

Zoological component

At the beginning, Lumpe Park was designed primarily for birds and everything was subordinated to the birds, from planting, to feeding, nesting rest or removal of feral cats.

Birds nesting in cavities had the opportunity to nest in boxes. In 1933, 480 of boxes were installed across the grounds, of which 330 were occupied by birds. Additional 200 nests were found on bushes and trees.

H. Lumpe also established and operated 14 feeding places in the park. He fed only in cold weather, but still consumed hundreds of kilogrammes of feed a year.

Also, planting and subsequent maintenance of the greenery was aimed at maximizing support for birds so that there would be ample food, shelter and nesting opportunities on the site. The opening hours were also subject to the birds' needs.

The zoo grounds have remained home to many bird species to this day, but somehow unintentionally, without any targeted care. The diversity across the grounds, the natural character of some areas, the large number of installed boxes and numerous niches increase the species richness of birds. A number of species also feed on the animals kept here and remain on the premises all year round. However, there is still great potential for further support of wild birds in the so-called "Lumpe" style, i.e. the "resurrection of the bird paradise".

Physically, none of the original elements of bird management has survived, but it is possible and desirable to restore the overall philosophy of the park, i.e., repair and promote the birdhouses significantly more, support bird nesting in the zoo area, significantly expand and promote winter bird feeding, devices for watering birds in summer, etc. Educational and publicity activities can also be strongly linked to wild birds. Non-traditional elements can also be used to make the matter more attractive, such as a "panel house for house martins", bird feeders or boxes with a webcam, programmes for schools and the public, or specialised advice.