp	+			+				
<i>Peucedanum oreoselinum</i> (L.) Moench	Sp		+		+				
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L.	Ap	+						+	
<i>Heracleum sibiricum</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi</i> Manden.	Ken			+					
<i>Torilis japonica</i> (Houtt.) DC.	Ap		+			+			
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	Arch	+							+
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Primulaceae</b>									
<i>Primula veris</i> L.	Sp	+							
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> L.	Sp		+		+				
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> L.	Sp	+					+		+
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i> L.	Ken		+	+		+			
<i>Trientalis europaea</i> L.	Sp	+			+			+	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Arch		+			+			+
<b>Rubiaceae</b>									
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Galium odoratum</i> (L.) Scop.	Sp	+			+	+	+		
<i>Galium mollugo</i> L.	Ap		+					+	+
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>									
<i>Cuscuta europaea</i> L.	Ap				+				
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (L.) R. Br.	Sp	+	+		+			+	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Ap			+			+		

TABLE 2 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Boraginaceae</b>									
<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.	Ap	+				+			
<i>Symphytum officinale</i> L.	Sp	+	+		+				
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i> (L.) M. Bieb.	Arch	+	+		+		+	+	
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i> (L.) Hill	Arch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Myosotis stricta</i> Link ex Roem & Schult.	Ap			+					+
<b>Callitrichaceae</b>									
<i>Callitriche cophocarpa</i> Sendtn.	Sp/Ap		+		+				
<b>Lamiaceae</b>									
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.	Sp	+				+			
<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i> L.	Arch		+						
<i>Galeopsis speciosa</i> Mill.	Sp		+		+			+	
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+		+	+	+	
<i>Lamium album</i> L.	Arch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> L.	Sp	+				+			+
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	Arch		+	+			+		
<i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.	Arch	+	+		+	+	+		+
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i> Huds.	Sp			+		+		+	
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> L.	Arch	+					+		
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i> L.	Sp			+					
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Nepeta cataria</i> L.	Arch							+	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Ap	+	+			+			+
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	Sp/Ap			+			+		
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Ap		+		+				
<i>Mentha aquatica</i> L.	Ap							+	
<i>Salvia splendens</i> Sello	Dia	+		+					+
<b>Solanaceae</b>									
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> L.	Ken	+		+					
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Ken		+			+			
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>									
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.	Ap				+				
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i> L.	Ap		+				+		+
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> L.	Sp			+		+			
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill.	Ap	+		+	+	+		+	+
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L.	Ken		+				+		
<i>Veronica arvensis</i> L.	Ap	+		+	+	+		+	+
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.	Ap		+		+				
<i>Veronica persica</i> Poir.	Ken	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> L.	Sp		+						
<i>Veronica officinalis</i> L.	Sp/Ap				+				+
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i> L.	Sp			+				+	
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i> L.	Sp	+			+				
<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> Hayene	Sp		+			+			
<i>Odontites serotina</i> (Lam.) Rchb.	Sp	+		+			+		
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> DC.	Ken				+				



TABLE 2 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>									
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Plantago intermedia</i> Gilib.	Ap		+		+		+	+	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Adoxaceae</b>									
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> L.	Sp	+	+		+				
<b>Dipsacaceae</b>									
<i>Knautia arvensis</i> (L.) J.M. Coult.	Ap			+		+			+
<b>Campanulaceae</b>									
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> L.	Ap		+						
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> L.	Sp/Ap	+		+	+		+		
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> L.	Sp		+						
<i>Campanula patula</i> L.	Ap			+					+
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> L.	Ap	+			+	+		+	
<i>Jasione montana</i> L.	Ap	+		+			+		
<b>Asteraceae</b>									
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.	Sp		+						
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L.	Sp				+			+	
<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Aiton.	Ken	+		+	+		+	+	+
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> L.	Ken	+	+			+			
<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	Sp	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> L.	Ken		+			+			+
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronquist	Ken	+			+				
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> L.	Ap		+		+				
<i>Bidens tripartita</i> L.	Ap		+		+				
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> L.	Ken	+				+			
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> L.	Ken	+	+	+				+	+
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav.	Ken	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i> (Raf.) S.F. Blake	Ken	+			+	+			
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> Cav.	Dia		+	+		+	+		
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> L.	Arch			+	+			+	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> L.	Sp					+	+		
<i>Matricaria maritima</i> L. subsp. <i>inodora</i> (L.) Dostál	Arch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Chamomilla recutita</i> (L.) Rauschert	Arch		+		+	+			
<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> (Pursh) Rydb.	Ken	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.	Ap	+			+			+	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> L.	Ap		+				+	+	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.	Ap	+		+		+			
<i>Petasites hybridus</i> (L.) P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.	Ap		+		+			+	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L.	Arch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Senecio viscosus</i> L.	Ap						+		+
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> L.	Ap		+		+		+		
<i>Arctium tomentosum</i> Mill.	Ap	+		+		+		+	
<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	Ap		+						+

TABLE 2 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Arctium minus</i> (Hill.) Bernh.	Ap	+			+				
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> L.	Arch						+		
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i> (L.) Scop.	Sp	+	+		+			+	
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Arch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> L.	Ap			+			+		+
<i>Centaurea jacea</i> L.	Ap	+			+	+		+	
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	Arch		+	+			+		
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> L.	Ap								+
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> L.	Ap	+	+		+	+			
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> L.	Ap			+	+		+	+	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	Arch		+				+		
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	Arch	+			+				
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.	Ap		+	+		+			+
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	Arch	+			+				
<i>Mycelis muralis</i> (L.) Dumort.	Sp		+		+		+		
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> F.H. Wigg.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	Ap		+	+	+		+	+	
<i>Doronicum caucasicum</i> M. Bieb.	Dia	+				+			+
<i>Crepis tectorum</i> L.	Ap		+		+		+	+	
<i>Crepis biennis</i> L.	Ap	+		+					
<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> L.	Ap		+			+			
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> L.	Ap	+		+					+
<i>Hieracium lachenalii</i> C.C. Gmel.	Sp		+		+				
<b>Alismataceae</b>									
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Ap					+			
<b>Hydrocharitaceae</b>									
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> L.	Sp		+			+			
<b>Liliaceae</b>									
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> L.	Dia	+		+					
<i>Gagea lutea</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Sp		+				+		
<i>Lilium martagon</i> L.	Dia				+				
<i>Lilium candidum</i> L.	Dia	+				+			
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L.	Dia		+						
<i>Scilla sibirica</i> Haw.	Dia	+		+	+			+	
<i>Allium oleraceum</i> L.	Ap					+			+
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	Sp	+	+		+		+	+	+
<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i> (L.) F.W. Schmidt	Sp	+	+		+	+			
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> (L.) All.	Sp		+		+				
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Ken			+			+		
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>									
<i>Leucojum vernum</i> L.	Dia	+	+		+	+		+	
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> L.	Dia	+	+	+			+		
<i>Narcissus poëticus</i> L.	Dia	+			+				
<b>Iridaceae</b>									
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.	Sp	+	+		+				+

TABLE 2 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Juncaceae</b>									
<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.	Ap	+	+		+			+	
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> L. emend. Leers.	Ap			+			+		
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> L.	Ap	+	+		+	+		+	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i> L. emend. K. Richt.	Sp/Ap			+					
<i>Luzula pilosa</i> (L.) Willd.	Sp	+			+			+	+
<i>Luzula campestris</i> (L.) DC.	Sp/Ap			+					
<b>Poaceae</b>									
<i>Festuca pratensis</i> Huds.	Ap	+		+		+			
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.	Ap			+			+		
<i>Festuca rubra</i> L.	Ap	+						+	+
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	Ap		+	+	+		+		
<i>Poa compressa</i> L.	Ap	+				+			
<i>Poa annua</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	Ap			+			+		+
<i>Poa trivialis</i> L.	Sp/Ap	+	+		+				
<i>Poa nemoralis</i> L.	Sp/Ap		+		+		+		+
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Apera spica-venti</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Arch	+		+			+		+
<i>Calamagrostis epigeios</i> (L.) Roth	Ap		+			+		+	
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i> (L.) R. Br.	Sp		+		+				
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L.	Ap		+	+		+	+		
<i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould	Ap	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. Presl & C. Presl	Ap	+	+				+	+	
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Sp/Ap			+	+				+
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> (L.) Trin.	Sp	+	+			+	+		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L.	Ap			+		+		+	
<i>Holcus mollis</i> L.	Ap	+	+	+	+		+		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> L.	Ap					+			+
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> L.	Ap		+		+				
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	Ap	+	+			+			+
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L.	Ap	+			+			+	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> L.	Ap		+		+				
<i>Milium effusum</i> L.	Sp	+		+		+			
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (L.) P.B.	Arch		+				+	+	
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Sp/Ap	+	+		+				
<i>Setaria viridis</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Arch			+			+		+
<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i> (Maxim.) Hack.	Dia				+				
<b>Lemnaceae</b>									
<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	Sp/Ap	+	+		+				
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> (L.) Schleid.	Sp/Ap	+	+		+				
<b>Typhaceae</b>									
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	Sp					+			
<b>Cyperaceae</b>									
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i> L.	Sp		+	+		+	+		
<i>Carex remota</i> L.	Sp				+				
<i>Carex arenaria</i> L.	Sp/Ap								
<i>Carex nigra</i> Reichard	Sp	+			+				

TABLE 2 – cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Carex hirta</i> L.	Ap		+			+		+	+
<i>Carex acutiformis</i> Ehrh.	Sp			+	+				
<b>Orchidaceae</b>									
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> (L.) Crantz	Sp/Ap			+					
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i> (L.) Rich.	Sp						+		
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> (Rchb.) P.F. Hunt & Summerh.	Sp	+							

## Explanations:

Status g-h – geographical-historical status;

Ap – synanthropic spontaneophytes (apophytes), Arch – archaeophytes, Dia – diaphytes, Ken – kenophytes, Sp – non-synanthropic spontaneophytes, Sp/Ap – half-synanthropic spontaneophytes;

K – Kołacz, Ks – Kosobudy, Ła – Łazice, Ł – Łęgi, S – Siemczyno, Si – Słowianki, SC – Stary Chwalim, W – Wilczkowo.

TABLE 3. Share of geographical-historical groups in vascular flora in former manor parks of the Drawsko Lakeland

Status g-h	Arch		Ap		Sp		Sp/Ap		Ken		Dia		Total		Number of taxon
	D	Z	D	Z	D	Z	D	Z	D	Z	D	Z	D	Z	
Kołacz	–	27	12	75	14	37	2	6	3	13	32	15	63	173	236
Kosobudy	–	25	18	86	18	41	3	7	9	14	25	7	73	180	253
Łazice	–	27	12	67	12	25	1	6	6	11	21	6	52	139	191
Łęgi	–	22	11	72	17	51	3	11	5	11	26	14	62	181	243
Siemczyno	–	19	11	77	9	23	2	1	4	11	17	4	43	135	178
Słowianki	–	24	16	66	11	27	2	6	4	7	17	3	50	133	183
Stary Chwalim	–	17	12	69	13	24	1	1	6	6	18	7	50	124	174
Wilczkowo	–	24	14	65	8	11	1	4	8	8	22	4	53	116	169

## Explanations:

Status g-h – geographical-historical status;

Ap – synanthropic spontaneophytes (apophytes), Arch – archaeophytes, Dia – diaphytes, Ken – kenophytes, Sp – non-synanthropic spontaneophytes;

Sp/Ap – half-synanthropic spontaneophytes;

D – dendroflora, Z – herbaceous flora.

*tulipifera*, *Mahonia aquifolium*, *Phellodendron amurense*, *Platycladus orientalis*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Ptelea trifoliata*, *Sorbaria sorbifolia*, *Thujopsis dolabrata*, *Tsuga canadensis*. In the vascular flora of the parks, protected, rare and nationally endangered species and species endangered in Pomerania are found. They comprise, among others: *Achillea ptarmica*, *Anemone ranunculoides*, *Asarum europaea*, *Carex remota*, *Chenopodium bonus-henricus*, *Convallaria majalis*, *Dactylorhiza majalis*, *Epipactis helleborine*, *Galium odoratum*, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, *Ononis arvensis*, *O. spinosa*, *Platanthera bifolia*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Vicia tenuifolia*.

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